

# The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 21, No. 1

January/February 1996

## THE STUDY OF MASCULINITIES AND CRIME

Martin D. Schwartz  
Ohio University



*Two or three things I know for sure, and one of them is that no one is as hard as my uncles had to pretend to be (Allison, 1995, p. 32).*

--Dorothy Allison

*Two or Three Things I Know for Sure.*

## POLICE VICTIMIZATION FROM LAW & ORDER: GUNS & ROSES ON "COPS"

Mick Hallett\*  
Middle Tennessee State University



*The citizen prefers to see the police officer as an automaton, because once the officer's humanity is recognized the citizen necessarily becomes implicated in the officer's work, which is, after all, sometimes dirty and dangerous.*

—Jerome Skolnick

*Justice Without Trial*

Mark Twain is widely (and no doubt incorrectly) quoted as saying that when the end of the world was nigh he was heading for Cincinnati, as it would be two more years before the news reached that metropolis. Sometimes I think that criminological theory shares that Queen City quality: we tend to hear about breakthrough ideas like feminist analysis, postmodernism, and the study of masculinities several years after the rest of the academic world.

Superficially, it is hard to describe why studying masculinities is something new. Traditionally, the study of men is criminology itself. Criminology is rarely the study of people; it is the study of men and the *pretense* that this is the study of all people. Recently, however, spurred on by the insights and methodologies of feminist analysis, some men and a few women have begun to take another look at male behavior. They have been unhappy with the term "masculinity," which gives the impression that there is some single biological

*Please see MASCULINITIES, page 4*

## The Act Itself: Dramaturgical Action as Political Identity

A central facet of Peacemaking Criminology is the habit of viewing crime and punishment as a unified indicator of the same overall level of societal violence. Instead of the traditional tendency of viewing crime and punishment as stimulus/response autonomous categories, crime and punishment are viewed by Peacemaking as symbiotic.

In line with this theme, I recently completed a study of police officer attitudes regarding the portrayal of police work on "reality television" programs such as "COPS" (Hallett & Powell, 1995). The study reveals that officers who participate in the production of such programs (in this case the Nashville episodes of "COPS") view the portrayal as only partially "realistic" (Hallett & Powell,

*Please see POLICE, page 6*

*Around the ASC . . . 2*

*Conferences and Workshops . . . 10*

*Washington Update . . . 14*

## IN THIS ISSUE . . .

*Report of the Executive Board . . . 15*

*Position Announcements . . . 18-24*

*Book Reviews . . . 26-28*

## AROUND THE ASC

### MAC NAMARA HONORED AS 'PIONEER IN POLICE EDUCATION'

At an all-day conference on criminal justice education, President Gerald Weldon Lynch of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice (City Univ. of New York) conferred the title "Pioneer in Police Education" on Donal E. J. Mac Namara, emeritus distinguished professor of criminal justice, in recognition of his more than thirty years of research, teaching and administration at the University of Southern California, New York University and the City University of New York. Prof. MacNamara is a past president of ASC and former editor of *Criminology*.

The principal speaker at the awards luncheon will be Freda Adler, 1994-1995 president of the American Society of Criminology and author of *SISTERS IN CRIME*. Among the more than 200 participants in the program will be police educators from Russia, England, Brazil, Israel, Australia, Puerto Rico, Canada, Scotland, and Africa.

The keynote address was delivered by Francis Cullen, president of the American Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and papers were delivered by Peter Ryan of England's National Police Staff College; Dorothy Bracey, editor of the Journal of Criminal Justice Education; Seymour Jones of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Faith Leibman of the National Board of Forensic Psychology; Joseph Gawloski of the NYS Division of Parole; Dennis Mc Carthy, director of the NYS Law Enforcement Accreditation Program; and Joseph Mc Namara, former Chief of Police, San Jose, California.

Leonore M.J. Simon has taken a position as an Associate Professor at Washington State University at Vancouver. She is coordinator of the Criminal Justice Program on the Vancouver campus and teaches various law and criminal justice courses. Prior to moving to Vancouver, she was an Assistant Professor for five years at Temple University Department of Criminal Justice.

### MINORITY STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP UPDATE - SCM

Three minority graduate students were awarded scholarship funds of \$6000 each by the 1995 Awards Committee.

Congratulations to:  
 Diego Orlando Castro - Arizona State University  
 Lisa M. Poupart - Arizona State University  
 Vidella White - Wayne State University

Thanks go to the ASC membership who brought over \$500 worth of tickets to the fund raising dance, and to those who generously contributed \$1458 at the door of the minority student scholarship dance. We broke the record with this amount.

Thanks also go to Ron Akers and his band and to Larry Sherman and his band for the wonderful hours of music they contributed to make this event possible. A great time was had by all. And, don't forget to bring your dancing shoes for next year's effort!

## The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

THE CRIMINOLOGIST is published six times annually - in July, September, November, January, March, and May. Copyright © 1990 by the American Society of Criminology. All rights reserved. Distributed to all members of ASC. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$7.50; foreign subscriptions: \$10.00; single copy: \$1.50. Non-member subscriptions should be ordered from the Society's membership office (address below). ISSN 0164-0240.

**Editors:** Miriam A. DeLone, Ph.D. Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182-0149. E-mail address: mdelone@fa-cpac.unomaha.edu.

**Managing Editor:** Angela R. Patton, University of Nebraska at Omaha, (402) 554-2610. E-mail address: apatton@fa-cpac.unomaha.edu.

**Assistant Book Review Editors:** Ni (Philip) He and Charles Katz, University of Nebraska at Omaha. E-mail address: philip@fa-cpac.unomaha.edu and katz@fa-cpac.unomaha.edu.

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212. Printed by University of Nebraska Printing and Duplicating.

**Inquiries:** Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to Angela R. Patton, Managing Editor, The Criminologist, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182-0149. FAX (402) 554-2326.

**Postmaster:** Please send address changes to: The Criminologist, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

**ASC President:** Charles F. Wellford, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, 2220 LeFrak Hall, College Park, MD 20742-8235

**Membership:** For information concerning ASC membership, contact Sarah Hall, Administrator, American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212, (614) 292-9207.

Second class postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Greetings! I am pleased to announce that a new editorial team is taking over the production of *The Criminologist* with this issue. The new managing editor is Angela R. Patton and the assistant book review editors are Ni "Philip" He and Charles Katz. I would not consider doing a project of this magnitude without the assistance of Ms. Patton. She is clearly the most efficient and capable person with whom I have ever worked. I also appreciate the energy and excitement that Philip and Chuck have shown in accepting this challenge.

We are grateful to the former editorial team for their efforts in making this a smooth transition. Jurg Gerber and Raymond H. C. Teske, Jr. passed over a nearly completed issue to me at the meeting in Boston, thus, this issue is primarily theirs. They have offered invaluable advice and support in the last few weeks. A special thanks to Kay Billingsley and Aliene Paboojian, as well, for their support and advice. Congratulations to you all for a job well done!

In the next three years, we hope to continue the standards of excellence achieved by the former editors. We see our job as achieving two main goals: service to the American Society of Criminology and service to the profession of Criminology. Service to the Society will involve the publishing of news about the annual meetings, administration of the society, news from the divisions, news about ASC members, position announcements, etc. Service to the profession will focus on items that expand our abilities to achieve in the areas of research, teaching and service. We will continue to offer the lead essay, current book reviews, pedagogical features, announcements about conferences, information about funding sources, Washington updates, and occasional special features.

We are aware that to maintain the quality of this publication we will rely heavily on the membership to make contributions. Please share story ideas for the lead essay and pedagogical features with the editor. We will also pursue the strategy of requesting articles from members, from time to time. The book review section will rely on offers to do reviews and requests from our staff to do reviews. The information sections of the newsletter rely heavily on member contributions, as well, so continue to send announcements about conferences, calls for papers, etc. In addition, letters to the editor are welcome and will be included as received.

### Submission guidelines for newsletter features:

Upon approval from the editorial staff, please make lead essays, book reviews, pedagogical articles and special features available to us on a 3.5 inch computer disk in a standard PC word processing format or send it via the e-mail to the editors. In addition, please include a hard copy with all disks and a US mail copy with all e-mailed items. When possible, we also request that committee reports, division updates and position announcements be sent on disk, as well.

We encourage camera ready material for advertisements. Our needs require that this material be sent through the mail rather than faxed, please.

Information for Around the ASC and other announcement sections can be sent by fax or mail. Please take the time to write a small paragraph describing your announcement. For example a 3-4 sentence description of a conference rather than a three page announcement will ensure that all of the relevant information you want advertised is included.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Vincent J. Webb, Chairperson of the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, for his encouragement to undertake this project and support in getting the first issue in the mail. Last, but not least, our continued appreciation to Sarah Hall for her timely and unfailing assistance.

Miriam A. DeLone  
Editor

MASCULINITIES, continued from page 1

or perhaps sociological male nature. In psychology and social psychology, gender roles have been studied in literally hundreds of research studies (including some of my own) mainly through such pen and paper tests as Sandra Bem's Sex Roles Inventory. After answering the questions here you are either scored high or low on masculine characteristics and on feminine characteristics. There it is: you are "high masculine" or you are not.

The study of "masculinities," however, in the plural, makes it plain that there are many masculinities. Masculine identity is not something that automatically with certain socialization patterns. It is something that needs to be accomplished. Actually, it may be accomplished differently in different settings, perhaps at the same time. It may need to be accomplished many times over the course of the life cycle. This is a very different understanding than just announcing my Bem score, somewhat like my blood pressure and cholesterol count. This deeper understanding makes it easier to center one's inquiry in on just why it is that men make the choices that they do.

I've heard this inquiry termed "men's studies," and I suppose that it might be, but the men's studies field is already confusingly crowded. People have claimed to me that there are 6 to 9 different types of men's groups, but I find they seem to fold basically into four. First there are the profeminist men's groups working to change themselves and other men. Often enough these are not groups aimed at providing new analysis; rather, they accept feminist analysis on what men should be doing, and are doing it (see, e.g., Thorne-Finch, 1992). Some of their detractors call these groups "men's auxiliaries."

Second, the group that was the first to be actually working in this area were the scholars in gay men's studies. One of the first and still most important findings from these studies is that one can be completely disconnected from mainstream definitions of masculinity, but still be very concerned with what it means to be a man and to be masculine.

Third, there are anti-feminist groups, often termed "men's rights" groups, that are backlash groups attempting to roll back the gains of the feminist movement. These groups have been especially effective in convincing many Americans that women

are as violent as men, that there is no problem of rape or sexual assault on college campuses, and that the American and Canadian court systems are systematically biased against men in such matters as parental rights. Unfortunately, there are very few studies conducted by this group. People like Neil Gilbert, Katie Roiphe, Norman Podhoretz, John Fekete (in Canada), and their many imitators publish attacks on feminists based on their estimations on what they think they would have found if they had gone out and done studies themselves, which they have not. They publish anecdotal studies which draw great conclusions from the trials and misadventures of a few men here and there.

Finally, there are the popular so-called mythopoetic groups which, although not overtly anti-woman, still manage to simultaneously claim the victimhood of men and patriarchal entitlements (Kimmel and Kaufman, 1994). Often centered in expensive vaguely racist feel-good retreats for white, middle-class, middle-aged men, these groups offer the ultimate postmodern experience: a nostalgia for a past that never existed. The key to mythopoetic arguments, such as that of Robert Bly and his Iron John myths, is "deep masculinity." Man the wildman, the warrior, the King, is the same in every culture, as they show by patching together a random quilt of myths and stories from throughout the world. The problem that middle-class white American guys have is that being raised mostly by women (Dad probably worked too many hours) they have lost touch with these essentialist features of manhood.

All of these groups have contributed something to the thinking (if only by negative example) of those who are now studying masculinities. The most important insight of this latter group is that there are many masculinities and many reactions to them. Bob Connell (1995) has set the vocabulary by noting that there is usually one hegemonic masculinity. In the United States that might be symbolized by John Wayne of the war movies and the westerns. A "real man" would act like John Wayne did. There are also *subordinated* or *opposition* masculinities, such as some gay subcultures where men are still concerned with being a man, but not necessarily by emulating John Wayne.

To some degree, American academics share some of the blame for the essentialist

view that there is only one type of masculinity or manhood. Too often in textbooks and class lectures in psychology, sociology, women's studies, and other classes, we get the impression that gender is pretty automatic. Sure, many of us know that sex and gender are not the same, and that gender is a culture bound phenomenon bound up in social relations and social interaction. Yet, it all seems to come out that guys like me had a blue nursery, played with toy trains, a cap pistol and a baseball, and there it is: I'm masculine. I have this set of built-in beliefs, and act accordingly. If I turn out well, I will be constantly dreaming of a new power tool or hunting implement, won't be able to boil an egg, and think that co-parenting means coaching the local little league team, where I teach boys that not being a star means that you are girl-like. If I am not a nice guy, I'll become a terrorist dictator in my own home and maybe a batterer.

How does this help us to understand some of the key issues in crime? One place to start would be with violence in the home. Feminist researchers have long been confused and angry with batterers. These men commonly have all of the privileges of patriarchy—they control the family money, even if they did not earn it, they control all important decisions including who their wife may be friends with, and they emotionally terrorize anyone who dares to defy them. Under some circumstances, they also physically batter their families. Yet, to one and all they proclaim that they are the victims themselves, they are put upon and beleaguered. It is the most amazing experience to attend a therapy session for batterers, and find how vociferously they agree that they have all been hurt and victimized by the women they put into the hospital.

There are many reasons for this. One is that very few of us are capable of being John Wayne. The rest of us will just have to find some other option for our lives. Many of us choose to fake it. We live our entire lives in fear that someone will point out our inadequacies, while we feel the hurt and pain that we can never do what we think that we are supposed to do (Jefferson, 1994). Believing in hegemonic masculinity for many of us is more harmful than often realized. Simply put, these men are not being completely disingenuous; they truly feel hurt and slighted, amazing as this sounds. Believing

Please see MASCULINITIES, page 5

## MASCULINITIES, continued from page 4

in hegemonic masculinity, for many of us, only creates a life of misery—if we cannot live up to it, we are failures. It isn't only us that are failures. Hegemonic masculinity teaches us to expect a cartoon caricature of a home life, where father/king sits on his throne, and women and children race around fetching his pipe, another beer, a warm dinner, and sex on demand. The house is spotless, the furniture is nice even though all disposable income is spent on his toys (motorcycle, boat, guns) rather than on the house, the children are always quiet, and the wife is completely devoted to his every word. Of course, no one lives this life. Whose fault is that? Who is to blame? Perhaps the wife? If she took care of the kids, spent money more wisely, obeyed his every command, everything would be just wonderful and nirvana would be at hand. She is the one at fault, which explains why she sometimes needs to be taught a lesson physically, particularly when she protests that these requests are unreasonable.

Feminist researchers, such as Betsy Stanko, have further pointed out to us that we really know little about the victimization of men. We know that men are most of the crime victims in North America, but we don't know how much they suffer, what trauma they go through, how it affects their lives. Although feminists have begun to document the trauma of women, few researchers have taken on the task of investigating the relationship of masculinity to victimization. Part of the reason is that we don't even think that way. Women, we think, are weak little things so of course they feel pain. Men? John Wayne? Oh, he'll be OK. Because we believe in hegemonic masculinity, we don't envision men's pain as a key issue. I mean, Humphrey Bogart ALWAYS died like a man in all of those movies (until he became a big enough star to stay alive). John Wayne never cried once when those white guys dressed like Native Americans shot arrows at him.

