

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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Using the U.S. Land-Grant University System As A Model To Attack This Nation's Crime Problem

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Crime is a major problem facing our country today. In the 19th century, when we were faced with the problem of feeding a rapidly growing population, our forefathers were willing to invest a significant amount of their resources to use science to address the problems. As a result, we had phenomenal success through our land-grant university system. Similarly, when our national concerns were in fields of health, defense, or space, we committed funds to scientific studies of the problems.

The land-grant university system, with its tripartite mission of research, education and service is an ideal model to begin to address the Nation's crime problem. Like the early mission of the land-grant universities, today's departments of criminal justice could be reinvented to educate the masses (particularly those in urban areas), conduct basic and applied research, and provide outreach to appropriate stakeholders. They could bring knowledge of justice issues to the criminal justice community, test and put to practice new and effective criminal justice programs and procedures, and complete scientific studies that would no doubt have a measurable impact on reducing crime and criminal behavior. The land grant universities would give the criminal justice community access to scientific knowledge by focusing this knowledge on practical problem solving.

This paper examines the development and current operation of land-grant universities, and explores how this system could be used to apply science to the nation's crime and urban problems.

The Land Grant University Model

American agriculture has succeeded in its goal of producing a continuous supply of safe, nutritious and cheap food! American farmers produce enough food and fiber for their own use and for 120 others. In the U.S., consumers, on the average, spend only slightly more than 11 percent of their disposable income on food. Our diet is the envy of the world (Graham, 1987). Agriculture is one of our few U.S. industries that is competitive internationally. And, we supply over 40 percent of the world's cereal exports (Kendrick, 1986).

Our agricultural successes have been attributed, in part, to our land grant university system (Schuh, 1986). The system, considered one of the great institutional innovations of the 19th century, began when the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 was signed by President Abraham Lincoln in the midst of this country's Civil War. The Act provided grants of land to states to establish endowments to subsidize colleges. The schools would provide the upper-level education for the masses that was not available at the time from the more elite colleges.

Shortly thereafter, the Hatch Act of 1887 established research (experiment) stations designed "to conduct research, investigation and experiments that

would bear directly on and contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and effective agricultural industry in the United States ... (Revised and Consolidated Act of 1955)." In 1914, a third mission, service to the community was added to the land-grant system through the Smith-Lever Act with established the state Cooperative Extension Service.

Out of these three acts came the land-grant universities as we know them today, with their tripartite mission of teaching, research, and extension (service). The schools were designed to educate the masses, conduct basic and applied research and to provide outreach to rural populations. The mission has been to bring science-based knowledge of farming to the farm community, to put this knowledge to practice by testing new and effective farming methods, and to complete scientific studies that would have an impact on the production of food and fiber.

In part, the colleges were created in response to the existent academic elitism and the limited relevance of the private universities at the time (Schuh, 1986). The land grant universities focused on practical problem solving and gave farmers access to scientific knowledge.

Historically, all academic disciplines were expected to be included in the land-grant curriculum. Today, however, the land grant concept continues mostly in colleges of agriculture and in schools such as forestry and home economics that emerged out of agriculture. This is, in part, a result of funding. Federal funds are distributed directly to agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the land-grant universities. These funds are used for a variety of purposes— to support research, pay faculty salaries, and provide outreach services. Faculty are evaluated and rewarded to the extent that they fulfill the tripartite mission of service, research and teaching. Within the land-grant universities, the schools of agriculture are the rich relatives of the other departments. This has innumerable benefits for agriculture, among which are low student-teacher ratios and greater availability of funds for research.

Formula Funding

The development of the land-grant system was not without controversy. One issue concerned the tension of local autonomy versus the role of the federal government. Of particular concern was the federal funding mechanism that would support the schools. It was feared that federal involvement might have an impact on states rights, a major issue at the time. The Hatch Act, as it was finally passed, authorized federal monies to be matched by state funding to be used to conduct research bearing directly on the agricultural industry.

Funds are distributed to states based on characteristics of the state's farm sector through "formula funding." Such funding allowed long term continuity, thus, insuring that major projects could be sustained over time. In addition, providing money to state institutions guaranteed that the funding would support

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AROUND THE ASC

C. Ronald Huff has been reappointed as Director of the School of Public Policy and Management at Ohio State through 2002.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Association for Criminal Justice Research (California)

The 1998 Spring Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association for Criminal Justice Research (California) is to be held on April 16 and 17 at the Holiday Inn NE in Sacramento, California. Themes are emerging issues in criminal justice. Contact: Don Gottfredson, Program Chair, (916) 429-7769 {dmgl@ix.net.com} or Dale K. Sechrest, (909) 880-5566 {dksechrest@aol.com}.

The 12th International Congress on Criminology
"Crime and Justice in a Changing World: Asian and Global Perspectives"
 Hosted by the Korean Institute on Criminology (KIC)
 Organized by International Society for Criminology (ISC)
 Date: August 24-29, 1998

As many as 2,000 scholars and practitioners are expected to attend the 12th International Congress on Criminology (ICC) to study current trends and research in the fields of criminology and criminal justice systems. Plenary sessions will feature keynote speeches by world renowned criminologists on such topics as domestic violence, organized and white collar crime, corrections, historical and comparative perspectives on criminology, victimization, and more. The 12th ICC will provide a great opportunity for criminologists from around the world to meet and discuss fundamental issues, make new international contacts, and set up future collaborative networks.

This particular congress is significant in that it is the first ISC Congress ever to be held in an Asian country. Participants will have the opportunity to visit key Korean criminal justice and correctional facilities. The 12th ICC will also feature 'The World Criminology Exhibition 1998'.

The 12th ICC will be held at: The Korea Exhibition Center (KOEX), and the International Hotel in Seoul, Korea

If you would like more information or would like to receive our Call for Papers, please contact us at: Congress Secretariat, Korea Institute of Criminology, 142 Woomyon-Dong, Socho-Gu, Seoul, 137-140, Republic of Korea, Phone: (822) 571-0365 or (822) 571-5288, Fax: (822) 571-7487 or (822) 571-5290, Email: cs.team@kic.re.kr

Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology Meetings May 15 and 16, 1998 Vancouver, B.C.

