

SPECIAL ISSUE

The Criminologist

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Left to right: Charles Wellford, University of Maryland; Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie-Mellon; James Finckenauer, Rutgers University; Richard Ward, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Christy Visher, National Institute of Justice; Sally Hillsman, National Institute of Justice; John Wilson, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Jeremy Travis, National Institute of Justice; Freda Adler, Rutgers University; Attorney General Janet Reno; Coramae Richey Mann, Indiana University; David Huizinga, University of Colorado—Boulder; Marcia Chaiken, LINC; James Fyfe, Temple University; Edith Flynn, Northeastern University; Edna Erez, Kent State University; Steven Belenko, New York City Criminal Justice Agency; Ronald Clarke, Rutgers University; Gerhard Mueller, Rutgers University.

Credit: DOJ

Letter from the President . . .

Dear Colleagues:

At the 1994 ASC annual meeting, Attorney General Janet Reno appealed to the assembled scholars of criminology for their urgent assistance in dealing with some of the major crime and criminal justice issues facing the nation and, hence, the Administration. Her address to the ASC identified 12 such issues.

On the day following her appeal to us, the ASC National Policy Committee met and formed 12 corresponding task forces. The chairs of these task forces had to find their expert collaborators within the shortest span of time. Within a matter of

a few months, the task forces had completed their reports, and they were submitted to Attorney General Reno.

In my submission I made it clear that

1. The reports were those of groups of individual ASC members. They do not represent any official position of the ASC.

2. The Attorney General did not ask us for heavily documented research papers, but rather for the essence of knowledge on the various subjects.

3. The reports cover both agreements and controversies on each of these issues,

be they supportive or not of currently existing governmental policies or programs.

The Attorney General read the reports with the greatest attention, convened a meeting of task force chairs at her office, and probed a variety of findings (and policy implications) with the greatest care. In her concluding remarks she expressed her gratitude to the task forces, and her great satisfaction with our willingness to respond so quickly, so thoroughly and so helpfully. Many of the findings have already found their

way into the policy making process, others are likely to follow the same path.

The Attorney General also noted with great interest that our recent questionnaire—distributed to our entire membership—revealed that a large number of our members are engaged in policy-relevant research and are willing to contribute to the policy-making process. (She asked for a follow-up report on the ASC Survey of Members' Research.)

In this issue of *The Criminologist*, we are presenting the summaries of all 12 task force reports. These summaries were prepared by Aspen Systems, Inc., under the direction of the National Institute of Justice. My thanks go to

Aspen for superbly summarizing the reports. The complete text of all task force reports will be published in a single volume by the Government Printing Office and will be placed in major research libraries. They will also become available through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

I wish to extend my thanks to all members who so willingly devoted their time and effort—pro bono—to this unprecedented service for the cause of enlightened, humane and effective criminal justice policy. My gratitude also goes to Attorney General Reno for offering us the opportunity to serve.

Freda ADLER
President

Foreword

There is a discernible urgency to the crime issue. Crime and the fear of crime ranks as the most important issue in public opinion polls. Some communities resemble war zones where gun shots ring out every night. Other cities struggle to create islands of civility amidst threats to public order posed by low level criminal behavior that eludes traditional measures.

Appropriately, public policy makers and administrators in the criminal justice system are responding to the issue of crime, in all its complexity. Every aspect of the infrastructure of our traditional criminal justice policy is undergoing fundamental rethinking. Our approaches to policing, adjudication, sentencing, imprisonment, and community corrections are changing in significant ways. Indeed, communities that are suffering from crime are changing their interactions with the agencies of the criminal justice system as the concepts

of community policing, community prosecution, and community justice take on real meaning in cities and towns around the country.

This combination—a sense of urgency on the part of the public and a rapidly changing policy response—creates a compelling need for policy relevant research. When Attorney General Janet Reno addressed the American Society of Criminology at its annual meeting in November 1994, she challenged the Society members to translate their research findings into recommendations that would benefit the practitioners and policy makers who confront the issues of crime and justice.

The reports presented in these pages are the response to that challenge. The Society established 12 task forces in different areas of research activity and asked the task force members to distill their research findings into policy rec-

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ommendations that would advance the important public debate now underway in the nation. In this regard, the members of the Society have performed a valuable public service. We thank Dr. Freda Adler, President of the Society, and the Society's members, for this remarkable contribution to improving our understanding of the issues of crime and the challenge of justice.

Jeremy TRAVIS, Director
National Institute of Justice

Critical Criminal Justice Issues

Task Force Reports from the ASC to Attorney General Janet Reno

Introduction

In November 1994 at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), Attorney General Janet Reno pointed out that researchers have much knowledge about major criminal justice issues and they need to share their findings to inform policymakers. She invited members of the Society to provide pertinent research findings that could assist in the development of feasible crime control policy options. Responding to the invitation, ASC President Freda Adler formed task forces to address critical crime control issues ranging from prevention to penal policies.

This compendium presents the results of task force efforts for each of 12 areas of criminality that blight and threaten the collective traditions, institutions, activities, and interests of American society. Summaries of the issues and task force recommendations precede the complete task force report.

Task Force Members

THE STATE OF THE POLICE

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EARLY PREVENTION OF AND INTERVENTION FOR DELINQUENCY AND RELATED PROBLEM BEHAVIOR

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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YOUTH VIOLENCE

Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University, Chair

DRUG POLICY OPTIONS: LESSONS FROM THREE EPIDEMICS

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DRUGS AND THE COMMUNITY

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DESIGNING OUT CRIME

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AMERICAN CRIME PROBLEMS FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

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A CRIME CONTROL RATIONALE FOR REINVESTING IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Joan Petersilia, University of California—Irvine, Chair

"THREE STRIKES" LEGISLATION

Edith E. Flynn, Northeastern University, Chair
 Timothy Flanagan, Sam Houston State University
 Peter Greenwood, RAND
 Barry Krisberg, National Council on Crime
 and Delinquency

A NEW VISION FOR INNER-CITY SCHOOLS

Ross D. London, Municipal Court Judge, Hoboken,
 New Jersey, Chair

The State of the Police

Issues

The most visible trend in policing today is the move to community- and problem-oriented models of policing (COP/POP). One thing is already clear: as local police forces adopt COP/POP, care must be taken to ensure that both police responsiveness and police accountability are enhanced. Responsiveness demands sensitivity to the concerns of local communities, while accountability demands police adherence to an overriding ethic of Constitutionality and law. Unfortunately, public anxiety about crime and disorder can shift the balance. In times of great social change, responsiveness often overrides accountability, as long-term Constitutional guarantees and due process safeguards are abandoned or watered down in ill-advised attempts to provide quick fixes. It is important to avoid any methods that could permanently reduce police accountability when responding to public concerns about crime, violence, and drugs.

Traditional professions such as law and medicine have struck a balance between responsiveness and accountability that the police should emulate. What the police lack is a meaningful standard of care for police operations. For example, police manuals rarely tell officers how to respond to a crime in progress. In many departments, an officer's discretion in arrests, except for those involving domestic abuse, is not subject to official guidelines. Few agencies have meaningful guidelines on how to handle mentally or emotionally disturbed people. And police vehicle pursuit standards vary from one jurisdiction to another. Given the gravity, urgency, and potentially catastrophic results of many police field decisions, the absence of a standard is an omission of major import. It is comparable to a situation in which medical researchers, scholars, and practitioners had concentrated on hospital administration issues and neglected to develop and disseminate information about treatment techniques and strategies.

The consequences of being without an operational standard include incomplete recruiting and training of police officers, inadequate or nonexistent post-employment training, and insufficient or unrealistic criteria on which to assess the quality of police performance. Resentment can grow between police, who feel they have been unfairly criticized, and the community, which feels its members have been poorly treated.

Policy recommendations

- **Endorse COP/POP initiatives.** To the extent that COP/POP involves a partnership between the police and community, the initiatives should be vigorously supported and periodically refined.
- **Support hiring new officers.** Hiring 100,000 new officers under the 1994 Crime Law strongly supports COP/POP initiatives; there is no way to increase police visibility and interaction with the community without a significant number of additional officers. However, while the police can be active in attempting to build community, this task requires great work at all levels of government and society.
- **Develop standard of care.** A standard of care for police operations, which includes devising means of providing citizen input into both formulation and implementation of policy, should be systematically developed and disseminated. The first step is developing a methodology to help police, the public, and

government officials identify desirable, realistic outcomes of police work, the means most likely to attain these outcomes, and techniques for evaluating performance in terms of these goals.

- **Increase civilian advisory boards.** The trend toward civilian police advisory boards and review panels appears to be completely in line with the philosophies and logic underlying COP/POP. The boards need to be rigorously evaluated to determine what effect they have on policing and police-community relations and which of the boards' methods succeed or fail.
- **Oppose exceptions to the exclusionary rule.** "Good faith" exceptions or other modifications that would weaken the exclusionary rule in evaluating a police officer's actions should be eliminated. "Good faith" clauses tend to encourage and even reward police incompetence and failure to learn fundamental Constitutional principles. They wrongly assume that courts can identify officers who act in bad faith. Experience teaches that people who act in bad faith rarely testify in good faith about their misconduct. In every field of human endeavor, the major purpose of education, training, and discipline is to replace good faith mistakes with adherence to professional standards.
- **Combat police abuse.** The "custom and practice" authority granted to the Justice Department in the 1994 Crime Law is an invaluable means of combatting police abuse. The provision eliminates the requirement that the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department have "standing" as an injured party to initiate civil litigation against police for brutality or other unconstitutional misconduct.
- **Perform analyses of causes of crime.** Meaningful analysis of the social and economic causes of crime and disorder should be conducted to develop a comprehensive approach to dealing with them. In many instances, new officers, who were hired to enhance community relations, may find no community exists. The police cannot rebuild communities by themselves.
- **Expand evaluation research.** The federal government should continue and expand support for evaluation research of policing and dissemination of its findings, with emphasis on: implementation of community- and problem-oriented policing, crime causation and prevention, development of a standard of care, accountability issues discussed here, gun detection, and police leadership.

Early Prevention of and Intervention for Delinquency and Related Problem Behavior

Issues

Strong evidence links early problem behavior to later adolescent delinquency and serious adult criminality. Many children in the U.S. are lacking fundamental elements essential for human development. These children are legally entitled, but have no access, to safe shelter, adequate food, basic health care, and sufficient preparation to become economically viable adults. The absence of these resources has been linked to abnormal development, economically and socially marginal existence, and persistent criminality.

Children whose parents are criminals have a high probability of becoming delinquents. Those identified in court as abused or neglected by their parents are more likely than other children to become delinquent. Offenders whose parents were also criminals have a high probability of being high-rate predatory criminals. However, whether or not their parents have criminal histories, children raised by mothers or fathers with good parenting skills are less likely to become delinquents or serious offenders. Inmates who assume responsible family roles after they are released are less likely to recidivate than offenders without family ties. The vast majority of delinquents and criminals eventually "mature out" of crime; assumption of family responsibilities can be a key factor in this process.

Research documents the effectiveness of early prevention and intervention in forestalling these outcomes. Waiting until the mid-to-late teenage years to intervene in persistent delinquency ensures that the battle will be difficult, if not impossible. The current focus on older juveniles is at best a stopgap measure; it ignores younger children, who, in the absence of early prevention/intervention, will soon follow the same nonproductive path as their teenage role models. Research also suggests that early childhood programs cost relatively little compared to the costs associated with the problems they prevent later, such as drug and alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy, special education requirements, or institutionalization.

Successful early childhood programs when compared to less successful ones most often have these characteristics:

- They attempt to ameliorate more than one or two factors associated with delinquency and focus on multiple problem behaviors.
- They are designed to be appropriate for children of specific ages and at specific stages of development.
- They involve long-term efforts of more than a few months, often lasting several years.

Based on the above and other current research, the task force policy recommendations focus on how the U.S. Department of Justice can assist with early prevention and intervention.

Policy recommendations

- **Early prevention.** The U.S. Department of Justice should take a leading role in the interagency development of early prevention efforts that have shown evidence of being effective, in particular:
 - Establishment of home visitation programs for mothers at high risk for abusing, neglecting, or inadequately providing for the needs of their children.
 - Establishment of educational daycare programs with a home visitation component for at-risk infants and children that provide assistance to parents, teach parenting skills, and involve marital and family therapy.
 - *De facto*, as well as *de jure*, provision of services to which children and adolescents are legally entitled, especially services essential to their safety and wholesome development (e.g., development of neighborhood-based collaborative community development and youth development programs that emphasize provision of basic needs for infants

and preschool children and actively recruit and sustain participation of older children in the nonschool hours).

- **Criminal parents.** Early prevention and intervention efforts should be targeted to parents who are under supervision of the criminal and juvenile justice systems and the family courts. In the short term, these efforts can reduce crimes committed by parents; in the long term, they can reduce future crimes that might otherwise be committed by the children of offenders and interrupt the cycle of criminal behavior in sequential generations. Promising approaches include:
 - Prenatal counseling, perinatal care (including substance abuse treatment) for pregnant offenders, and hands-on parenting classes for offenders with babies and young children.
 - Therapeutic communities or similar residential programs, especially those that help inmates in assessing and improving their interactions with children and spouses, for prison or jail inmates who are within a year of release or who have just been released.
 - Family focus/parenting programs with active door-to-door outreach in communities in which many children have fathers in jail or prison. Referral and advocacy for health, nutrition and related services for children of parents under juvenile/criminal justice system supervision or conditional release.
 - Recruitment of more stable extended family members to care for the children of offenders, especially in cultural groups in which the extended family has traditionally played a key role in childrearing.
- **Juvenile offenders.** Programs should be developed to assist families of youths 10 to 12 years old who are coming to the attention of the juvenile justice system. For older, more persistent juvenile offenders, community-based programs that focus on behavioral skills should be developed.
- **Research needs.** The Department of Justice should design and support high quality evaluations of major prevention and intervention programs, including those described above as promising, for pre- and post-natal children, preschool-age children, school-age children, and school-age youth.

Violence Against Women

Issues

The number of women in U.S. prisons has tripled over the past decade. This may be correlated to the fact that many women who serve prison terms for violent crimes are incarcerated because they used violence to avert an attack or defend themselves against repeated violence by family members or intimates. Efforts to reduce violence against women, including rape and sexual abuse, should consider the following:

- Twenty years after legislative reforms on rape swept the Nation, research shows that although there has been some

progress, reforms related to rape have fallen far short of goals. Overall, rape has not significantly declined, reports of rape have not dramatically risen, and the process of arrest, prosecution, and conviction of rapists has not significantly improved. In addition, "marital rape" by husbands or cohabitators must be clarified and recognized as a crime.

- Rapists have very high rates of recidivism, indicating that imprisonment is not an effective deterrent.
- Victims of violence against women suffer not only physically and emotionally, but lose time from work, and are a burden on the medical community.
- Stereotyping of victims persists. The legal system and the public continue to believe that rape victims are somehow to blame and that their sexual history and the degree of their resistance during the crime can be mitigating factors. Battered women are also stigmatized for not leaving abusive relationships.

Research suggests that relying solely on the criminal justice system to stop violence against women is a mistake, because it often does not serve all their needs. Rather, violence against women must be understood as being embedded in wider issues such as shortcomings in the law and social service agencies and male dominance, sexism, racism, and poverty.

Many people feel that violence against women can only be reduced through legislative change, improved monitoring of the criminal justice system, more and better-funded victim compensation programs, community education, increased victim services such as crisis centers and counseling, minority outreach, inservice training for criminal justice practitioners on victims' rights and services and the legal process, and counseling and treatment programs for rapists and batterers.

Policy Recommendations

- The Violence Against Women Act is essential to the safety of women, and it should continue to be funded.
- To address violence against women at the national level, the Attorney General should issue and disseminate short papers to police, prosecutors, judges, and other court personnel on the experiences of victims and model law enforcement responses. Ongoing feedback, discussions, and training with local shelters should follow.
- Shelters for battered women and their children should be treated as key components in multiagency, community-based strategies. Shelters and their advice lines offer crucial services, particularly to victims of repeated violence who are most in need because they require continuous assistance from the police, courts, and hospitals. Shelters should receive more funds, and political action committees should be used to mobilize support and financial resources.
- Public education on violence, including violence in the home, should become part of all school curriculums, and the Attorney General should work with other federal agencies to improve public education and to develop public service announcements modeled on successful programs elsewhere.

- The Attorney General should reconvene a task force on family violence, such as the one that met in 1984, to assess progress and address new issues for research. Data collection on issues surrounding rape, sexual abuse, and other violence against women must be improved and expanded.
- A federal task force on women in prison should be established to provide national leadership to determine what factors lead to incarceration of women and how women can be helped before they resort to violence in turn.

Rape and the Criminal Justice System

Issues

As a result of a nationwide, grassroots effort made during the past 20 years to reform rape laws in this country, each of the 50 states has in some way modified its traditional rape statutes. These reforms encompassed three goals: to treat rape like any other crime by concentrating on the unlawful acts of the offender, to encourage victims to come forward about rape, and to facilitate the successful prosecution and conviction of rapists. However, research has shown that reforms have fallen far short of achieving their goals: the incidence and prevalence of rape have not significantly declined, reporting has not dramatically risen, and the rates of arrest, prosecution, and conviction of rapists have not appreciably improved.

Similarly, findings show that corroboration requirements persist in a *de facto* manner, resistance standards continue to provide the basis for decisionmaking, and past sexual activity evidence still influences the treatment of rape cases—in spite of enactment of shield legislation. Moreover, victim credibility remains at issue for courtroom participants (as well as for the public) and all too often accompanies beliefs about victim culpability. Attributions that blame victims perpetuate the persecution of rape victims, rather than the successful prosecution of rape offenders.

Policy considerations and recommendations

- **Marital rape.** Some states still do not legally recognize marital rape, while others have extended this exemption to cohabitators. Legal initiatives are needed on this issue.
- **Victim anonymity.** One particularly difficult issue that demands redress is protection of the anonymity of victims who pursue prosecution. Laws and policies that forbid disclosure of victims' names and addresses are important for victim privacy; however, First Amendment considerations, as well as concerns that perpetuation of the rape stigma results from anonymity protection, have both arisen.
- **Accountability.** Discretionary decisionmaking must be made more visible and criminal justice officials held more accountable for the decisions that shape the implementation of reforms. Implementation should be monitored, incentives should be created, and public pressure should be used to achieve compliance.

