1976 ASC MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

Harry Allen, Chair, ASC Membership Committee, reported that the total membership in good standing, as of January 1, 1977, totals 1,985. Of this number, 1,447 are Active members and 538 are Student members.

It was also reported that during the period January through December, 1976, a total of 781 new members joined the Society: 501 Actives and 280 Students.

The following is a breakdown by state, province, or country of the current ASC membership:

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<td>Alabama</td>
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1976 ANNUAL MEETING UPDATE

Harry Allen, Treasurer, reported that the November annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, held in Tuscon, was a "success." A total of 476 persons registered at the convention, including 85 students, which is believed to be a new high record for student attendance.

In terms of attracting new members, the convention provided an opportunity for 45 new members to join, which is twice the number who joined at the last convention.

Due to the large number of registrants, convention revenues exceeded convention-related financial...
WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

The Western Society of Criminology held its fourth annual meeting at the Sahara Hotel in Las Vegas, February 16-18, 1977. William E. Amos, who ended his term as President, announced winners of the Society’s major awards.

The Paul W. Tappan Award for outstanding contribution to the field of criminology was awarded to James F. Short, Jr., of Washington State University. The Joseph Lohman Award for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology was awarded to June Morrison of Arizona State University.

Also announced were the names of the elected fellows of the Western Society of Criminology. They include: James F. Short, Jr., Washington State University; Kenneth Polk, University of Oregon; William E. Amos, U.S. Parole Board; Barry Krisberg, University of California, Berkeley; June Morrison, University of Arizona; Willa Dawson, California State University, San Jose; and Charles Newman, University of Texas, Arlington.

At the end of the meeting, Tom Gitchoff assumed the office of President and announced officers for his 1977-1978 term: Executive Secretary—Ivar Paur, and Treasurer—Warren Bailey.

The 1978 meeting will be held in San Diego. Information can be obtained from:

G. Thomas Gitchoff, President
Western Society of Criminology
School of Public Administration
and Urban Studies
San Diego State University
San Diego, CA 92182

DATA SOUGHT ON CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service, a program of the National Institute on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, is seeking information and data on crimes against the elderly in the United States.

The information wanted could cover any aspect of victimization against the elderly, including social, psychological, medical, financial, legal, and other aspects. NCJRS is seeking all types of documentation on the crimes, prevention methods, solutions, and any other information which may be helpful to planners and programmers dealing with the subject.

While there have been many programs and projects sponsored to deal with this problem, the NCJRS states that few have been publicized, especially those at the state and local levels.

Those who are involved in such projects or are familiar with others are asked to send such information or material directly to:

NCJRS
Elderly Crimes
Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
Criminology Editor Proposals

In the December 1976 issue of THE CRIMINOLOGIST (page 19), an announcement was published seeking proposals from those individuals and institutions wishing to assume the editorship of Criminology, the official journal of the Society.

The position, which is for a three-year term, is supervised by the Publications Committee of ASC, co-chaired by James Inciardi and Duncan Chappell, and will commence effective July 1, 1977. The new editor will work for one year with the current editors, Donal MacNamara and Edward Sagarin, prior to assuming editorial control of the Journal.

In the proposal, qualifications of the proposed editor must be detailed in sufficient depth to permit evidence of knowledge of publication procedures, including previous editorial services and publication records. Curriculum vitae may be submitted. Each proposal must contain a statement of commitment of the proposed editor's institution as well as the proposed editor.

Applications may be sent either to the current editors or to the ASC Executive Offices no later than April 15, 1977. Proposed editors may attend (not mandatory) the Executive Board meeting to make a brief oral presentation.

Next Issue of THE CRIMINOLOGIST will be dated July 1977.

Annual Meeting Update...

(Continued from p. 1)

commitments, and for the first time in two years the Society did not incur a loss.

The next convention will be held at the Colony Square Hotel in Atlanta, November 16-20 of this year. Persons wishing to participate in the 1977 convention should contact Charles Wellford, Office of Policy and Planning, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

THE CRIMINOLOGIST is published four times annually—in June, September, December, and March. Copyright © 1977 by the American Society of Criminology. All rights reserved. Distributed to all members of ASC. Annual subscriptions to non-members: $5; foreign subscriptions: $7; single copy: $1.50. Non-member subscriptions should be ordered from the Society's membership office (address below).

Co-Editors: Dr. Alvin W. Cohn and Dr. Joseph E. Scott

Published by the American Society of Criminology, Columbus, Ohio.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to Dr. Alvin W. Cohn, University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20015.

ASC President: William E. Amos, U.S. Board of Parole, 3883 Turtle Creek Blvd., Suite H, Dallas, TX 75219.

Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact Dr. Harry E. Allen, ASC Treasurer, Ohio State University, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

Application to mail at second-class postage rates is pending at Columbus, OH, and additional entries.
THE CASE FOR A NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

by Gerald M. Caplan, Director, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Once again, it is time to plead the case for a National Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics.

The idea of a centralized system for collecting and analyzing criminal justice statistics is not new; it has been with us for nearly half a century. The Wickersham Commission (1931) and every blue-ribbon commission that has studied the crime problem have echoed the call for national criminal justice statistics. A decade ago, the National Crime Commission summed up the problem:

The United States is today, in the era of the high speed computer, trying to keep track of crime and criminals with a system that was less than adequate in the days of the horse and buggy.... If a serious effort to control crime is to be made, a serious effort must be made to obtain the facts about crime.

In 1976, the Philadelphia Bulletin put it even more bluntly: "If the government can trace a hog from farm to market it ought to be able to trace crime from the streets through the whole criminal justice system."