Plan to participate in the meetings of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology this Spring. Organized around the theme "The Challenges of Community", sessions will feature researchers and activists discussing a wide variety of issues surrounding contemporary communities including: * The concepts of "community" and "citizenship"; * Community and populist politics; * Community, Development, and Environment; * Education and Community; * Restraint, Volunteerism and Community in the Provision of Services; * Crime and Community; * Communities and Diversity

We welcome proposals for individual papers and panels dealing with these, or with any related topics. We are also particularly interested in other forms of participation, including workshops, discussion groups, displays, focus groups, and roundtables.

Over three decades, W.A.S.A. has established a tradition of supporting progressive scholarship. Along with our keynote speaker, Sunera Thobani, we extend a special welcome to new members and to community groups interested in contributing to our forum.

Deadline for early registration has been extended to February 17, 1998. Proposals and requests for information can be directed by e-mail, fax, or post to: Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology, c/o Kwantlen University College, 12666-72nd Ave., Surrey, B.C.; Canada; V3W 2M8; fax: (604) 599-2279; email: wasa@kwantlen.bc.ca. Late submissions should be directed to the conference organizers.

**Editor Sought for
The Criminologist
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The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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 APRIL 1, 1998**

Nation's Crime Problem, continued from page 1

programs planned and implemented at the state level. Federal-state partnership encouraged regional projects.

Funding university teaching and research meant that the principle of objectivity, embedded in the scientific procedures, would give some protection from the politicalization of the research process. At the same time the system guaranteed that some of the most qualified agricultural scientists would work on the problems facing rural populations.

University Departments of Criminology and Criminal Justice

The drive to reach academic respectability is clearly shown through the history of departments of criminology and criminal justice. Many departments of criminal justice began as police training centers. They were frequently referred to derogatorily as "cop shops," and such training was not considered a respectable part of the university curriculum. In order to gain academic credibility, the criminal justice departments frequently withdrew from such activities. Instead of providing two important services, academic education and police training, departments dropped the training for fear that in the university setting they would be tainted by the applied nature of the training programs. Training was left to police academies.

The history of criminology was somewhat different from criminal justice programs. These departments or programs arose from sections of sociology. The first professional organization, the American Society of Criminology, and the first school of criminology grew out of the idea that a special curriculum was needed for students who would enter policing. It was believed that a specialized curriculum in criminology would make the university more relevant to the practice of criminal justice. The university would, in turn, make the applied research richer and more scientifically rigorous (Petersilia, 1990).

However, criminology and criminal justice confronted the same difficulties in becoming respected members of the academic community. Like the other social sciences, and in particular sociology (the background of many criminologists) the model for success in the University setting were the elite, ivy league-type schools. In these schools, recognition goes to those who advance science within the current paradigm of the discipline not to those who are concerned with using science to solve society's problems. Community service, socially strategic research projects, and publications in lay journals that would be of immediate and practical use to policy makers and practitioners are not considered valuable accomplishments when evaluating faculty for tenure and promotion. As a result, criminology's influence on criminal policy and practice may be "weakening and our research and analysis may be becoming less relevant to the practical workings and problems of the system than they used to be (Petersilia, 1990, pg. 1)."

Criminal Justice Research

Recognizing the need for resources for research and development, the 1967 report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration recommended the creation of a program of research at the federal level. In response, the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968 created the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) as the research arm of the Law Enforcement Administration (LEAA). Prior to this Act, the U.S. Department of Justice unlike, most other federal agencies, had no research and development program. NILECJ was designed to improve the performance of state and local criminal justice systems and increase our understanding of crime and criminal behavior. The goal was to develop an entity for criminal justice that would function like the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has for addressing the nation's health problems.

In 1979, in part to address the criticisms of LEAA and NILECJ, the Justice System Improvement Act changed the name of NILECJ to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and placed it within the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in the U.S. Department of Justice. NIJ's fivefold mission is to (Wright, 1991):

- 1) Complete basic and applied research to obtain knowledge and improve the criminal justice system;
- 2) Evaluate the effectiveness of crime prevention and control policies and programs;

- 3) Provide demonstration programs and tests of new improved approaches;
- 4) Train criminal justice practitioners; and,
- 5) Disseminate information.

Research on crime and the criminal justice system was expected to produce the same dramatic contributions that research had achieved in the fields of health, defense and space (NILECJ, 1975). Although I see strong evidence of major improvements in the knowledge and practice of criminal justice in the 25 years since the President's Commission reported on *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society* (Conley, 1993), few would equate this progress to the research developments in health, defense of space. In the field of criminology, we have hardly "walked on the moon."

When this nation wants to win wars, excel in the race to conquer space, or improve conditions for our rural populations, we put money into research. Perhaps one of the largest reasons criminal justice research has not reached the achievements of other fields is the limited funding given to research activities. Despite the fact that crime is considered one of the major U.S. social problems, federal funding for criminal justice research has been meager. For example, a 1988 study by the National Science Foundation (NSF) found per capita expenditures for research in health (\$432), energy (\$11), space (\$19), transportation (\$4), environment (\$4), agriculture (\$3), education (\$2), and commerce (\$.53) greatly exceeded the criminal justice research funding of \$.13 (NSF, 1988). Furthermore, the domestic research commitment of \$21 million for NIJ in 1989 was substantially below the \$229 million for the National Eye Institute, the \$167 million of the National Endowment for the Arts, the \$140 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the \$127 million for the National Institute for Dental Research (see Petersilia, 1991). Despite the limited funding provided for criminological research, the potential of the research to aid in public policy decisions is clearly shown by the work that has been completed (Sherman, Gottfredson, MacKenzie, Eck, Reuter, Bushway, 1997).

A Scientific Approach

There are other problems, besides funding, that have reduced the effectiveness of the current method for supporting criminal justice research. The organizational structure of OJP is one. The location of NIJ within the Department of Justice, has been argued to be detrimental to generating an effective program of research (Blumstein, 1992). Much of the administrative responsibility of the Department of Justice is provided by those with legal perspectives. The viewpoint of lawyers can be very different from scientists. While lawyers look to past precedent and authorities as determining evidence, the scientific process is designed to prevent the researchers from drawing conclusions on the basis of these factors. Social science research uses a particular methodology to obtain knowledge. The methodology is designed to use empirical information and to protect scientists from accepting past beliefs (e.g., precedents), the opinions of others (even if they are authorities), or their own subjective beliefs. Scientists are expected to be objective. They are not expected to be advocates for specific outcomes before the study is completed.