- **Victim compensation.** Recourse for victims (for the costs and pains of victimization, such as lost work days, medical bills, etc.) should be expanded through the development of new programs (that do not exclude large categories of victims, such as violent crime victims). Compensation programs need to be funded and extended at all levels of government.
- **Victim advocacy.** For victim advocacy to begin to meet the overwhelming need for services, financial support for rape crisis centers and victim-witness units must grow. Local programs could productively network with national PACs and organizations, such as the National Organization of Women or the League of Women Voters, to mobilize resources.
- **Outreach to minorities.** Racial and ethnic minorities are underserved. Outreach efforts, such as providing multilingual services, hiring minority staff, forging links with existing community services, and providing community education should be expanded.
- **Training for information providers.** In order to make the criminal justice system as nonthreatening to victims as possible, it is important to continue providing special training for criminal justice personnel, including police, prosecutors, and judges. Multi-disciplinary teams consisting of criminal justice professionals and sexual assault counselors should provide such training. Similarly, dedicated units/personnel to deal with "sex crimes" should be continued.
- **Public awareness.** Media campaigns are needed to help make rape a national priority and place it on an agenda for change. Mediated slogans have been effective in combatting other social problems and could be developed for rape issues. Similarly, films could be rated for degrees of sexism and the derogation of women, with particular emphasis on how violence against women is portrayed. Another possible model for intervention is the town meeting; town meetings with criminal justice personnel, educators, academicians, and social services providers could be coordinated as part of a national plan to prioritize the problems of rape and violence against women.
- **Cultural change.** Systematic education, starting with young people, is needed to challenge the traditional cultural beliefs and values that lead to sexual violence. The approbation of sexist notions, inequalities, and violence contribute to our "rape culture." A vision, plan, or program that ignores sex and power differences addresses only symptoms, not root causes, of violence against women.
- **Research needs.** Statistics on the incidence and prevalence of rape and sexual assaults need to be improved for accurate measurement of these problems nationwide. Some definitions should be changed to reflect new legal categories, and new data (e.g., on the discretionary decisions rendered in rape cases) should be collected. More extensive research on the implementation of reforms should be funded to point the way for new efforts. More recent reforms, such as Federal Rules 413-415 that make admissible the sexual history of offenders, also need to be examined for their impact on the treatment of rape cases.

Youth Violence

Issues

Sharp increases in juvenile violence have heightened the sense of personal risk experienced by those who live and work in urban areas and contributed strongly to the widespread fear of crime in general. This fear derives from the randomness (the victims of juvenile homicides are strangers about 30 percent of the time), early onset, and seriousness of violence perpetrated by youths. Between 1985 and 1992, the juvenile homicide arrest rate, the juvenile homicide victimization rate, the number of juvenile homicides involving guns, and the rates of murder committed by 15- and 16-year-olds increased by more than 100 percent. In addition, the arrest rate of nonwhite juveniles for drug offenses doubled. Public anxiety extends beyond fears for personal safety to include concerns about an irreparable breach of the social contract.

A working hypothesis about the growth in juvenile violence is as follows:

- When crack cocaine hit the streets in 1985, it changed illegal drug buying habits and distribution patterns. The number of transactions increased markedly, as people bought one "hit" at a time, rather than larger quantities that could be stored for later use.
- To accommodate the higher number of transactions, youth (primarily African-Americans in center-city areas) were recruited into the drug market.
- Since they could not easily ask the police for protection, the new recruits needed guns to protect themselves and their valuable wares.
- Their tight networking through schools and the streets led to a broader diffusion of guns into the larger youthful community, primarily for self-defense but also, perhaps, for status.
- Because of the presence of guns, the fights that routinely occur among youths can rapidly turn from fist fights to shootings. Adult gun carriers, even those in the drug market, seem better able to exercise restraint.
- As more young people carried guns, they provided an incentive for other youths to arm themselves, resulting in an escalating process of gun-carrying (the familiar "arms race"), which, in turn, has led to a greater propensity in any dispute for either party to use his gun before the other person does.

The key here is the "diffusion hypothesis," which suggests that the growth in juvenile homicides is a consequence of adoption within the larger community of behavior endemic to the drug industry: carrying guns and using them to settle disputes. The diffusion hypothesis is supported by the fact that, since 1985, the homicide arrest rates of both white and nonwhite juveniles have grown, respectively, by 80 percent and 120 percent, although there has been no evident growth in the involvement of white youths in the drug market.

Policy recommendations

- **Guns on the street.** Because carrying a handgun is illegal almost everywhere, the task of getting guns out of the hands of juveniles requires stronger and more focused enforcement of existing legislation. The federal government's main role should be to offer technical assistance to localities that would like to pursue this strategy but need help in doing so. For example, the recent NIJ project in Kansas City came out with some important findings with regard to approaches for capturing illegal guns. Even if we were to stop the flow of guns to and from drug markets, we still have to worry about the guns that are already present in the streets.
- **Guns in the market.** Illicit gun markets (especially those that sell to kids, and especially in urban areas) must be more tightly controlled. Law enforcement has focused on the drug market while largely ignoring the market for illegal firearms. The challenge is a clear federal responsibility because so much of the traffic in guns is interstate.
- **Treatment and prevention.** Consideration should be given to shrinking the size of drug markets by siphoning off some of the demand for drugs. Measures should include increasing the resources and effort put into treatment and prevention. It also calls for finding ways to bring certified addicts into treatment programs, like those who are being supported under the SSI program.
- **Socialization of youth.** In the long run, we must face the widespread problem of socializing the growing number of young people who see no hope for their economic future and are willing, therefore, to take whatever risks are necessary to gain respect and earn an income. These disenfranchised youth represent ready recruits for any illicit markets that present themselves.

Drug Policy Options: Lessons from Epidemics

Issues

Beginning with the heroin epidemic of the 1960s and continuing through the devastating crack epidemic, drug crises have regularly taken center stage in American politics and crime control policy. Through the 1980s, the central doctrine in U.S. drug policy has been "legalism." In this view, drug use challenges the established social order and moral foundations of authority. Drug policies have emphasized criminal penalties and deterrence over prevention and treatment as control mechanisms.

These drug policies have had a push-down-pop-up effect: the more pressure applied in one place, the more likely new problems were to arise in another. For example, criminal sanctions for low-level crack users have focused resources away from treatment of such users, whose behaviors are vectors for HIV transmission through high-risk sexual activity.

The lessons from decades of legalistic drug policies suggest that deterrence strategies have not been successful in reducing drug use. Enforcement strategies have consumed resources, aggravated the health risks

associated with drugs, and increased the levels of violence surrounding drug markets. Drug policy has also increased profits for drug sellers and attracted other young people into selling, as the exaggerated symbols of conspicuous consumption by dealers act as a siren for younger people. Severe sentencing laws applied broadly and indiscriminately have undermined, rather than reinforced, the moral authority of the law.

Policy recommendations

Policies need to focus on reducing the harmful consequences of drug use and places criminal penalties within a framework recognizing the scale of drug problems. Enforcement and prosecution should be used to disrupt mid- and upper-level trafficking, while treatment or alternative sanctions should be used to reduce drug demand among offenders whose drug use has propelled them into the criminal justice system. The cornerstone of a new drug policy is to increase alcohol and drug treatment opportunities at all stages of the criminal justice system.

- **Treatment-oriented drug courts.** Continued experimentation with treatment-oriented drug courts should be encouraged. A potentially powerful model for linking the treatment/public health system to the criminal justice process, these courts should continue to be developed and evaluated for their long-term effectiveness. The risk of unnecessarily widening the net of social control can be minimized through the use of appropriate eligibility and screening criteria and comprehensive, clinically based assessment.
- **Alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment.** Access to (AOD) treatment and public health services should be encouraged at all stages of the criminal justice process. Accordingly, opportunities for effective treatment interventions during the pretrial period, probation-supervised treatment, treatment under a community corrections model, and prison- or jail-based treatment should be studied and encouraged. All criminal justice-based treatment services should consider the provision of aftercare services to provide a treatment continuum.
- **Community mobilization.** Communities can effectively mobilize to disrupt drugmarkets and deter drug users. Many case studies have depicted the benefits of community policing with respect to reducing the size and scope of drug markets, but few systematic studies have appeared that could corroborate this effect. However, this approach seems more likely to support the linkage of treatment and public health services to law enforcement than traditional anti-drug enforcement approaches.
- **Disaggregated prevention strategies.** Prevention strategies should be disaggregated for specific drugs and populations. They should be built from an understanding of the mechanisms through which individuals acquire information about drugs and make decisions about their use. The lessons of drug epidemics are that information about drug use rules and dangers is spread informally from credible sources and learned from social experiences; normative changes in drug use patterns are influenced weakly by legal threats.
- **Target drug treatment.** The concentration of high-rate and -risk drug use among a small segment of the population suggests that treatment efforts should be targeted to them. Many of these individuals are in prison, and their criminality is closely (and

perhaps causally) linked to drug problems. Cost arguments alone make imprisonment a necessary part of an overall strategy for drug control, but the opportunity to reduce criminality together with drug problems is a compelling reason for funding inmates' treatment.

- **Alternatives to incarceration.** Citing the need to alleviate overcrowding and prioritize prison space for violent offenders, several governors and state legislatures have recommended that penal statutes permit the sentencing of nonviolent drug offenders to nonincarcerative punishments. Expansion of viable alternatives to incarceration, however, have been stifled by fiscal restraints. Incentives must be created to sustain states' efforts to create alternatives, such as supervision programs involving urinalysis, outpatient and residential drug treatment, or health and employment programs.
- **Harm-reduction model.** Treating drug addiction as the chronic disease that it is enables legal institutions to achieve realistic and attainable goals. From this perspective, a harm reduction model becomes the framework for policy. Myriad forms of harm can be addressed by selective application of criminal "pressure" to divert users into treatment that may eventually return them to families and/or employment.
- **Buyer-seller interactions.** Supply-side strategies should focus on interactions between buyers and sellers, making drug purchases more difficult by increasing search time for buyers and decreasing revenues for sellers. International interventions and interdictions at the top of the domestic distribution system should have low priority compared to point-of-sale efforts to reduce available supplies.
- **Local concerns.** Enforcement, treatment, and health care are local matters, and responsibility for enforcement and funding of drug policy should be shifted downward to the states.
- **Federal concerns.** The development of knowledge, technology, data, and information should be organized within a policy infrastructure at the federal level.

Drugs and the Urban Community

Issues

Involvement in the illicit drug underclass has a wide-ranging negative impact on inner-city neighborhoods. The subculture demonstrates a set of values, beliefs, lifestyles, and behavioral norms that devalue legitimate means of earning money and embrace self-serving manipulation, the "fast life," and the use of violence. With the emergence of crack, the more stable organized crime groups that had been responsible for the distribution of heroin and cocaine gave way to independent, low-level crack sellers. Driven by high profits, crack distribution escalated in neighborhoods that experienced social and economic deprivation. Within these inner-city neighborhoods, crack distribution networks operate in a fluid market economy that allows freelance crack distributors to sell crack with minimal investment capital, street sellers to switch suppliers easily and control their own work schedules, and violence to flourish as a growing army of young urban crack sellers compete to protect their economic interests.

Law enforcement efforts to reduce drug use have been directed at identifying and convicting those individuals at the top of the vertical hierarchy of major drug distribution groups, in the belief that such a strategy would make it more difficult for consumers to locate drugs of choice. Thus, prices would increase, and consumption would be driven downward. Police crackdowns, whether sweeping or focused, are an alternative strategy aimed at making it more difficult to carry out drug transactions and frustrating participants at all levels of the drug distribution system. However, available research shows that the extent of drug trafficking and the crime, violence, and lawlessness associated with drugs in the inner cities have not diminished despite increasingly punitive local, state, and federal government interventions and social control. On the contrary, these social troubles have increased, in the midst of an ever-escalating and costly "war on drugs."

For the most part, inner-city communities house many African American and Hispanic residents whose populations have been replenished (since the flight of middle-class professional and working-class blacks from ghetto communities) by poorer, younger newcomers from rural areas. These late arrivals were born at a time when structural shifts in the economy resulted in the relocation of manufacturing industries outside the central city, a bifurcation into high- and low-wage income sectors, and dramatic technological innovation. These shifts, coupled with the exodus of those who provided stability and helped to reinforce societal values and norms, have caused inner-city communities to experience increased joblessness and a decline in basic institutions that have led to social disorganization.

Policy recommendations

- **Economic and social context.** Drug research, and the policy stemming from it, should account for the connection between the economic and social environments into which many drug users are born. Drug use and drug addiction are tied to structural conditions that help to create a self-perpetuating cycle of pathology, which must be viewed and addressed holistically.
- **Community-based programs.** Drug and crime intervention should concentrate on chronic heroin, cocaine, and injection drug users. Arrest brings many users into contact with the criminal justice system; this contact should be used to detect and assess drug use and present treatment options. Arrestees who test positive for substance abuse should be placed in treatment while detained. Therefore, community-based sentencing and intervention programs should be considered, rather than jail or prison, for drug abuse/possession charges.
- **Mandatory treatment.** Chronic abusers who are sentenced to jail or prison should be compelled to enroll in treatment programs. Once these offenders have been released on probation or parole, legal supervision should be lengthy to reduce the likelihood of recidivism, and community-based treatment should be required.
- **Treatment evaluation.** To determine treatment needs, an evaluation of the extent of criminal involvement should be made; research indicates that the longer an individual remains in a treatment program, the greater the continuity of care, and the greater the likelihood of successful employment and reduced drug- and crime-related activities.

- **Media and school strategies.** Although gains have been made through the use of mass media campaigns, informational lectures, and denouncements made by celebrity role models, drug prevention programs must recognize that young people are impulsive, have undeveloped self-esteem, have peer-centered lives, and are easily seduced by the streets and the promise of quick and easy money. In some inner-city school settings, "resistance skills training" teaches students how to recognize and cope with peer pressure, thereby improving their social competency. Additional evaluated experimental projects should be conducted to determine the effectiveness of this psychosocial strategy designed to discourage drug use.
- **Geographically focused enforcement.** Community-based surveys of drug locations should be conducted to identify the nature of drug markets and the way that abusers utilize them. Once identified, the activity of drug markets can be investigated in terms of the convergence of consumers and sellers in space and time. In this way, it would be possible to realistically depict the drug distribution patterns in urban areas and identify specific places of ongoing drug activity for intervention.
- **Root cause strategy.** Consideration should be given to a drug strategy aimed at ameliorating those conditions that give rise to drug use in the inner city, viz, a strategy that emphasizes education, job training, psychological support systems, and drug prevention. Joblessness is a fundamental problem that must be addressed, and assistance with child support programs, child care strategies, family allowance programs, and parenting skills training is needed to improve the overall life chances of children.

Drugs and the Rural Community

Issues

Although it has been relatively ignored in research and policy, the issue of illegal drugs in rural America is considered among the most pressing problems facing rural police. Illicit rural drug activities include consumption, production, and transshipment.

Overall, rural and urban youth are equally likely to be drug users, but cocaine and crack cocaine use is generally lower in rural areas, whereas the use of inhalants and stimulants is higher. Circumstantial evidence suggests that the link between drug use and violence is weaker in rural areas than in cities (rural areas have substantially less violent crime—except for domestic violence, for which urban and rural rates are about equal). Data indicate that alcohol use is a much greater problem in rural areas, and driving under the influence (DUI) is a serious rural problem, with the arrest rate double that in urban areas.

An estimated 25-50 percent of the marijuana consumed in the U.S. is domestically grown, and nearly all commercial marijuana production is rural. Clandestine labs for producing methamphetamines and designer drugs are also commonly set up in rural areas, where strong fumes are less likely to be detected. Rural areas are often key transshipment points for drugs: rural highway interdictions have led to large seizures, safe houses for storing smuggled drugs are often set up in rural areas, and smugglers take advantage of the many isolated air strips set up for corporate farms.

Rural areas generally have much lower arrest rates, perhaps by as much as a factor of four. Greater informal control and closer social networks may serve to limit or suppress the misbehavior and criminality that often accompany drug use, and they may also encourage police to deal with minor drug violators informally. Rural police usually have fewer resources, including less manpower and less support, which may restrict their ability to respond proactively to drug-related problems. These features of the rural environment present special problems that cannot be addressed by urban solutions.

Policy recommendations

- **Community-specific policies.** Wide variations among rural communities (e.g., in wealth, geographic isolation, or population density) in different parts of the U.S. raise questions about the wisdom of developing blanket national policies for uniform application.
- **Prevention programs.** Although research has correctly questioned the effectiveness of existing prevention programs, they should be continued in rural areas, at least in the short run. No alternative programs exist that are demonstrably superior in preventing youth drug use, and the public demands that some action be taken against the problem. The programs also improve communication between schools, police, and students in rural areas. In the long run, programs like D.A.R.E., which build bridges between the police and schools, might be modified to include other groups, such as treatment centers, civic organizations, and churches. Prevention programs should capitalize on and reinforce the closer ties among individuals and groups that characterize many rural communities.
- **Reduced federal presence.** Policies that require direct federal involvement in enforcement should be approached with caution. Rural citizens and police often view federal authorities with suspicion, and federal authorities are often not fully aware of the nuances of the local culture. More promising approaches are those that facilitate cooperative efforts between local and federal authorities, or those in which federal authorities serve to support locally directed actions.
- **Rural task forces.** Short-term actions should include continued federal support for rural task forces, which have proven valuable as a way to combine the expertise and knowledge of the local police with the technical skills and resources of other local police, state police, and federal authorities. Task forces may also provide an avenue for facilitating improved relations between rural (i.e., local) police and both state and federal authorities. An examination should be made of why small departments are not more actively involved in task forces, since their size and budgets would make participation especially valuable.
- **Resource-sharing.** Resource-sharing among police agencies in rural areas and between rural agencies and others at the state and federal levels should be facilitated, in the short term. Assistance in locating special equipment would enhance rural drug enforcement efforts; as a long-term measure, an office to provide this help should be established.