Of course, we should never forget that men are the offenders in most crime. James Messerschmidt (1993) was one of the first to take masculinity theory and attempt to make it relevant to criminal behavior. He looked at a variety of "gendered actions," and suggested that a wide variety of men "do masculinity" in different ways, generally according to their different resources. Of course, as with most work, not all of this is

a total break with the past. Messerschmidt, for example, is concerned with how some juveniles do masculinity by developing an oppositional subculture that inverts the values of the middle class school structure, the place which gives them the failing grades that provides these boys with pain. At least in its bare bones, Al Cohen was saying that in 1955. Similarly, the concern of some current criminologists with gang boys and their behavior recalls a great many theorists from Malcolm Glaser to David Matza. In a culture where a great many boys are not given an opportunity to gain status through school, through work, or through community, one option is to gain status through courage, or the willingness to engage in violence to make a point.

Still, this work promises some important insights and perhaps some important relevance to public policy. Criminologists have often had trouble understanding why some boys move quickly into crime (perhaps with some strong ideology) but also seem capable of moving out of it the minute a job or marriage appears. One theoretical path may be to study how these youth see their own opportunities to achieve masculinity. Another theoretical path of much promise has been to note the amazing convergence of juvenile and white collar offenders—both are often attempting to make masculinity claims through their crimes.

Many other paths to the study of masculinities have begun. In our own work, Walter DeKeseredy and I have been devoting attention to the notion of male peer support. Just how do men learn the lessons of hegemonic masculinity? Our particular focus has been on the North American college campus, and how men learn to engage in physical and sexual assaults on female acquaintances and dating partners. What we have found is there are indeed a variety of men on these campuses. In a variety of articles and books both together and independently, Walter and I have found that in looking directly at those men who victimize women, we have found that they tend to have friends who define masculinity for them. These friends tell them not to put up with "inappropriate" behavior from the women in their lives, and often suggest to them that physical violence is an appropriate response.

Peggy Reeves Sanday (1990) has suggested that college fraternities breed a par-

ticular form of masculinity that facilitates gang rape. The fraternity initiation ritual in particular is designed, she argues, to erase masculinity bonds that exist, and to replace them with homosocial bonds to fraternity brothers. Although in my own work I have not been able to locate a relationship between specifically fraternity membership and admitted sexual victimization behavior, there seems to be no question that such groups exist, whether or not they use Greek letters. DeKeseredy and I (1993) have suggested that the narrow conception of masculinity and objectification of women that these groups teach and enforce have particularly unfortunate consequences in circumstances that involve the heavy use of alcohol and a lack of deterrence. The reason that many have turned their attention on fraternities is the very public nature of their often heavy drinking, and the combination of codes of secrecy and an unwillingness of many college administrators to take action against men for sexual assaults (a lack of deterrence).

Overall, then, this newer emphasis on how masculinity is continually negotiated, challenged and changed should have an important impact on criminology in years to come. One place to look for more information is Newburn and Stanko's *Just Boys Doing Business* (1994).

## REFERENCES

- Allison, Dorothy (1995) *Two or Three Things I Know for Sure*. New York: Dutton.
- Connell, R.W. (1995) *Masculinities*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- DeKeseredy, W.S. and Schwartz, M.D. (1993) "Male Peer Support and Woman Abuse." *Sociological Spectrum* 13:393-413.
- Jefferson, T. (1994) Pp. 10-31 in Newburn, T. and Stanko, E.A., eds. (1994) *Just Boys Doing Business: Men, Masculinities and Crime*. London: Routledge.
- Kimmel, M. and Kaufman, M. (1994) "Weekend Warriors: The New Men's Movement." Pp. 259-288 in H. Brod and M. Kaufman, eds. *Theorizing Masculinities*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Messerschmidt, J. (1993) *Masculinities and Crime: Critique and Reconceptualization of Theory*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Newburn, T. and Stanko, E.A., eds. (1994) *Just Boys Doing Business: Men, Masculinities and Crime*. London: Routledge.
- Sanday, P.R. (1990) *Fraternity Gang Rape*. New York: New York University Press.
- Thorne-Finch, R. (1992) *Ending the Silence: The Origins and Treatment of Male Violence Against Women*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

*POLICE, continued from page 1*

1995). Officers recognize that such programs are "entertainment," but still regard these programs as "the most realistic portrayal of police work that there is." While officers viewed the production of COPS episodes as likely to accomplish an enhanced public awareness of the stress-related nature of their jobs, they remained reticent about the possibility that the program also conveys their own understanding of the crime problem.

A couple of things are going on here: (1) media production companies, like the one that produces the television show "COPS," are offering—up front—*full editorial control of the footage that ultimately gets broadcast to police officials themselves* (talk about censorship!) because producers want dramatic footage and this cannot be attained without the cooperation of the police; (2) police are now thoughtfully orchestrating their "occupational mandate" (Manning, 1977) through media-based activity (meaning that police orchestrate a presentation of self that is salient for both themselves and for the television-watching public; the act itself becomes the source of political identity) (Goffman, 1959).

In sum, police administrators have allowed media personnel into the formerly-taboo backstage regions of police work in order to foster a public image of their work that is supportive of the police occupational mandate: "the dangerous and heroic enterprise of crook-catching and the watchful prevention of crimes" (Manning, 1977:9). "COPS" and other law-enforcement based "reality programs" present a frontstage version of backstage behavior—designed to ensure that a police-based worldview gets into circulation. This worldview, of course, is thought to be largely dominated by a war metaphor in which not-yet-convicted criminals are viewed as predators, justifying the use of more law enforcement and incarceration as the answer to the crime problem (Surette, 1992; Hallett, 1994).

A truly police-based understanding of the crime problem, however, is something distinct from the portrayal of crime on "reality television"—even though officers agree that this portrayal is "the best that there is." As one officer put it:

They should show officers in off-duty situations—show that stress does not end at the end of the shift. If they

really want to show cops at work they have to follow us around 24 hours a day—because the job never ends (Hallett & Powell, 1995).

### **Toward a Less-Ambivalent Force: Implications for Peacemaking**

Needless to say, my co-author and I were, initially, more than a little disturbed by the implications of our research: "big-brother" is playing with the worst instincts of people—helping folks believe that we are surrounded by predatory criminals and that the best way to confront these criminals is with more cops and more guns (one doesn't hear terms like "surplus population" while watching "COPS").

An unfortunate tendency on the part of liberal peacemakers, however, is to attack the police rather than to ask their opinion. Our study, therefore, also explores officers' understandings of what they feel "ideal" police officers might be like as compared to "actual" police officers and police officers on "COPS."

As with previous research on "dramaturgy" and the "police occupational mandate," officers in our research schizophrenically suggested that "ideal" police officers should be simultaneously "gentle" and "tough," "decisive," "progressive," and "by-the-book." *Interestingly, however, of the three categories of officers, officers on "COPS" were rated as the most heavily oriented toward social work by officers who helped produce the shows—an important surprise indeed: Officers having full editorial control over their own television coverage—and who also presumably possess a burning desire to be Stormtroopers—present themselves as social workers rather than as crimefighters. This is notable because the literature on the police occupational mandate suggests that cops hate social work—and there is plenty of ink devoted to the "Dirty Harry Syndrome," etc. (Surette, 1992; Klockars, 1980).*

So, how do we explain this? How do we explain that police officers choose to present themselves as more heavily oriented toward social work than crime fighting? Are officers simply orchestrating being "nice guys" in the wake of Rodney King? Do cops really want us to believe that they'd prefer to be social workers? Alternatively, is it possible that many cops (secretly) want to throw off

the yoke of crime-fighting and, in fact, are asking for public permission to be less combative without simultaneously appearing "soft-on-crime"?

### **COPS: Knockin' on Heaven's Door**

The police remain from all the evidence a beleaguered, estranged group, drawn in upon themselves as a protective reaction against a society which they feel not only does not understand them, but also may scorn them.

Blumberg & Niederhoffer,  
*The Ambivalent Force*

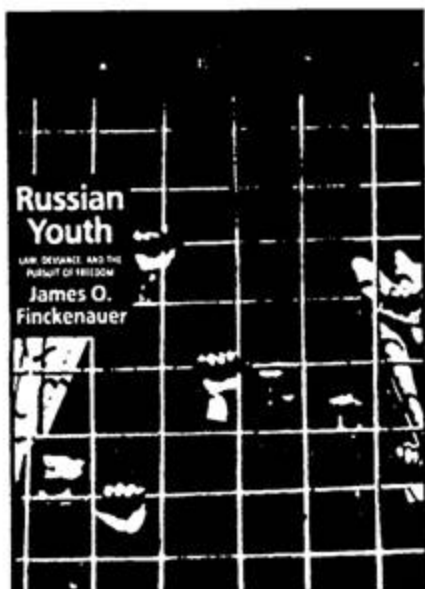
While the dominant understanding of reality television is that it is used to con the public into accepting a crime-fighting social policy stance—when cops themselves are asked about what is going on, they respond contrary to our self-fulfilling, crime-fighting expectations. As one officer put it:

...They [the public] basically want us to be ass kickers except when it's their ass we're kicking... I think most cops get into this job because they want to help people—but that's not what they [the public] want us to do!... See, we're helping society when we're kicking somebody's ass—as long as it's not your ass. That's why they [the public] give us guns and clubs and that's how we view it (Hallett & Powell, 1995).

In other words, the source of all this war-making suddenly becomes suspect: the enemy is quite probably US—and not the cops and not even the criminals. Peacemaking Criminologist Hal Pepinsky suggested the same thing nearly 20 years ago:

The growth of crime in the United States has been viewed as a social problem since the founding of the Republic. From at least the middle of the nineteenth century, this growth can be explained as an outcome of the development of crime measurement technology. American crime measurement specialists have consistently operated under a pair of

# transaction



## RUSSIAN YOUTH

LAW, DEVIANCE, AND  
THE PURSUIT OF FREEDOM

**James O. Finckenauer**

Crime is now a worldwide problem, with widespread concern in many nations about maintaining law and order, and combating corruption and crime. Focusing on Russian youth, Finckenauer sorts out the complex problem of legal socialization; how young people learn about rules, norms, and laws; how they develop attitudes concerning such matters; and how they decide that certain rules, norms, and laws are legitimate regulators of their behavior.

*"Finckenauer's book provides an in-depth analysis of the serious problems of Russian youth, a contemporary generation that is facing increasing problems in a conflicted society. The comprehensive study takes the reader through the fascinating changes of the final years of the Soviet period and reveals the important differences between Russian and American youth. This work will make the subject accessible to a Western audience."*

—Louise Shelley, School of Public Affairs, The American University

*"The idea of cross-cultural analysis of the legal socialization of youth (Soviet and post-Soviet Russian vs. American) is both theoretically valid and useful in practice.... [W]ith Russia shifting away from its old Soviet traditions...an examination of the effects of changing legal contexts upon attitudes and behavior becomes even more meaningful.... [Russian Youth] is most interesting and fruitful. Its heuristic significance is beyond any doubt."*

—Alexander S. Nikiforov, Senior Researcher,  
Institute of State and Law, Russian Academy of Sciences

*"A timely, nuanced, and theoretically informed study of the legal socialization of adolescents in Russia during its time of 'transition.' Reflects exemplary research collaboration with Russian scholars."*—Peter H. Solomon, Jr., University of Toronto

ISBN: 1-56000-206-9 (cloth) 286 pp. \$34.95/£22.95

Order from your bookstore or direct from the publisher. Major credit cards accepted.  
Call (908) 445-2280.



transaction publishers  
Department 95ARY2  
Rutgers—The State University  
of New Jersey  
New Brunswick, NJ 08903

transaction publishers (UK) Ltd.  
Book Representation and Distribution, Ltd.  
244A London Road  
Hadleigh, Essex SS7 2DE  
United Kingdom

*POLICE, continued from page 6*

assumptions: that crime is under-reported rather than overreported in crime statistics and that rates of crime generally increase. These assumptions have become the foundation of a self-fulfilling prophecy (1978:19).

While we now know that crime rates do not have to increase (they have been declining for many years), it does not seem to matter. Over 80 percent of crime coverage on television news programs deals with violent crime—even though violent crime constitutes only about 12 percent of all crime committed (Surette, 1992). The real question involves the extent to which all of us (the public and the police) are capable of allowing police officers to be social servants rather than superhero-like crime fighters—and the extent to which we are all willing to reject dramaturgical (theatrical) realities in favor of peace. In 'reality,' police officers rarely use their weapons—but most frequently lend assistance to people in trying situations.

The participation of police officers in the production of reality television programs such as "COPS," then, ultimately speaks to a deep desire on the part of police officers to be both appreciated for their work and publicly reconciled to its often violent complexity. Ironically, when police officers try to break out of the expected patterns of cynicism, authoritarianism, and aggression described by police subculture—public demands for this behavior from police officers as entertainment remains high. For their part, police have seized upon this opportunity to use the media, which has traditionally been their nemesis, in order to foster a public image of themselves which they feel will gain them an enhanced level of acceptance and understanding from the public. While media production companies want guns, lights, and fights—and there are plenty of these on "COPS"—cops themselves choose to portray social service.

In sum, as we keep track of the crime rate and explicitly demand in crime bills that police officers keep crime rates down—the dramaturgical trauma of police officers demonstrates both the futility of warmaking crime control strategies and the need for a peaceful dismantling of the war on crime. The truth is that WE (the public) want the blood, WE want those guns, and WE seek the death penalty. If reality television

enhances our blood lust—it is not because the cops are blood thirsty, it is because we have driven ourselves (as a media-connected community) to the point where we now believe that the best way to bring out the good in someone is to first beat, stomp, and imprison the bad out of them (Pepinsky & Quinney, 1991).

### **Dramaturgy and the Police in the Era of Waco, Rodney King, and O.J.**

In 1977, Peter Manning defined the dramaturgical view of policing as a "perspective on conduct that is sensitive to the functions of selective public presentation of behaviors and the symbolizations and meanings attached to them" (Manning, 1977:1) Specifically, the literature on dramaturgy and the police is concerned with "the ways in which police seek to reinforce their identity" through various styles of presentation of self (Kennedy, 1977:1). Clearly, this is what is going on in "COPS" (see Hallett & Powell, 1995)—but something important has also changed with "COPS."

The advent of "reality television" and other crime-saturated program agendas (e.g. COURT TV) locates police officials amidst an eroding dramaturgical facade of the police occupational mandate. This "crime fighter" facade is being eroded by other equally-marketable kinds of crime coverage (e.g. Rodney King, COURT TV, the OJ Simpson Trial). Full editorial control of television footage, therefore, is increasingly the only hope for a positive presentation-of-self for police. "Cop shows," however, are still a viable media market commodity—with guns, car chases, and moralistic summaries of events offered by veteran police officers remaining a sacred fount of traditional "war story" ratings.

Nevertheless, we are now at a turning point in the dramaturgical history of policing. As Congressional Committee members jockey for position in the up-coming hearings devoted to the ATF's fatal assault on the Branch Davidian Compound at Waco, Texas, I can't help but think that all the people who died down there (both agents and civilians), died as a result of the battle for positive "spin." As the standoff wore down, the "crimefighters" were held at bay and a profound and painful dissonance played out in which women and children became "suitable enemies" (Christie, 1993). We are

all now potential victims of a new dramaturgical chaos, brought about by an absence of mass-mediated identities that allow for peace and goodness. Mass-mediated dramaturgical trauma has singularly taken control over the acceptable boundaries of political identity—and this hurts the police, it hurts people who commit crime, and it hurts you and me.

### **A Postscript on Mark Furman and Media-Orchestrated "Condemnation"**

The aftermath of the testimony relating to the infamous O.J. Simpson trial "Furman tapes" will bring about stories of community "shock" and "outrage" and dubious promises of "sure-footed" police reform. Concerned journalists will do further in-depth stories about hateful cops: Watts, Ruby Ridge, Waco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia. "Triggering events" abound, prophetically.