While many lawyers are knowledgeable and experienced in social science research, others view the world differently. When such lawyers oversee scientific research, these differences in perspective present some difficulties. The scientist asks the researchable question "Are boot camp prisons effective?" In contrast, lawyers who support the boot camp prisons are immediate advocates for the programs. They want researchers to find out why the boot camp prisons are effective. These, of course, are very different view points.

Furthermore, the location of NIJ, a research institute, within the Department of Justice, means that direct supervision and authority lies primarily with an agency responsible for operations. When there is competition for funds it is no wonder that hiring more FBI or DEA agents takes precedence over research activities. Understandably, demonstration projects that are expected to solve some instantaneous crisis are funded before scientific studies that promise to produce information to be used to develop programs in the future.

The closeness of the Justice political process to the research decision-making process presents another difficulty. While NJ has worked hard to keep the funding, research and publication process from being politicized, the danger of corruption is always there. The immediate need of politicians for concrete examples of publicly popular programs oftentimes outweigh the more long term need to study the effectiveness of the programs. The politicalization of the decision-making means the money is often given for the latest "fad" program that shows how "tough" we can be on crime. Since Willie Horton, few politicians have been willing to support any program that might appear to be soft on criminals. While the current Attorney General has been knowledgeable, interested and supportive of research, this has not always been true in the past. Given the difficulty of the situation, it is surprising how well NJ researchers, program managers, and staff have done in supporting quality research and fairly reporting results.

Teach A Person To Fish

The Federal Government gives discretionary money as block grants to state governments to be used to develop innovative or demonstration programs that address some criminal justice problem. The use of federal funding for these demonstration projects can be likened to the old saying "Give a man a fish, he'll eat for a day; teach a man to fish, he'll eat a lifetime." As long as the money continues to come in, the program will flourish, when funding dries up, the program is eliminated. If no money is devoted to scientifically rigorous evaluations, nothing lives on to be used for future development. No one learns what components of the program were successful in reducing crime or criminal activities. And, programs move on the next fad that "feels right" or "looks good," without really knowing anything more than before. Such movement from fad to fad gives only short term solutions but does not enable the nation to move forward with the knowledge to develop increasingly successful programs and policies.

When the agricultural-based land-grant system was developed, many American farmers were having a hard time scratching out a living on their farms. They were not in a position to experiment with new methods of farming (Kerr, 1987). A new farming method might be extraordinarily successful, it might also be a dismal failure. This was a chance the farmer could not take - for failure meant losing the farm, or starvation for the family.

How similar this is to many of our correction agencies today. A new, costly, but innovative method for managing felons may be an overwhelming success in reducing recidivism. But if it is a failure the agency, staff and administration will suffer greatly. Are they willing to take a chance and try the new technique? Failures could have serious consequences such as prison riots or heinous crimes for which they would have to take responsibility.

A greater gamble for them is taking a chance that an evaluation of their favored program will turn out to show that it is not successful. This becomes even more critical if a politician has supported the program as the latest "tough-on-crime" policy. The university professor who comes in from the outside to evaluate a program has little vested interest in developing the program or in helping agency personnel do their job better. Too often the end conclusion of the evaluation is critical. The professor leaves and writes a paper to be sent to an academic journal for publication.

It is little wonder that agency personnel view evaluations as threatening and not particularly helpful to them. Neither party is satisfied with the relationship. The agency personnel are threatened by the evaluation because so often the results are critical. On the other hand, the professor does not get the opportunity to help develop a new and improved strategy for attacking the problem. Frequently agency personnel don't understand why the faculty member doesn't continue to work in a cooperative relationship. Yet, the reward structure and finances of the university do not really encourage faculty to do such work without some type of financial compensation. Under the land-grant model money would be given to the university to develop and study demonstration projects in cooperation with state and local agencies.

Funding For University Research

In 1994, forty states were under court order to reduce prison crowding. At the same time an increasing proportion of states' budgets were going into corrections. Yet, the 1994 Crime Act included a provision requiring states to keep felons in prison for at least 85% of their sentence. This requirement appeared totally unreasonable to states already facing severe budget problems. Top-down funding with strings from the federal government may not always be sensitive to the current problems and needs of the states.

Like formula funding for agriculture research, funding for criminal justice research needs to be a shared responsibility between states and the Federal Government undertaken in ways to insure that the funding will support research program planning and implementation relevant at the state level. Such funding must insure long-term continuity of funding and guarantee that the funding will support research programs of direct relevance to the states.

The tripartite mission of research, teaching and service in the land-grant universities would, undoubtedly, result in a close interaction between state criminal justice agencies and the universities, a perfectly desirable situation. As is true of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and colleges of agriculture, close ties would be forged between the OJP (NIJ, BJA) in the U.S. Department of Justice and Departments of Criminology and Criminal Justice in land-grant universities.

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Note From The Editor: Responses and rejoinder to this essay will be considered for inclusion in an upcoming issue of *The Criminologist*. Please submit responses to: Miriam A. DeLone, Ph.D., Editor, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 6001 Dodge Street, Omaha, NE 68182-0149.

NEWS FROM THE DIVISIONS

DIVISION OF CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Nominations for 1998 ASC Division of Critical Criminology Awards

The ASC Critical Criminology Division invites nominations for its Major Achievement Award, the Critical Criminologist of the Year Award, and its Student Paper Awards.

Major Achievement Award: Signifying singular contributions to the development of critical criminology scholarship or pedagogy over time; or, contributions of an exceptional recent accomplishment (major scholarship or something exceptionally innovative).

Critical Criminologist of the Year Award: Recognizing a scholar who has symbolized the spirit of the Division in some combination of scholarship, teaching, and/or service within the past year.

Student Paper Recognition: The Awards Committee invites submissions of graduate and undergraduate student papers which exemplify the spirit of critical criminology.

Send nominations and supporting materials, as well as student papers, by **June 1, 1998** to the Awards Committee Chair: Dr. David Kauzlarich; Department of Sociology; Box 1455; Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville; Edwardsville, Illinois 62026; Phone: (618) 692-5894; Email: dkauzla@siue.edu

DIVISION ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

At the Annual Meetings in San Diego, the DIC established a Caribbean Committee to promote research, training and police development for crime reduction and prevention in the Caribbean. This Caribbean Committee will have as its priority research and policy development in the areas of delinquency and youth rehabilitation, white collar crime, domestic violence and international drug trafficking. Professor Ramesh Deosaran, Director of the Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad was elected Chair of the Committee. We have begun the process of transforming the Committee into the status of a Section of the DIC. Members should expect to receive a ballot about this change during late Spring.