- **Training.** In 1994, the State and Local Training Division of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) used input from rural police to develop a training program for rural drug enforcement. The program's content is excellent, but getting the training to rural police is extremely difficult because of cost and a shortage of officers to provide shift coverage for those who leave for training. FLETC's "train the trainer" approach to rural drug enforcement training is probably the best that can be done at present.
- **Training delivery.** However, a system is needed for more directly taking training to rural areas. But one option is to utilize the extensive network of community colleges found in many states. Community colleges are linked through electronic networks, making it possible to send training out to relatively remote areas from a central location. The federal government could provide assistance in resolving the technical issues of delivery, and FLETC could play an important role in helping states develop, implement, and update training tailored to the unique rural circumstances of each state.

Designing Out Crime

Issues

Our failure to bring crime under control through a wide range of modifications to the criminal justice system has blinded us to the successful efforts continuously being made by a host of private and public agencies—municipalities, schools, hospitals, parks, malls, bus companies, banks, department stores, taverns, offices, factories, parking lots—to bring a wide range of troublesome and costly crimes under control. In most cases these successes are achieved by identifying ways to reduce opportunities for highly specific kinds of crime—the approach advocated by environmental crime prevention.

The essential tenets of environmental crime prevention, of which Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Situational Crime Prevention are the best known examples, are to:

- Increase the difficulty of committing crime (e.g., credit card photos).
- Increase the perceived risks (e.g., burglar alarms).
- Reduce the rewards associated with criminal acts (e.g., PIN for car radios).
- Reduce the rationalizations that facilitate crime (e.g., simplify tax forms).

While the federal government gave some support to CPTED in the 1970s, interest in environmental crime prevention languished in our country. One reason for this loss of support was the concern that blocking opportunities for crime would result in its displacement to some other target, time, or place (i.e., the net amount of crime would remain the same, although its manifestations would be different). This belief was bolstered by criminological theories that generally failed to recognize important situational determinants of crime, such as the availability of tempting goods to steal and the absence of adequate guardianship of vulnerable property and persons.

In recent years, however, new criminological theories have emphasized the role of opportunities in crime causation. These theories, which include routine activity theory and rational choice theory, argue that as the number of opportunities for crime increase, more crimes will be committed; conversely, as opportunities are reduced, so crime will decline. Whether or not displacement takes place depends on the ease with which offenders can obtain the same criminal rewards without greatly increased effort or risks. Somebody who has developed the habit of shoplifting from the supermarket will not inevitably turn to some other form of crime, involving greater risk of detection and more severe penalties, if the store takes effective preventive action. In fact, particular crimes serve special purposes for the offender. A thwarted rapist will not turn to mugging or drug dealing.

Policy recommendations

- **Federal Crime Prevention Department.** A crime prevention department should be established in the Department of Justice along the lines of similar units now functioning in a number of European countries. This unit would have a research and dissemination role and would also initiate action to "design out crime" that more naturally falls to central government than to state or local agencies. For example, the department could ensure the security of the phone system, of credit cards, or of ATM cards through federal influence on manufacturers and service providers at an industry level. Important preventive initiatives that currently need federal government sponsorship include development of effective personal alarms for repeat victims of domestic violence and the use of PIN numbers for VCR's and other electronic devices that are targets for burglary.
- **Crime Prevention Extension Service.** A Crime Prevention Extension Service, linked to local universities, along the lines of the successful agricultural model, should be developed within the Department of Justice. Its mandate should be to deliver expert crime prevention advice to small businesses and local communities. Such a service would complement rather than compete with the work of the police, especially as community policing ideas take hold.

American Crime Problems From a Global Perspective

Issues

Transnational crime (i.e., crime violating the laws of several international sovereignties or impacting another sovereignty) has grown incrementally over the past two decades, at a rate roughly corresponding to the increase shown in international trade import-export figures and developments in transportation and communications. Several events demonstrate the stark reality of transnational crimes: the destruction by a terrorist bomb of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988; the 1993 terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center; the more recent conspiracy in New York City to destroy all Hudson River crossings and both FBI and United Nations headquarters; and the Bank of Credit and Commerce (BCCI) scam, with an estimated cost to U.S. taxpayers of between \$200 billion and \$1.4 trillion by the year 2021.

In each of these cases, U.S. law enforcement authorities responded vigorously, but with limited overall success. Our system has been developed to deal with criminality at the city/county level and, in some cases, at the national level. With respect to global crime, however, we lack readiness—in terms of education, research sponsorship, interagency cooperation (between the Departments of Justice and State), and a full commitment to a centralized and coordinated international effort.

Crime is not a strictly local, or even national, problem; although its impact is felt at the local level, much crime is internationally conditioned and coordinated. For instance, the connection between street crime and the importation and dissemination of drugs is well-established. Similarly, an increase in fraud crimes is commensurate with growth in the operational reach of commercial transactions. Profits from the international drug trade, "laundered" overseas and reinvested in American real estate, commercial, or entertainment enterprises, significantly affect U.S. citizens, who must pick up the burden for uncollected taxes on these transactions.

In addition, the impact of ethnic gang criminality on our "local" crime scene is readily apparent, e.g., the wholesale trade in cocaine, controlled by illegal immigrants from Columbia; the importation of Chinese slave labor into the U.S. and exploitation of Chinese-American businesses by Chinese gangs (triad-based); trade in arms and drugs by Jamaican gangs; burglaries by Albanian gangs; and involvement in the fuel distribution market and the international trade of weapons and nuclear materials by Russian gangs. These new ethnic gangs maintain intra-ethnic contacts, as well as relations with their countries of origin, and local law enforcement professionals are powerless to stop or control them.

Policy recommendations

- **U.N. Convention.** Section 32098 of the 1994 Crime Act (dealing with the development of a United Nations Convention on Organized Crime) should be retained and further implemented.
- **Overseas deployment.** The achievements of the federal government in dealing with the complex problems of transnational crime, including deployment of U.S. law enforcement personnel in overseas stations, should be publicly highlighted and strengthened.
- **Training.** Strategies to deal with transnational crime should require that schools of criminal justice provide more focused training in areas such as geography, geopolitics, foreign criminal justice systems, comparative criminological methods, and global approaches to crime control.
- **Data bases and strategies.** The capacity of the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Institute of Justice to develop international data bases and strategies for dealing with transnational crime, in collaboration with the U.N. Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and groups of American scholars, should be strengthened.
- **Interagency cooperation.** The Departments of Justice and State should strengthen their cooperative efforts to deal with organized crime.

- **Counter-terrorism.** The Omnibus Counter-Terrorism Act of 1995 deserves vigorous implementation and constant evaluation/monitoring of its impact.
- **Global perspective.** Every effort should be made to move the crime control debate out of the current gridlock of national versus local approaches; most local crime is the result of worldwide developments and, thus, falls under the foreign policy clause of the U.S. Constitution.
- **Local perspective.** The effort to deal with "local" crime as the product of worldwide events should focus on criminality pertaining to drugs, fraud, and ethnic gangs.
- **Ethnic recruitment.** To deal with ethnic gang criminality, a vigorous recruitment drive should be initiated to enlist candidates from "new" ethnic minorities who can understand or infiltrate such gangs in affected communities; this recruitment could be part of the community policing program initiative to deploy 100,000 new police officers, or it could be part of the block grant program.

Domestic Organized Crime

Issues

Although seriously weakened in the past 25 years, the traditional Cosa Nostra form of organized crime has not been eliminated; instead, it has been joined by a variety of increasingly powerful domestic and international organized criminal networks operating in this country. Criminal organizations (particularly those from China and Latin America) are exploiting the increases in U.S. immigration for both cover and concealment of criminal activities, as well as for recruitment. Aliens, smuggled by boat, pay exorbitant passage fees and cannot work at regular jobs; thus, they are exploited by unscrupulous employers or become active in prostitution, the drug trade, or other aspects of the illegal economy. In this way, victims become criminals themselves.

One problem in combatting these groups is that citizens have not been mobilized as allies in the effort. Despite a series of significant prosecutions for racketeering conspiracies during the last decade, vast numbers of Americans continue to gamble illegally, use banned drugs, buy stolen property, and otherwise contribute to the very same conspiracies that the government is fighting to defeat.

Policy recommendations

- **Citizen mobilization.** Special grand jury provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act, calling for an investigative grand jury to be called at least every 18 months to examine organized crime and corruption in districts of more than one million citizens, should finally be implemented. Significantly, the law provides for the special grand jury to issue a report on those conditions at the end of its term. Implementation would provide a tremendous opportunity for citizens on the grand jury to help educate other citizens; through followup town meetings and other mechanisms, about the less obvious evils of organized crime.

- **Surveillance.** Specific policy and judicial authorization guidelines should be developed as a way to make installations of eavesdropping and monitoring devices uniform—and the expectations of investigators, their supervisors, and the judiciary identical. There is no way to eliminate the danger of these installations, but law and policy must more specifically circumscribe this issue to protect those in law enforcement and negate the possibility of agency embarrassment, should an incident occur.
- **Criminal informants.** DOJ should establish a technical assistance program designed to train State and local authorities in the proper development, use, and management of criminal informants, because the misuse of informants has not only misled police but undermined public support for the use of informants. Technical assistance might consist of the development of police courses (required for those handling informants) or inservice training on this issue.
- **Uniform training standards.** DOJ should develop minimum standards and curriculum for police training nationwide, with special emphasis on the training of local police. Inconsistency in training hurts professionalism, lateral career mobility of officers, and interagency cooperation in combatting organized crime.
- **Seizure of assets.** DOJ should develop specific guidelines for the seizure of assets to set a national standard. Public confidence erodes when seizures are made that appear questionable. Several lawsuits against police are pending on this issue. The incidence or appearance of unprofessional behavior on the part of police in organized crime control efforts must be removed.
- **Tracking illicit drugs.** DOJ should provide incentives and guidelines for states, as well as other nations, to track identified illicit drugs and to prohibit their misuse under penalty of law. Only 18 states have enacted legislation similar to the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act (establishing federal recordkeeping, reporting, and transaction requirements for essential chemicals), and these laws differ widely in their scope and requirements. Other jurisdictions must also be kept abreast of new synthetic chemicals that should be added each year to the list of essential chemicals.
- **Court-imposed trusteeships.** Court-imposed trusteeships should be utilized against nonunion businesses found to be controlled by organized crime. Such intervention enables the government to “restart” the business with completely new personnel and supervisory and auditing procedures to prevent the return of organized crime. This kind of intercession in nonunion businesses has occurred in few instances thus far, but its potential as a tool for long-term prevention is enormous.
- **Investigative screening.** DOJ should sponsor one or more “teams” of interested researchers and organized crime investigators to work for a period of months, since there has been too little interaction among these professionals. Together, they should test investigative screening models of businesses at high risk of infiltration by organized crime and translate their findings into usable form for investigators at the federal, state, and

local levels. A proven case-screening (or business-screening) model could do much to reduce time spent on proactive investigations that lead to dead ends.

- **Shared perspectives.** DOJ should sponsor “long-term prevention” forums periodically for the specific purpose of integrating law enforcement and criminological perspectives on the problem of organized crime. Expertise and insight on both sides could be profitably shared to develop effective organized crime control innovations.

International Organized Crime

Issues

The federal government has particular and singular responsibilities with regard to the transnational and international dimensions of organized crime (e.g., international drug trafficking, arms dealing, and murder for hire), which are unique in nature and scope. There is increasing evidence that the wealth and power of criminal organizations in various countries are growing and that international links among these organizations exist. A number of factors associated with this globalization of organized crime have implications for the United States.

A state of ungovernability, instability, and fragmentation in certain countries provides favorable conditions for the development and nurturance of organized criminal groups. This is especially true in the countries that were part of the former Soviet Union, but it also applies to Eastern Europe and countries such as Peru, Burma, Mexico, and Pakistan. These countries provide both operational bases and safe havens for international criminals.

Of continuing special concern is the problem of organized crime operating in and from the former USSR. The so-called “Russian mafia” are operating in Germany, Poland, and virtually every other state in Eastern and Central Europe. There is also a growing problem of organized criminal networks among Soviet emigres in the U.S. In the successor states of the USSR (especially Russia), organized crime is undermining efforts to create the rule of law as well as attacking various fledgling democratic institutions. Internationally, Russian organized crime’s illegal trade in high-tech weaponry, potentially including nuclear weapons, constitutes a considerable threat.

An increasingly sophisticated use of advanced communications technology facilitates the wire transfers of money for laundering on a much greater scale than ever before. The threat to the integrity of international banking is considerable.

Coupled with the amplified scope and magnitude of international organized crime is an inadequate law enforcement response, due to the absence of international cooperation and policy; limited exchange of intelligence and mutual legal assistance; functional and bureaucratic fragmentation among the various criminal justice agencies; a dearth of specialized personnel; competition and turf battles among responsible agencies; and failure to coordinate or harmonize national and international laws.

Policy recommendations

- **Russian racketeering.** The U.S. should take the lead in helping Russian officials to draft effective anti-racketeering legislation (not necessarily duplicating the RICO statute) that is appropriate to and mindful of Russia's special circumstances and legal traditions.
- **Aid tied to reforms.** American and other Western aid to Russia should be specifically targeted to combatting organized crime. Steps to be taken in this effort must include: reforming the Russian judicial system; equipping law enforcement agencies with vehicles, computers, and other communications equipment; and training and providing technical assistance to law enforcement personnel in organized crime investigative techniques. Consideration should also be given to some kind of salary supplement plan. This aid must be linked to the development of aggressive methods for rooting out (and keeping out) corruption in the criminal justice system.
- **Joint data bank.** A joint Western-Russian data bank on Russian organized crime should be established. This data bank should include the names of individuals and groups known to be involved in organized crime, as well as data on their criminal histories, records of international travel, contacts in the West, criminal enterprises and legitimate businesses, etc. Interpol might do this, or at least play some role in it.
- **Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FINCEN).** The intelligence gathering and investigative utility of FINCEN, already demonstrated in areas of international money laundering and banking schemes, and especially those involving Russians, should be expanded.
- **Criminal justice training for Russians.** A broad-based effort to improve the performance of criminal justice officials in the former Soviet Union—through recruitment, training, education, and technical assistance—should be undertaken. This effort should not be limited to include only agencies of the federal government, such as the FBI and the DEA, but also draw heavily on the resources and valuable expertise at the state and local levels. It should also involve the private sector, e.g., the Police Executive Research Forum, the Police Foundation, the National District Attorney's Association, as well as criminology/criminal justice educators and researchers in colleges and universities.

A Crime Control Rationale for Reinvesting in Community Corrections

Issues

Last year Congress passed the most ambitious crime bill in the nation's history, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. It allocated \$22 billion to expand prisons, impose longer sentences, hire more police, and, to a lesser extent, fund prevention programs. The bill was later amended, and nearly all of the \$5 billion targeted for prevention programs was diverted into prison construction and law enforcement. Although such tough-on-crime legislation has political appeal, it finds almost no support among criminal justice practitioners and scholars.

Recently, organizations as diverse as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the American Bar Association, the National Governors Association, the League of Cities, The Rand Corporation, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Campaign for an Effective Crime Policy, and the National Research Council have all voiced opposition to the approach. In addition, 85 percent of nationally surveyed prison wardens—who stand to benefit by this legislation—said that elected officials are not offering effective solutions to America's crime problem.

Some people argue that the current proposals are racist or that they cost too much; however, nearly everyone agrees that they fail to prevent young people from entering and continuing a life of crime, and they leave the vast majority of criminals, who are serving sentences on probation and parole, unaffected.

Criminologists have long observed that age 18 is the year of peak criminality. Analysis recently completed by Alfred Blumstein at Carnegie-Mellon showed that today's cohort of 18 year-olds is the smallest it will be for at least the next 15 years. Next year, the number is going to start climbing, and the biggest growth will occur in the number of African American children who are now 4 to 9 years old. As more young people are recruited into and retained in a criminal lifestyle, the ability of back-end responses (such as imprisonment) to increase public safety is severely limited because of the replenishing supply of young people who are entering into criminal careers.

The second, and equally important, reason why current federal efforts will fail is that they focus exclusively on prisons as a corrections strategy, ignoring the fact that most criminals are serving probation and parole sentences. In 1991, about 16 percent of all adult probationers were convicted of violent crimes, as were 26 percent of parolees. This means that on any given day in 1991, there were resident in U.S. communities an estimated 435,000 probationers and 155,000 parolees, who had been convicted of violent crimes. In contrast to these 590,000 probationers and parolees in the community, only 372,500 violent offenders resided in prison. And in 1993, 72 percent of all identified criminals were serving sentences in the community, on probation or parole. Even though the number of prisons has quadrupled in the past decade, prisoners are still less than one-fifth of the convict population, and the vast majority of offenders remain in the community. If effectively controlling crime—as opposed to exacting retribution and justice—is the goal, efforts must be focused on the community, where offenders are reporting to probation and parole officers.

Probationers represent a serious continued risk to public safety. The majority of probationers are convicted felons, have prior criminal records, and are likely to be substance and alcohol abusers with few marketable skills. Continued indifference to their behavior means missing the opportunity to intervene positively—and promises their eventual imprisonment. In addition, by not focusing on providing probationers with an appropriate level and type of supervision, crime in the community will not be abated. Current policy simply waits until their criminality escalates to a point where incarceration, which has been proven to be costly and ineffective in reducing crime.

Policy recommendations

- **"Surveillance plus treatment programs."** Such programs should be developed for drug-involved probationers, including offenders who are convicted of drug possession and use. Program models

now exist that are effective at reducing recidivism rates, and the public supports rehabilitation over incarceration for such offenders (but not drug traffickers). The cost-benefit tradeoff between prison and community corrections is among the highest for this subpopulation.

- **Convincing the public.** The public's trust that probation and parole can be meaningful, credible sanctions must be regained. During the past decade, many jurisdictions developed "intermediate sanctions" as a response to prison crowding. These programs (e.g., house arrest, electronic monitoring, intensive supervision) were designed to be community-based sanctions that were tougher than regular probation, but less stringent and expensive than prison. In the few instances where the organizational capacity was created to ensure compliance with court-ordered conditions, these programs reduced recidivism by between 20 and 30 percent.
- **Funding.** Sufficient financial resources must be provided so that the designed programs, combining both treatment and surveillance, can be implemented. Adequate monetary resources are essential to obtaining and sustaining judicial support and achieving program success. The resources needed will be forthcoming only if the public believes the programs are both effective and punishing.