So, as we now set out to exact our pound of flesh from the police, we need to hold constant the sources of the problem: The language and tactics revealed by the transcripts of the Mark Furman tapes in his discussions with his "screen writer," are actually germane subtexts of mainstream criminal justice policy. We DO teach our cops to fight crime by using the tactics of warfare—in fact, we call it war—while ignoring complicit accounting firms and corrupt bank presidents.

And, one final blow: how telling and appropriate it is that Furman's feelings were so thoroughly revealed to a screenwriter, rather than to a police psychiatrist. The vigilante cop struck a resonant chord long before his stage name was Mark Furman; the dramaturgical odyssey of "rogue cop" has consistently held our fascination. The truth is, we love Mark Furman, as sure as we love TIDE and superbowl and Gulf Wars and Wonder Bread and deterrence. And, Mark Furman loves us. After all, as he sees it, and as we have consistently told him, he was simply doing his job the way any "real cop" would. As Ed Donovan, a Boston detective who founded the Boston Police Stress Association puts it: "The No. 1 problem for cops is, has been and always will be image."



## National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program

Annual Workshop on  
Criminal Justice Data

### "Violence Across Settings"

This one-week workshop focuses on the varied settings in which violence—murder, rape, robbery, assault, and related offenses—takes place. The workshop will focus on violence in the home, at or around school, in the workplace, in law enforcement activities both by and against police, and in correctional institutions. The workshop has a number of objectives: (1) to focus attention on the role of setting as a context for interactions that lead to violence; (2) to identify existing and soon-to-be-completed data sources for studying violence in different settings; (3) to examine measurement issues such as reliability and validity of data about violence collected in different settings by various techniques; (4) to provide participants with new collections of data about violence and the opportunity to explore computational issues in analyzing these data; and (5) to discuss issues about violent behavior across settings as these may affect violence prevention programs.

Social scientists and researchers from colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies are eligible to participate in this workshop. Enrollment will be limited to no more than 20 participants, selected on the basis of their interests in the topical area, prior methodological training, and potential for research contributions to the topical area. Applicants must request and complete specific application materials from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) early in 1996. The National Institute of Justice will provide stipend support to offset transportation and per diem expenses for enrolled participants. The workshop is offered as part of the ICPSR Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods. Participants may apply to enroll in other courses in this program at their own expense.

**June 24–28, 1996**

**ICPSR Summer Training Program in  
Quantitative Methods**

**Ann Arbor, Michigan**

**For additional information, contact:**

Dr. Christopher S. Dunn  
Manager, Crime and Justice Programs  
ICPSR/ISR  
P.O. Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
1-800-999-0960  
E-mail: nacjd@icpsr.umich.edu

or

Dr. James Trudeau  
Data Resources Program  
National Institute of Justice  
633 Indiana Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
1-202-307-1355

POLICE, continued from page 8

## REFERENCES

- Christie, Nils (1993).  
*Crime Control as Industry*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Goffman, Erving (1959).  
*The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday.
- Hallett, Michael A. (1994).  
"Why We Fail At Crime Control." In *Declaring Peace on Crime*, Robert Elias, Special Issues Editor: Peace Review, Vol 6, No 2, 177-181.
- Hallett, Michael A. & Dennis Powell (1995). (In Press)  
"Backstage with 'COPS': The Dramaturgical Reification of Police Subculture in American Crime 'Entertainment.'" *American Journal of Police*.
- Klockars, Carl (1980).  
"The Dirty Harry Problem." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 452, pps. 33-47.
- Manning, Peter K. (1977).  
"Dramatic Aspects of Policing: Selected Propositions." In: *The Dysfunctional Alliance: Emotion and Reason in Justice Administration*, Daniel Kennedy. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Co.
- Pepinsky, Harold E. (1978).  
"The Growth of Crime in the United States." In: *Readings in Criminology*, Peter Wickman & Phillip Whitten, Editors. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath and Company, (pps. 16-20).
- Pepinsky, Harold E. & Richard Quinney (1991).  
*Criminology as Peacemaking*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.
- Seligmann, Jean et al., (1993).  
"Cops Who Kill Themselves." September 26, p. 58.
- Surette, Ray (1992).  
*Media, Crime & Criminal Justice: Images and Realities*. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.

\* Thanks to Robert Elias.

## CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

**The 1996 Annual Meeting and Science Innovation Exposition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)** will be held **February 8-13** in Baltimore, Maryland. The meeting will take place at the Baltimore Convention Center and Hyatt Regency and Stouffer Renaissance Hotels. Sessions of particular interest to ASC members include "Women and Violence: Victims, Offenders, and Prevention Policies" and "Major Mental Disorder and Crime: New Data, New Policies?" Please feel free to call either Ellen Cooper, (202) 326-6431, or Robin Perkins at (202) 326-6440 if you have questions, or send an e-mail message on Internet to [ecooper@aaas.org](mailto:ecooper@aaas.org) or [rperkins@aaas.org](mailto:rperkins@aaas.org).

**The 44th Annual Nebraska Symposium on Motivation** will be held **April 11-13** in Lincoln, Nebraska. You are invited to submit a proposal for a poster to be presented during the Symposium. Any topic related to delinquency or other problem behaviors among adolescents and young adults is appropriate. Poster submissions must be received by January 15. Proposals should be sent to D. Wayne Osgood; 44th Nebraska Symposium on Motivation; Department of Psychology; University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Lincoln, NE 68588-0308; Tel. (402) 472-6081; Fax: (402) 472-4637; Internet: [wosgood@unl.edu](mailto:wosgood@unl.edu). Though there is no cost for attending the Symposium, preregistration is strongly encouraged due to limited space. Mail your intention to attend by March 8 to: Claudia Price-Decker; 44th Nebraska Symposium on Motivation; Department of Psychology; University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Lincoln, NE 68588-0308; Tel. (402) 472-3721; Fax: (402) 472-4637.

**The Association for Humanist Sociology's 1996 annual meeting** will be held (October 31 - November 3) in Hartford, Connecticut at the Holiday Inn. The theme is "social equity, decentralization, and domestic participation East & West: Bases for a globally relevant sociology." Papers are not limited to the theme, and innovative or non-traditional sessions are welcome. Send proposals or abstracts by April 15 to: John Leggett, Program Chair 1996, Sociology Department, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Office: 908-445-4035; home: 908-846-3234; fax: 908-445-0974.

An international conference, **International Perspectives on Crime, Justice and Public Order**, will be held from June 16-21, 1996 at Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland. The Conference will be co-sponsored by John Jay College of Criminal Justice of The City University of New York, The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Ireland, and the Garda Siochana (Ireland's Police Force.) This is the third in a series of biennial conferences that provide an opportunity for experts from around the world to gather and share effective strategies that address pressing criminal justice issues. For more information and registration forms, contact: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC ORDER, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 Tenth Avenue, Room 410, New York, NY, 10019. Phone: 212/237-8654; fax 212/237-8465; e-mail [intjj@cunyvm.cuny.edu](mailto:intjj@cunyvm.cuny.edu).

**Medicolegal Investigations of Death**. Wayne State University of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan and the Michigan State Police are cosponsoring a seminar on March 21 & 22, 1996 at the Holiday Inn Fairlane in Detroit, Michigan. This seminar will cover: Collection and preservation of evidence, Injury by Gunfire, Knives, Blunt objects, DNA Profiling and Specimen Collection, Blood Spattering, and Serial Murder Investigations as well as many more topics of interest. The nationally known faculty includes Werner Spitz, M.D., Michael Baden, M.D. and Henry Lee, Ph.D. as well as other experts from Michigan. The cost for this two day course is \$250 and includes continental breakfasts lunches and course materials. For more information contact Janice Freytag, Phone (313) 577-1180 or FAX (313) 577-7560.

## NEWS FROM THE DIVISIONS

### Division of International Criminology

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the ASC was established years ago when interest in cross-national issues was limited to a select few criminologists (who, incidentally, seemed to like to travel a lot). Today, we are living in a "global village," where crime no longer knows national boundaries, where daily contact between scholars across the globe through cyberspace has become a reality, and where lack of communication is no longer an acceptable excuse for parochialism in scholarly endeavors.

With all these new and exciting developments come new challenges.

In the past, the DIC has helped attract a growing number of non-American criminologists to the annual meeting, organize conference sessions, provide a forum for personal interaction and exchange of ideas among persons involved in international criminology, and facilitate collaboration between individual scholars and institutions. The DIC intends to continue its involvement in these activities; however, we are also planning to respond to changing opportunities and needs.

First, communication with and between the members of the DIC (particularly with those living outside the U.S.A.) has been problematic in the past. This no longer needs to be the case. We are in the process of developing a listserv discussion group for members of the DIC. Of course, since not everybody has access to internet, the DIC Newsletter will continue to be sent to all DIC members on a regular basis.

Second, we plan to actively pursue expansion of DIC membership. This is not motivated by the greedy philosophy of "more is better," but rather by our belief that the DIC will be more energetic and productive by being more inclusive. As is evidenced by its large American constituency, the DIC is not meant for non-American criminologists only: American scholars with an interest in comparative issues are invited to join. A special outreach effort will be made, however, to foreign criminologists. Interest in participation in the ASC definitely is growing among criminologists across the world. [Over 300 criminologists representing over 50 countries were registered at the Boston meeting!] At the well-attended DIC luncheon in Boston, the Division's Distinguished International Scholar Award was presented to Professor Xiang Guo from China; the Distinguished Book Award was given to Professor Joachim Savelsberg (for his book, *Constructing the White Collar-Crime*, originally published in Germany). [The DIC invites nominations and self-nominations for both awards for 1996. Details may be found elsewhere in the *Criminologist*]

Third, the DIC wants to move more towards integration of comparative and international thinking into mainstream criminology. This may perhaps best be manifested in the annual meetings. Although special panels focusing on particular countries do have a place, there is the danger of thus keeping scholars from other countries separated from American (or English-speaking) criminologists and debates. It may make more sense to simply schedule papers on particular topics together, irregardless of the national background of the presenters. Only in this manner will a true integration of cross-national perspectives be accomplished. To that end, we invite those who are interested in organizing such a panel or other event at the 1996 ASC meeting, to contact Paul Friday (the formal DIC program liaison) with ideas about panels which may be featured under the sponsorship of the Division. [This is separate and distinct from the alternative channel of contacting Delbert Rounds, the 1996 Program Committee Member for the area Cross Cultural and Comparative Criminology].

For the next two years, the Advisory Board of the DIC consists of Ineke Haen Marshall, Chair (INEKE@CWIS.UNOMAHA.EDU), Dick T. Andzeng, Secretary (ANDZENGE@TIGGER.STCLOUD.MSUS.EDU), Paul Friday, Past Chair (FCJ00PCF@UNCCVM), Tim Hope (CRA09@KEELE.AC.UK), Simha Landau (MSFREDY@PLUTO.MSCC.HUJLAC.IL), and Richard Block (RBLOCK@WPO.IT.LUC.EDU). We are excited and eager to make the DIC an even more productive, effective and useful division of the ASC. For any suggestions, offers, or recommendations, please contact any of us. We like to hear from you!

Ineke Haen Marshall  
University of Nebraska at Omaha

### Annual Distinguished International Scholar Award

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is soliciting nominations for the DIC 1996 Distinguished International Scholar Award. The DIC offers the award of \$700 to a non-United States scholar who has made a significant contribution to fostering research and exchange of information concerning criminology in an international perspective or a scholar whose work has been of particular interest to criminologists in the United States.

Before sending in a nomination, please do the following: (1) ascertain whether the scholar would be willing and able to come to the conference, (2) obtain a brief resume from the scholar. Please send nominations by June 1, 1996 to the Chair of the Distinguished International Scholar Award Committee: Dr. Richard Block, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Lake Short Campus, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Loyola University Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60626 [E-mail: RBLOCK@WPO.IT.LUC.EDU]

### Annual Distinguished Book Award

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is seeking nominations for the 1996 Distinguished Book Award. Self-nominations are encouraged. This award is offered for a comparative book on crime, deviance, or social control, published in 1995. Researchers from any country may be nominated. Please send nominations by June 1, 1996 to the Chair of the Distinguished Book Award Committee: Dr. Tim Hope, Department of Criminology, Keele University, Keele, Staffordshire., ST5 5BG, U.K. [E-mail: CRA09@KEELE.AC.UK]

## NEW EDITOR SOUGHT FOR CRIMINOLOGY

The American Society of Criminology invites applications for the position of Editor of Criminology, its official journal. The new Editor will be responsible for three volumes beginning with the February, 1998, issue. It is anticipated that manuscript submissions will transfer to the new Editor during the spring of 1997.

In addition to supervising the peer review process and selecting articles for publication, the Editor is responsible for the production of the journal. The American Society of Criminology now pays for copy editing, printing, and mailing of the journal and for a one-fourth time managing editor. The Editor's supporting institution normally provides office space, files, equipment, and funds to cover office expenses such as postage and phone for editorial correspondence, copying, graduate student assistance, and release time for the Editor. Supporting institutions may propose to assume some of the expenses now provided by ASC. ASC will provide a \$5,000 honorarium to the Editor each year.

Application materials should include (1) assurances and details of institutional support, (2) a statement of editorial philosophy, and (3) resumes of all proposed personnel, including the Editor and Managing Editor, Copy Editor, and Associate Editors.

Interested applicants may contact the current Editor, Charles Tittle (509-335-4003), for additional information regarding the logistics or operational details of editing and producing the journal.

Applications (ten copies) should be sent to: John H. Laub, Chair, ASC Editorial Board, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115. They must be received by June 1, 1996.

## Call for data

### *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1995*

The Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project is working on the 23rd annual *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*. This project is funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. We are seeking the assistance of individuals and organizations who may be able to help identify new or innovative data for possible inclusion in *Sourcebook 1995*.

*Sourcebook* is organized into six sections: (1) Characteristics of the criminal justice systems; (2) Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics; (3) Nature and distribution of known offenses; (4) Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested; (5) Judicial processing of defendants; and (6) Persons under correctional supervision.

If you have conducted any studies or have knowledge about studies that may be included in any of the above sections, we would appreciate receiving copies of the reports or information on how to obtain them. Data of national scope are of particular interest. If you have any questions about *Sourcebook*, please contact us.

**Kathleen Maguire**

**Ann L. Pastore**

Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center

University at Albany

135 Western Avenue Draper 241

Albany, New York 12222

(518) 442-5608 FAX (518) 442-5603

E-MAIL km923 or alp75@cnsibm.albany.edu

# ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research

First session: June 24–July 19, 1996    Second session: July 22–August 16, 1996

## Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice Seminar

Part of the ICPSR Summer Program, this four-week seminar will introduce participants to the major surveys sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), which are part of the holdings of the ICPSR National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Through daily class meetings, instructor James P. Lynch, professor at American University, will focus on current theories and models being employed in criminal justice research. Computer-aided data analysis will be an integral part of the seminar. Participants will become familiar with studies that have used BJS data to address important issues in criminology. Enrollment will be limited to ten, and preference will be given to postdoctoral scholars who have prior methodological training. Applicants must show evidence of an intellectual interest and commitment to this substantive area and should include vitas with their applications. Stipend support for those admitted will be provided by BJS.