Members are encouraged to participate in the 12th International Congress on Criminology, August 24-29, 1998, Seoul, Korea. Consult the following website for up to date information: <http://www/kic.re.kr>

The Executive Committee of the Division on International Criminology would welcome news items for our newsletter, volunteers for our committees, and ideas for events for upcoming meetings. Send items for the newsletter to Betsy Stanko on this e-mail: Elizabeth.Stanko@brunel.ac.uk. As Chair, I will ask members for ideas when we ballot members about approval to create the Caribbean section.

Call for Nominations

The Division of International Criminology is soliciting nominations for:

- the DIC Distinguished International Scholar. Nominees for this award should be individuals who have made a significant contribution to fostering research and exchange of information concerning criminology in an international perspective or a scholar who has been of particular interest to criminologists in the United States.
- the Distinguished International Fellow. Nominees for this award should be individuals who actively participate in criminological dialogues within their countries and wish to apply for financial assistance to attend the Annual Meeting. The DIC offers a stipend (\$1000) to an International Fellow, who must apply enclosing the following information: a curriculum vita, a statement of research interests and their contribution to an international criminological dialogue, and three supporting letters from ASC members.

Nominations for the Distinguished Scholar or International Fellow should be sent to: Dr Elmar Weitekamp, Institute of Criminology, University of Tuebingen, Corrensstr.34 72076 Tuebingen Germany. Please include the candidate's cv, supporting statements from three ASC members, to be received by **1 May 1998**.

- the DIC book award for an outstanding contribution to comparative criminology. Books published during 1997 are eligible. Nominated books should be posted to Prof. Ken Polk, Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, 3024 Victoria, Australia no later than **1 May 1998**.

DIVISION ON PEOPLE OF COLOR AND CRIME

Upcoming Elections for the Division

Thanks to all of you who have agreed to run for various Division offices. We now have a full slate for elections. Therefore, by now you have received (or will be receiving shortly) a ballot in the mail. Be sure to mark and return your choices for individuals to lead us through the next stages of our growth.

Ideas for Program Activities for the 1998--Annual Meeting

The Program Committee for the 1998 Annual Meeting of the ASC has set **March 31, 1998** as a firm deadline for submissions for next year's meeting in Washington, DC. Therefore, please forward ideas for Division activities to Julius Debro or Ruth Peterson as soon as possible. Their addresses are provided below.

A Couple of Continuing Invitations

DPCC invites all members of ASC to join the Division and help us promote quality research and policy-making on issues of race/ethnicity, crime and criminal justice, an area of wide interest among ASC participants. To do so, contact Sarah Hall, American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road--Suite 214, Columbus, OH 43212.

We also extend an invitation to current members of the DPCC and those who join to play an active role in the Division. You may run for office, volunteer for Division Committees, provide Division officers with ideas about how to advance the goals of DPCC. There are many ways that you can contribute. Your advice and expertise are the keys to our success. Please write, call, or e-mail Julius Debro or Ruth Peterson regarding your ideas and desires about participation in the Division: Julius Debro; Graduate School; University of Washington; 201 Administration Building A.G.-10; Seattle, WA 98195; Phone: (206) 543-9019; Fax: (206) 685-3234; e-mail: jdebro@u.washington.edu. Ruth D. Peterson; Department of Sociology; Ohio State University; 300 Bricker Hall; Columbus, OH 43214; Phone: (614) 292-6681; Fax: (614) 292-6687; e-mail: peterston.5@osu.edu

DIVISION ON WOMEN AND CRIME

1998 Student Paper Competition

The Division on Women and Crime announces its 1998 Student Paper Competition, which is intended to encourage excellent student writing on matters of feminist scholarship, gender issues or about women as offenders, victims or professionals.

The Division invites all eligible students to submit papers in accordance with the following guidelines:

Eligibility: Any student currently enrolled in school at the undergraduate or graduate level at the time of the submission is eligible to enter.

Paper Specifications: Papers must be about or related to feminist scholarship, gender issues or women as offenders, victims or professionals. Papers must be no longer than 7500 words (30 pages) with an acceptable referencing format such as APA or MLA. Papers must contain an abstract of 100 words, be typed double-spaced, and submitted on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper. Three copies of the paper must be submitted along with verification of current student status. Papers by multiple authors are acceptable as long as all authors are students.

Judging: The committee will judge papers based on significance of the topic, conceptualization, and clarity of the writing.

Award: There will be an undergraduate and a graduate winner who will each be presented with a \$250 cash award at the Division on Women and Crime annual meeting at ASC. In cases where there are multiple winners for each category, the award will be divided among the recipients. The winner(s) will be notified in writing by the committee prior to the annual meeting. The Committee reserves the right to give two awards in each category or no awards, if deemed necessary.

Deadline: Three copies of the paper must be received by the contact person for the Award Committee no later than **August 31, 1998**.

The contact person and mailing address is: Division on Women and Crime Student Paper Competition; c/o Dr. Jana L. Jasinski; Department of Sociology, Wichita State University; Campus Box 25; Wichita, KS 67260-0025.

ASC Students

Call For Entries

1998 ASC GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

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 1998 competition.

Who Is Eligible

Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level. Persons who are previous first place prize winners of this competition are ineligible.

Specifications For Papers

No paper may be submitted to more than one ASC student competition for the same year. Any paper that has previously won any prize in any ASC competition is ineligible for submission to another ASC competition. 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. Authors' 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, 1998** to:

Celesta A. Albonetti
Department of Sociology
Texas A & M University
Academic Building
College Station, TX 77843-4351
(409) 845-5133
(409) 862-4057 FAX
albon@tamuvml.tamu.edu

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 determinations 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 1998 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in Washington, D.C., November 11-14, 1998. 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 awards 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 awards will be notified in writing by August 1, 1998.

Editor Sought for
The Criminologist

The term of the current editor of *The Criminologist* will end December 31, 1998. Applications for Editor are being solicited by the Editorial Board of ASC. The successful candidate for Editor will be responsible for the solicitation and selection of materials, the design of each issue, and for ensuring that members receive the publication in a timely fashion. The successful candidate is also expected to guarantee support from his/her employer, in the form of secretarial assistance, expenses for telephone and postage, and other resources as needed.

The Editor of *The Criminologist* plays an important role in the affairs of the Society. By disseminating news and information of interest to the membership, the Editor is in a position to make a significant contribution to the professional life of the Society.