"Three Strikes and You're Out" Legislation

Issues

Efforts to reduce violent crime and deal more effectively with repeat offenders have led to a wide range of legislative initiatives across the nation. Among the many sentence enhancement options available for dealing with habitual offenders, the "three strikes" initiative has found much resonance with the public and legislators alike. Proponents view "three strikes" sentencing legislation as the solution for dealing with the persistent, serious, and violent offender. Advocates promise that these types of sentences will both reduce crime and, ultimately, save taxpayers money. This is because they believe that "three strikes" would not only decrease the cost of victimization through incapacitation, but would also reduce the not insubstantial costs of rearrest and reprocessing of repeat offenders by the criminal justice system.

A recent RAND assessment of California's "three strikes" legislation points to its potential for reducing serious and violent crime, but at an estimated cost of about \$5.5 billion over the next 25 years. A second long-term effect on costs will be the unprecedented growth of the elderly in prisons, which will contribute to higher costs because of their health needs (expected to be double or triple that of inmates from the general population).

Although more research is required on the relationship between age and crime, it is clear that categorical sentencing schemes, such as "three strikes," countervail existing knowledge:

- Statistically speaking, recidivism is known to decline with increases in age.
 - Offending at an early age is highly predictive of long criminal careers. Attention should be focused on crime prevention and early intervention among youths, before they become ensnared in criminal careers.
- **Mandatory sentencing cannot take into account all the circumstances affecting individual cases or their various factual permutations.**

Short-term effects of this legislation include a clogged court system causing rising court costs and intolerable delays in civil cases; early release of sentenced felons to make room for "three strike" detainees; and increased discretionary power for prosecutors.

Policy recommendations

- **Impact analysis.** The Attorney General should initiate a careful study of how the federal "three strikes" law is impacting the federal courts and corrections system. Beyond that, further expansions of the federal statute should be resisted until the analysis has been completed.
- **Informing the public.** Since the current punitive atmosphere permeates the public and body politic, the public needs to be informed of the true cost and consequences of categorical sentencing schemes. As the nation's first law enforcement officer, the Attorney General and the National Institute of Justice are in the best position for getting the correct information out to the citizenry objectively and fairly.
- **Criminal justice dialog.** The Attorney General and the National Institute of Justice should consider the development of appropriate mechanisms for beginning a dialog with prosecutors and victim advocates who are fueling the public debate on "three strikes laws." Similar mechanisms are needed to tap the abilities and experiences of judges for developing the kind of sentencing legislation that optimizes discretion to allow consideration of individual differences among offenders, while checking the abuses of the current mandatory systems.
- **Research needs.** The National Institute of Justice should encourage and assist Federal and State Legislative Bureaus in the development of appropriate research tools and studies to estimate the impact of mandatory sentencing bills, on both costs and crime rates. Legislators and the public must understand the likely impact of such laws, not only in terms of costs and consequences for prison crowding, but also in terms of related processes and issues, such as the negative effects on the civil court system, and the diversion of scarce resources from education, health and welfare, the infrastructure, and other vital public services.
- **Alternative sentencing.** The National Institute of Justice should encourage the development of alternative sentencing policies that may achieve the same crime reduction benefits as "three strikes" laws at considerably less cost and assist in their evaluation, in terms of crime reduction and costs. Other "lifetime sanctions," such as intensive supervision, community service, etc. should be pursued. However, research should accompany these programs to document their effect on public safety.
- **Early intervention and prevention.** Given the likelihood that investment in youth crime prevention and early intervention programs may well be more effective than "three strikes" legislation, the Attorney General should direct the allocation of

federal funding toward such programs. The collateral benefits of "front end" investments are likely to consist of improved scholastic and economic performance of those involved in the programs.

- **Regional conferences.** The Attorney General should consider convening a series of regional conferences to explore the findings of existing research on the public safety impact and cost implications of various "three strikes" laws. The relative costs and benefits of early childhood crime prevention efforts, early intervention, and alternative sentencing programs should also be examined.

Delinquency: A New Vision for Inner-City Schools

Issues

Juvenile violence is at an all-time high, and many have decided that only more deterrence measures can effectively deal with delinquency. Criminologists agree that deterrence works well for the average working person with a family and a role in the community. But for people who are unsocialized, impulsive, and mindlessly destructive, deterrence is an ineffective tool. If deterrence is to work, we need to create people who are more deterrable.

Adequacy of parenting. Of all the factors found to contribute to delinquency, the clearest and most exhaustive evidence concerns the adequacy of parenting. Abusive, incompetent, or rejecting parents, and those who do not provide sufficient supervision have a direct effect on the antisocial behavior of their children. Poor parenting cannot be viewed as the sole cause of delinquency. The association between inadequate parenting and other factors is, however, critical in predicting future delinquency. These risk factors are parental criminality and drug abuse, prenatal deficiency, lack of education, poor supervision, and deficient discipline. Chief among the factors indicative of later serious delinquency is the age at onset of significant misbehavior. The earlier a child commits a youthful offense, the more likely it is that such delinquency will continue and worsen over time. Therefore, intervention must be performed at the earliest possible opportunity if it is to have any lasting effect.

Delinquency and education. Criminologists believe that the problem of delinquency is essentially a problem of socialization. When the family fails in this essential function, the task of socialization must be taken up by the educational system. The criminal justice system can only "pick up the pieces" after delinquency has become a fact. Inner-city education must be expanded, redesigned, and enriched in order to create a new generation of young people for whom the goal of deterrence has a realistic chance of working.

Policy recommendations

- **Early child-parent intervention.** Both public and private early intervention (birth to age 5) programs should be implemented immediately and include voluntary enrollment, extensive parent training, and frequent home visits; they should be long term, have low student-to-teacher ratios, provide liberal subsidies for working parents, and be competently monitored and evaluated.
- **Early childhood education.** Private early childhood intervention programs that address the needs of the child and the parent should be expanded and subsidized. The Headstart program should be improved by adding parent training and home visits and by extending its term beyond one year, especially in areas having a disproportionate number of children at high risk for future delinquency.
- **Pilot residential schools and foster parenting for abused children.** Significant grants should be made for pilot programs to develop a mixture of public and private residential schools, as well as pilot projects for increased funding for foster parenting for children of abusive or demonstrably incompetent parents. When evidence of abuse or neglect is established, when there is a refusal to enter into an existing program of early childhood intervention, and when parental rights have been terminated by court order, we must have placement alternatives readily at hand to raise the affected children in a proper manner.

Residential schools have the potential of being either a blessing or a curse on the minority community. Rather than engaging in politicized debate on the issue of "orphanages," we advocate establishing a number of pilot programs for residential schools that contain the following elements: sufficient funding to ensure an education equal to the residential education available to wealthier families, education that begins at the pre-K level, minority staffing and an emphasis on minority values, and provision for voluntary enrollment.

- **Pilot community schools.** Well-developed and broad pilot programs should be implemented for development of comprehensive community schools that are run on a districtwide basis (to avoid the problem of stigmatizing children selected as the most-at-risk). Schooling must go beyond the acquisition of cognitive skills and serve as the focus of many childcare programs, such as prenatal screening, assessment and referral for treatment of developmental problems, and preschool programs that focus on both the child and its parents. These community schools should remain open at night, on weekends, and throughout the year.
- **Value of properly conducted evaluations.** After evaluating pilot prevention and treatment programs, a limited number of well-funded major interventions with sufficient provision for adequate research design and long-term evaluation should be implemented.
- **Coordination of educational and criminal justice objectives.** The Department of Justice should coordinate with the Department of Education at the highest level to ensure that the concerns of the law enforcement community are reflected in school curriculums and that the concept of early childhood intervention is accepted as part of a nationwide basic educational policy.
- **Immediate need to focus on law enforcement alternatives.** Since even the best prevention programs need considerable time to bear fruit, we have no choice but to immediately upgrade our law enforcement alternatives. Knowing full well the ultimate futility of law enforcement for a generation of children who lack elementary socialization and self-control, we are nonetheless obligated to detect and punish those who make life intolerable for others.

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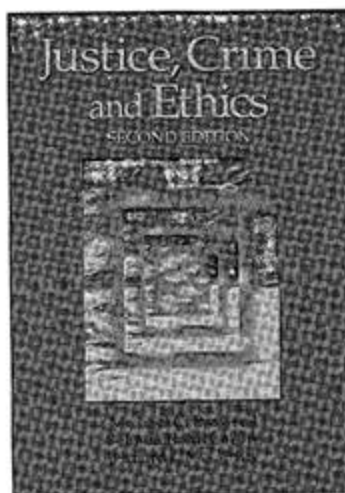
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THANKS!

For the past three years we have had the privilege of serving the American Society of Criminology as co-editors of *The Criminologist*. It has, indeed, been a privilege. When the ASC requested applications for the editorship in 1992 we were both interested in developing a book review section in *The Criminologist*, and it has been both a challenge and a lot of work. Nevertheless, the positive feedback which we have received, again and again, regarding the book review section has made all of the work worthwhile. Of course, the book review section required reviewers, and we have been most impressed with the cooperation that we have received from the members of the Association. Rarely has anyone refused to review a book. Also, we have been very fortunate to have scholars willing to prepare quality essays for each issue of *The Criminologist*. If there is one area in which we have been disappointed, it is that we have not been able to elicit more general information from members of the ASC about their activities and accomplishments.

The day-to-day operations of *The Criminologist* have been carried out by Kay Billingsley who has served as managing editor for all three years and 18 issues. It is Kay, working together with Sarah Hall, who has been responsible for the quality layout, as well as delivering the issues to the printer on time so that they could be distributed in a timely manner. When we accepted the editorship, we had no idea of the number of telephone calls which would have to be answered, or the volume of correspondence required, or the amount of record keeping involved with *The Criminologist*. Without Kay's dedicated assistance it would not have been possible to keep up with all of this. And, we would like to acknowledge the work of Aliene Paboojian, a doctoral student who has served as assistant book review editor. Aliene has taken care of the day-to-day operations and record keeping associated with the book reviews, has helped Kay with correspondence and record keeping, and has been responsible for much of the proof reading.

To each of you who has prepared a book review, written an essay, prepared a memorial, contributed information, offered suggestions, or worked with us as members of the Board of Directors, thank you for your assistance and contributions. And, to each of the members of the ASC, we would like to thank you for allowing us to serve the Association as co-editors during these past three years.

Jurg GERBER and Raymond TESKE, Jr.

Feature Essays—1993, 1994, 1995

January/February 1993:

C. Ray Jeffery—Genetics, Crime and the Cancelled Conference.

March/April 1993:

Henry H. Brownstein—What Does "Drug-Related" Mean? Reflections on the Problem of Objectification.

May/June 1993:

Richard Wright—The Two Divergent Criminologies: The Divergent Worldviews of Textbooks and Journals.

Raymond J. Michalowski—Some Thoughts Regarding the Impact of Clinton's Election on Crime and Justice Policy.

July/August 1993:

Jon Marc Taylor—*Quierer Es Poder*: A Call for Criminal Justice Educators to Teach in the Penal Setting.

September/October 1993:

Roland Chilton—Twenty-five Years After the Crime Commission Report: Is the Field Still Data Starved?

November/December 1993:

John Laub—A Look at the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*: An Interview with the Editor.

January/February 1994:

Rose Johnson Bigler—The Rights of Children in the 1990s.

March/April 1994:

Louise Shelley & Maria de La Luz Lima—Criminology and Victimology in Mexico.

May/June 1994:

Matti Joutsen—Victimology and Victim Policy in Europe.

July/August 1994:

Hugh D. Barlow—On the Cutting Edge: Remembrances of Herbert A. Bloch.

September/October 1994:

Richard Korn—Social Defense or Social Sanitation? A Radical Proposal for the Redirection of Law Enforcement.

November/December 1994:

Betsy Price—The Criminologist and the Indian.

January/February 1995:

Donna C. Hale—A Focus on Women & Criminal Justice.

March/April 1995:

Janet Reno—Keynote Address: 1994 ASC Meeting In Miami, Florida.

May/June 1995:

Kenneth Adams—Searching for an Academic Position: The Agony and the Ecstasy.

July/August 1995—1995 ASC Program

September/October 1995:

Dirk van Zyl Smit, Wilfried Schärf, & Don Pinnock—South African Criminal Justice and Criminology in Transition.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The 6th National Workshop on Adult and Juvenile Female Offenders will be held November 5-8 at the Radisson-Kingston Plantation in Myrtle Beach, SC. Contact Joann Morton (803) 777-6381.

The 19th National Conference on Correctional Health Care will be held November 13-15 in Washington, D.C. Workshop presentations may cover one or more issues concerning health treatment and services in correctional institutions. Contact Daniel Mendelson at (312) 528-0818.

A NATO Advanced Study Institute on Psychopathy: Theory, Research, and Implications for Society will be held November 27-December 7 in Alvor, Portugal. The meeting will be an intensive tutorial presented by leading experts in the field. Participation is by invitation. Some financial assistance is available. Contact Robert D. Hare; Department of Psychology; 2136 West Mall; University of British Columbia; Vancouver, Canada V6T 1Z4; Fax (604) 822-6923.

The 1996 International Crime Conference organized by the Criminological Society of Southern Africa (CRISMA) and the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) is scheduled to be held June 28-30, 1996. This year's theme is "Crime and Justice in the Nineties." Any person interested in crime issues may attend. If you would like to be considered for any of the plenary sessions, please send a detailed written proposal and curriculum vita before November 30, 1995 to Dr. Rika Snyman, Tel: (012) 429-6467, Fax: (012) 429-3221; Mr. Siyabonga Memela, Tel: (012) 342-1476, Fax: (012) 433-387; or Professor Beaty Naudé, Tel: (012) 429-6483, Fax: (012) 429-3221.

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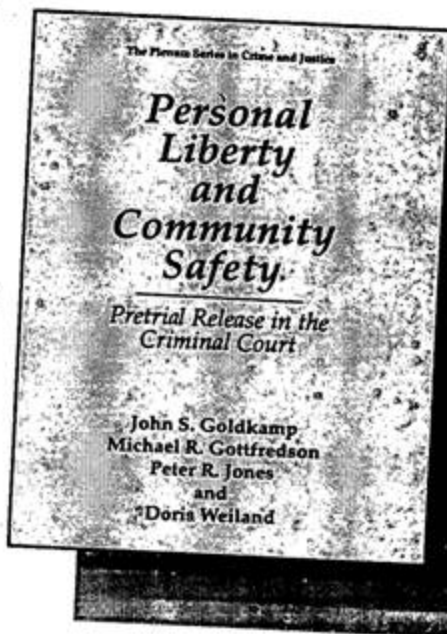
Pretrial Release in the Criminal Court

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with a Foreword by Timothy J. Murray

Personal Liberty and Community Safety examines the allocation of pretrial liberty and detention, shedding light on highly discretionary judicial decisions and their influence on the quality of justice delivered by the criminal courts. This informative treatise reports the results of a pioneering investigation into the operation of judicial discretion in three large American urban jurisdictions: Boston, Phoenix, and Miami. The study, which joined researchers with judges, reveals the serious problems with pretrial release and detention decisions. Based on the results of this research, the authors present a strategy for reforming this judicial function with recommendations from the judges themselves. They develop pretrial release guidelines that promote equity, fairness, and the effectiveness of release decisions and balance the important issues associated with personal liberty and public safety in actual settings.

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POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CRIMINOLOGIST will regularly feature in these columns position vacancies available in organizations and universities, as well as positions sought by members of the Society.

A charge of \$50 for up to 125 words and \$10 for each additional 25 words will be made. The charge will be waived for institutional members of ASC.

It is the policy of ASC to publish position vacancy announcements only from those institutions or agencies which subscribe to equal educational and employment opportunities and those which encourage women and minorities to apply.

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

The Professional Employment Exchange will be a regular feature at each Annual Meeting. Prospective employers and employees should register with the Society no later than three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society. Appropriate forms may be obtained by writing to the ASC offices in Columbus, Ohio.

To place announcements in **The Criminologist**, send all material to: Editors, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. Telephone: (409) 294-1689, FAX 409-294-1653.

Sul Ross State University. Applications are invited for a nine-month tenure-track Assistant or Associate Professor of Criminal Justice, available January 16, 1996. Salary based upon rank and qualifications. Ph.D. in criminal justice or closely related field preferred with specialization in corrections. Will consider ABD or Master's degree; J.D. or LL.B. unacceptable without additional relevant graduate degree. Some travel required. Teach undergraduate courses; provide in-service training; assist in developing graduate program; advise students; sponsor related organizations. Submit letter of application, resume, transcripts and three references to Director of Personnel, Sul Ross State University; Box C-13; Alpine, TX 79832; (915) 837-8058. Review of applications will begin October 20, 1995, and continue until the position is filled. EEO/AEE.