**Seminar dates:**  
July 22–Aug. 16,  
1996

**Sponsored by**  
the Bureau  
of Justice  
Statistics  
(BJS)

**The ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research** offers the academic community a comprehensive, integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis, and social methodology. The program schedule is divided into two four-week sessions, with instruction organized in lecture, seminar, and workshop formats. Typical four-week courses include offerings on *Dynamic and Longitudinal Analysis, Regression Analysis, Dimensional Analysis, Time Series, Analysis of Variance, "USREL"-Type Models, Categorical Analysis, and Rational Choice*. In addition, special workshops oriented toward specific datasets are offered in the curriculum. These include *Quantitative Historical Analysis and The Study of Aging*. Also, one-week workshops are conducted on advanced topics such as *Logit and Log-Linear Models, Management of Machine-Readable Information, Network Analysis, Meta-Analysis, and Hierarchical Linear Models*.

For more information or to obtain a Summer Program brochure and application, contact:

ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

313/764-8392    e-mail: [sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu)

## WASHINGTON UPDATE

by Michael Buckley  
Consortium of Social Science Associations

### HOUSE ADOPTS SCIENCE BILL THAT THREATENS SOCIAL SCIENCE DIRECTORATE

On October 12 the House of Representatives adopted an omnibus science bill that reauthorizes seven agencies, including the National Science Foundation (NSF). The NSF provisions approved are identical to those passed earlier this year by the House Science Committee that jeopardize the existence of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences directorate (SBE) as a structural entity within the Foundation.

The legislation requires NSF Director Neal Lane to reduce the number of directorates from seven to six. Created in 1991, SBE is the newest of the seven. While the bill did not specify which one, a committee report that accompanied the bill termed social science research "of lower scientific priority" and recommends SBE as a prime candidate for elimination.

Many observers had feared that Science Committee Chair Robert Walker (R-PA), a vocal critic of social science, would move to eliminate NSF support for these disciplines. A possible reason this did not occur was the large volume of mail Congress received from individual researchers protesting such a move. Lane and leaders of science policy organizations such as COSSA actively lobbied in support of NSF programs in this area.

### Skeptical of Violence Research

Walker has spoken of the "politically correct" nature of SBE's work, and in an interview earlier this year he singled out violence as an area of NSF research being used for political purposes, "That just raises some red flags with me, because I think that, depending on what direction you take that work, it could end up scientifically justifying -- so called scientifically justifying -- a particular theory of how violence occurs."

It is in this climate that the National Science Board, NSF's governing body, will meet in mid-November to consider approving NSF funding for a violence research consortia.

The legislation approved by the House is not expected to reach the Senate until 1996.

### CONGRESS, PRESIDENT AT STALEMATE OVER 1996 SPENDING

At this writing, congressional leaders and the White House remain in a stalemate over appropriation bills for Fiscal Year 1996. A continuing resolution has funded government programs since the new fiscal year began on October 1.

The latest FY 1996 appropriations figures for relevant agencies are given below. As of December 1:

The House gave \$28.0 million in direct funds for the National Institute of Justice, an increase of \$1 million. The Senate appropriated \$30.0 million.

Both chambers allocated \$21.4 million, level funding, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Both the House and Senate voted \$148.5 million for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, down from the current \$155.3 million.

The House has voted \$2.245 billion for research at the National Science Foundation, the Senate \$2.294 billion. The Senate is slightly above current funding, the House slightly below.

The House has allocated \$11.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health, an increase of 5.7 percent. The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved \$11.6 billion.

Both the full House and the Senate Appropriations Committee have awarded \$43.7 million for the Injury Control programs of the Centers for Disease Control, an amount equal to current funding.

### PRIVACY LEGISLATION WOULD HURT RESEARCH INVOLVING CHILDREN

Legislation that would require prior written consent of a parent or guardian for any federally-funded survey that asks questions of minors regarding a wide range of subjects is working its way through Congress. A provision of the *Contract With America*, the legislation, H.R. 1271, has passed the House and at a recent hearing on the bill held by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, committee chair Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK) urged its swift passage.

Approved 379-46 by the House, the bill requires written parental consent for any federally funded "survey, analysis or evaluation" involving minors that encompasses: "parental political affiliation; mental or psychological problems; sexual behavior or attitudes; illegal, anti-social, or self-incriminating behavior; appraisals of another individual with whom the minor has a familial relationship; relationships legally recognized as privileged; and religious affiliation or beliefs." The legislation is an outgrowth of an amendment, authored by Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA) incorporated into last year's Goals 2000 bill that applied similar provisions to Department of Education studies.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the bill would increase data collection costs fifteen fold for relevant surveys. Because of these costs, opponents of the bill say surveys on children and issues such as violence, substance abuse and sexual behavior will no longer be feasible. Moreover, such surveys if conducted could have such a small sample size -- and one skewed against lower-income families who have been found less likely to return permission forms -- that they could be rendered useless.

COSSA, in collaboration with several other research organizations, has been in close contact with Members of Congress and their staff on this issue. However, the prospects for an outright defeat of the bill seem remote. In the current political climate, parental and privacy rights are clearly favored over data collection used to help formulate effective public policy. COSSA and other advocates do not view research and privacy as mutually exclusive, and are seeking ways to blunt the sweeping impact of the legislation.

.....  
*The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is an advocacy organization for the social and behavioral sciences supported by over 90 academic societies, professional associations, research institutes and universities, including ASC.*

*For more information, contact Michael Buckley, Associate Director for Public Affairs, COSSA, 1522 K Street, N.W. #836, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone: (202) 842-3525, Fax: (202) 842-2788, Internet: mbuckley@tmn.com*

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Boston, Massachusetts

November 18, 1995

The Executive Board Meeting was convened by Charles Welford, 1995-1996 ASC President. Among the issues discussed by the Board were: (1) a proposal to consider a joint meeting in 2003 of the ASC and the International Society of Criminology. Dr. Lawrence Sherman and Dr. Hans-Jergen Kerner suggested Washington, D.C. as a possible meeting site. Comments and questions from Board members were entertained. No further action was taken. (2) Philadelphia and Atlanta are under consideration as sites for the 2001 ASC meeting. The merits of each location and accommodations were discussed. After obtaining more information, the Board will make a final decision at the midwinter meetings. (3) Chris Raushe (President, Division of Women and Crime) reported to the Board that the Division is celebrating its tenth anniversary next year. She also sought Board approval for two items. First, that the Division of Women and Crime create a student paper competition. The motion was approved, but the matter of dual submissions for student awards to the ASC and the Division was referred to the committee on Student Awards. Second, that the Division, in conjunction with the ASC, add a Home Page on the Web. The Board approved the decision in principal and Charles Welford agreed to investigate the mechanics of putting together a home page. (4) Ray Paternoster (1996 program chair) reported that the Chicago meetings will be held at the Downtown Marriott and the InterContinental Hotel will handle overflow. He also indicated that the area chairs will enforce the two appearance rule for the Chicago meetings and that 1996 Program and Proceedings Manual will be revised from its current form. (5) Chris Eskridge (Treasurer) reported that new equipment is needed for the ASC office. The Board approved a \$20,000 outlay to be used to update the technology in the office (a new copier, a fax machine, a computer for the bookkeeper, and a printer). John Laub (Chair, Editorial Board) reported that the search for a new editor of Criminology is underway. An add will appear in the current issue of the Criminologist and Charles Tittle will prepare a "fact sheet" that can be faxed to any interested parties. The Board discussed whether the Editor of Criminology should be given some kind of stipend to cover costs--especially during the summer. A motion passed to provide a \$5000.00 honorarium to the Editor for each year of service. Also discussed was whether ASC should charge a reprint fee when articles from Criminology are reprinted. The matter was deferred until more information could be obtained. (6) A Resolution on Decarceration has been sent to the Policy Committee to review the statement and evidence. The Committee will make a recommendation to the Board at the midwinter meeting. (7) It was announced that Jeff Fagan will be the new representative to the AAAS and that John Clark, Merry Morash and Jim Hackler had completed their terms in office. Appreciation for their dedication and service to the organization was noted.

Sally S. Simpson, Executive Secretary

# JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

## Call for Papers

The *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* is a refereed publication of research in crime and justice from such diverse fields as sociology, psychology, economics, statistics, geography, engineering and political science. The journal invites papers that apply quantitative techniques of all levels of complexity to substantive, methodological, or evaluative concerns of broad interest to the criminological community.

Manuscripts may vary considerably in length. Detailed presentations of original research, methodological critiques, and papers that explore new directions for studying criminological topics are all welcome. The journal makes no page charges.

Send all submissions (in quadruplicate), requests for style guides, and inquiries to the editor: John H. Laub, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

Volume 12, 1996 (4 issues)

Personal Rate: \$48 in the US (\$30 for ASC)/\$56 elsewhere  
Institutional Rate: \$245 in the US/\$290 elsewhere.

Plenum Publishing Corporation  
233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013  
Tel: 1-800-221-9369 ext 8468 or 212-620-8468  
Fax: 212-463-0742  
In the UK: 88/90 Middlesex St., London E1 7EZ, England

## Editor-in-Chief

James Alan Fox, Northeastern University

## Editor

John H. Laub, Northeastern University

## Associate Editors

Neil O. Alper, Northeastern University  
Kenneth C. Land, Duke University  
Robert J. Sampson, University of Chicago

## Editorial Board

Arnold Barnett, Alfred Blumstein, William J. Bowers, Jacqueline Cohen, Robert D. Crutchfield, Delbert S. Elliott, David P. Farrington, Stephen E. Fienberg, David F. Greenberg, Keith D. Harries, Daryl Hellman, Travis Hirschi, Malcolm W. Klein, Candace Kruttschnitt, Janet L. Lauritsen, Colin Loftin, Michael G. Maxfield, David McDowall, Edwin I. Megargee, Satyanshu K. Mukherjee, Martha Myers, Albert J. Reiss Jr., William Rhodes, Leslie Sebba, Wesley G. Skogan, Terence P. Thornberry, Joseph G. Weis, Cathy Spatz Widom, Anne Dryden Witte, Marvin E. Wolfgang, Marjorie S. Zatz.

## Volume Eleven, Number One (March 1995)

- J. Garner, J. Fagan, and C. Maxwell, Published Findings from the Spouse Assault Replication Program: A Critical Review  
L. Pezzin, Earning Prospects, Matching Effects, and the Decision to Terminate a Criminal Career  
D. Cheatwood, The Effects of Weather on Homicide  
R. Harlow, J. Darley, and P. Robinson, The Severity of Intermediate Penal Sanctions: A Psychophysical Scaling Approach for Obtaining Community Perceptions  
J. Roth, Achievements to Date and Goals for the Future: New Looks at Criminal Careers

## Volume Eleven, Number Two (June 1995)

- D. MacKenzie and R. Brame, Shock Incarceration and Positive Adjustment During Community Supervision  
J. Lauritsen and K. Davis Quinet, Repeat Victimization Among Adolescents and Young Adults  
R. Johnson, S. Su, D. Gerstein, H. Shin, and J. Hoffman, Parental Influences on Deviant Behavior in Early Adolescence: A Logistic Response Analysis of Age- and Gender-Differentiated Effects  
S. Jang and M. Krohn, Developmental Patterns of Sex Differences in Delinquency Among African American Adolescents: A Test of the Sex-Invariance Hypothesis

## Volume Eleven, Number Three (September 1995)

- S. Mukherjee, Introduction to the Special Issue on Quantitative Research and Criminal Policy in Australia  
M. Collins and D. Weatherburn, Unemployment and the Dynamics of Offender Populations  
D. Indermaur, Are We Becoming More Violent? A Comparison of Trends in Violent and Property Offenses in Australia and Western Australia  
C. Carcach, P. Frampton, K. Thomas, and M. Cranich, Explaining Fear of Crime in Queensland  
R. Broadhurst and N. Loh, Re-Arrest Probabilities for the 1984-1993 Apprehended Western Australian Population: A Survival Analysis  
M. Collins, J. Walker, and J. Copas, The Australian Prisons Census: Estimating Remand Times

## Volume Eleven, Number Four (December 1995)

- H. Saner, R. MacCoun, and P. Reuter, On the Ubiquity of Drug Selling Among Youthful Offenders in Washington, D.C., 1985-1991: Age, Period, or Cohort Effect?  
M. Leiber and K. Jamieson, Race and Decision Making Within Juvenile Justice: The Importance of Context  
R. Alba and S. Messner, Point Blank Against Itself: Evidence and Inference About Guns, Crime, and Gun Control  
G. Kleck, Using Speculation to Meet Evidence: Reply to Alba and Messner  
R. Alba and S. Messner, Point Blank and the Evidence: A Rejoinder to Gary Kleck



# Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice

## ANNOUNCES A CALL FOR PAPERS

### SPECIAL ISSUE: PRISON AND JAIL BOOTCAMPS

The *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* is now accepting papers. We encourage you to submit four (4) copies of your manuscript to be considered for publication. The manuscript should be 10-15 double-spaced pages, (excluding graphs and charts). Conceptual and theoretical papers, as well as, qualitative and quantitative research are encouraged.

Use the **APA** style of referencing. An Abstract of approximately 100 words, as well as a separate brief biographical paragraph of each author's affiliation, research interest(s) and recent publications must also accompany the manuscript.

There are no review fees. Should your manuscript be accepted you will be required to forward the final manuscript on diskette readable on IBM (and true compatible) computers (3.5 disks are preferred). Graphs and charts are to be on separate pages, labeled and camera ready. Please specify your word processing program. If accepted, you will also be required to proof-read your galleys. Author's will receive four copies of the journal.

Please send all manuscripts to:

Elizabeth L. Grossi, Ph.D., Guest Editor  
*Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*  
School of Justice Administration  
University of Louisville  
Louisville, KY 40292

**Deadline: April 1, 1996**

## 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: Angela Patton, Managing Editor, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182-0149. Telephone: (402) 554-2610, FAX (402) 554-2326. E-mail address: [apatton@fa-cpacs.unomaha.edu](mailto:apatton@fa-cpacs.unomaha.edu).

When sending announcements, please include a phone number, fax number and contact person in the event we have questions about an ad. The deadline date for the March/April issue is **FEBRUARY 1, 1996**.

**Central Connecticut State University.** The Department of Sociology/Criminal Justice is accepting applications for a tenure-track Assistant/Associate Professor position, pending funding of position for fall, 1996. Successful candidates to teach criminal justice classes in undergraduate and proposed graduate program; advise students; publish scholarly work; and participate in university and community service. Content areas include race and criminal justice, management, administration and policy in criminal justice and/or correctional programming and treatment. ABD within one year of completion required. Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, psychology, public administration or related field preferred. 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 Dr. Susan Pease, Chairperson, Department of Sociology; Central Connecticut State University; 1615 Stanley Street; New Britain, CT 06050-4010. Review of applications will begin on February 15, 1996. 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.

**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 reference to Salem State College; Office of Affir-

mative 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.