The Society is currently considering alternatives to the current format of *The Criminologist*, and it is likely that significant changes will be made in its production during the term of the next Editor. This may include distributing it all or in part via the Internet. The new Editor will play an important role in shaping this new product.

The best way to find out more about the position and its responsibilities is to contact the current Editor, Dr. Miriam DeLone, at (402) 554-2610, by e-mail (mdelone@facpacs.unomaha.edu), or at the Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha NE 68182-0149.

Members interested in the position should send their application by **September 15, 1998** to:

Prof. Robert Crutchfield
Department of Sociology
DK-40
University of Washington
Seattle WA 98195
FAX 206-543-5882
Crutch@u.washington.edu

The Criminology Theory Reader

Edited by Stuart Henry & Werner Einstadter

This lively anthology brings together many of the best theoretical essays on crime causation published in the American Society of Criminology's journal *Criminology*. In *The Criminology Theory Reader*, Stuart Henry and Werner Einstadter have edited key articles into concise, student-friendly readings, without compromising the essays' original integrity. The book captures the essence and diversity of thinking about crime by including representative articles from the major theoretical perspectives: classical and rational choice, biological and psychological, ecology, strain and subcultural, social learning and differential association, neutralization and social control, labeling and social constructionist, and Marxist and critical theory.

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Proceeds from *The Criminology Theory Reader* benefit the ASC's Minority Scholarship Fund.

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"A welcome provocation. Russell persuasively explains why people who worry about crime ought to care as much about race. She shows how our notions of wrongdoing are linked to a legacy of racism, and she explains what all of us can and must do to attack the tangled relationship of the criminal justice system with institutions whose unfortunate past has continued well into the present. Blending history and law, social science and stories, this book covers everything: lynching, race hoaxes, O. J. Simpson, the death penalty, conspiracy theories, and conspiracy facts. It should be required reading, especially for everyone who disagrees with it."

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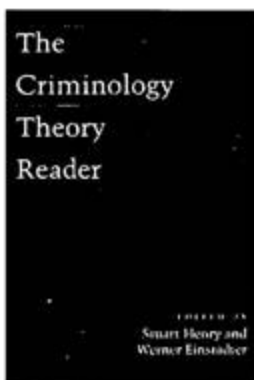
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Summary of the Executive Meetings (November 18 and 22)

The November 18th Executive Board Meeting was called to order by President James F. Short, Jr. Treasurer Chris Eskridge reported that the ASC is fiscally sound. The Board adopted a new benefits package for ASC employees. Ron Huff presented the site selection committee report. Based on information presented by the committee, Nashville was selected for the 2004 meeting site (future sites include: 1999 Toronto; 2000 San Francisco; 2001 Atlanta; 2002 Chicago; 2003 Denver). Charles Wellford presented the report of the ad hoc committee on the future of the ASC. There was discussion of many issues facing the future of the organization. A key issue is whether to have an Executive Director and the financial implications of such a position. Jim Short and Margaret Zahn were asked to appoint a committee to explore the issue. A report by the Ethics Committee will be further refined in the coming year by the new Ethics Committee. Bob Bursik presented the Editorial Board Report and Miriam A. DeLone submitted the Annual Report for *The Criminologist*. Discussed by the Board was whether there is a need for a newsletter. This issue was put on the agenda for the Saturday Board Meeting. The Editorial Board was given the authority to look into the possibility of purchasing a new printer. The Nominations Committee recommended the following slate of candidates which was approved by the Board: President-elect: Charles Tittle, Roland Chilton; Vice President Elect: Ruth Peterson, Colin Loftin; Executive Counselor-Elect: Gary LaFree, Janet Lauritsen, Steven Messner, and Cathy Widom. The Oral History Project proposal to modify the management of the project was rejected by the Board. Charles Tittle reported that Criminology had \$1565.76 in surplus funds that were returned to the ASC. Debra Curran reported that the meeting had drawn 1700 preregistrations from 40 different countries. She also indicated that while the Table Sessions seemed an effective way to deal with late papers, they caused a printing delay. The finance committee was asked to consider recommendations regarding whether international members could have the option of paying airmail prices for journal and newsletter delivery.

The Board Meeting on December 22 was convened by President Margaret Zahn. James Short summarized some issues from this year's meeting. Specifically, it was suggested that the Division on People of Color and Crime take charge of the Minority Scholarship Dance (see below). A motion that a \$5000 donation from Shirley Clark go into an endowment for support of a minority student was passed. The Board was informed that a number of unexpected hotel cancellations has caused the ASC to drop below our contract quota which could increase the costs of the meeting considerably. Lastly, a motion was passed to provide additional part time support to the Columbus office (up to 20 hours/week). Margaret Zahn provided the Board with a list of final committee assignments for 1997-98 which was approved. Registration fees will be raised to \$75.00 next year. Some Board members were concerned that the meetings could lose money next year. There will probably be one less reception next year and possibly a reception off-site. Wes Skogan and Marcia Chaiken clarified the two appearance rule. For future meetings (not including next year), each person can make only one presentation and one other appearance as a chair or discussant. Exclusions are plenary sessions, divisional colloquiums, student awards papers, and luncheon presentations. The two appearance rule for next year is that no one may appear as a presenter, session chair and/or discussant at more than two regular sessions (with the same set of exceptions). The Publications Committee will develop a mission statement for the Newsletter (considering costs and means) for the midwinter Board Meeting. Sarah Hall reported that the membership directory will be ready after new members are added. 500 hard copies of the directory will be printed in addition to the online version. Richard Wright wrote a letter asking that nominations for the Hindelang Book Award come from ASC members. This was moved and approved. A motion was also approved to have letters of nomination go to the Hindelang committee members. The committee will be asked to consider criteria for the award and report back to the Board. Division reports were accepted from the Division of Women and Crime, Division of Critical Criminology, Division of International Criminology, and Division on People of Color and Crime. The Constitution and By-Laws Committee will review the Women's Division revision of its Constitution. The Minority Student Dance will involve the People of Color Division and the Affirmative Action Committee. It was moved and approved that: (1) students be allowed to submit different papers for different awards in the same year and (2) students who have won awards cannot submit a paper for another award at a second time. Tabled and passed was a motion to raise the amounts of the Gene Carte award to \$500, \$300, and \$100.