University of Illinois at Springfield. The Criminal Justice Program at UIS (formerly Sangamon State University) invites applications for two tenure-track, entry-level positions at the Assistant Professor rank. Positions to begin August 1996. We seek candidates with a strong commitment to excellence in teaching and the potential for scholarship and academic leadership. Normal teaching load is three courses per semester; some opportunity for reduced loads for scholarly activities. Applications for Position One must be able to teach in two of

the following areas: Corrections, Criminology, Research Methods, and Juvenile Justice. Applicants for Position Two must be able to teach in two of the following areas: Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Policy, Criminal Courts, and Research Methods. Successful candidates will also develop and teach courses in their specialty areas. Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, or related social science discipline required (ABDs considered if all degree requirements will be completed by time of appointment). College level teaching experience preferred; professional experience in criminal justice agencies or related programs is desirable. UIS is an upper-division and graduate level campus of over 4,500 students, located in the state capital; the Criminal Justice Program offers a B.A. degree. UIS Faculty are assessed in regard to their accomplishments and potential in teaching, research, and service. Review of applications for both positions will begin on October 16, 1995, and will continue until each position is filled. *A representative will interview at the ASC meeting in Boston, and interested candidates are encouraged to submit credentials prior to the convention.* Submit letter of application specifying Position One or Position Two and explaining your interest and qualifications; also provide a statement of your teaching philosophy, vitae, and three letters of reference. Send to Dr. Barbara Hayler, Search Committee; Criminal Justice

Program; University of Illinois at Springfield; Springfield, IL 62794-9243. E-mail contact: hayler@uis.edu UIS is an AA/EEO

Wayne State University Department of Criminal Justice. Applications are invited for a tenure-track/tenured-opening. Rank is open. Starting date is Fall 1996. Areas of specialization must include police and society/law enforcement. Preference will be given to individuals with a focus on urban, minority, and/or women's issues. Minimum qualifications: Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology or related field. Applicants at the senior level must show clear record of outstanding scholarship and teaching. Applicants at the junior level must show clear promise of achieving distinction in scholarship and teaching. Salary commensurate with experience. Opportunities will be provided for coordinate status with the College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs. Wayne State University is a Carnegie Research University I and is one of Michigan's three comprehensive research universities. Its main campus is located in the heart of Detroit's University Cultural Center. Letter of application, vita, and three letters of recommendation should be sent to Dr. Ronald Brown, c/o Criminal Justice Department, Wayne State University; 2305 Faculty/Administration Building; Detroit, MI 48202. Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply. Review of applications will begin November 1, 1995. Interviews will be held on campus and at the ASC meeting in Boston, November 15-19, 1995. Wayne State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Wayne State University—People working together to provide quality service. All buildings, structures and vehicles at WSU are smoke-free.

American Bar Foundation (Chicago): Continuing Research Fellowships. The American Bar Foundation invites applications for highly qualified scholars interested in joining its community of continuing resident research fellows. One or more appointments may be made, at the junior or senior level. The Foundation will entertain part-time appointments, made in cooperation with area institutions, as well as full-time appointments. Candidates must have completed a law degree or a Ph.D. In

addition, senior candidates must be able to demonstrate outstanding scholarship; junior candidates must demonstrate outstanding scholarly potential. Salaries are competitive with those at leading research universities; generous fringe benefits include TIAA-CREF. The Foundation is an Equal Opportunity Employer and applications from minorities and women are especially sought. The American Bar Foundation is an independent research institute broadly concerned with the social scientific study of law. It is located adjacent to Northwestern University's Chicago campus. ABF research fellows initiate, develop, conduct and publish their own and collaborative scholarly research. They are funded through the ABF's own financial resources or through grants made to individual projects by government agencies and private foundations. The Foundation provides extensive support services, including research assistance and technical services, and research fellows have full use of the libraries and computer facilities at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. Current fellows are pursuing both basic and applied empirical research on law, legal institutions, and legal processes. Fellows approach their work from a variety of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives, including anthropology, criminology, economics, history, law, political science, psychology, and sociology. All candidates are asked to submit a letter of application, a statement of current research interests and future plans, a resume, and copies of their three leading publications, or evidence of scholarly potential. Candidates should also arrange for us to receive confidential letters of support from two referees. Applications received before 1 December 1995 will receive full consideration. All application materials should be sent to Christopher L. Tomlins, Chair, Appointments Committee; American Bar Foundation; 750 North Lake Shore Drive; Chicago, IL 60611.

American Bar Foundation (Chicago): Post-Doctoral Fellow Positions. The American Bar Foundation invites applications for post-doctoral fellow positions for the 1996-97 academic year. These positions are intended for junior scholars who within the past two years have completed all requirements for their Ph.D., or who are currently in the final stages of

completing their degree. In exceptional circumstances, candidates with substantial social science training who have completed a JD may also be considered. Two positions may be available, one of which may be reserved for minority candidates at the discretion of the Foundation. The positions carry a stipend of \$30,000, together with fringe benefits and research support. Each is for one year and is renewable for up to one additional year. The American Bar Foundation is an independent research institute broadly concerned with the social scientific study of law. It is located adjacent to Northwestern University's Chicago campus. The ABF's community of continuing resident research fellows research initiate, develop, conduct and publish their own and collaborative scholarly research. They are funded through the ABF's own financial resources or through grants made to individual projects by government agencies and private foundations. The Foundation provides extensive support services, including research assistance and technical services, and research fellows have full use of the libraries and computer facilities at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. Current fellows are pursuing both basic and applied empirical research on law, legal institutions, and legal processes. Fellows approach their work from a variety of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives, including anthropology, criminology, economics, history, law, political science, psychology, and sociology. Candidates are asked to submit a letter of application, a statement describing research interests and achievements to date and plans for the fellowship period, a resume, and a sample of written work (conference paper, dissertation chapter, or published article, if any). Candidates should also arrange for us to receive confidential letters of support from two referees. Applications received before 1 December 1995 will receive full consideration. All application materials should be sent to Christopher L. Tomlins, Chair, Appointments Committee; American Bar Foundation; 750 North Lake Shore Drive; Chicago, IL 60611.

University of Idaho. Applications are invited for a tenure-track assistant professor of crime and justice studies and sociology beginning August 15, 1996. A Ph.D. in

criminology, or sociology with an emphasis in criminology, is required. Responsible for teaching six courses per year, to include white collar/organizational crime, social stratification, racial and ethnic relations, and intro to justice studies, plus areas of the applicant's specialization. Send a letter of application, a vita, and three letters of reference to Donald E. Tyler, Chair, Department of Sociology/Anthropology; University of Idaho; Moscow, Idaho 83844-1110 by December 15, 1995. AA/EOE.

Arizona State University. The interdisciplinary School of Justice Studies seeks to hire a tenure-track Assistant Professor beginning August 16, 1996. Preference will be given to candidates in one or more of the following areas is desired: crime, law, and (in)justice, focusing especially on violence and social control, including policing in urban crisis; gender and justice, in particular feminist theory; race, ethnicity and justice, including but not limited to an interest in American Indian justice; social and economic justice; conflict, disputing and negotiation/mediation. Responsibilities include teaching in one or more of these areas at the undergraduate and graduate levels, conducting an active program of research and scholarly publication, and service to the University and community. Qualifications required: Ph.D. or equivalent in a related discipline by August 15, 1996, a commitment to excellence in teaching and the ability to develop a nationally recognized program of research. An ability to teach graduate level statistics will be helpful. The School of Justice Studies seeks diversity among applicants. The School of Justice Studies is an interdisciplinary department in law and social science with areas of theoretical and empirical concentration in social and economic justice; race, ethnicity and minority populations; American Indians and justice; disputing, criminal justice; and gender and justice. Faculty backgrounds include sociology, political science, law, philosophy, history, psychology, education, and chemistry. To apply please send a cover letter, current curriculum vita, and three letters of reference to: Search Committee Chair; School of Justice Studies; Arizona State University; Tempe, AZ 85287-0403. Deadline November 15, 1995 and the first of each month thereafter until filled. AA/EOE.

Central Washington University. Applications are invited for a tenure-track Assistant Professor of Law Enforcement. Teach core courses in Law and Justice, teach and develop curriculum in law enforcement track, supervise students in field study placement, network with professionals to develop field placements, advise students, engage in research relative to good teaching and remaining current in the field. Qualifications: Ph.D. upon hiring in Criminal Justice or other related fields, with a research focus in the area of law enforcement; college teaching experience; ability to teach law enforcement focused courses, including Administration of Justice; and potential for an active research agenda. Preferences: Paid law enforcement field experiences within the last 10 years; ability to teach general law and justice courses and address diversity issues in law enforcement. To start: September 1996. Position is contingent on funding. Send a letter of application, resume and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to Search Committee Chair, Department of Law and Justice; Central Washington University; Ellensburg, WA 98926-7580. Screening will begin on November 24, 1995 and continue until a suitable candidate is found. AA/EOE/Title IX Institution. Requests for reasonable accommodation during the application and/or interview process should be made to the Affirmative Action Office: Voice (509) 963-2205; TDD (509) 963-2207.

University of Southern California. The Department of Sociology is seeking a specialist in social inequality with a major research focus on family or urban social problems. To further build on strengths in the department, we would be particularly interested in candidates who are either criminologists, demographers, or clinical marriage and family therapists. We seek candidates at all ranks. Please send a letter of application and a curriculum vitae by November 10, 1995 to Professor Malcolm Klein, Chair of Faculty Recruitment Committee; Department of Sociology; University of Southern California; Los Angeles, CA 90089-2539. Assistant professor candidates should also submit three letters of recommendation by this date. We encourage applications from minority group members and women. We are an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Widener University. A tenure-track assistant professorship in criminal justice is available starting September 1996 in a rapidly growing undergraduate criminal justice program. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or sociology is required. Should be able to teach a variety of criminal justice courses as well as possibly some general sociology offerings. Areas of criminal justice specialization should include minorities in the criminal justice system, criminal law/criminal procedure, and/or law enforcement/police studies. Applicants should have an active research agenda and strong teaching interest and experience. Widener University is located in suburban Philadelphia. Send vitae, three letters of recommendation, and copies of written work to Dr. Michael W. Markowitz, Chair, CJ Search Committee; Social Science Division; Widener University; 1 University Place; Chester, PA 19013. Deadline for applications is December 15, 1995. EOE.

University of South Florida. Applications are being accepted for a full-time tenure-track position for an Associate Professor of Criminology beginning in August 1996. Salary is negotiable and commensurate with rank and experience. A terminal degree is required (a J.D. will not suffice). Applicants must have a record of excellence in teaching in both the undergraduate and graduate level in law enforcement as well as master's level thesis committee experience. Preference will be given to applicants with at least five years of law enforcement administrative experience. Applicants must have a commitment to multi-cultural diversity, demonstrated research ability, strong publication record, active professional involvement and professional recognition beyond their institution. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. If the candidate requires an accommodation because of disability to participate in the application/selection process, please notify Dr. Leonard Territo five days in advance. The deadline for receipt of applications is December 1, 1995. Interested applicants should send a letter of application, vitae, three letters of recommendation and representative reprints of scholarly work to Dr. Leonard Territo, Chair, Search Committee; University of South Florida; Department of Criminology; SOC 107; 4202 E. Fowler Avenue; Tampa, FL 33620-8100;

Phone: (813) 974-9564; Fax: (813) 974-2803. Representatives will be available at the ASC Conference in Boston, November 15-19, 1995. According to Florida Law, applications and meetings are open to the public. This position is contingent upon funding. USF is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity/Equal Access Employer.

University of Missouri—Kansas City. Administration of Justice. The Department of Sociology seeks applications for one or more tenure-track positions at the Assistant Level to begin in Fall 1996. The Department offers the BA and MS in administration of justice, BA and MA in sociology, and participates in a newly created interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in Sociology/Social Science. Areas of specialization are open but preference will be given to candidates with specialization in two or more of the following areas: law enforcement/police-community relations, community corrections/intermediate punishments, court organization and operations, delinquency and juvenile justice system operations. Candidates should have particular interests in cultural diversity, race, class, and gender as related to the substantive areas noted above. Ph.D. in criminal justice/criminology or related field by the time of appointment is required. Duties include teaching a variety of undergraduate and graduate courses in administration of justice; scholarly research, publication, and pursuit of extramural funding. Salary is competitive. Send curriculum vitae, letter stating teaching and research interests, writing sample, and the names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to Recruitment Committee; Department of Sociology; University of Missouri—Kansas City; 5100 Rockhill Road; Kansas City, MO 64110. We will be interviewing at the annual meetings. Review of applications will begin on January 10, 1996, and will continue until positions are filled. The University of Missouri—Kansas City is an AA/EEO institution.

East Carolina University School of Social Work. Applications are invited for a tenure-track, twelve-month criminal justice faculty position at the rank of Assistant/Associate Professor available August 1, 1996. We are seeking applicants with a generalist background and an emphasis in criminal justice administration/organization. Criminal jus-

tice is one of three degrees in the School and is certified by the N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. There are approximately 200 declared majors and 400 intended majors in criminal justice. ECU is the third largest university in the UNC system with an enrollment of 17,000, and is located in Greenville, N.C. approximately 80 miles east of the state capital in Raleigh and 80 miles west of the North Carolina coast. Salary is open and commensurate with qualifications and experience. A doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, or a related discipline is required. Preference will be given to candidates with demonstrated research ability, a strong publication record, teaching and practice experience in criminal justice administration/organization. Submit an application letter, a vitae, at least three current letters of reference, and samples of current and recent scholarly work (articles, position papers, etc.). Review of applications will begin January 1, and will continue until the position is filled. Minorities, women, and persons with disabilities are especially encouraged to apply. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Accommodates individuals with disabilities. Applications must comply with the Immigration Reform and Control Act. Official transcripts required upon employment. Send all application materials to Professor James M. Campbell, Chair, Search Committee; School of Social Work and Criminal Justice Program; East Carolina University; Greenville, NC 27858-4353; (919) 328-4205; Fax: (919) 328-4196.

Michigan State University. The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University announces a tenure-track, Assistant Professor level faculty vacancy beginning August, 1996. A Ph.D. is required. Women and minority candidates are strongly urged to apply. Applicants should have research and teaching interests in the area of interventions with serious and repeat adult and/or juvenile offenders, and should have knowledge of juvenile and/or adult correctional organizations as well as alternatives to incarceration. Background should include the knowledge base needed to understand and evaluate institutional and non-institutional responses to offenders, including interventions for an increasingly non-white, serious offender population. The successful

applicant should demonstrate potential for maintaining a strong research and publication agenda, including attraction of external funding, and also for supervising graduate student research and teaching graduate and undergraduate classes. Salary is negotiable. Applicants must submit a current vita, a statement of interest, three letters of recommendation, and examples of writing. Send all materials to Professor Vincent Hoffman, Chairperson, Search Committee; School of Criminal Justice; 560 Baker Hall; Michigan State University; East Lansing, MI 48824-1118, by October 30, 1995. The University reserves the right to extend the deadline if suitable applicants are unavailable by this date.

Florida State University. The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice seeks applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning August 1996. Ph.D. in criminology, criminal justice, or related discipline required. (ABD's who are close to completion may apply). Though all specialities will be considered, persons with interests in women and crime/criminal justice or race and crime/criminal justice are particularly encouraged to apply. Starting salary is negotiable dependent upon qualifications with a minimum of \$36,000. Submit vita and three letters of reference by December 22nd, 1995 to Lorie Fridell, Search Committee Chair; School of Criminology and Criminal Justice; Florida State University; Tallahassee, FL 32306-2025. Florida is a public records state. Florida State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and is actively committed to diversity in hiring.

San Diego State University. Applications are being accepted for a tenure-track position beginning in Academic Year 1996-97 at Assistant Professor (salary range: \$35,868-\$45,216) for a criminal justice generalist with a strong interest and background in criminal justice theory and policy analysis, capable of teaching courses in research and evaluation methods. Depending upon interest and expertise, the appointee will teach classes and should have a research agenda related to one or more of the following areas of specialization: law enforcement administration; correctional administration; criminal law and legal issues relevant to criminal justice and administration; research

methods and planning in criminal justice; organizational analysis and organization change in criminal justice; theories and models in criminal justice. Applicants with a doctoral degree in criminal justice administration or related fields are preferred; ABD status and clear evidence of substantial progress toward completion of the dissertation will be considered for appointment. Computer literacy required. Affirmative Action candidates are strongly encouraged to apply. Application review will begin on February 16, 1996. Effective date of appointment: August 1996. SDSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Title IX Employer and does not discriminate against persons on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, marital status, age or disability. Please send curriculum vita and references to: Dr. Joel H. Henderson, Chair, Recruitment Committee; School of Public Administration and Urban Studies; San Diego State University; San Diego, CA 92182-4505.

Northern Arizona University. The Department of Criminal Justice is seeking qualified applicants for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level beginning August 1996. Minimum requirements are: (1) a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology, or a closely related discipline completed no later than September 1, 1996; (2) evidence of teaching experience; and (3) demonstrated potential for scholarly research and publication. Speciality areas are *open*; however, some preference may be given to applicants whose theoretical and/or research expertise encompasses one or more of the following: (1) the relationship between justice systems and racial/ethnic minority populations, particularly Native American, Hispanic, African American and Asian-American groups; (2) the impact of ethnic, racial, and cultural identities on justice processes; and (3) interdisciplinary approaches to the study of crime and justice. Northern Arizona University offers a range of Bachelors, Masters, and Doctoral programs to an increasingly diverse population of 19,000 students between its main campus in Flagstaff, Arizona and statewide educational programs. Interdisciplinary initiatives include programs in Latin American Studies and Women's Studies, and a Native American Institute. The Department of Criminal Justice

offers B.S. and M.S. degrees in Criminal Justice and contributes to statewide programs through Interactive Instructional Television. Due to the increasing ethnic diversity of the Arizona population, the Department of Criminal Justice encourages applications from individuals with a commitment to creating a welcoming educational environment for students from all ethnic, racial, and cultural backgrounds. Applicants should send a letter of interest, a curriculum vita, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three professional references, and as available, transcripts of graduate course work to Dr. Jeff Ferrell, Screening Committee Chair; Department of Criminal Justice; Box 15005; Northern Arizona University; Flagstaff, AZ 86011. The search will remain open until the position is filled; however, the Department will begin reviewing applications on January 8, 1996. Northern Arizona University is a committed EEO/AA institution. Minorities, women, persons with a disability, and veterans are especially encouraged to apply.

Mercyhurst College. The Criminal Justice Department invites applications for a full-time, entry-level, tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor rank. Preferred candidates will be able to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in law enforcement issues, criminal justice administration, juvenile justice, and speciality areas. Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or Sociology with teaching excellence and professional experience desired. Minorities and women are strongly urged to apply. Mercyhurst is a Catholic liberal arts residential college, founded by the Sisters of Mercy, with an enrollment of 2,500 students. Applicants should send vita and list of references by February 15, 1996 to Peter Benekos, Ph.D., Director; Criminal Justice Department; Mercyhurst College; Erie, PA 16546; (814) 824-2328. AA/EOE.