**Lamar University.** The Center for Justice Research and Education invites applications for one or two post-doctoral research positions lasting one year with possibility of renewal. The Center for Justice Research and Education is currently involved in several national and state level research initiatives in the areas of domestic violence and juvenile justice. Position(s) available as early as January 2, 1996. The successful applicant(s) will have the option of teaching one course per semester in the Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice. Candidates are expected to have skills in statistics, research methods, and knowledge of SPSS or SAS. Ph.D. in Sociology, Criminology, or related discipline preferred (ABDs will be considered). Applicants should send vita, letter describing research interests, and names of three references to Byron Johnson, Director, Center for Justice Research and Education; P.O. Box 10181; Lamar University; Beaumont, TX 77710; (409) 880-8648. Lamar University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**West Chester University.** The Department of Criminal Justice seeks applications for a full-time tenure-track Assistant Professorship beginning Fall 1996. The successful candidate must have a terminal degree in Criminal Justice or a closely related area. (J.D.s will not be considered for this position.) In addition, the successful candidate should have significant practical experience in the criminal justice field, as well as a demonstrated interest in scholarly endeavors. A record of teaching excellence is preferred. Initial responsibilities will include introductory, theory and research courses in both the undergraduate and graduate programs. Other courses will be assigned commensurate with the applicant's expertise. West Chester University is one of fourteen institutions in the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. It is located

approximately 45 minutes west of Philadelphia, in picturesque Chester County. The University enrolls approximately 11,000 undergraduate and 2,000 graduate students. The Department of Criminal Justice has about 350 undergraduate majors and 60 graduate students. The Department employs a faculty complement of 7.5, six of whom are tenured or tenure-track faculty. Send letter of interest, current vita, and the names and phone numbers of three professional references to Jana Nestlerode; Department of Criminal Justice; West Chester, PA 19383. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until February 1, 1996 or until the position is filled. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**University of Oklahoma.** The Department of Sociology of the University of Oklahoma invites applications for a tenure-track/tenured position beginning August 15, 1996, pending expected Provost approval; the rank of the position is open. We are seeking a colleague with strong research and teaching potentials to complement our existing strengths in the area of criminology; the areas of specialization within criminology are open. Candidates may have the opportunity to teach cross-listed courses in the African-American and Native American Studies Programs if they so desire. All applicants must hold the Ph.D. degree and be able to provide evidence of a consistent record of research and teaching excellence. The salary will be nationally competitive. Please send a letter of application describing your research and teaching interests, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to Robert J. Bursik, Jr., Chair, Department of Sociology; University of Oklahoma; Norman, OK 73019. Inquiries regarding the position may be directed to Professor Bursik at (405) 325-1751. The screening of applicants will begin after January 1, but applications will be accepted until the position is filled. The University of Oklahoma is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and strongly encourages applications from women and minorities.

**University of Oklahoma.** The Department of Sociology of the University of Oklahoma invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning August 15, 1996, pending expected Provost approval; the rank of the position is open.

We are seeking a colleague with strong research and teaching potentials to complement our existing strengths in the area of criminology; those candidates who also have expertise in the sociology of the family will be given special consideration. All applicants must have completed (or be close to completing) the Ph.D. degree, and be able to provide documentation of their research and teaching potential. The starting salary will be in the \$35,000-\$37,000 range, depending on qualifications and experience. Please send a letter of application describing your research and teaching interests, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to Robert J. Bursik, Jr., Chair, Department of Sociology; University of Oklahoma; Norman, OK 73019. The screening of applicants will begin after January 1, but applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Inquiries regarding the position may be directed to Professor Bursik at (405) 325-1751. The University of Oklahoma is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and strongly encourages applications from women and minorities.

**Penn State. Criminal Justice/Criminology.** The Pennsylvania State University—Ogontz Campus (near Philadelphia) in the Commonwealth Educational System. Applications are invited for an Assistant Professor position in a new program recently formed by the merger of the Department of Administration of Justice and the Criminology area of the Department of Sociology. The new program is administratively housed in the Department of Sociology. Ph.D. required. We seek outstanding teachers and scholars in criminal justice and/or criminology. All areas of specialization will be considered. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. Send letter of application and vitae to Search Committee; Administration of Justice Program; Box Q; 901 Oswald Tower; Penn State University; University Park, PA 16802. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**University of California, Irvine.** The Department of Criminology, Law and Society in the School of Social Ecology invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position to begin in fall, 1996. We are seeking candidates in the area of violence

prevention, which we intend broadly to include those who focus on the causes, dynamics, and prevention of violence, whether it be gang violence, domestic violence, hate crimes, political/terrorist violence, or any other violent behavior. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in a relevant academic field such as sociology, criminology, anthropology, psychology, political science, etc., and must be able to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in criminology and/or law and society. Candidates with an expertise in at least one of the following additional areas will be preferred: quantitative methods/statistics, program evaluation, policy analysis, gender and crime, race relations, cultural diversity and crime, or juvenile delinquency. Submit a letter of application and curriculum vitae to Kitty Calavita, Search Committee Chair; Department of Criminology, Law and Society; School of Social Ecology; University of California, Irvine; Irvine, CA 92717-5150. Three letters of recommendation are also required. Closing date for applications is February 1, 1996. The University of California is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to excellence through diversity.

**University of Akron.** The Department of Sociology invites applications for one tenure-track position in criminology to begin in fall, 1996, at the rank of Assistant Professor. The candidate must be qualified to teach courses in criminology, delinquency, and deviance at the undergraduate, M.A., and Ph.D. levels and must be strongly motivated to conduct research, apply for grants, and publish in these areas. The department provides a supportive environment for such activities, including computer facilities, an appropriate teaching load, and opportunities for collaborative projects. The candidate must hold a Ph.D. in Sociology. ABDs will be considered if completion of the degree is certain prior to fall, 1996. The University of Akron is the third largest state-assisted university in Ohio. The Department of Sociology is one of 14 Ph.D. granting departments within the university. The department includes 18 full-time faculty, 400 undergraduate majors, and 50 graduate students, 30 of whom are on full-time assistantships. Send a vita and a letter describing teaching and research interests to Dr. T. Neal Garland, Recruitment Committee Chair; Department of Sociology; The University of Akron;

Akron, OH 44325-1905. Candidates will be notified if additional materials are needed. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position has been filled. The University of Akron is an AA/EOE.

**Towson State University.** The Department of Sociology and Anthropology invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning fall semester 1996. Salary range up to \$36,000, depending on qualifications. We are seeking candidates with a background in sociology and a specialty in criminology or criminal justice, who have teaching interests in these areas and in the related areas of social deviance, corrections, and delinquency. Candidates should have a strong commitment to teaching and the potential for scholarly research and publication. All requirements for the Ph.D. must be completed by August 1996. Towson State University is a metropolitan comprehensive university located in suburban Baltimore, Maryland. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology offers concentrations in sociology, anthropology, corrections, and gerontology, and participates in an interdisciplinary major in law enforcement. Send letters of application indicating teaching experience and interests, along with a curriculum vitae; a sample of written work; and three letters of reference to Marion Cockey, Chair, Search Committee; Towson State University; Department of Sociology and Anthropology; Towson, MD 21204-7097 (list names, addresses, and phone numbers of references in application letter). FAX: (410) 830-2854. Completed applications must be received by January 26, 1996. Towson State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and has a strong institutional commitment to diversity. Women, minorities, persons with disabilities, and veterans are encouraged to apply.

**The Pennsylvania State University—Fayette Campus** (near Pittsburgh) in the Commonwealth Educational System. Applications are invited for two Assistant Professor positions in a new program recently formed by the merger of the Department of Administration of Justice and the Criminology area of the Department of Sociology. The new program is administratively housed in the Department of Sociology. We seek

outstanding teachers and scholars in criminal justice and/or criminology. One position will be expected to provide courses in the area of private security. All areas of specialization will be considered. Ph.D. preferred. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. Send letter of application and vitae to Search Committee; Administration of Justice Program; Box H, 918 Oswald Tower; Penn State University; University Park, PA 16802. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**University of Baltimore.** The Division of Criminology, Criminal Justice and Social Policy invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Associate Professor or Full Professor rank beginning August 1996. Responsibilities of the position include teaching courses in the B.S. and M.S. in Criminal Justice Programs, and maintaining an active research and service agenda. A Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or a closely related field is required. Candidates must demonstrate a strong record of quality university instruction, significant scholarly productivity, demonstrated external funding record, and a commitment to professional service. Preferred areas of specialization include law enforcement or corrections administration, courts, criminological theory, victimology, criminal behavior, and prevention. Rank and salary are competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. The University of Baltimore is an upper division and graduate university within the University of Maryland System serving a diverse urban professional community. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, vita, and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to Kathleen J. Block, Chair, Division of Criminology; Criminal Justice and Social Policy; University of Baltimore; 1420 N. Charles Street; Baltimore, MD 21201-5779. Deadline for applications is February 1, 1996. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply.

**SEARCH,** The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, is seeking a qualified candidate for the position of Manager of its Technical Assistance Program. The Program offers assistance to local, county and state justice agencies na-

tionwide in the development, improvement, acquisition and/or integration of their computer systems. The position involves providing on-site and in-house technical assistance on a range of issues, including information systems and automation planning, needs assessments, and technical consultations on operational and policy issues associated with information systems. The Manager will also conduct a number of long-term assistance projects focused on developing statewide plans for justice information systems and technology, improvements in criminal justice records and/or the integration of justice systems within and between justice agencies. The position requires substantial travel throughout the United States. Interested persons can call SEARCH at (916) 392-2550 to request an announcement that lists the requirements of the position. SEARCH, based in Sacramento, California, is an Equal Employment Opportunity Employer.

**Indiana University.** The School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) is a multidisciplinary, university-wide division of Indiana University, organized as a professional school committed to excellence in teaching, research, and service concerning critical problems of public and environmental policy and management. The School currently operates on five campuses of Indiana University. With well over 100 faculty (tenured or tenure-track), SPEA is the largest school of public affairs in the nation, and consistently ranks among the best such programs in the country. **Indiana University, Kokomo.** Criminal Justice, Assistant Dean (Associate/Full Professor): Area of specialization is open. The School seeks a colleague to direct and oversee the development of its program at IU Kokomo. This program currently consists of the Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice. Ph.D. in criminal justice or related discipline is required. Job Code: AD-18. **Indiana University—Purdue University Indianapolis.** Criminal Justice (Assistant/Associate Professor): Area of specialization is open, although we encourage applications from colleagues with research and teaching interests in the areas of law and public policy, policing, juvenile justice, or criminal justice administration. Ph.D. in criminal justice or related discipline is required. Job Code: CJ-18. To learn more about our School, look on

the Web: <http://www.indiana.edu/~spea/web/index.html> - click on "SPEA News." Review of applications has begun and will continue until suitable candidates have been identified. Applicants should send a letter of interest (indicating the position code as noted above), curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of four references to Stephen D. Gottfredson, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs; Job Code: \_\_\_\_\_; School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Room 300; Indiana University; Bloomington, IN 47405. Indiana University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer and strongly encourages applications from members of historically underrepresented groups.

**University of Alabama at Birmingham.** The Department of Criminal Justice of the University of Alabama at Birmingham seeks applications for a tenure-track position to begin fall, 1996. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminal justice/criminology or relevant social science discipline required. Well qualified ABDs will be considered if the dissertation can be completed by December 1996. Preference will be given to candidates exhibiting the potential for research productivity and capable of teaching courses in research methods and statistics; remaining teaching areas open. Possibility exists for directing internship program. Teaching load is two courses per quarter. Closing date: February 15, 1996 or until filled. Send cover letter, vita, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Brent L. Smith, Search Committee Chair; Department of Criminal Justice; University of Alabama at Birmingham; Birmingham, AL 35294. UAB is an EO/AA Employer.

**Drury College.** The Department of Behavioral Sciences invites applications for a tenure-track position in criminal justice beginning fall of 1996. Rank and salary are open. Candidates must have completed a Ph.D. in criminal justice or criminology. We seek someone with applied knowledge and skills along with a strong commitment to teaching. In addition to teaching courses in applicant's general area of expertise, the successful applicant will have the opportunity to explore the feasibility of a masters in criminal justice. Send a letter of application, vita, graduate transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Victor Agruso, Chair, De-

partment of Behavioral Sciences, Drury College, 900 North Benton, Springfield, MO 65802. Review of applications will begin on January 3; applications will be accepted until position is filled. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. Drury College is an equal opportunity employer.

**San Jose State University.** 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 a related field. Expertise in one of the following: 1) white collar crime, criminal investigation, corporate, and computer crime; 2) juvenile justice, victimology, and family violence. The applicant must also be able to teach in our core curriculum: police, corrections, courts, theory, or methods. Filing Date: Search will remain open until position is filled. Please refer to PVIN: ASA 96-022 and submit 1) letter of application, 2) detailed resume with record of education, teaching and professional appointments, and experience, 3) university transcripts, 4) three current letters of recommendation to: Professor Inger Sagatun-Edwards, Chair. Administration of Justice Dept., San Jose State University, 1 Washington Square, San Jose, CA 95192-0050. San Jose State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action Title IV employer.

**California State University, San Bernardino.** The Department of Criminal Justice is seeking applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level. Areas of teaching include law enforcement and general criminal justice. Evidence of potential for successful teaching and scholarly achievement is desired. Law enforcement and research experience is preferred. Responsibilities include teaching, publication and research, student advising and community service. **Deadline for applications:** January 15, 1996 or until filled. **Send to:** Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, 5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino, CA 92407.

**University of North Texas.** The Department of Criminal Justice seeks applications for two tenure-track faculty positions beginning August, 1996. UNT is located on the edge of the Dallas-Ft. Worth Metroplex and has over 26,000 students. The Department serves over 500 undergraduate majors, offers graduate courses, and is developing an MS in criminal justice administration. Faculty members maintain a 3/2 teaching load, reflecting the Department's emphasis on research and publication. The first position is at the assistant professor rank. Each applicant should have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field; a background as a criminal justice generalist with expertise in law enforcement or private security; and an ability to teach criminal justice courses focusing on police systems, management, and ethics. The successful candidate will be expected to provide quality undergraduate and graduate teaching, pursue a scholarly research agenda, and undertake applied research and community service. Applicants should send their materials to Dr. Peggy Tobolowsky, Search Committee Chair. The second position is at the assistant or associate professor rank and requires a PhD in criminal justice or a related field. A JD can be considered with a strong academic research record. Areas of specialization are open, but applicants must be able to teach a variety of undergraduate and graduate criminal justice courses. This position is contingent upon funding in Spring, 1996. Applicants should send their materials to Dr. Robert Taylor, Search Committee Chair. Applicants for both positions should send a letter of application, curriculum vita, and names, addresses, and phone numbers of five references to the respective Search Committee Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, University of North Texas, POB 5053, Denton, Texas 76203-0053, (817) 565-2562, (817) 565-4085. Review of applications will begin February 2, 1996, and continue until each position is filled. Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply.

**Kent State University.** Three tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level in the Department of Criminal Justice Studies. **Positions:** Position 1 - Corrections specialty, Position 2 - Law & Justice specialty, Position 3 - Policing specialty. **Qualifications:** A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or closely

related field. Preference will be given to those candidates with a corrections specialty, law and justice specialty, and policing specialty. **Responsibilities:** Teach undergraduate and graduate courses in specialty areas, conduct research, engage in professional activities, direct graduate research, advise students and provide service to the department, university and community. **Salary:** Commensurate with qualifications and experience. **Application deadline:** March 1, 1996. Submit a letter of application, curriculum vita, examples of scholarly writing, if available, and three letters of professional references to: Dr. Peter C. Kratoski, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Kent State University, P.O. Box 5190, Kent, Ohio 44242-0001. Indicate the specific position/s for which you are applying. Kent State University, an equal opportunity employer, encourages applications from members of protected groups.

**University of Alberta.** The Department of Sociology is seeking a criminologist specializing in criminal justice for a tenure-track appointment at the junior Assistant Professor level commencing July 1, 1996 (1995-96 base salary, Assistant Professor, \$39,230). The successful candidate will have an active research program including publications in one or more of the following areas; juvenile justice, law enforcement, courts, penal institutions, aftercare and treatment; and will primarily teach core undergraduate and graduate courses in Canadian criminal justice and corrections. PhD is required preferably in Sociology. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Please submit a letter of application together with a curriculum vitae and the names of three references to: Professor Baha Abu-Laban, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4. Fax: (403) 492-7196 or Email: <abulaban@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca>\*Applications close on February 15, 1996. The University of Alberta is committed to the principle of equity in employment. As an employer we welcome diversity in the workplace and encourage applications from all qualified women and men, including Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and members of visible minorities.