Minutes taken by Jim Hackler (Executive Secretary Emeritus) and summarized by Sally Simpson (Executive Secretary)

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CALL FOR PAPERS

The Journal of Crime and Justice

The Journal of Crime and Justice is soliciting manuscripts for the Spring, 1999 issue (Vol. XXII, No. 1). *The Journal of Crime and Justice* is dedicated to publishing quality scholarship. All articles are peer-reviewed and must be submitted in triplicate. An 8-10 week interval is anticipated while articles are reviewed. Any criminal justice or criminology topic is solicited. Please send your manuscripts, in triplicate, to:

Dr. J. Mitchell Miller, Editor
College of Criminal Justice
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208

The Justice Professional

"Capital Punishment in the United States: The Post-Furman Decades"

The Justice Professional is accepting manuscripts for a special issue entitled "Capital Punishment in the United States: The Post-Furman Decades." The guest editors for this special issue are David V. Baker, Associate Editor of *The Justice Professional* and Michael B. Blankenship, Associate Professor and Chair of the Criminal Justice and Criminology Department at East Tennessee State University. Conceptual, theoretical, and historical papers as well as qualitative and quantitative research are encouraged. An abstract of about 100 words and a separate brief biographical paragraph of the author's affiliation, research interests, and recent publications should accompany the manuscript. All submissions will be peer reviewed.

Please submit four copies of the manuscript. Manuscripts should not exceed 15-20 typewritten, double-spaced pages. All footnotes, references, tables, figures, and illustrations must be on separate pages, and all bibliographic citations should follow the APA style.

Please send manuscripts to one of the following:

David V. Baker, Ph.D.
Associate Editor, *The Justice Professional*
Behavioral Sciences Department
Riverside Community College
4800 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, California 92506-1299
(909) 222-8208
(909) 222-8149 FAX
dvvbaker@rccd.cc.ca.us

Michael B. Blankenship, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Criminal Justice
Chair, Criminal Justice and Criminology
East Tennessee State University
Box 70555
Johnson City, Tennessee 37614-0555
(423) 929-6807
(423) 439-7373 FAX
blankenm@etsu.edu

The deadline for submissions is **August 1, 1998**

Contemporary Justice Review

Contemporary Justice Review, a new journal focusing on social justice issues, invites submissions for a special issue on "Coalition Building/Radical Alliances." We seek papers that explore ways in which otherwise disparate people and groups are brought together to forge new connections and partnerships that challenge existing inequalities and injustices. These may include alliances across the barriers of one or more of the following: gender, race/ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, culture, nationality, religion, age, and ability. Possible topics could include practical and theoretical aspects of coalition building, the significance of coalitions for accomplishing social change, and how identity politics and difference can impede and/or make possible the creation of new alliances. We are interested especially in personal accounts wherein authors examine the processes of coalition formation on both the interpersonal and group/structural levels. Cross-cultural, international, interdisciplinary, and academic/non-academic papers are welcome.

Deadline for submissions of one-page abstracts is **April 30, 1998**. Notification of selected abstracts will be made by May 30, 1998. Completed papers will be due by September 30, 1998.

For further information please contact either of the guest editors:

Jill M. Bystydzienski
Department of Sociology
Franklin College
Franklin, IN 45131
Phone: 317-738-8270
E-mail: BYSTYDJ@Franklincoll.edu

Steven P. Schacht
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Those interested in being considered for the position of General Editor of *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* should provide the following information to the Editorial Selection Committee, no later than 1 May 1998:

1. Letter of application
2. Applicant's vita
3. Statement of editorial philosophy for *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*
4. Formal declaration of institutional support

Application materials should be sent to:



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The Editorial Selection Committee of Garland Publishing will appoint the General Editor for a two-year term, subject to review.

BOOK REVIEWS

Franke, Herman (1995). *The Emancipation of Prisoners: A socio-historical analysis of the Dutch prison experience.* Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

This book specifically addresses the "whys" and "hows" of penal change in Dutch society and their impact on prisoner empowerment. Franke works from the assumption that the relationship between crime and punishment is not direct. Therefore, penal changes are to be seen as "socio-cultural developments" rather than rationally, planned strategies to reduce crime effectively. In fact, he presents a view of most penal change as the unintended result of changes in the broader society and provides a critique of why this process is not adequately explained within the confines of current theories on punishment. Franke utilizes the process of the emancipation of prisoners as a measuring stick for examining the influence of social, political, scientific, and economic changes on penal policy and practice.

Emancipation of prisoners is defined as the broadening of prisoners' opportunities for controlling and influencing the behavior of their punishers, thereby reducing their subjection to oppressive power. Specifically, he examines the antecedents of changes in the treatment of prisoners, their legal position, and mandated rights. He uses the term "power of pain" to indicate the impact of increasing social sensitivity to the pain and suffering of prisoners and its function as a source of power for prisoners.

Franke begins this journey with a description of Dutch prisons in the late 18th century and early 19th century. He reviews documentation of prison operations, the general social commitment to deterrence through an oppressive environment, the social reality of repression and poverty of that time, and the total subjugation of prisoners to the will of the punishers. Punishment was practiced through a regime of harsh physical mistreatment of the person in order to provide for external control of behavior. Social sensitivity to the suffering of prisoners was almost non-existent during this period in Dutch history; consequently, prisoners had few opportunities to influence the methods of treatment or counter the power of their punishers.

He notes that, in two centuries, prisoners have moved from this status of contemptible creatures treated with misery to reasonably well housed detainees treated, for the most part, with respect and humanity. They have human and legal rights allowing them and their battery of social advocates (i.e., psychologists, social workers, lawyers, pastors, criminologists, and activists) to aggressively lobby for their interests, force change, and represent those changes as a reflection of "civilized society".

Franke discusses the importance of political and economic changes during industrialization and how these changes actually increased prisoner power in a passive manner. Although prisoners had no particular legal rights, their health care treatment improved because it was significant to their use as a source of labor. This may have also impacted their psychological health as prison regimes changed from earlier versions of non-productive labor (i.e., the treadmill) to productive forms of labor for the emerging market. In Holland the market was dependent, at least to some extent, on this free labor. This meant that prisoners could protest their conditions by simply continuing to suffer and failing to produce at the expected level thereby prompting public attention to conditions and calls for inspection. This begins to shift the balance of power from punishers to prisoners.