Buena Vista University. Applicants are invited for a tenure-track position in Criminal Justice to begin in Fall, 1996. The successful applicant will have primary teaching duties in the Criminal Justice program, with regular teaching in introductory American Government courses required. Candidates should have a strong commitment to providing an excellent undergraduate education and a desire to help build and

promote a high quality program in Criminal Justice. Broadly based training and/or experience in the area of Criminal Justice expected, Ph.D. preferred. Buena Vista University is a dynamic institution of over 1,000 which seeks to attract quality students who desire professional career preparation with a strong liberal arts foundation. Salaries and benefits are competitive. Applicants should send vita, three current letters of recommendation, and transcripts to Benjamin B. Donath, Associate Dean of Faculty; Buena Vista University; Storm Lake, IA 50588. Position open until filled. EOE/ADA.

San Jose University. Position #1. The Administration of Justice Department is seeking applications for the position of a probationary (tenure-track) professor at the Assistant, Associate or Full Professor rank, depending upon qualifications. Appointment is on an academic basis, starting August, 1996. Qualifications include: Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or related field. Expertise in the areas of juvenile justice, victimology, and family violence. The applicant must also be able to teach in our core curriculum: police, corrections, courts, theory or methods. Applications are to be sent to: Professor Inger Sagatun-Edwards, Chair; Administration of Justice Department; San Jose State University; 1 Washington Square; San Jose, CA 95192-0050. San Jose State University is an EO/AA Title IV Employer. Position is open until filled, but subject to final budget approval.

San Jose University. Position #2. The Administration of Justice Department is seeking applications for the position of a probationary (tenure-track) professor at the Assistant, Associate or Full Professor rank, depending upon qualifications. Appointment is on an academic basis, starting August, 1996. Qualifications include: Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or related field. Expertise in the areas of white collar crime, criminal investigations, corporate, and computer crime. The applicant must also be able to teach in our core curriculum: police, corrections, courts, theory or methods. Applications are to be sent to: Professor Inger Sagatun-Edwards, Chair; Administration of Justice Department; San Jose State University; 1 Washington Square; San Jose, CA 95192-0050. San Jose State

University is an EO/AA Title IV Employer. Position is open until filled, but subject to final budget approval.

Emory University. The Department of Sociology invites applicants for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level, beginning Fall, 1996. We seek a social psychologist with specialization in medical sociology, public health, or violence/criminology. The position will carry a primary appointment in the Department of Sociology and a secondary appointment as Assistant Professor in the appropriate department of the Emory School of Public Health. We seek candidates with demonstrated excellence in research and strong commitment to teaching. Ph.D. required. Applicants should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, evidence of teaching, and examples of written work to Karen A. Hegtveldt, Search Committee Chair; Department of Sociology; Emory University; Atlanta, GA 30322. We will begin to review applications December 1, 1995. Emory is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer, and encourages women, minorities, and disabled persons to apply.

Salem State College. The Criminal Justice Department invites applications for one tenure-track position in its growing undergraduate program to teach, advise majors, and conduct research. The position is available for the fall of 1996. Preferred qualifications include an earned doctorate in Criminal Justice or a closely related field, college teaching, research/professional experience, and sensitivity to and experience with persons of diverse cultural backgrounds and learning styles. Specialization in Statistics and Research Methods preferred, with other specializations in Theoretical and/or Comparative Criminology or Court Management considered. ABD Criminal Justice candidates with specializations in Statistics/Research Methods and one substantive area in Criminal Justice will be considered if Ph.D. completion is expected within one year. Duties include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in quantitative methodology, social statistics, and an area of specialization. Rank and salary commensurate with qualifications. To apply, send letter expressing teaching and research interests, a curriculum vita, and three letters of refer-

ence to Salem State College; Office of Affirmative Action; Attn.: Criminal Justice Position; 352 Lafayette Street; Salem, MA 01970. Application review will begin on November 1, 1995 and continue until the position is filled. Salem State College is an AA/EOE. Persons of color, women and persons with disabilities who can teach in a multicultural environment are strongly encouraged to apply.

University of Nebraska at Omaha. The Department of Criminal Justice of the University of Nebraska at Omaha seeks applications for two tenure-track faculty positions beginning with the fall semester of 1996. The department offers a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice as well as a Master of Science and a Master of Arts in Criminal Justice, and a Doctor of Philosophy in Criminal Justice. The individual appointed to the *Assistant Professor* position will be responsible for undergraduate and graduate instruction, research, and community service. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field is required. Applicants should have some university-level teaching experience and be able to provide evidence of potential for building an outstanding record of research and scholarship. All areas of specialization will be considered; however, applicants with specialization in juvenile delinquency/justice or corrections will be given preference. The individual appointed to the *Associate Professor* position will be responsible for undergraduate and graduate instruction and will be expected to play a major role in supervising doctoral student dissertation research. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field is required. Applicants should have graduate-level teaching experience and be eligible for appointment to the University of Nebraska Graduate Faculty. A record of research and publication appropriate for appointment at the Associate Professor rank is required. All areas of specialization will be considered. Persons interested in applying for these positions should send a vita and three letters of reference to Vincent J. Webb, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice; University of Nebraska at Omaha; Omaha, NE 68182-0149. The review of applications will begin November 20 and continue until the position is filled. The University of Nebraska at Omaha is an AA/EOE: minorities, women, handicapped, and Vietnam-Era veterans are encouraged to apply.

The Urban Institute. Applications are being accepted for a Research Associate II in the State Policy Center to prepare data files and conduct complex statistical analysis for large program evaluation studies in the areas of violence prevention and criminal justice. Responsibilities include constructing, merging and analyzing data files using statistical packages. Experience requires excellent quantitative skills, including specialized training in multivariate modeling and hypothesis testing; familiarity with graphics and statistical packages, including SAS and Harvard Graphics. Also requires experience constructing and merging data files and conducting complex analyses of crime on the epidemiology of injury. Incumbent must be self-motivated with demonstrated organizational skills and the ability to work independently. Status if full-time, regular. Education level preferred: M.A. in Criminology, Public Health, Statistics or related social science field. To apply, send resume, cover letter and transcript to The Urban Institute; Personnel Office #9542-SPC; 2100 M Street, NW; Washington, DC 20037. Institute employees are encouraged to apply or suggest candidates. The Urban Institute is an Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/H/V. Posted: September 28, 1995. Positions may be filled at any time after the Institute's posting requirements have been met.

University of Central Florida. The Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies invites applications for two tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level beginning August, 1996. The Department offers a B.A. and an M.S. in Criminal Justice. Area of specialization is open. For one of the positions, preference will be given to candidates with strong quantitative abilities. Applicants should possess a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a related field (ABD considered with demonstration of substantial completion of the degree), and a strong commitment to scholarly research. Review of applications will begin December 1, 1995, and continue until the positions are filled. Applicants should submit a letter of application (including a statement of teaching and research interests), curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to Donna Bishop, Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee; Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies; University of Central Florida;

PO Box 161600; Orlando, FL 32816-1600. The University of Central Florida is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Applications from women, minority persons, handicapped persons, and Vietnam era veterans are encouraged. As an agency of the state of Florida, all application materials and selection procedures are available for public review.

Old Dominion University. The Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice seeks to fill four or five tenure-track Assistant Professor positions in criminal justice and sociology beginning August 1, 1996. Ph.D. preferred at time of appointment; ABD will be considered. Areas of research specialization are open. Teaching areas needed in Criminal Justice: law (substantive/procedural), policing, corrections, violence against women, sex discrimination and the law, and other undergraduate classes. Teaching areas needed in Sociology (from a social structure/institutions perspective): marriage and family, urban, health, drugs, religion, work, social movements, and other undergraduate classes. The Department currently has 16 full-time faculty, 400+ majors and minors, and offers BA/BS Sociology, Criminal Justice, and MA Applied Sociology with Criminal Justice or Women's Studies emphasis areas. New Criminal Justice faculty will participate in the University Teletech distance learning televised teaching program. Opportunities exist to participate in the Institute for the Study of Minority Issues, Women's Studies Program, and Graduate Programs in International Studies. Applicants who bring minority, feminist, or international perspectives to their teaching and research are welcomed. Teaching load is 9 hours per semester; scholarly research and professional service are required. ODU is in southeastern Virginia near the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and 3 hours from Washington, DC. Please send a letter of application, vitae, and three letters of reference to Search Committee; Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice; Old Dominion University; Norfolk, VA 23529-0090. Review of applications will begin on December 1, 1995 and will continue until positions are filled. Old Dominion University is an Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity institution and requires compliance with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

University of New Hampshire Family Research Laboratory. The FRL has fellowships for research on family violence available both immediately and starting in the summer of 1996. These NIMH-funded positions are open to new and experienced researchers with doctorates in the fields of psychology, sociology, social work, law, nursing, public health and medicine. The fellowships are intended for work in the area of child abuse, marital violence, elder abuse, sexual abuse, rape, homicide and other family-violence related topics with special attention to mental health impact. Scholars may use the one-year fellowships (with possible one-year extension) to collaborate with FRL faculty on a current project, to work on one of the many data sets archived at the FRL or to work on their own projects. Fellows must be able to reside within commuting distance to UNH (one-and-a-half hours from Boston). Annual stipends run from \$19,608 to 32,300, depending on number of years since receipt of doctorate. Applications from scholars with interests in family violence in minority families are particularly encouraged. Applications (statement of intended use of fellowship, curriculum vita, three letters of recommendation and publications or work sample) will be accepted immediately and up until March 1, 1996. For more information, contact David Finkelhor, Co-director, Family Research Laboratory; University of New Hampshire; Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-1888.

Central Connecticut State University. The Department of Sociology is accepting applications for a tenure-track Assistant/Associate position, pending funding of position for Fall 1996. Successful candidates to teach undergraduate courses on topics of social inequality/stratification, poverty, race and minorities, gender roles, aging, ethnic diversity and/or the urban community. Ph.D. in Sociology at time of appointment, as well as demonstrated teaching and/or research experience in substantive areas of social stratification, poverty, race ethnicity, gender and/or aging within contexts of inequality, resources distribution, and social justice issues. Active research in at least one substantive area expected. Preference will be given to well-qualified applicants who additionally can teach research methods. Credentials and experience substantially comparable to the above will also be considered.

Please send letter of application with resume and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to Professor John Mitrano, Search Committee Chairperson; Department of Sociology; Central Connecticut State University; 1615 Stanley Street; New Britain, CT 06050-4010. Review of applications will begin on December 15, 1995. Central Connecticut State University aggressively pursues a program of equal employment and educational opportunity and affirmative action. Members of all underrepresented groups, women, veterans and persons with disabilities are invited and encouraged to apply.

Northeastern University. The College of Criminal Justice seeks to hire a tenure-track, Assistant Professor for September 1996, with preference in the areas of criminology, psychological perspectives on crime and criminal justice, policing, or the courts. Responsibilities shall include teaching, research and scholarship, and service to the University and the profession. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology, or other terminal degree in a related discipline prior to the time of appointment. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Title IX employer. Send letters of application, curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, writing samples, and the names and phone numbers of three references to Dean James Alan Fox; College of Criminal Justice; Northeastern University; Boston, MA 02115. Applications received prior to January 1, 1996 will receive full consideration.

Northeastern University. The College of Criminal Justice invites applications for a senior faculty position with tenure at the rank of Associate or Full Professor, beginning September 1996, in the area of statistics/methods. Responsibilities shall include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in statistics and methods, accomplishing research and scholarship, and performing service to the University and the profession. It is also expected that this faculty member will assume the editorship of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, with reduction in other responsibilities. The *Journal* is a highly respected international publication permanently housed within the College. Candidates must hold a Ph.D. in criminal justice,

criminology or related discipline, and should have a strong record of teaching, quantitative research and publication in the field of criminology and criminal justice, have demonstrated ability to attract external grant funds, and have a strong reputation within the profession. Broad knowledge of statistical methods and software is also presumed. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Title IX employer. Applications received by January 1, 1996 will receive fullest consideration. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and the names and phone numbers of three references to Dean James Alan Fox; College of Criminal Justice; Northeastern University; Boston, MA 02115.

The University of Akron. Applications are being accepted for a teaching opportunity in the Division of Public Service Technology, Community and Technical College at the Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice Technology level for 1996. The University of Akron is the third largest state-assisted university in Ohio. It offers its 26,000 day and evening students more than 230 Associate, Bachelor and Master degree programs, and 14 Doctoral degree programs. Located in a metropolitan area of 500,000 people only 30 miles south of Cleveland, The University of Akron has the advantages of city life but combines them with the area's exceptional natural resources. Position Description: Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice Technology beginning August, 1996, to teach in Associate degree program in Criminal Justice Technology. Position includes student advisement, working with criminal justice agencies in the community and other University service. Master's degree required. Three years minimum college level teaching (part-time or full-time). A minimum of five years recent experience in criminal justice/law enforcement required. Summer teaching possible. Send letter of application, resume, one teaching reference, one professional reference, and any evidence of teaching and/or professional excellence by December 30, 1995, to Dr. Carol Garrison, Chair, Search Committee; The University of Akron; Polsky's Building, Room 161; Akron, OH 44325-4304. The University of Akron is an Equal Education and Employment institution.

Georgia Southern University. The Department of Political Science at Georgia Southern University, a unit of the University System of Georgia announces an opening in the Justice Studies Program. This is a tenure-track position and the candidate's rank and salary is based on qualifications and experience. The successful candidate should have one to two years of teaching and professional experience in the area of law with a specialization(s) in criminal/civil law, evidence, and criminal procedure. A J.D. and an M.A. or Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or Political Science is required. Responsibilities will include teaching, research, advising, and department service in a program with several hundred Justice Studies majors. Starting date: September 1, 1996. Send letter of application, a curriculum vitae, unofficial transcripts of all graduate work, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references to Professor Florence S. Ferguson, Search Chair for Justice Studies; Department of Political Science; Landrum Box 8101; Statesboro, GA 30460-8101. Postmark Deadline: December 1, 1995. Official transcripts, letters of recommendation, and writing samples may be requested of some candidates later in the search process. The names of applicants and nominees, resumes, and other general non-evaluative information are subject to public inspection under the Georgia Open Records Act. Georgia Southern University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action institution. Persons who need accommodation(s) in the application process under the Americans with Disabilities Act should notify the Search Chair.

The University of Dayton. Applications are invited for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in Sociology (pending final approval). Appointment begins in August 1996. We seek an ABD or Ph.D. (preferred) who specializes in criminology. The successful candidate for this position will teach criminological theory and other courses in an interdisciplinary Criminal Justice Studies major. All faculty in this professionally active department teach in their substantive areas, the general education program, and a lower level introductory course. The department has a concentration on community. Salary is competitive. Send vita, samples of written work, three reference letters, teaching evaluations, and any other supportive

materials to Chair, Selection Committee; Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work; University of Dayton; Dayton, OH 45469-1442. Review of applications begins on November 15, 1995, and continues until the position is filled. The University of Dayton is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Indiana University—Bloomington. The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for two tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level. The Department of Criminal Justice is a multidisciplinary department with emphases in criminal justice systems and processes, nature of crime and delinquency, law and society, and cross-cultural studies. We welcome candidates in any of our four areas of emphasis, but will give preference to candidates with interests in critical theories of crime, criminal justice, and/or law or in gender, crime and criminal justice. We welcome applications from a range of disciplines. IU Bloomington, which ranks nationally among top research institutions, provides a highly supportive research environment. Candidates should have Ph.D. in hand or near completion and provide evidence of research potential. Send letter of application, curriculum vita, writing sample, and three letters of reference to Chair, Department of Criminal Justice; Sycamore Hall 302; Indiana University; Bloomington, IN 47405 (Fax: Criminal Justice Department, (812) 855-5522). First consideration will be given to applications received by December 15, 1995. Women and minorities are urged to apply. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of North Texas. The National Academy for Victim Studies, a new program of the Institute of Criminal Justice at the University of North Texas sponsored in part by Mothers Against Drunk Driving, seeks a Director to develop and coordinate continuing education workshops and seminars on crime victim issues; develop and teach crime victim-related courses at UNT; and identify and develop sources of external funding and support for crime victim-related research and other activities of the Academy. A terminal degree in a discipline related to crime victims is required. Applicants should be experienced in conference planning, have excellent oral and

written communication skills, and have experience with program budgeting and foundation and governmental funding sources. Salary is dependent upon qualifications and experience. Applicants should send a letter of application describing their background, a current vita, and contact information for three references to Academy Director Search Committee; Institute of Criminal Justice; University of North Texas; POB 5053; Denton, TX 76203. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. UNT is an AA/EO institution.

Penn State Harrisburg. The School of Public Affairs is searching for a tenure-track, Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, beginning Fall semester 1996. Teaching responsibilities include undergraduate courses in Criminal Justice and Public Policy. Graduate teaching in a NASPAA accredited MPA program may be available. Doctorate required with the American legal system as a major area of specialization. An interest in community issues is desirable. Teaching experience preferred. In addition to teaching, all tenure-track faculty are expected to pursue scholarly research and publication, participate in curriculum development and University and professional service activities as well as advise undergraduate and/or graduate students and serve on graduate level degree committees. Submit letter of application, a curriculum vita, and the names, addresses and phone numbers of at least four references to Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee; c/o Ms. Dorothy Guy; Penn State Harrisburg; 777 West Harrisburg Pike; Dept. CRI; Middletown, PA 17057-4898. Review of applications will begin November 20, 1995, and will continue until the position is filled. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities encouraged to apply.

The University of Akron. The Department of Political Science is seeking an Assistant Professor for a new tenure-track position beginning August 26, 1996. Ph.D. in Political Science or Criminal Justice is required. Candidates must be prepared to teach Introduction to American Government and Urban Politics and Policies as well as courses in criminal justice politics (such as Criminal Justice Administration, Legal Administra-

Please see POSITIONS, page 34

AROUND THE ASC

Kevin E. COURTRIGHT recently received a Ph.D. in criminology from Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP). His doctoral dissertation "The Effectiveness of House Arrest with Electronic Monitoring of DUI Offenders," was an examination of Indiana County's (PA) recently implemented house arrest with electronic monitoring program and its effectiveness with a drunk driving population. At present, Dr. Courtright is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Hilbert College in Hamburg, New York.