**Rhode Island College.** Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level to begin Fall 1996, contingent upon funding. Candidate should have demonstrated interest and expertise in Minority Group Relations, Criminology, Criminal Justice and other areas taught in the department, strong teaching skills and research ability. Ph.D. in Sociology or Criminology or Criminal Justice or Justice Studies required; ABDs near completion may be considered. Salary and fringe benefits competitive. Multidisciplinary Justice Studies Program based in the Sociology Department provides a stimulating teaching/research environment. Send vita, transcripts, samples of written work, and three letters of recommendation to: Personnel Services, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908; Attention: Chair, Sociology Department. Applications must be received by February 16, 1996. Rhode Island College is an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer.

**The State University of New York at Albany.** The School of Criminal Justice, seeks to hire a full Professor or senior Associate Professor beginning in the Fall of 1996. Candidates must have strong records of research and publications and demonstrated competence as superior teachers. Preference will be given to people with a history of funded research. Administrative support for research is available from Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center. Teaching responsibilities will be primarily at the graduate level. The curriculum of the School is organized into five areas: (1) the administration of criminal justice, (2) planned change in criminal justice, (3) law and social control, (4) the nature of crime, and (5) research methods. Applications for the position must be made by February 1, 1996. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and a brief statement describing their research and writing plans to Professor Jim Acker, Chair, Recruitment Committee, School of Criminal Justice, the University at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY, 12222. References will be solicited at a later date. The University at Albany is an EO/AEE. Applications from women, minority persons, handicapped persons, and special disabled or Vietnam era veterans are especially welcome.

**Washburn University.** The Criminal Justice Department seeks up to three new tenure-track assistant/associate professors to teach in our well-established and growing undergraduate program and in the newly approved Masters of Criminal Justice program. Specialization areas are corrections, law enforcement, and industrial/private security. Doctorate preferred. Practical and teaching experience in criminal justice or related fields required. Our academic priorities are: (1) Excellence in classroom teaching; (2) Student advising; (3) Community service; and (4) Scholarly activities. Competitive benefits. Application reviews begin **January 15, 1996** and continue until the positions are filled. Send application letter, vitae, copies of transcripts and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of four references to Dr. Bertus Ferreira, Search Committee Chair, Criminal Justice Department, Washburn University, Topeka, KS 66621. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**The American University School of Public Affairs.** The Department of Justice, Law and Society in the School of Public Affairs invites applications and nominations for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning Fall 1996, subject to final budgetary approval. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or J.D. with a demonstrated commitment to research and teaching. The successful candidate will be expected to teach courses, among others, on Western Legal Tradition and American Legal Culture. Faculty also engage in University service and student advising. Consideration of applications and nominations will begin January 1, 1996 and continue until the position is filled. Send a letter of application or nomination, curriculum vitae including three references, and a statement of the candidate's current research agenda to: Faculty Search Committee (L&S), Office of the Dean, School of Public Affairs, The American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20016-8022. The American University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer committed to a diverse faculty, staff and student body. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**Loyola University Chicago.** The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track, assistant or associate professor position, depending on qualifications, beginning August 1996. Demonstrated interest/competence in teaching, scholarly research and publications is required in one or more of the following areas: criminal law-procedure, criminal justice management-administration, organizational behavior, judicial decision-making, dispute resolution and court management-organization. A Ph.D. is required; combination Ph.D. and J.D. preferred. Practical experience is desirable; salary is competitive. Send a letter of application, curriculum vita, examples of scholarly writing, and copies of university transcripts to **Gad J. Bensinger, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Loyola University Chicago, 820 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611.** A review of applications will begin on January 15, 1996 and continue until position is filled. Educational and Employment Opportunity Institution.

**Sam Houston State University.** Due to enrollment growth, the College of Criminal Justice has a faculty position available for the 1996 fall semester at the assistant professor level. Any area of emphasis within criminal justice will be considered; however, applicants with expertise in law enforcement are sought in particular. A Ph.D. or DPA is required (ABDs will be considered), as well as a strong record of scholarship or demonstrated potential for scholarly productivity. The COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, celebrating its 30th anniversary, enrolls nearly 1,700 students at the baccalaureate, masters, and doctoral levels. Applicants will be expected to contribute to all levels of the instructional program. Twenty-eight faculty are active in state, national, and international development and research endeavors, supported by over \$3 million in appropriations, grants, and contracts. The allied Law Enforcement and Correctional Management Institutes bring over 2,000 criminal justice administrators to campus annually. SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, a member of the Texas State University System, with 96 undergraduate, 79 graduate, and one doctoral program, is among the largest state-assisted institutions of higher education in Texas. Approximately 12,400 students and

500 full and part-time faculty enjoy the advantages of picturesque Huntsville, Texas (rated as one of the best small cities in America), and close proximity to the Houston metroplex, 60 miles south of campus. Candidates should send the following: vita, letter of inquiry (including a statement of research and teaching interests), and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to: Professor Jerry Dowling, College of Criminal Justice, SHSU, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296, phone (409) 294-1658. Inquiries may be directed through e-mail to: ICC\_PML@SHSU.EDU. Review of candidates will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. SHSU is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged.

**Indiana State University.** Applications are invited for a full-time, 9-month, tenure-track position in criminology at the rank of assistant professor; beginning date: August 19, 1996. Criminology/criminal justice generalist with special interest in corrections. Ph.D. in Criminology/Criminal Justice or terminal degree in related field with special competence in criminal justice required. A.B.D. with firm completion date considered. Criminal justice agency experience preferred. Teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, advising students, scholarly research and publication, and university and community service required. Competitive entry-level salary with excellent benefits. Position open until filled. Screening begins January 16, 1996. Send letter of application, vita, unofficial academic transcripts, the names and addresses of three references (official transcripts and letters of recommendation will be required prior to any interviews), and any other supporting material to: Professor David T. Skelton, Chairperson, Search Committee, Holmstedt Hall 214, Department of Criminology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809, (812) 237-2196, voice: (812) 237-8099, fax, CRSKEL@scifac.indstate.edu. Applications are encouraged from minorities, women, veterans and those with disabilities. AA/EOE.

**University of Maryland University College** anticipates faculty openings in its undergraduate program on U.S. military bases in Europe and Asia. One year renewable

appointments begins August 1996. Ideal for teachers who are excellent in the classroom and enjoy travel. Qualifications: (1) Ph.D., (2) competence to teach in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement and another discipline), (3) recent college teaching experience, and (4) U.S. citizenship. Benefits include transportation and important military base privileges. Preference given to those qualified to teach courses in several fields of business or in business and a second discipline (e.g., economics, computer applications). Frequent relocation and the cost of schooling make these positions difficult for those with children. Send resume to: **Dr. Rosemary Hoffmann, University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742-1642.** AA/EEO.

**Northern Michigan University.** The Department of Criminal Justice invites application for a new assistant professor, tenure track position. A primary need exists for applicants whose teaching and research emphasis is in law enforcement, although exceptional applicants with backgrounds in other areas are encouraged to apply. Applicants should have a doctorate with emphasis in criminal justice (ABD applicants will be considered if completion of degree is imminent), as well as related professional experience. The Department is seeking a candidate who will play a significant role in the faculty's active research and public service efforts. Appointment is anticipated for Fall 1996. The Department of Criminal Justice offers a bachelor of science degree. Students are required to fulfill 28 credit hours in the criminal justice core curriculum and 16 additional credit hours of professional development electives to prepare them for their career options. The Department also provides an associate degree, correctional officer certificate program and law enforcement certification training through its Regional Police Academy. In addition, the Department provides extensive in-service training for regional law enforcement and corrections personnel. Salary is competitive. Background, credentials and experience will be considered. Send letter of interest, vita, and three letters of recommendation no later than April 1, 1996 to: David Kanlinich, Ph.D., Department Head, Criminal Justice Department, 1401 Presque Isle Avenue, Northern Michi-

gan University, Marquette, MI 49855-5335, (906) 227-2660. NMU is an AA/EOE.

**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. Specialty 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. Minori-

ties, women, persons with a disability, and veterans are especially encouraged to apply.

**Portland State University.** The Department of Administration of Justice and the Department of Public Administration at Portland State University seek applicants for an Assistant Professor. The position is a joint appointment, .67 FTE in Administration of Justice (primarily an undergraduate program) and .33 FTE in Public Administration (a graduate program). It is a tenure track academic appointment effective September, 1996. The required areas of specialization in administration of justice are quantitative and qualitative research methods, theoretical criminal justice, juvenile justice, and criminal justice policy and administration. Applicants must have competence to teach in one or more fields in public administration. The person who fills the position would be expected to teach three courses each term, one of which is in public administration. He/she will be expected to advise students, serve on committees, assist community agencies, and engage in scholarly research. The undergraduate AJ BA/BS program serves approximately 330 majors, the graduate AJ MS program approximately 15 students, and the PA program approximately 240 graduate students. The AJ Department presently has five full time faculty and the PA department six full time faculty. Both departments are in the School of Urban and Public Affairs. Those interested in applying can obtain a complete position announcement with qualifications and application procedures indicated by writing to: Chair, Search Committee, Administration of Justice Department, Portland State University, PO Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751, or by faxing a request to (503) 725-5199. Review of applications will begin March 1, 1996 and will continue until the position is filled. Portland State University is committed to diversifying its work force and strongly encourages applications from women, people of color, and individuals with disabilities.

**Eastern Connecticut State University.** The Department of Sociology and Applied Social Relations invites applications for a tenure track position at the assistant professor level, beginning Fall, 1996. Ph.D. in Sociology with specialization in Criminology required and expertise in the area of crimi-

Université de Montréal,  
Université Laval,  
Université McGill

POSTDOCTORAL  
FELLOWSHIP

RESEARCH UNIT ON  
CHILDREN'S  
MALADJUSTMENT

The Unit invites application for two postdoctoral fellowships beginning between June and September 1996. The successful candidates will work in a multidisciplinary team of senior investigators on large longitudinal and experimental studies with children from birth to adolescence. Send your curriculum vitae and 3 letters of reference before March 1, 1996 to:

Pr. Richard E. Tremblay,  
director

GRIP,

Université de Montréal  
750, boulevard Gouin Est  
Montréal (Québec), H2C 1A6,  
CANADA

nal justice. Applicants must demonstrate promise of successful teaching and scholarly work. Applicants should be able to teach courses in criminology/criminal justice, other courses in sociology, and supervise criminal justice, other courses in sociology, and supervise student fieldwork. Send current vita, letter describing research and teaching interests, and names of three references to: Glenn E. Nilson, Ph.D., Chair - Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Applied Social Relations, Eastern CT St. University, Willimantic, CT 06226-2295.



**Call for Papers, Panels and Participation**  
**at the second annual**  
**Conference on Criminal Justice Education**

**October 3 - 5, 1996**

**at**

**John Jay of Criminal Justice**  
*The City University of New York*

This conference seeks to explore the current state of criminal justice education from the widest variety of perspectives. The conference also strives to accommodate a range of presentations including panels, workshops, demonstrations, multimedia displays and poster sessions. We are reaching out to anyone whose teaching, research, practice, study and experience relates to criminal justice education in its broadest sense. We welcome submissions from criminal justice educators and from educators in other disciplines whose research relates to criminal justice training and education. We welcome equally submissions from practitioners in the field, from doctoral and graduate students in criminal justice and related fields, and from non-profit and community-based researchers. Submission may address, *but are not limited to*, the following categories.

- \* The relationship between the university and the criminal justice agency
- \* The intersection of training and education
- \* The role of academic research in criminal justice practice
- \* Criminal justice education in a liberal arts setting
- \* Associate, baccalaureate, masters and doctoral degrees in criminal justice
- \* Teaching criminal justice ethics on the job and in the classroom
- \* International and comparative criminal justice education
- \* Race, gender and ethnicity in criminal justice education and training
- \* The forensic sciences in criminal justice education
- \* Alumni retrospectives on criminal justice programs

Address proposals, abstracts and inquiries to:

**Dr. Patrick O'Hara**  
**Criminal Justice Conference Coordinator**  
**John Jay College of Criminal Justice**  
**445 West 59th Street**  
**New York, NY 10019**  
**212-237-8056; Fax: 212-237-8742**  
**E-Mail: [cjcjj@cunyvm.cuny.edu](mailto:cjcjj@cunyvm.cuny.edu)**

## BOOK REVIEWS

Josine JUNGER-TAS, Gert-Jan TERLOUW, and Malcolm W. KLEIN, editors. *Delinquent Behavior Among Young People in the Western World: First Results of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study*. Amsterdam/New York: Kugler Publications. 441 pages. No price listed.

The study of criminal and delinquent behavior by means of self-reports has by now a reasonably venerable history. From the early efforts of Sophia Robison, Edward Schwartz, Austin Porterfield, Murphy, Shirley, and Witmer, and Wallerstein and Wyle, we have, as the saying goes, "come a long way." Use of self-reports has tended to progress from gathering data on convenience samples, to more sophisticated research designs and samples. Experimentation with interviews and questionnaires has improved the quality of the data, as have improved means of measuring the effects of nonresponse. Together with data from official sources and victimization reports, self-reports have become more standardized and reliable—hence more acceptable—as measures of the behavior of offenders.

Still, little progress has been made in the comparative use of self-reports as a means of measuring criminal or delinquent behavior or of investigating the correlates of such behavior. And, despite notable exceptions, etiological theory remains largely locked within national boundaries. This volume aims to change all this, not so much within its covers; rather as a first report of the prevalence and frequency of delinquent behaviors in some 13 Western countries. The International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRSD) Study builds directly upon the National Youth Survey. ISRSD is ambitious in scope but appropriately modest in its claims. Authors appear, also, to be unusually candid in assessing problems in conducting their research. The result is a refreshing, if extremely complex, set of chapters that tell us as much about the cities and countries that were studied, sampling methods employed, characteristics of respondents (in most cases, of nonrespondents, as well), in addition to raw prevalence and frequency data (in most cases) on self-reported delinquency. A few authors also comment on the theoretical significance of their data, e.g., their bearing on social control theory and the relationship of offending to family and school settings.

More is promised, beginning with a volume expected in 1995 that will subject the data to more multivariate statistical treatment and bring to bear data not presented in the present volume. The present volume is more than worthwhile,

however, presenting as it does a wealth of information on the cities and countries studied, on research methods employed, and on the social distribution of broad categories of delinquent behavior. The questionnaire developed for the study (modified by individual researchers), including questions for interviewers following both completed interviews and unsuccessful attempts, is published at the end of the book. Permission is granted for its use, along with the proper reference.

Josine Junger-Tas' introductory and summary chapters nicely bracket the individual studies, and Malcolm Klein's Epilogue sets the stage for which is to follow and for needed next steps in the comparative study of self-reports.

There is much to learn from these 14 studies conducted in 13 countries (studies were conducted in England and Wales and in Belfast, Northern Ireland, in the U.K.). One of the most important is that, despite differences in sampling frames and data collection methods (face-to-face interviews, some with others present, anonymous questionnaires, some respondents to which required help from administrators) and in the settings in which the studies were conducted (schools and homes), self-reports appear to be quite robust. Prevalence rates are similar across the studies, and there are important similarities in both the social distribution of delinquent behaviors (e.g., by age and gender) and their relationship to family and school variables. This suggests robustness, as well, in etiological processes. Intriguing differences also are found, however. Belfast, with its history of religious and socioeconomic conflict, is the major exception to the lack of a relationship between socioeconomic status and the prevalence and frequency of commission of most forms of delinquent behavior. Violent offenses and drug offenses also are exceptions to the general pattern in some of the research settings. Given the nature of the enterprise, authors and editors alike are cautious in interpreting the significance of specific findings. It seems likely that the promised forthcoming volume will be more forthcoming in this respect, following, one hopes, careful assessment of data quality in the individual studies.