Franke utilizes Norbert Elias's (1939) work on the "civilizing process" to explain changes in prison operations and consequently prisoner emancipation during the 19th and 20th centuries. Public sentiment in Holland became revulsive toward capital and corporal punishments prompting changes in the Dutch government's use of violence as punishment. This socio-cultural change brought about the movement from coercive external control of behavior to individualized internal self control. He connects this process in Holland to the adoption of solitary confinement as the primary prison regime, noting that since the Dutch had done away with capital and corporal punishments by the mid 19th century, the Auburn silent system seemed unfeasible due to its use of corporal punishment to maintain silence. The Dutch set about a "penal civilizing offensive," investing totally in a system of solitary confinement with the intent of producing internalized self control in prisoners much like that described by Foucault as an external disciplinary process leading to internal control of the "soul". He notes that this

process also increases prisoner emancipation because such a system was publicly seen as requiring significant observation and control by inspectors if it was to be applied appropriately. This meant that prisoners were treated relatively well compared to the free poor and were able to protest their treatment by simply suffering the pains of solitary confinement—both physical and psychological—for inspectors to document.

Franke points out the significance of the "psychopath laws" in the early 20th century for removing the truly mentally ill from prisons and allowing the remaining prisoners to be seen as "normal" people having suffered the ravages of industrialization and other social change. He also notes that at the end of two world wars, Holland had a good number of political dissenters and wartime prisoners that were released and became activists concerning the solitary confinement system and its negative impact on prisoners. Additionally, factors outside of Holland influenced the social acceptance of these ideas, for example the documentation of other countries indicating the harm caused by solitary confinement and the United Nations' issuance of a declaration concerning the treatment of prisoners in any setting. Franke indicates that while these factors interacted to create an environment of change, that change was mediated by the political situation and economics.

Many politicians had built their reputations on the use of solitary confinement and the society in general had invested large sums of money over a period of fifty or more years in converting their prison system over to solitary confinement. The medical and psychological documentation of its negative effects and activists efforts at social attention to the issue were not sufficient to bring about immediate change. It involved a slow process of change, in fact, another "civilizing offensive" which began with a decarceration movement where community corrections options were used extensively. Over time, prison populations plummeted, prisons were closed, and solitary confinement gave way to new open prisons in the 1950s used primarily for short sentences and only when absolutely necessary.

During the 20th century, prisoner empowerment changed significantly from the earlier power of passive protest—change being mostly the result of activities outside the purview of punishers or prisoners—to an active emancipation process for and by prisoners. This represents a significant shift in power from punishers to prisoners. Prisoners now have rights recognized internationally, they have access to the courts to protect and enact those rights, they have the ability to produce their own public information about prisons, and they have the power—although not equal to that of punishers—to significantly impact their punishment legislatively.

In effect, Franke presents a socio-historical analysis of penal change reflecting the unintended results of a long term "civilizing process" involving individuals, classes, institutions, and society as a whole rather than solely the impact of class power strategies or the rational application of power and knowledge about crime and criminals. He points out the power of social sentiment, ideology, and efforts to pursue these as important factors in political and penal change resulting in the gradual empowerment of prisoners. Public torture failed to deter and became viewed as barbaric, so the Dutch tried prisons. Prisons were chaotic and failed to deter (maybe even increased immorality and criminal learning), so the Dutch tried solitary confinement with the goal of moral improvement. When moral improvement was not achieved, the Dutch tried education and training for social adjustment. When this failed, they tried a new goal of resocialization in open prisons. With each failure, the legitimacy of the prison system decreased until it was viewed in the 1980s as a harmful institution and the Dutch adopted their new goal of resocialization in the community corrections forum, representing the disarmament of the punishers and the nearly complete emancipation of prisoners.

Franke's work represents a wonderful new contribution in the emerging genre of critical history of punishment and its implications for the present. The analysis contains great socio-political depth and historical balance. This book would make an excellent supplemental text for upper-division undergraduate and graduate courses on punishment, prisons, critical history in criminal justice, or the application of theory in corrections.

Robbin S. Ogle, Lori Guevara, and Jessie Krienert
University of Nebraska at Omaha

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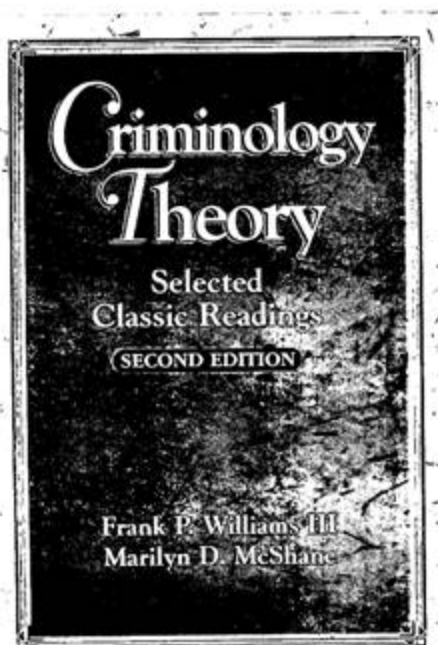
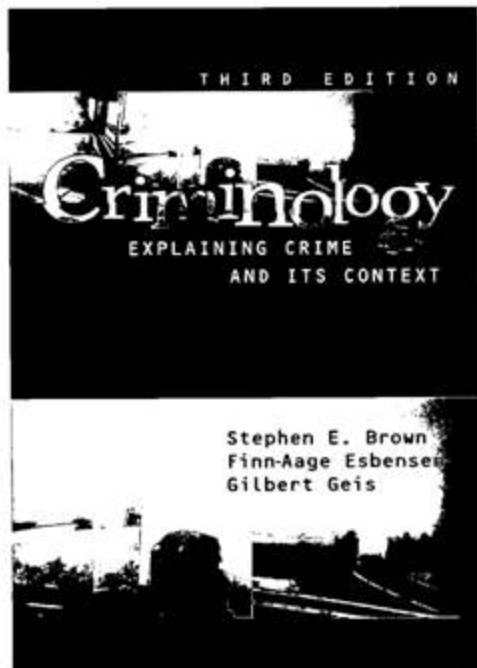
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POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

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

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

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

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

To place announcements in *The Criminologist*, send all material to: Angela Patton, Managing Editor, *THE CRIMINOLOGIST*, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 6001 Dodge Street, Omaha, NE 68182-0149. Telephone: (402) 554-2610, FAX (402) 554-2326. E-mail address: apatton@facpac.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 May/June issue is April 1, 1998.