The University of Cincinnati is pleased to announce that **Lorraine GREEN** and **Paul MAZEROLLE** have joined the faculty. Professor Green received her Ph.D. from Rutgers University in 1993. She served on the faculty at Northeastern University and was a research officer for several Australian Government Departments including the Office of Crime Statistics, the South Australia Police Department, and the National Police Research Unit. Dr. Mazerolle recently received his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland. A native of Canada, his research has centered around delinquency and the dimensions of criminal careers.

Leonard MORGENBESSER (Ph.D., University at Albany/SUNY, 1992) was recently honored by the U.S. Department of Justice for his work with the Capital District Coalition for Crime Victims' Rights Week. Dr. Morgenbesser has completed 20 years of service with the NY State Department of Correctional Services, in the Division of Program Planning, Evaluation and Research (1975-84, 1990 to date) and in the Correction Officer Applicant Psychological Screening Unit (1984-90) as Coordinator of Psychological Research. The Unit is the largest program of its kind among the 50 state prison systems.

Katheryn K. RUSSELL's article, "The Constitutionality of Jury Override in Alabama Capital Cases" was cited by Justice J. P. Stevens in *Harris v. Alabama*, No. 93-7659 (1995). Dr. Russell is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland.

Robert J. SAMPSON and **John H. LAUB** are the 1995 recipients of the Albert J. Reiss Award for Distinguished Scholarship presented by the Crime, Law and Deviance Section of the American Sociological Association. The award committee based its recommendation on Sampson and Laub's book *Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points Through Life* (Harvard University Press, 1993). Robert J. Sampson is a Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago and John H. Laub is a Professor of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University.

Lawrence W. SHERMAN has been appointed as chair of the University of Maryland's Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Sherman is the author of more than 100 scholarly publications, and his 1992 book, *Policing Domestic Violence*, won the American Sociological Association's Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Crime, Law and Deviance. He has testified on the results of his research in courts in 15 states, and has been cited by the U.S. Supreme Court. Sherman replaces **Charles WELLFORD**, who served as chair of Maryland's Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice since 1981. Wellford will concentrate on his duties as president of the ASC and assist university President **William E. KIRWAN** in a new initiative to provide technical support to Maryland policymakers.

REMINDER!

ASC MINORITY FELLOWSHIP DANCE—BOSTON

Don't forget to bring along your dancin' shoes and have some fun at the ASC Minority Fellowship Dance, Friday, November 17, 1995 at 9:00 p.m. in the Boston Park Plaza Hotel. **Ron AKERS and HIS BLUEGRASS BAND** along with the **Lawrence SHERMAN ROCK 'N ROLL BAND** will provide live entertainment. Donations of \$5.00 or \$10.00—your choice—will help benefit the ASC Minority Fellowship Fund. The dance is sponsored by the ASC Affirmative Action Committee who encourages everyone to attend and have a great time.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Theoretical Criminology is a new, interdisciplinary and international journal for the advancement of the theoretical aspects of criminology. The journal will be edited by **Professor Piers BEIRNE** and **Professor Colin SUMNER**. *Theoretical Criminology* is concerned with theories, concepts, narratives, and myths of crime, criminal behavior, social deviance, criminal law, morality, justice and social regulation. The journal is committed to renewing general theoretical debate, exploring the interrelation of theory and data in empirical research and advancing the links between criminological analysis and general social and political theory. Contributions are invited now for early issues of *Theoretical Criminology* and should be sent to: **Professor Piers BEIRNE**; Department of Criminology; University of Southern Maine; 1, Chamberlain Avenue; Portland, Maine 04103

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From Gangs to Gangsters: How American Sociology Organized Crime, 1918-1994 by *Marylee Reynolds*. Ever wonder why the famed Chicago School studied juvenile delinquency almost to the exclusion of all else, even though it was

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NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS

The author(s) of entries selected by the judges for awards will be notified in writing by August 1, 1996.

BOOK REVIEWS

Jon VAGG. *Prison Systems: A Comparative Study of Accountability in England, France, Germany and the Netherlands.* Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1994. 380 pages + i-xi. \$65.00.

Jon Vagg's *Prison Systems* takes us on a different sort of European tour—a visit through the prisons of England, France, Germany and the Netherlands. As others might seek out the art museums, the fine restaurants, the old cathedrals or the scenic waterfronts, Dr. Vagg leads us in the patient, scholarly pursuit of accountability, which is, as he defines it, "the idea that certain individuals have a duty to report on, explain, and justify to others actions they have taken or decisions they have made." Focusing attention on issues such as prisoners' rights, grievances, discipline, operating standards and inspection, he considers accountability in three contexts:

1. managerial, which describes how prison officials treat inmates.
2. legal, which presents the influence of the courts and legal processes on penal policy and treatment of inmates.
3. political, which describes the relationships between politicians and prison officials and how together they set agendas and "solve problems."

Dr. Vagg, who now lectures in criminology at Loughborough Institute of Technology, has co-edited and co-authored previous books on prisons and policing in England and, when he was teaching at the University of Hong Kong, a volume titled *Crime and Justice in Hong Kong*. Most of his current research is comparative in nature. The bulk of the research for this book was done between 1986 and 1988, and has been emerging in the form of articles and conference papers since. *Prison Systems* is published by the University of Oxford as a volume in its new series, Clarendon Studies in Criminology.

While Dr. Vagg points out early on that the complexity of his topic "does not necessarily make it either interesting or important," he obviously finds it both, for his enthusiasm comes across in print. Although his topic could be discussed in an abstract fashion, his approach is just the opposite—pragmatic, detailed, highly informed and down to earth—and thus appealing to readers interested in this topic.

Because *Prison Systems* deals with the nuances of prison bureaucracy, I doubt the

average undergraduate would describe it as "fun" reading. Dr. Vagg does not interview famous prisoners or tell tales of the sensational aspects of prison life.

What he does instead is impart a strong sense of how accountability works in practice "within the realities of each penal system," as Roger Hood notes in his introduction. Even those readers who do not grasp Dr. Vagg's theories of accountability will still be left, at the end, with a very good sense of how the prison systems of England, France, Germany and the Netherlands are alike and how they are different.

After his own introduction, Dr. Vagg provides a background of prison operations in the four countries, describing the main participants in accountability in each country and giving an overview of recent prison history in each country as well. Three chapters feature the views of inmates, staff and managers on accountability, focusing on issues of power and control.

Chapter 7, titled "Accountability: Some Sensitizing Concepts," is the theoretical heart of the book. Dr. Vagg discusses models of macro-accountability and micro-accountability—that is, controls over prisons, by state, law, constitution and policy, versus controls within prisons, as a product of social interaction—and how they are linked.

The remaining chapters provide for the detailed application of these theories of accountability to recurring prison problems—inmate rights and grievances, inspections and standards, order and discipline, and prison riots and disturbances. Dr. Vagg closes with a discussion of two trends of related import to accountability—the idea of Europe, as an entity supplanting national boundaries, and privatization of corrections. He also provides, in appendices, a fine chronology of prison events in the four countries over the past 25 years and a glossary of important prison terms, as well as a thorough bibliography of works on European corrections.

What conclusions does Dr. Vagg come to about accountability? He sees his study of accountability as a contribution to the question: "Why is it so difficult to reform our prisons?" His answer is that accountability deals with problems that cannot be solved, but only managed, often with answers in one conceptual domain creating new problems and questions in others. In *Prison Systems* one finds are not so much answers as comparative problems discussed systematically and comprehensively.

Like other specialized European tours, Dr. Jon Vagg's search after the mechanics of accountability may not appeal to the casual tourist. But for those academics, administrators and students with a serious interest in international prison management, *Prison Systems* makes the ideal guide.

Burk FOSTER

University of Southwestern Louisiana

John E. CONKLIN. *Art Crime.* Westport, CT: Praeger. 1994. 322 pages. \$49.95.

John Conklin has done an exhaustive review of forms of art crime, from forgery to theft to vandalism to insurance fraud . . . , of what motivates them, and of law enforcement countermeasures. The book is a handy encyclopedia of information, right down to detecting forged art, and across the spectrum of ways art acquires market value. Art crime literature is copiously referenced in a concluding bibliography. The material is clearly organized and accessible. Mr. Conklin has done a service for all of us from lay victims through keepers of art, art security workers and law enforcement personnel. A lot of research went into this first-of-its-kind volume.

I confess I could not bring myself to read the book through, although I very much enjoyed browsing through it. After the insightful section on how the value of art is socially constructed, I found myself wondering why people kept working at fighting art crime. I had occasion recently to suppose that my precious old guitar had been taken by someone. I found myself hoping that the taker would value and thrive upon the music the instrument produced. I cannot imagine devoting much effort to securing "my" art, nor to going after those who sell it to me or take or damage it. As I reviewed the closing section on international efforts to combat art crime, I found myself wondering whether these services were worth paying for. The limitation of the book is that Mr. Conklin fails to address any larger "so what?" questions about all the information he has gathered for us. As a pretty sloppy bibliographer in my own right who is fond of "so what?" questions, I very much appreciate the labor and attention given to a work like John Conklin's *Art Crime*, and value having this pioneer reference work.

Hal PEPINSKY
Indiana University

Robert J. SPITZER. *The Politics of Gun Control.* Chatham House. 1995. 210 pages. \$17.95.

In the opening pages of this book, Spitzer spells out the central question of the gun control debate: "should gun possession and use be significantly regulated?" (p. 3). The opening chapter provides an overview of the issues surrounding gun regulation, beginning with a general discussion of governments' regulatory function and presenting a typology of regulation. Spitzer states that gun control falls into the category of social regulation. This type of regulation is the most controversial, for it involves shaping conduct in the areas of public health, safety, or morals. Spitzer goes on to discuss the value conflicts surrounding gun control (focusing upon the "gun culture" in America) and describes the gridlock which typifies the making of gun control policy. Throughout his book, Spitzer concentrates on the federal level.

Chapter Two is a narrative of the history and interpretation of the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. According to Spitzer, early arguments over the writing and ratification of the Second Amendment dealt with the balance of military power between states and the federal government and not with rights of individuals. And though many scholars have argued that the Second Amendment bestows an individual right to gun ownership, Spitzer's review of key court cases indicates that the federal courts have not recognized such a right, except in the context of militia service. (In the early days of our country, the militia consisted of all able-bodied white males between the ages of 18 and 45. These men were expected by law and custom to provide their own firearms for militia service, thus the need to protect individual gun ownership. In time, this system was replaced by the organized militia system we have today [i.e., the National Guard]). Moreover, the federal courts have never incorporated the Second Amendment (through the Fourteenth Amendment) to apply to the states; therefore, the amendment places no limits upon the power of state and local governments to regulate firearms.

Having made the argument that guns can be legally regulated, Spitzer reviews the role of guns in crime, suicide, self-defense, and accidents. Overall, Spitzer concludes that the costs of gun use in crime, suicides, and accidents outweigh the benefits derived from defensive gun uses (particularly with respect to handguns), thereby justifying gun regulation from a cost-benefit perspective. In light of the book's overall scope, Spitzer's treatment of these issues is brief, but he covers most of the major

issues. Although some may take issue with Spitzer's treatment of some of these topics—for example, he gives less consideration to literature that does not support a link between guns and deadly violence—his overall conclusions are generally consistent with the weight of criminological evidence. At any rate, Spitzer's main point is that guns cause enough harm to be an appropriate target for government regulation.

Using his social regulatory framework, Spitzer then analyzes the politics surrounding gun control, considering the roles of various groups and institutions in the formulation of gun control policy. His major point is that gun policy in the U.S. cannot be explained by reference to constitutional issues or to an analysis of the costs and benefits of gun ownership; rather, it is driven by politics and the value conflicts surrounding guns. Much of Chapter Four discusses the National Rifle Association, examining its history, ideology, tactics, and influence over the creation of federal gun control policy. Chapter Five provides a detailed history of federal gun control legislation from the 1930s to the present. Despite substantial public support which Spitzer documents for various gun control measures (such as waiting periods for handgun purchases and universal handgun registration), gun control opponents have been able to block or significantly hinder proposals for even very modest gun control measures. Federal gun enforcement has been affected as well, in that federal enforcement efforts are concentrated in the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, an under-funded agency with no clear constituency or statutory independence.

On the other hand, public concern over rising levels of gun crime and the rise of Handgun Control, Inc. in the 1980s as a pro-gun control interest group have prompted a substantial amount of new federal legislative activity, and gun control proponents have won significant political battles at the federal level in recent years, including the enactment of a waiting period for handgun purchases (i.e., the Brady Bill) and the banning of assault weapons in the 1994 Crime Bill. According to Spitzer, these developments and the decline of America's hunting tradition may signal a turning point in the politics of gun control.

In the final chapter, Spitzer utilizes concepts from international relations to propose a new general framework for gun control. To counter the argument that an armed citizenry is good as a means of crime control, Spitzer cites the security dilemma of international arms control: as nations arm themselves for their protection, they increase the insecurities of

other nations. This leads to arms races and heightens the likelihood of armed conflict between nations. As applied to gun control, Spitzer argues that encouraging widespread gun ownership and gun carrying as a crime control measure would create a domestic arms race leading criminals and law-abiding citizens to arm themselves not only with more guns, but with more lethal guns (as an illustration of the domestic arms race phenomenon, he cites the rearming of many police forces around the country with high-capacity semiautomatic pistols in place of traditional six-shot revolvers).

Spitzer proposes that we adopt policies analogous to nonproliferation and arms control. This would necessitate classifying firearms into categories based upon their relative offensive capabilities. In the context of domestic gun policy, nonproliferation would prevent the spread of new weapons with substantial offensive capabilities, such as assault weapons or new forms of particularly lethal ammunition. Arms control would focus on "guns' deployment, characteristics, uses, safety, and the like" (p. 196). Spitzer cites modest gun control measures, such as the imposition of more stringent regulations and fees on firearm dealers, as examples of arms control, but he also recommends stronger regulation of handguns due to their offensive capabilities (i.e., concealability and ease of use).

These policies stand in contrast to disarmament, which is not feasible from a practical or a political standpoint. Indeed, Spitzer claims that "the only way to reconcile the fears of control opponents with the efforts of control proponents is to recognize the fundamental distinction between arms control and disarmament" (p. 197). In practice, for instance, this might mean allowing hunters to own semiautomatic hunting rifles, but not allowing them to own semiautomatic rifles like the AK-47 (i.e., assault weapons). Handguns might also be more strictly regulated, and persons desiring a gun for defense would be encouraged to acquire shotguns rather than handguns (p. 197).

Spitzer's framework is an interesting attempt to draw a compromise between protecting public order and protecting gun ownership, though he does not fully address some of the difficulties which could arise with some of his suggested policies (e.g., complications in classifying guns as more or less offensive and the rise in gun violence lethality which could occur if a significant number of criminals substituted long guns for handguns in response to stringent handgun controls). At the same time, one could argue that more should be done within the framework of existing laws as a prerequisite, complement, or substitute for some of Spitzer's

ideas, particularly his recommendations regarding handguns. For example, recent evidence suggests that rigorous enforcement of laws against gun carrying can reduce gun crime (Sherman et al. 1995), and there is at least some evidence to support the utility of enhanced sentences for gun offenses (e.g., McDowall et al. 1992). Granted, these types of initiatives are generally state and local measures, and Spitzer focuses upon the federal level. Yet federal money and other assistance might facilitate such interventions. Politically, it would seem that maximizing efforts against criminal gun ownership and use will be a necessary part of the balance between gun control advocates and opponents.

Overall, this is a good book for those interested in the formulation of gun control policy or, more generally, for those interested in public policy. Spitzer's discussion of Second Amendment legal issues and his description of the politics surrounding gun control are enlightening, and his proposed framework for gun control is provocative.

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- Christopher S. KOPER**
Crime Control Institute, Washington, DC
- Martin GRAPENDAAL, Ed LEUW, and Hans NELEN.** *A World of Opportunities: Lifestyle and Economic Behavior of Heroin Addicts in Amsterdam.* Albany, NY: SUNY Press. 1995. 241 pages. \$16.95.
- Conventional thinking about illegal drugs includes a number of largely unquestioned assumptions, including the belief that addicts are driven to consume a certain amount of drugs each day, drug use necessarily leads to crime, methadone maintenance programs help reduce crime by addicts, and the idea that a repressive
- law enforcement approach is necessary to control the use of illegal drugs. Using data from a longitudinal study of the lifestyle and economic behavior of 150 heroin addicts in Amsterdam, the authors present evidence that challenges each of these assumptions. Their research combined quantitative and qualitative approaches, including intensive interviews, questionnaires, and behavioral observations over a period of one year. This approach resulted in detailed data of great depth and richness.
- Chapter 1 describes the main elements of Dutch drug policy. It is described as nonmoralistic, aimed at the depolarization and integration of deviance, as opposed to trying to isolate and remove deviance, the strategy which characterizes American drug policy. The second chapter is a concise review of literature on the drugs-crime relationship. After reviewing basic models of this relationship, the authors conclude that drug addiction is best understood as part of a deviant lifestyle which encompasses both drug use and crime. This model is used to organize the remainder of the book.
- Life histories of the addicts comprise the third chapter. Here the authors describe the development of the addicts' drug using careers. Addicts who were involved in crime before the onset of their careers as addicts remained the most heavily involved in crime.
- The fourth chapter is an interesting ethnographic overview of the "drug scene" in Amsterdam. The fifth and sixth chapters focus on, respectively, patterns of income acquisition and spending. The authors use detailed data on the addicts' earning and spending patterns, to describe the primary sources of their income and the nature of their expenditures. Most obtained the majority of their income through legal means, in that social security payments were their most important source of income. Acquisitive crime (mainly shoplifting and selling stolen property) was their second most important source of income. A few sold drugs to earn money. As one would expect, drugs represented the largest category of expenditures. The authors argue that this group of addicts acquired income and drugs in less socially injurious ways than in other countries. This is attributed to the reduced police repression, greater social tolerance of the drug market, and greater social support which characterize the Netherlands.
- One of the most important findings was that the amount and rate of the addicts' daily drug use varied greatly, and depended on the amount of money they were able to earn. Thus the addicts' criminal activity was not a function
- of drug use, rather, drug use was a function of the level of income produced.
- In an important challenge to American research, the authors demonstrate in the seventh chapter that participation in methadone programs leads to lower levels of crime only for some addicts. Differences in the type and amount of criminal activity resulted from differences in lifestyle of those who participated in different kinds of methadone programs. Those who obtained methadone on the "methadone buses" were less committed to ending their drug use and led a more deviant lifestyle than those who obtained methadone through more restrictive settings, which emphasized abstinence.
- Chapter 8 and the Appendix examine the implications of the findings for Dutch and international drug policy. Chapter 8 provides a useful review of issues related to current policy options. Here the authors discuss the advantages and disadvantages of legalization, increased repression, and maintaining present policies. Significantly, the authors do not favor legalization.
- An underlying theme concerns the linkages between drug abuse and other features of social organization. For example, the authors explicitly link the American policy of police repression, the lack of social (and economic) support for addicts, our tolerance for high levels of poverty and a rigidly moralistic social and political climate to our drug "crisis."
- Among the strengths of this study are its use of qualitative and quantitative methods, its longitudinal approach, and the clear, careful presentation of the findings. Some may criticize the authors for relying so heavily on self report data. However, their combined approach helps increase the validity and reliability of their findings.
- This book readily illustrates the benefits of a comparative approach to the study of these issues. Policy makers as well as criminologists and criminal justice professionals can benefit from reading this refreshing challenge to conventional wisdom. With luck it will reach the wide audience it deserves.