Not surprisingly, the chapters are uneven in the sophistication of research methods employed and the clarity of their explanation, as well as in the discussion of findings. Still, a great deal of ingenuity and good faith effort are demonstrated, and special problems are identified in some settings. We learn, for example, that "the unusually fine weather for the season" (late spring) and "a party on the previous night" (before administration

of the self-report questionnaire) decreased response rates in Helsinki. Some, but not all, of the researchers go to great lengths to assess non-response and to estimate the reliability and validity of their data.

All in all, this is a sterling effort. Those of us who have had a hand in the development of self-report measures have reason to be grateful for the work of these researchers—and to be proud of the small part that we may have played in the process.

James F. SHORT, Jr.  
Washington State University

Ronald WEITZER. *Policing Under Fire: Ethnic Conflict and Police-Community Relations in Northern Ireland*. Albany, New York: State University of New York Press. 1995. 350 pages.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), the Northern Irish police force, has been embroiled in controversy for most of its history. *Policing Under Fire* is the first book-length academic work to focus on relations between RUC and the Catholic and Protestant communities it polices. Weitzer has written a very fine book indeed. It is well-researched, impressive in its scope, and convincing in its arguments. As such, it stands as the most comprehensive and sophisticated treatment currently available of the difficult questions surrounding policing in Northern Ireland. Its value, however, extends beyond its contribution to the literature on policing in Northern Ireland, for it also sheds important light on the difficulties surrounding police reform in a situation where long-term conflict has eroded police legitimacy, and where questions of policing are, very appropriately, inextricably linked to questions of state.

Weitzer begins with a theoretical model for analyzing police-community relations in divided societies. He then examines the situation in Northern Ireland in the remaining three sections of the book. First, he provides a very detailed history of the RUC, exploring the political context from which it emerged in 1922, and charting its development and operation up to the early 1990s. The second section examines key issues surrounding the RUC's legitimacy, including its professionalism, its engagement in counterinsurgency and conventional policing, and its mechanisms of accountability. In the final section, Weitzer assesses the operation of Police-Community Liaison Committees (PCLC), one particular strategy that has been used in Northern Ireland to improve police-community relations. Consistent with assessments of the operation of

PCLCs in Britain, he is pessimistic about their capacity to produce the desired results.

Weitzer's research, based on documentary, survey and interview data, is extensive. Although the survey data are very effectively presented, Weitzer relies heavily on the detail and description provided by the interviewees to support and elaborate his arguments. More than 70 people were interviewed in all, covering a broad range of political opinion and including a variety of political party representatives, PCLC members, community workers, local clergy, and so on. Unfortunately, Weitzer was denied official access to the RUC and was forced to rely on the use of intermediaries to contact and interview several officers. Although this did not impede the completion of the project, one cannot help wondering how full access might have changed Weitzer's conclusions.

Weitzer's broad thesis is that police-community relations in Northern Ireland are largely shaped by the RUC's "counterinsurgency role" and by Protestants' and Catholics' differential "orientations to the state" (p. 3). Rather than function as a "normal" police force, concentrating on the traditional crime-fighting and service provision activities this involves, the RUC's primary function has been to play a counterinsurgency role, expanding the majority of its resources on securing the state and controlling those populations who posed a threat to it. For Catholics, considered "unloyal," this led to heavy-handed, paramilitary-style policing, resulting in many instances of harassment and brutality by the RUC, and well-substantiated claims that RUC members colluded with loyalist paramilitary organizations and engaged in a "shoot-to-kill" policy. This eroded the RUC's already tenuous legitimacy to such an extent that even in the aftermath of the cease-fire in Northern Ireland, many Catholics view the RUC as unacceptable and its disbandment as the only possible option. Weitzer also convincingly argues that counterinsurgency policing has tainted the RUC's efforts at conventional law enforcement. The introduction of "progressive" community policing, for instance, was viewed by Catholics as a particularly insidious RUC information gathering exercise, and actually worsened police-community relations in some areas.

However, while Weitzer argues that the chasm separating many Catholics from the RUC is unbridgeable absent a political settlement, he also undermines the common belief that all Catholics utterly reject the RUC while all Protestants thoroughly embrace it. In a very effective presentation of survey and interview data, he demonstrates that there also are significant numbers of Catholics who view the RUC more positively, just as there are many Protestants who are deeply critical of the RUC. Ironically, the reforms—often amounting to no more than acknowledging that not all complaints against the RUC are fabricated—which have helped the RUC

attract the tolerance if not the support of some Catholics have, in turn, alienated it from staunchly loyalist Protestant communities who consider such reforms evidence of political interference in the RUC that ultimately compromise the security of the state. Ultimately, though, while polar viewpoints exist, there also is a wide range of viewpoints between these extremes.

Despite the reform efforts undertaken by the RUC, Weitzer concludes that "substantially warmer [police-community] relations will have to await fundamental changes in the security situation and in the state" (p. 295). In this I think he is absolutely correct. Despite covering the period prior to the IRA and loyalist cease-fires of last year, *Policing Under Fire* remains highly current. The cease-fire is credited with bringing sea changes to the conduct of policing in Northern Ireland. RUC officers, for instance, no longer wear flak jackets, they patrol without army escorts, and there has been a marked increase in the numbers of Catholics applying for positions in the RUC. One should be cautious, however, about taking these changes as evidence of a newly found legitimacy for the RUC. At a recent conference on policing in Northern Ireland, a woman in the audience alleged that the RUC had colluded in the murder of her two sons. To ask her to accept the RUC as legitimate was, she said, "asking too much." When one considers the concern and attention such an allegation would generate were it to be made against many other police forces around the world, it is a telling indictment of the RUC's reputation that the statement was received without comment by the audience. It is enduring issues like these that reveal just how alien a police force the RUC remains in many quarters, and that will place the future of the RUC at the center of the current peace process in Northern Ireland.

Aógan MULCAHY  
Arizona State University

Thomas G. BLOMBERG and Stanley COHEN, editors. *Punishment and Social Control: Essays in Honor of Sheldon L. Messinger*. New York, New York: Aldine de Gruyter. 1995. 318 pages. \$46.95.

I would recommend this book as general reading for all scholars interested in social control and punishment, be they practitioners, university faculty, or students. I would recommend this book as a text for an upper division undergraduate course or a graduate class examining topics of criminology and the philosophy of punishment. I would further recommend this book to the criminologically less aware, to wit the general public and the media.

*Punishment and Social Control* is an edited

collection of readings addressing the philosophy, practices, policies and outcomes of social control, largely from a crime control context. The editors and contributors address the salient and continuously puzzling issues of true effectiveness of crime control versus the artificial effects of official responses (arrests and incarcerations). Relatedly, they consider the fluctuations in types of social control and targets of social control, as observed in the many tempestuous social and political movements that have distorted crime policy and public perception.

In addition to an Introduction and an Epilogue, the sections include:

The Prison (reforms and alternatives)  
Criminal Justice (policing and sentencing)  
Social Control (changing strategies and meanings)  
Measuring Crime and Control.

Each section is preceded by editorial comments that are informative in their own right and not pre-judgemental. The editorial comments interpret, raise questions, and (thankfully) do not try to convince the reader of a particular viewpoint. Indeed, one of the impressive features of this book is its openmindedness. It seems as though Blomberg and Cohen set their contributors to the task of explaining the purpose, achievements, and failures of social control, with explicit instructions not to rehash old points of view but rather to give us a refreshing look at the reality of social control and punishment given the hindsight that we as a discipline have accumulated.

The contributors include household names in punishment and social control, as well as some of the more recent stars. The established luminaries offer a long rearview look at what has been discovered in the way of theory and practice. Yet, in an amusing way, their writings remind me of the questions I get from my undergraduates: Why do we try approaches that we know do not work? Why do we have such a huge increase in prison populations? Do we really have more deviance than we used to? Why are the public so easily fooled by media and political messages? Why aren't the public and media paying attention to what we, the experts, know about crime and control? Why can't we get past our prejudices and see that punishment does not mean the same thing to all people? Luckily, thoughtful answers are provided.

From the clever-minded upstarts in the discipline, we get several chapters that are innovative and a little unexpected. For example, there is a chapter on Virginia Woolf and the social control of women. Not only is the introduction of a literary figure a helpful and unusual twist in the understanding of social control of women but also the notion of anti-social control is introduced, a phenomenon that not everyone is familiar with, but should be. The author explains that anti-social control is:

"a generic term for a variety of malign institutionalized practices that may either set limits to individual action by favoring one set of citizens at the expense of another so as to subvert equal-opportunities ideologies in relation to gender, race, and class (or other social groupings); or (in societies without equal-opportunities ideologies) set limits to individual action in ways that are antisocial because they atrophy an individual's social contributions and do so on the grounds of either biological attributes or exploitative social relations" (pp. 213-214).

Another strong trait of the book is its fundamentalism. The longer one thinks seriously about punishment and social control, the more one is impressed by simple matters like measurement of crime and control (for instance, sampling errors, significance tests, content validity). What I have elsewhere called "artificiality" (Berry 1994) in reference to falsely conceptualized and measured criminological variables is discussed in a chapter on statistical assumptions as empirical commitments. Our understanding of the phenomena of punishment, social control, and crime largely comes about through measurement. Obviously, if measurement is faulty, so are our conclusions and recommendations.

Speaking of distorted understanding and ineffective social control, the authors point out that, though we have tried many approaches to controlling deviant behavior (for example, proportionate sentencing, various degrees of surveillance, etc.), it is unclear whether we have been successful in preventing crime and recidivism. Ordinarily, the experts and nonexperts believe that "nothing works." But is that true? There is a discussion on how successes in crime control are viewed negatively, as though they are failures. In David C. Anderson's book on crime and the politics of hysteria, a comparison is made between the success rate of a crime control program and the success rate of a medical procedure; the same figure would be seen as "success" in medicine and "failure" in crime control.

But as John Laub wondered in Wendy Kaminer's article on "Federal Offense," it may not matter what the numbers say. Politicians and policy makers will implement the crime control legislation that offers the most personal gain (votes, prestige) for them, no matter how false the information and how irrational the perceptions of crime. For example, panic-type movements often represent backlash against certain kinds of offenders (multiple offenders, kidnapers, et al.) and offenses, are politically-motivated crusades (the drug war), and in fact create more crime and heighten public fear. Partly through victim efforts, new legislation is passed in the heat of the moment (as when a prisoner commits crime on furlough), at a time when politicians can make the most political hay. A common

political response to public concern about crime is to greatly increase punishment, with apparently no positive effect and at huge expense.

And then, as one of the contributors so aptly points out, the middle class citizenry do not understand why the increased punishment (notably the three-strikes law) does not curb crime. They have not been made to understand that punishments mean different things to different people. The "threat value" of punishment varies depending upon the circumstances of peoples' lives and what they have to lose.

Insofar as breadth and depth of the book, the editors and contributors offer a good range on both dimensions. For example, Blomberg and Cohen introduce their book with discussions of basic and broad concepts, such as formal and informal control. They go on to describe the manner in which disciplinary perspectives (sociological, political, historical, revisionist) allow for different versions of punishment and social control. They also remind us that so many of our "alternatives" to punishment, paradoxically, lead to net widening. Regarding the latter, Blomberg and Cohen discuss the weirdness of talking about "alternatives" to punishment "as if punishment through the criminal law were the normal method of social control ... [when] it is this mode of social control that is really the 'alternative'" (p. 9). They leave it to the contributors to tackle the finer and equally important points about statistical manipulation, police practices, sentencing strategies, and theories. The details are part of the big picture no less than the rock-bottom considerations about the meaning of punishment alternatives.

#### REFERENCES

- Anderson, David C. 1995. *Crime and the Politics of Hysteria: How the Willie Horton Story Changed American Justice*. New York, New York: Times Books/Random House.
- Berry, Bonnie. 1994. "Artificiality in the Construction of Crime, Criminal Justice, and Criminology." *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology*. Vol. 22, No. 1: 33-43.
- Kaminer, Wendy. 1994. "Federal Offense." *Atlantic Monthly*. Vol. 273, No. 6: 102-114.

Bonnie BERRY  
Pacific Lutheran University

## CALL FOR BOOK REVIEWS AND REVIEWERS *THE CRIMINOLOGIST*

Each issue of *The Criminologist* will feature individual book reviews and book review essays. Book review essays should cover two to three books and be up to 1,500 words. Individual book reviews should not exceed 800 words. Readers interested in serving as reviewers are encouraged to send a letter to the editor indicating their fields of expertise. Send correspondence to the following address:

Editor  
*The Criminologist*  
Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Nebraska at  
Omaha  
Omaha, NE 68182-0149

Book authors are also encouraged to have their publishers send copies of their new books to the above address. The more books we receive, the faster our review section can grow.

## AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

### THE SYDNEY S. SPIVACK PROGRAM IN APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH AND SOCIAL POLICY

#### 1996 COMMUNITY ACTION RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

**February 15 Deadline**

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:** To encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community-identified issues and concerns. Fellowship applications are encouraged from sociologists seeking to work with community organizations, local public interest groups, or community action projects. Fellowship appointments will run for the duration of the project whether the activity is to be undertaken during the year, in the summer, or for other time-spans.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Fellowship applications are encouraged from sociologists in academic settings, research institutions, private and non-profit organizations, and government. Advanced graduate students are eligible to apply, but the Fellowship cannot be used to support doctoral dissertation research.

**FELLOWSHIP IDEAS:** Fellows are expected to work in relevant community organizations. The proposed work can include such activities as needs assessments, empirical research relevant to community activities or action planning, the design and/or implementation of evaluation studies, or analytic review of the social science literature related to a policy issue or problem. Innovation placements and plans are encouraged. Fellows may also be called upon by ASA to participate in press briefings, testimony, or other presentations related to the subject area of the fellowship. Standard research projects, however interesting, are not appropriate for this funding. The goal of this program is to link sociologists with community action groups and to use sociological research to advance the goals of those groups.

**AWARDS:** Fellowship are likely to range from \$1,000 - \$2,500 to cover direct costs associated with the project; these funds cannot be used as a salary stipend. Approximately four Fellowships will be awarded each year.

**APPLICATION PROCESS:** Fellowship applications will be accepted until February 15, 1996. Applications should include the following:

- \* A 3-5 page (no more than 1500 words) description of the project, including a detailed budget. The description should set forth the goals of the project, how it will be carried out, and its fit to the action objectives of the community organization or project. Any products from this activity should also be described, as well as their dissemination. The dissemination phase need not occur during the time of the fellowship.
- \* A time schedule showing how a specific organization will use your research to carry out its goals
- \* Resume of applicants
- \* A letter from an organizational sponsor, including a description of the organization's goals, funding, etc.

Please send application to: Spivack Community Action Research Fellowship, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

#### 1996 CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP

**March 1 Deadline**

The ASA encourages applications for the 1996 Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship is funded by the American Sociological Foundation and is part of the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Past Fellows include: Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College; Peter Cookson, Jr., Adelphi University; and Jill Quadagno, Florida State University. The current Fellow, Richard J. Gelles, University of Rhode Island, will relocate to Washington, DC in January 1996 for six months to serve on the staff of a Congressional office.