California State University, San Bernardino. Positions: Assistant Professor – Tenure Track. The Criminal Justice department is seeking two generalists capable of teaching a variety of courses in Criminal Justice. Candidates are expected to be able to teach courses in any two of the following three general fields: police, courts, corrections. Candidates capable of teaching research methods and statistics in Criminal Justice are especially sought. Specializations, such as minorities in Criminal Justice, gangs, comparative criminal justice systems are additionally desirable, but a wide variety of specializations are acceptable. Duties and Responsibilities: Teach undergraduate (lower-and-upper-division courses in the major) and Masters level courses. Qualifications: Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related fields and evidence of teaching and research promise/grantsmanship. Candidates are expected to show indications of developing areas of specialization. Salary: Salary dependent on qualifications and experience. Range begins at \$37,956. Applications: Send vita and letter of application to: Dr. Ward M. McAfee, Acting Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, California State University, San Bernardino, 5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino, CA 92407. Application Deadline: April 3, 1998, or until filled. California State University, San Bernardino is situated 70 miles east of Los Angeles offering easy access to beaches (70 miles), Palm Springs (50 miles), mountain resorts for skiing (30 miles) and Las Vegas (200 miles). The Department of Criminal Justice is one of 9 departments in the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences. The department consists of 9 full-time faculty and 400 undergraduate majors and 30 graduate students working toward an M.A. in Criminal Justice. The department is currently in a rebuilding program, with new hires to occur over the next several years. Persons interested in helping shape a growing program are especially urged to apply. California State University is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to a diversified work force.

Delaware Valley College. A private, four year institution located in scenic Bucks County, PA, seeks applicants for a tenure-track teaching position as Assistant Professor in Criminal Justice Administration. Responsibilities include teaching a variety of criminal justice courses with an emphasis in Law. Candidate should have a JD or Ph.D., be a strong generalist with expertise in law, and have a strong commitment to undergraduate teaching. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Position is available Fall semester 1998. Closing date for applications is April 15, 1998 or until a suitable candidate is found. Send curriculum vitae, transcripts, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of at least three professional references to: Criminal Justice Search, Human Resources Office, Delaware Valley College, 700 E. Butler Ave., Doylestown, PA 18901-2697. EOE

Florida Atlantic University. The Department of Criminal Justice has three tenure track assistant professor openings which will begin in August, 1998. Candidates must be willing to teach at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. For the two positions located in Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, candidates must be willing to teach research methods. For the third position in Boca Raton, various specializations will be considered. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in criminology or related discipline. J.D.'s need not apply. The salary is competitive. Send a vita and three references to Dr. David Griswold, Department of Criminal Justice, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431. The closing date is April 30, 1998. Florida Atlantic University is an Equal Opportunity/Access/Affirmative Action Employer.

National Center for Juvenile Justice. The Systems Research Division is seeking a research associate to join a team of professionals currently involved in several projects funded by federal and non-federal sources. Initially, the

responsibilities of this position will be concentrated on a long-term, national statistical effort involving the collection and restructuring of automated data files from juvenile court information systems. The position involves maintaining and expanding the data archive, preparing research reports, and providing technical assistance to others using juvenile justice information systems. The successful candidate will become involved to some degree in all projects within the Systems Research Division, including the design and development of new national juvenile justice statistical data collection programs, the development of software packages that enable non-technical users to explore the information housed in national and local justice data sets, a research effort studying the outcomes of transferring juveniles to criminal courts, and a research study of the characteristics of violent assaults of young children. Candidates for this position should have a Ph.D. in a social science, the ability to manipulate complex data sets, a working knowledge of the justice system, program evaluation experience, and research writing skills. Other valued skills include a working knowledge of computer programming and statistical analysis packages. The position is available immediately. Salary is competitive and based on the candidate's experience. Interested parties should send a cover letter, full resume, and names of three references to: Howard N. Snyder, Ph.D.; Director of Systems Research, National Center for Juvenile Justice, 710 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-3000. The National Center for Juvenile Justice is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

San Jose State University. Criminal Justice: The Administration of Justice Department is seeking applications for the position of a probationary (tenure-track) professor at the assistant professor rank, depending upon qualifications. Appointment is on an academic year basis, starting August 24, 1998. Qualifications include: Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or a related field. Expertise in any field in criminal justice, but the applicant must be able to teach in our core curriculum: police, corrections, courts, theory or methods. Required: awareness of and sensitivity to the educational goals of a multicultural population. Filing date: Priority will be given to applications received by March 30, 1998, however, search will remain open until position is filled. Please refer to PVIN 98-077 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 Department, San Jose State University, One Washington Square, San Jose, CA 95192-0050. San Jose State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program

Annual Workshop on Criminal Justice Data
"Evaluating the Effects of Sanctions"

June 22-26, 1998

This one-week workshop focuses on evaluating the broad effects of sanctions and punishment alternatives in the criminal justice system. In the past two decades, new sanctions and punishment alternatives have been employed to punish offenders, to control crime, and to improve public safety. Mandatory imprisonment for serious felonies and drug crimes, "three strikes and you're out" life imprisonment for repeat felons, longer sentences for offenses committed with firearms, enhanced penalties for drunk driving, priority prosecution of career criminals, and arrest of first-time domestic assault perpetrators are all examples of more severe sanctions. Supervised pretrial release, electronic monitoring, increased use of fines, intensive probation, shock incarceration, and work release programs are all examples of programs to keep offenders in the community if possible. Both these sets of sanctions have effects on the criminal justice system and society, beyond whether they work as intended on individual offenders. The first set mentioned has increased prison populations, resulting in prison crowding, increased construction, and forced release programs. The latter set of sanctions has diminished the demand for prison space. Beyond their impact on imprisonment, these new sanctions may have had other impacts on the justice system and communities. Evaluating sanctions is therefore a multidimensional activity, focused on more than merely measuring recidivism. This workshop will examine research methodologies used and data collections that are available or in progress to address some of the broader justice system and social impacts of sanctions.

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. Interested applicants should request application materials from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) or obtain them from the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/ICPSR> in early 1998. 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 for other courses in the program at their own expense.

ICPSR Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods

University of Michigan — 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. Jordan Leiter, Program Manager
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ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research

First session: June 22–July 17, 1998 Second session: July 20–August 14, 1998

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, the instructor and various guest speakers 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 20–Aug. 14,
1998

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The
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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*, *"LISREL"-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*, *Meta-Analysis*, *Social Science Data Services*, *Network 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

Website: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu> 734/764-8392 E-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu

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