James L. WILLIAMS
Texas Woman's University

continued on page 34

Dilip K. DAS, editor. *Police Practices. An International Review.* Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press. 1994. 475 pages. \$55.00.

For anybody interested in police work in other countries, this book is a welcome addition to the currently still scarce literature available in the U.S. The contributing authors provide insightful introductions and discussions of the development of policing in their countries, namely Australia, Finland, India, Japan, and New Zealand. Their accounts cover more than just police practices but a broad range of topics, from historical development and societal context to mandate and philosophy of policing, police functions, personnel issues, leadership and supervision, professionalization, unions, police and the public, as well as current problems police face in these countries. A lot to cover considering that the accounts have to be short enough to fit five countries into one book but still be detailed enough to be concise.

In the introduction the editor elaborates about the difficulties of putting such an international overview together. These difficulties account for the fact that the countries included in this book were selected not for specific systematic reasons but because the authors were accessible and willing to contribute to this work. The difficulties the editor encountered also resulted in an eight year development process for this book which seems to account for the fact that some of the country accounts are not very current. The rest of the introduction shortly addresses the value of international comparative studies and provides a limited literature review that does not include some of the most recent literature. As an introduction this chapter does not provide much guidance and structure. Actually, much of what is written at the end of this book as a summary and an overview may have been better placed at the beginning.

The first country included in this book is Australia. Like the other country reports, the chapter follows more or less the above mentioned topical structure the editor devised. Since, in Australia, police is a matter of the individual states, respectively territories, which has led to some variation in organization and structure among them, this account concentrates mainly on the police in Victoria, but also tries to outline communalities and differences between the different forces. All contributors outline the historical development of police in their countries as well as the societal context necessary to understand the police procedures and practices described. The Australian chapter contains an especially interesting section on police accountability, even though it is a bit theoretical. The

overview of police in Finland provides a very good short introduction into the historical and societal background of policing in that country. Especially interesting are the passages that describe organizational and procedural features introduced in the early 1980s to support community policing and the strategies to increase minority and women recruitment. The chapter on police in India gives a very insightful account of the impact history, culture, and society's structure have on policing and of how problems multiply if societal particularities do not become part of a police organization. The chapter on policing in Japan probably provides the best account of how the traits of the Japanese policing impacts the work of police. Since there already exist some good reports on Japanese policing in the U.S., this chapter does not contain much new information but it is probably the most concise explanation of the impact of the Japanese culture and provides an insightful discussion of the importance of ethics and values in policing. Similarly, the chapter on police in New Zealand contains an insightful account of the police value system in that country. It also addresses the struggles of police to overcome its predominant white man dominated structure and dealing with minorities and the efforts to become more community oriented.

The contributing authors do a very good job at describing police work in their countries to a foreign audience. Nevertheless, in every country chapter, several paragraphs remain that would have required more detail or explanation. For example, it is mentioned that in Australia police carriage of guns has significantly increased and that nonacceptance rates for applicants to Australian police are high, but ones does not learn why. In other cases, it is just a matter of different terminology. For example, the report on New Zealand mentions police "turnovers." The reader realizes quickly that this word does have an entirely different meaning than in the U.S. but still has to guess the right explanation. One might have expected the editor to request some clarification on such points. Also, the rather ambitious list of topics each contributor had to cover often did not quite fit. For example, the issue of professionalism within the force is of less concern in any country where police officers are civil servants, such as it is the case in Finland.

After reading the admittedly well-written and interesting sections on each country, one nevertheless wonders who the audience for this book will be. This book may be used in context of an international or even comparative course in policing. Anyone who is looking for a comparative book, however, should be warned that even though the editor mentions the impor-

tance of comparative work in the introduction, the intent for this book was obviously not to be comparative. As mentioned in the introduction, the editor intended this work to be of interest to police. While this is well the case, since most country accounts contain several interesting passages that may be helpful to police elsewhere, it is difficult to imagine that busy police administrators will pick up this book and browse through to find the bits and pieces that may indeed be helpful. The introduction or concluding summary could have provided some help by pointing out the topical areas that are special in each country and worthwhile contemplating for one's own practices. However, this does not happen.

All in all, this book provides interesting overviews of policing in the five countries represented. One would have wished, however, for more editor input to streamline some of the descriptions that are of limited usefulness, such as very explicit descriptions of organizations and ranks, but clear up uncertainties and questions. It would also have been helpful if the reader would have received some guidance to quickly identify especially interesting features for comparative purposes. Also, since there are no real conclusions to this book, other than two-and-a-half pages of a short recap that poses the unanswered question if police in one country can learn from police in another, the reader is left alone in figuring out what the purpose of the book is, if there is any but providing accounts of policing in five countries.

Heike P. GRAMCKOW
CSR, Incorporated

POSITIONS, continued from page 25

tion, Politics of Crime and Policing, Comparative Criminal Justice Systems, International Crime and Terrorism, or Politics of Crime and Corruption). The position requires commitment to teaching and productivity in scholarly research. The growing 13-person research and teaching department offers four degree programs: M.A., B.A., B.S. in Politics Science/Criminal Justice, and B.S. in Political Science/Public Policy Management. Send applications and three letters of reference to Dr. Nancy Marion, Chair, Recruitment Committee; Department of Political Science; The University of Akron; Akron, OH 44325-1904. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply. The deadline for applications is January 1, 1996. An AA/EO Employer.

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh. The Criminal Justice Program is accepting applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning September 1, 1996. The successful candidate will be expected to teach courses in research methods, a substantive area (law enforcement or corrections) and the introductory criminal justice course, conduct research, and maintain liaison with criminal justice practitioners and agencies. Access to faculty development program available and support in seeking extramural resources. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related field is required; field and/or teaching experience is preferred. Those nearing completion of dissertation considered. Candidates should send a letter of interest, resume, three letters of recommendation, and official transcripts to David N. Jones; Department of Public Affairs; University of Wisconsin Oshkosh; Oshkosh, WI 54901 by November 20, 1995. AA/EOE.

East Tennessee State University. The Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology invites applications for an Assistant Professor position beginning August 15, 1996. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology, or in a related social science discipline with a strong concentration in Criminal Justice/Criminology, is required (exceptionally qualified ABDs in Criminal Justice/Criminology or related social science discipline may be considered). Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in research and statistical methods, criminological theory, and general criminal justice and criminology; development of an active research agenda; service to the discipline and to the university/college/department. The successful candidate must possess a sound publication record as well as interpersonal skills that facilitate collegiality. Review of applications will begin on November 21, 1995. Contact Dr. Michael Blankenship, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology; Box 70555; East Tennessee State University; Johnson City, TN 37614-0555. BLANKENM@ETSU.ARTS.EAST-TENN-STATE.EDU. AA/EOE

Penn State announces the establishment of a Graduate Program in Crime, Law, and Justice. The multidisciplinary program, affiliated with the Department of Sociology, offers master's and doctorate degrees. Faculty members have particular strength in research on criminology; demography of crime; crime and the family; criminal careers, policing, and corrections; international crime; and quantitative methods. The Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission, located at Penn State, provides the opportunity for policy and evaluation research. The program awards graduate assistantships to highly qualified applicants.

For further information or application for fall 1996 admission, please contact:

PROGRAM IN CRIME, LAW and JUSTICE

The Pennsylvania State University
918 Oswald Tower
University Park, PA 16802
(814) 863-0078
Fax: (814) 863-7044

FACULTY

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Roy L. Austin | Crime/deviance theory; juvenile delinquency; race, ethnicity, gender and crime/justice; Caribbean concerns. |
| Thomas J. Bernard | Crime theory; juvenile justice; criminal justice institutions and processes. |
| Brenda S. Blackwell | Criminology; juvenile delinquency; social differentiation and crime; survey research methods. |
| Alan A. Block | Historical methods; organized and professional crime; international narcotics traffic. |
| Alan Booth | Biology and crime; family and crime/deviance. |
| Chester L. Britt | Criminology; capital punishment; communities and crime; research methods. |
| Frank Clemente | Boot camp evaluation. |
| Lynne Goodstein | Gender, crime and criminal justice; corrections; rape case processing. |
| John H. Kramer | Criminal justice/court decision making; criminal justice/court reform. |
| Barrett Lee | Community and crime; fear of crime; social disadvantage. |
| Darrell Steffensmeier | Criminology; sociology of law; community, gender, age, race and crime; qualitative methods. |
| Edward Walsh | Social justice; social movements and collective behavior; qualitative methods. |

Penn State is an affirmative action, equal opportunity university.

**ASC CALL FOR PAPERS
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
ANNUAL MEETING 1996
NOVEMBER 20-23, 1996
CHICAGO MARRIOTT DOWNTOWN**

THEME: CONTROLLING CRIME AND ACHIEVING JUSTICE

The 1996 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology will be held Wednesday-Saturday, November 20-23 in the "Windy City" at the Chicago Marriott Downtown. The theme for the 48th annual meeting is the twin challenge of controlling crime and achieving justice. The Program Committee welcomes submissions to panels and papers on the thematic topic and all issues related to crime and justice. The list of panel areas can be found in subsequent pages of this call for papers.

If you would like to present a paper, serve as a discussant or chair, or organize your own panel please submit your proposal to one and only one of the relevant area chairs. Please follow the provided submission details, and send it to the area program person before **March 15, 1996**. If you have a question about the location of your paper or panel, please communicate with the appropriate program person or to the chair of the Program Committee:

Ray PATERNOSTER

Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

2220 Lefrak Hall

University of Maryland

College Park, MD 20742

(301) 405-4724

Fax: 301-405-4733

rpaternoster@bss2.umd.edu



SUBMISSION DETAILS

- All submissions must be received by March 15, 1996
- Please send your submission to just one program area chair. If the program area chair decides that another area is more appropriate for your submission, your forms will be submitted to the new area chair and you will be notified of the change.
- Please note that each participant is limited to a maximum of two program appearances. Four different examples of appearances include serving as a chair, paper presenter, or discussant.
- It is advisable that panels be limited to either four papers and a discussant or five paper presentations. Workshops usually include brief presentations involving more participants.
- All paper or panel submissions must include an abstract. In submitting your abstract, please limit it to 200 words. The abstract should only briefly note the purpose, method, and results of the study, or the general theme of the paper.
- Please note that the meeting is in NOVEMBER. Program participants are expected to preregister for the meetings. Preregistration materials will be sent to all participants by September of 1996. Failure to register may result in the removal of a paper from the program.
- Please submit papers that are original works that have not been previously published or presented elsewhere.

Thank you for adhering to these submission details.

The 1996 Meeting will begin each morning and end each afternoon with a plenary session. Panel presentations, roundtables, "author-meets-critic," and other sessions will occur throughout each day. In addition to these sessions, there will be local tours of professional and personal interest, and, of course, the wonderful city of Chicago to enjoy during the evening. See you there!

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
ANNUAL MEETINGS—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1996 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

AREA PANELS

PRISONS AND JAILS

James W. Marquart
 College of Criminal Justice
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INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS

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**RESEARCH ON TREATMENT AND
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COURTS

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COMMUNITY POLICING

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POLICE WORK IN THE 90's

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JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

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GANGS AND YOUTH CRIME

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RACE AND CRIME

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RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE

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DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

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CRIME AND THE MEDIA

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WHITE COLLAR CRIME

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CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH

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GENDER AND CRIME

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DRUGS AND CRIME

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QUANTITATIVE/QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

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CRIME, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

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CROSS CULTURAL AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

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HISTORICAL CRIMINOLOGY

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STUDIES OF VICTIMIZATION

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIME

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DEVELOPMENTAL/LONGITUDINAL THEORIES OF CRIME

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ECOLOGICAL AND COMMUNITY STUDIES OF CRIME

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BIOSOCIAL THEORIES OF CRIME

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CHOICE-BASED THEORIES OF CRIME

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LEARNING THEORIES OF CRIME

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 Center for Studies in Criminology & Law
 509 Hume Library
 University of Florida
 Gainesville, FL 32611
 (904) 392-1647

STRAIN THEORIES OF CRIME

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SOCIAL CONTROL THEORIES OF CRIME

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LABELING/CONFLICT THEORIES OF CRIME

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THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION

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EARLY INTERVENTION STUDIES

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NOMINATIONS FOR ASC FELLOWS

The ASC Fellows Committee invites nominations for Fellows in the Society. This title is available to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in criminology. The names of those who have been awarded the Fellow status will be announced at the 1996 Annual Meeting and the candidates will be acknowledged by the Society with the presentation of a Certificate.

In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vita (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee). All materials should be received by March 1, 1996 to:

Majorie ZATZ
 School of Justice Studies
 Arizona State University
 Tempe, AZ 85287-0403
 Tel.: (602) 965-7083
 Fax: (602) 965-9199

The nominations will be reviewed by all members of the Committee and recommendations made to the Executive Board for their consideration during their Spring Board meeting. Any questions concerning eligibility or the nomination should be directed to Marjorie Zatz.

As of November, 1995, the following people have been named Fellows in the Society:

Freda Adler
 Ronald L. Akers
 Harry E. Allen
 William E. Amos
 John Ball
 Donald Black
 Alfred Blumstein
 Frank Boolsen
 David Bordua
 Ruth Shonie Cavan
 William J. Chambliss
 Jacob Chwast
 Marshall Clinard
 Albert Cohen
 Bruno Cormier
 Donald Cressey
 William Dienststein
 Simon Dinitz
 Vladmir Eliasberg
 Delbert S. Elliott
 LaMar T. Empey
 David P. Farrington
 Vernon Fox
 Marcel Frym
 Gilbert Geis
 Don Gibbons
 Jack Gibbs
 Daniel Glaser

Don M. Gottfredson
 Michael Gottfredson
 David Greenberg
 John Hagan
 Richard Hankey
 Frank Hartung
 Michael Hindelang
 Travis Hirschi
 James Inciardi
 John Irwin
 C. Ray Jeffery
 Douglas Kelley
 John Kenney
 Nicholas Kittrie
 Malcolm W. Klein
 Solomon Kobrin
 Peter Lejins
 Edwin M. Lemert
 Alfred Lindesmith
 Donal E. J. MacNamara
 Joan McCord
 Albert Morris
 Norval Morris
 June Morrison
 Gerhard O. W. Mueller
 W. H. Nagel
 Charles Newman
 Gwynne Nettler

Arthur Niederhoffer
 Lloyd Ohlin
 J. J. Panakal
 Joan Petersilia
 Barbara Raffel Price
 Richard Quinney
 Walter Reckless
 George Reed
 Sue Titus Reid
 Albert J. Reiss, Jr.
 Edward Sagarin
 Robert Sampson
 Frank Scarpitti
 Thorsten Sellin
 Lawrence Sherman
 James F. Short, Jr.
 Richard Simon
 Rita Simon
 Jerome H. Skolnick
 Denis Szabo
 Terence P. Thornberry
 Charles R. Tittle
 Hans Toch
 Austin T. Turk
 August Vollmer
 Orlando Wilson
 Ann Witte
 Marvin Wolfgang
 Franklin Zimring

VOLUME 2 OF THE ASC E-MAIL MENTORING PROGRAM SEEKS MORE MENTORS

The American Society of Criminology Student Affairs Committee is forming the second volume of the e-mail mentoring system that allows ASC students to contact **VOLUNTEER MENTORS** at **UNIVERSITIES** and at **RESEARCH** and **ADMINISTRATIVE** settings other than their own. Last year, the Committee responded to requests from ASC students who stated a need for advice from people who have survived academic and research challenges themselves. We have had some success with the e-mail mentoring program and therefore are encouraged to add more mentors to the directory.

Mentors who agree to be part of the system may be contacted by ASC students about professional or personal matters; for example, where to submit a paper or how to deal with issues of minority status.

NEW MENTORS: Those interested in volunteering as mentors should please submit the following information: Name, office or home address, e-mail address, areas of specialization within criminology (such as critical theory, qualitative methodology, biocriminology, etc.), and demographic traits (age, gender, and race-ethnicity). See sample below:

Joe Schmoe
 Department of Forensics
 Ivy Walls University
 Anytown, Anystate 12345
 jschmoe@ivywallsu.edu
 specializations: gender and crime, rational choice theory
 age 62
 male
 African American

OLD MENTORS: If there have been any changes from last year (you've moved, changed your areas of specialization, etc.) or if you decide that you can't be a mentor anymore, please let me know by **December 31, 1995**. Otherwise, I will keep you in the directory and just update your age by one year.

Old and new mentors please send all information by **December 31** to: **Bonnie BERRY**; Department of Sociology; Pacific Lutheran University; Tacoma, WA 98447; e-mail: BERRYBL@PLU.edu. Upon completion, the directory will be sent to all ASC students.

!!!MENTOR OF THE YEAR AWARD!!!

There is an award for the person, voted by students, to be the best mentor. The criteria for mentor of the year are quantitative (number of votes) and qualitative (narratives by students describing the helpfulness of the mentor). Nominations by students should also be submitted to Professor Berry at the above address. The award will be presented at the 1996 ASC annual meetings presidential reception.

The Criminologist

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