The Congressional Fellowship opportunity brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC as a part of a sabbatical or on leave from an academic or applied setting for the summer or part of the calendar year (4 month minimum). The sociologist works as a resource within the Congress or for a Congressional agency (e.g., the Office of Technology Assessment or the General Accounting Office). The Fellowship allows a sociologist to bring the knowledge of our discipline to bear on important issues and to learn more about the policy making process. ASA will join with other associations' Congressional Fellows to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected. The person will work closely with the ASA's Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with possibilities for Congressional staff or press briefings, public speaking, writing issue papers, and other opportunities.

Each applicant should have a general idea about the area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. It is helpful to investigate some placement possibilities in advance, or to suggest some in the letter of interest. The letter should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to do the fellowship placement.

The stipend for the Fellowship is \$5000.

Send a statement of interest and a vita to: ASA Congressional Fellowship, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. *Materials must be postmarked by March 1, 1996.*

**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. Three 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. Work shops 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.
- \* Please note that meetings are Wednesday through Saturday. Participants should expect to stay the entire time. While we will try to accommodate special needs, we can not guarantee day and time for panel presentations.

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  
Sam Houston State University  
Huntsville, TX 77341  
(409) 294-1657 Fax: (409) 294-1653

#### INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS

Doris L. Mackenzie  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
2220 Lefrak Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 405-3008 Fax: (301) 405-4733  
dmacken@bss2.umd.edu

#### RESEARCH ON TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

Laura B. Myers  
College of Criminal Justice  
Sam Houston State University  
Huntsville, TX 77341  
(409) 294-1654 Fax: (409) 294-1653  
loo-lxm@shsu.edu

#### COURTS

Katheryn Russell  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
2220 Lefrak Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 405-4699 Fax: (301) 405-4733  
krussell@bss2.umd.edu

#### SENTENCING RESEARCH

John H. Kramer  
Department of Sociology  
Penn State University  
211 Oswald Tower  
University Park, PA 16801  
(814) 863-2797 Fax: (814) 863-2129

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Robert M. Bohm  
Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Central Florida  
Orlando, FL 32816-1600  
(407) 823-5944  
rbohm@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu

#### COMMUNITY POLICING

Geoffrey P. Alpert  
College of Criminal Justice  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29208  
(803) 777-6424 Fax: (803) 777-7319  
ssstgpa@crimjust.ccj.scarolina.edu

#### POLICE WORK IN THE 90's

Jack R. Greene  
Center for Public Policy  
10th Floor  
Gladfelter Hall  
Temple University  
Philadelphia, PA 19122  
(215) 206-6696 Fax: (215) 204-7779

#### JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Eric L. Jensen  
Department of Sociology & Anthropology  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, ID 83844-1110  
(208) 885-6777 Fax: (208) 885-2034

#### GANGS AND YOUTH CRIME

David G. Curry  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
University of Missouri-St. Louis  
8001 Natural Bridge Road  
St. Louis, MO 63121  
(314) 515-5042 Fax: (314) 516-5048  
sgdcurr@umslvm.umsf.edu

#### RACE AND CRIME

David L. Spinner  
Department of Criminal Justice  
University of North Carolina-Charlotte  
Charlotte, NC 28223  
dispinne@uncc.vc.uncc.edu

#### RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE

Colin Loftin  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
2220 Lefrak Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 405-4702 Fax: (301) 405-4733

#### DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

David Ford  
Department of Sociology  
Indiana University-Indianapolis  
425 University Boulevard  
Indianapolis, IN 46202  
(317) 274-2449 Fax: (317) 274-2347  
10VZ100@indyvax.iupui.edu

#### ORGANIZED CRIME

Jay S. Albanese  
Department of Political Science & Criminal  
Justice  
Niagara University  
Timon Hall  
Niagara University, NY 14109  
(716) 286-8081 Fax: (716) 286-8581

#### CRIME AND THE MEDIA

Melissa Hickman Barlow  
Criminal Justice Program  
School of Social Welfare  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
PO Box 786  
Milwaukee, WI 53201  
(414) 229-2431 Fax: (414) 229-5311  
mhbarlow@osd.uwm.edu

#### WHITE COLLAR CRIME

Sally S. Simpson  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
2220 Lefrak Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 405-4726 Fax: (301) 405-4733  
ssimpson@umdd

#### CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH

Tim Bynum  
School of Criminal Justice  
560 Baker Hall  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824-1118  
(517) 355-2196

**GENDER AND CRIME**

Susan L. Miller  
 Department of Sociology  
 805 Zulauf Hall  
 Northern Illinois University  
 DeKalb, IL 60115  
 (815) 753-6436 Fax: (815) 753-6302  
 tkoslm1@niu

**DRUGS AND CRIME**

Ramiro Martinez Jr.  
 Department of Sociology & Criminal Justice  
 322 Smith Hall  
 University of Delaware  
 Newark, DE 19716  
 (302) 831-2581 Fax: (302) 831-2607  
 ramiro@strauss.udel.edu

**QUANTITATIVE/QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS**

Christina Polsenberg  
 School of Criminal Justice  
 560 Baker Hall  
 Michigan State University  
 East Lansing, MI 48824-1118  
 (517) 432-1998 Fax: (517) 432-1787  
 christina.polsenberg@ssc.msu.edu

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION**

Timothy Flanagan  
 College of Criminal Justice  
 Sam Houston State University  
 Huntsville, TX 77341  
 (409) 294-1632 Fax: (409) 294-1653

**CRIME, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY**

David Barlow  
 Faculty of Criminal Justice  
 University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
 PO Box 786  
 Milwaukee, WI 53201  
 (414) 229-4410 Fax: (414) 229-5311

**CROSS CULTURAL AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY**

Delbert Rounds  
 Department of Political Science  
 Georgia Southern University  
 Landrum Box 8101  
 Statesboro, GA 30460  
 (803) 953-5066 Fax: (912) 681-5348  
 roundsd@gsvms2.cc.gasou.edu

**HISTORICAL CRIMINOLOGY**

Jurg Gerber  
 College of Criminal Justice  
 Sam Houston State University  
 Huntsville, TX 77341  
 (409) 294-1663 Fax: (409) 294-1653  
 icc\_jxg@shsu.edu

**STUDIES OF VICTIMIZATION**

Ronnet Bachman  
 Department of Sociology & Criminal Justice  
 University of Delaware  
 Newark, DE 19711  
 (302) 831-3267

**PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIME**

Roger Jarjoura  
 School of Public & Environmental Affairs  
 Indiana University-Indianapolis  
 801 W. Michigan Street  
 Room 4080  
 Indianapolis, IN 46202-5152  
 (317) 278-2270 Fax: (317) 274-7860  
 rjarjour@speanet.iupui.edu

**DEVELOPMENTAL/LONGITUDINAL THEORIES OF CRIME**

Daniel Nagin  
 Heinz School of Urban & Public Affairs  
 Carnegie-Mellon University  
 Pittsburgh, PA 15213  
 (412) 268-8474  
 dnO3@andrew.cmu.edu

**ECOLOGICAL AND COMMUNITY STUDIES OF CRIME**

Robert Bursik  
 Department of Sociology  
 331 Kaufman Hall  
 University of Oklahoma  
 Norman, OK 73019  
 (405) 325-1751 Fax: (405) 325-7129  
 rbursik@uoknor.edu

**BIOSOCIAL THEORIES OF CRIME**

Adrain Raine  
 Department of Psychology  
 Seeley G. Mudd 607  
 University of Southern California  
 Los Angeles, CA 90089-1061  
 (213) 740-7348

**CHOICE-BASED THEORIES OF CRIME**

Harold Grasmick  
 Department of Sociology  
 331 Kaufman Hall  
 University of Oklahoma  
 Norman, OK 73019  
 (405) 325-1751 Fax: (405) 325-7129  
 AF8094@uokmvs.backbone.unoknor.edu

**LEARNING THEORIES OF CRIME**

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

**STRAIN THEORIES OF CRIME**

Thomas Bernard  
 Administration of Justice Department  
 Pennsylvania State University  
 913 Oswald Tower  
 University Park, PA 16801  
 (814) 863-0132

**SOCIAL CONTROL THEORIES OF CRIME**

John Laub  
 College of Criminal Justice  
 Northeastern University  
 360 Huntington Avenue  
 Boston, MA 02115  
 (617) 373-3285 Fax: (617) 373-8998  
 laub@neu.edu

**LABELING/CONFLICT THEORIES OF CRIME**

Ruth Triplett  
 College of Criminal Justice  
 Sam Houston State University  
 Huntsville, TX 77341  
 (409) 294-1686 Fax: (409) 294-1653  
 icc-rat@shsu.edu

**THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION**

Marvin Krohn  
 Department of Sociology  
 University of New York at Albany  
 1400 Washington Avenue  
 Albany, NY 12222  
 (518) 442-4673

**EARLY INTERVENTION STUDIES**

Denise Gottfredson  
 Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
 2220 Lefrak Hall  
 University of Maryland  
 College Park, MD 20742  
 (301) 405-4717 Fax: (301) 405-4733



## NOMINATIONS FOR 1996 ASC AWARDS

The ASC Awards Committee invites nominations for four major awards, to be presented at the 1996 annual meetings. The awards:

**EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD**, which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a North American criminologist. Outstanding scholarly contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of a senior scholar.

**SELLIN-GLUECK AWARD**, which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a non-North American criminologist (i.e., not U.S. or Canadian). The recipient need not speak English; however, his/her work must be available, in part at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation).

**AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD**, which recognizes outstanding contributions to applied criminology (criminological practice or policy). The award may be given for a single major effort or work, a series of contributions, or accumulated contributions to practice or policy.

**HERBERT BLOCH AWARD**, which recognizes outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology.

In submitting your nomination, provide the following supporting materials: a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to an award, and the nominee's c.v. (short version preferred).

Send nominations and supporting materials by **March 1, 1996**, to the committee chair:

**Ruth D. Peterson**  
Department of Sociology  
The Ohio State University  
300 Bricker Hall  
190 North Oval Mall  
Columbus, Ohio 43210-1353

## NOMINATIONS FOR 1996 MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD

### For the Most Outstanding Contribution to Criminology

The American Society of Criminology has established the Michael J. Hindelang Award, to be given annually for a book published during the previous two to three years that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The Award will be presented during the annual meeting of the Society. The Executive Board may decide not to give the Award in a given year.

The Award Committee is soliciting nominations for the Michael J. Hindelang Award. To nominate a book, please send the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Award Committee. The deadline for receiving nominations is **April 15, 1996**. Send your nomination to:

**PAUL C. FRIDAY, Chair**  
Michael J. Hindelang Award Committee  
Department of Criminal Justice  
University of North Carolina at Charlotte  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28223  
704/547-4776  
(FAX) 704/547-3349  
fcj00pcf@unccvm.uncc.edu

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**  
**Announces**

**1996 ASC GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION**  
**CALL FOR ENTRIES**

We invite participation in the American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. These awards are given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Following are the procedures for the 1996 competition.

**WHO IS ELIGIBLE?:** Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level.

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAPERS:** Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers must be typewritten, double-spaced on 8-1/2 x 11 white paper and no longer than 7,500 words. The CRIMINOLOGY format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Author's names, departments and advisors (optional) must appear ONLY on the title page, since papers will be evaluated anonymously. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The author must submit EIGHT copies of the manuscript, accompanied by a letter indicating the author's enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director.

**DEADLINE:** Papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before April 15, 1996 to:

Patricia VAN VOORHIS  
Division of Criminal Justice  
University of Cincinnati  
PO Box 210389  
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389

**PROCEDURES FOR JUDGING ENTRIES:** The Student Awards Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology. The Committee's award determination will be final.

**AWARDS:** The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$300, \$150 and \$100, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the 1996 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in Chicago, Illinois, November 20-23, 1996. The 1st prize winner also will be granted a travel award to the meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Fewer than three award may be given. Prize-winning students will be acknowledged at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony.

**NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS:** The author(s) of entries selected by the judges for award will be notified in writing by August 1, 1996.

**FELLOWSHIP FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES UP TO \$18,000**  
**Deadline: March 15, 1996**

**ELIGIBILITY:** The fellowship is designed to encourage African American, Asian American, Latino, and Native American students to enter the field of criminology and criminal justice. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. Individuals studying criminology or criminal justice issues are encouraged to apply. The recipient or recipients of the fellowship must be accepted into a program of doctoral studies.

**APPLICATION PROCEDURES:** A complete application package must be received no later than March 15, 1996. A complete application must contain (1) up-to-date curriculum vita; (2) indication of race or ethnicity; (3) copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts; (4) statement of need and prospects for financial assistance for graduate study; (5) a letter describing career plans, salient experiences, and nature of interest in criminology and criminal justice; and (6) three letters of references.

**NOTIFICATION:** Award(s) will be made by June 1, 1996.

Applications should be sent to:

Sarah Hall, Administrator  
American Society of Criminology  
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 214  
Columbus, Ohio 43212

The Society reserves the right not to award the fellowship.



## 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	Don M. Gottfredson	Arthur Niederhoffer
Ronald L. Akers	Michael Gottfredson	Lloyd Ohlin
Harry E. Allen	David Greenberg	J. J. Panakal
William E. Amos	John Hagan	Joan Petersilia
John Ball	Richard Hankey	Barbara Raffel Price
Donald Black	Frank Hartung	Richard Quinney
Alfred Blumstein	Michael Hindelang	Walter Reckless
Frank Boolsen	Travis Hirschi	George Reed
David Bordua	James Inciardi	Sue Titus Reid
Ruth Shonie Cavan	John Irwin	Albert J. Reiss, Jr.
William J. Chambliss	C. Ray Jeffery	Edward Sagarin
Jacob Chwast	Douglas Kelley	Robert Sampson
Marshall Clinard	John Kenney	Frank Scarpitti
Albert Cohen	Nicholas Kittrie	Thorsten Sellin
Bruno Cormier	Malcolm W. Klein	Lawrence Sherman
Donald Cressey	Solomon Kobrin	James F. Short, Jr.
William Dienststein	Peter Lejins	Richard Simon
Simon Dinitz	Edwin M. Lemert	Rita Simon
Vladmir Eliasberg	Alfred Lindesmith	Jerome H. Skolnick
Delbert S. Elliott	Donal E. J. MacNamara	Denis Szabo
LaMar T. Empey	Joan McCord	Terence P. Thornberry
David P. Farrington	Albert Morris	Charles R. Tittle
Vernon Fox	Norval Morris	Hans Toch
Marcel Frym	June Morrison	Austin T. Turk
Gilbert Geis	Gerhard O. W. Mueller	August Vollmer
Don Gibbons	W. H. Nagel	Orlando Wilson
Jack Gibbs	Charles Newman	Ann Witte
Daniel Glaser	Gwynne Nettler	Marvin Wolfgang
		Franklin Zimring

## 1995 ASC AWARDS

### EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD

Delbert S. Elliott  
Sociology and Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence  
Institute of Behavioral Science  
University of Colorado

### THORSTEIN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD

Ulla V. Bondeson  
Criminology Department  
University of Copenhagen, Denmark

### AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD

Russell and Rebecca Emerson Dobash  
University of Manchester  
United Kingdom

### HERBERT BLOCH AWARD

Ruth D. Peterson  
Department of Sociology  
The Ohio State University

### MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD

Kathleen Daly  
Law Program  
Australian National University  
Gender, Crime and Punishment

## 1995 FELLOW AWARD

James A. Inciardi, University of Delaware  
Richard Quinney, Northern Illinois University  
Jerome H. Skolnick, University of California, Berkeley  
Terence P. Thornberry, University at Albany

**The Criminologist**

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

American Society of Criminology  
1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212  
Columbus, OH 43212  
ISSN 0164-0240

SECOND CLASS  
POSTAGE PAID  
COLUMBUS, OHIO