Yet we are still fighting crime with piecemeal information. Why?

The problem is not lack of know-how. We have long had national statistics on population, the economy, health. The problem is not the novelty of the idea. Centralized criminal statistics are routinely available in other countries. The historic obstacle is lack of will.

There have been efforts to provide better data on crime—the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports and LEAA’s victimization surveys have been useful. But they fall far short of what is needed.

Too often, the UCR and victimization surveys provide not illumination but a deluge of meaningless statistics. We seem to be collecting data for their own sake. At best, the present statistics are descriptive. They give us the bad news, with no explanations, and no clues to follow for prescribing remedies.

And they show only a fraction of the whole picture. The UCR look only at arrest data; they contain little information on prosecution, convictions, or imprisonment. Victimization data reflect a fuller image of the nature and extent of crime, but the surveys are so expensive that they can only be justified as an audit of the UCR.

What we need to know is not the number of crimes reported—or even unreported. Whether a rape occurs every 18 seconds or every 32 seconds or somewhere in between is not in itself an important piece of information.

More important is the relationship between the parts of the criminal justice system, and this is what we still do not know. Without that knowledge, one can
COMMENTARY (Continued from p. 4)

only guess at the impact of significant proposals for reform. For example, it is difficult to estimate the consequences of flat time sentencing on prison populations without knowing the percentage of convicted persons sentenced to prison.

We must find out more about how the criminal justice system handles persons who are arrested. It may be that there are too many police officers and too few prosecutors and courts. It may not be. The point is that this is a question that can be answered or at least put into sharp focus. It is not inherently perplexing.

The usefulness of our crime statistics is crippled by another deficiency: nobody believes them. In part, this stems from a perceived conflict of interest. Both the FBI and LEAA are viewed as having a stake in the outcome. As a result, we spend far too much time debating the accuracy, rather than the meaning, of the figures. We ask, "Are they reliable?" instead of, "What do they mean?"

What we want to hear about crime is becoming more and more a matter of choice. If we accept the UCR figures for 1973-1974, the crime rate rose. For the same period, victimization surveys report that the rate held steady or even declined for certain offenses. I believe we must do better than let the reader take his choice.

Fortunately, there are signs of progress. The Department of Justice, led by former Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler, Jr. and Ronald Gainer, the Director of the Office of Policy Planning, is now planning a Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics.

This is necessarily a long-term effort. After its creation, we can expect it to take five to ten years before it is fully functioning. If we had started the effort back in the mid-sixties, all of us in criminal justice would be able to make better judgments about how to allocate funds. LEAA undoubtedly would be spending its crime-fighting money quite differently.

If we fail to move decisively now, we will be missing a crucial opportunity; and it will be left to some future study group to puzzle over our unwillingness to act on a manifestly sensible idea.

ASC METHODOLOGISTS HOLD MEETING

At the recent ASC annual meeting in Tuscon, a number of members interested in methodological issues met to review common interests. One of the results was a commitment to continue meeting on an informal basis in conjunction with future meetings of the Society.

In order to create this informal section of the Society, persons interested in such meetings, the development of a newsletter describing research endeavors, and possible participation on panels at the annual meeting should write to: James A. Fox, 153 Kent Street, Brookline, MA 02146.

Additional information concerning activities will be published in THE CRIMINOLOGIST.
1976 ASC MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT (Continued from p. 1)

Virginia . . . . . . . 57  Belgium . . . . . . . 2  Greece . . . . . . . 1  Mexico . . . . . . . 1
Washington . . . 19  Brazil . . . . . . . 10  India . . . . . . . 4  Netherlands . . 9
West Virginia . . . 4  Canada . . . . . . . 151  Indonesia . . . . . . . 2  Scotland . . . . . . . 1
Wisconsin . . . . . . 31  China . . . . . . . 2  Iran . . . . . . . 2  Sweden . . . . . . . 1
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Austria . . . . . . . 2  Finland . . . . . . . 1  Italy . . . . . . . 2  Thailand . . . . . . . 1
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Germany (FRG) . . . 1  Kuwait . . . . . . . 1  Venezuela . . . . . . . 2

Any suggestions for further membership expansion would be greatly appreciated by the Membership Committee.

Please forward all suggestions to: ASC Membership Committee, ASC Executive Offices, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

ASC MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

The Executive Offices of the Society are making final preparations for a 1976-1977 Membership Directory. It is expected to be available after March 1, 1977. Members will receive one complimentary copy. Student members may purchase a copy at a cost of $2.00. For further information, contact the Executive Office, ASC, in Columbus, OH.

NEW PUBLICATION SCHEDULE FOR The Criminologist

The Executive Council of ASC, at a recent Board meeting, approved a recommendation that The Criminologist be published one month later, commencing with Volume 2, Number 1.

The next issue of the official newsletter of the Society will be dated July 1977. The second issue of Volume 2 will be distributed in October; the third, in January; and the final issue, in April 1978.

The decision to change the publication dates was based on scheduled activities of the Society, including the annual meeting (and its call for papers), elections, and the work of the Resolutions Committee. With the new dates of publication, The Criminologist will be able to disseminate items of interest in a more timely manner for the membership.

The deadline for copy for the next issue (Vol. 2, No. 1) is May 14, 1977. Copy for subsequent issues should be received by the editors approximately six weeks prior to publication.
RESEARCH IN ADULT PROBATION SERVICES

The Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency at Ohio State University is conducting a nationwide assessment of the critical issues in adult probation services for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The objective of the project is the aggregation of a comprehensive body of knowledge with respect to adult probation services, a synthesis of the material available in both the research and evaluation literature, and the identification of areas in which current knowledge is insubstantial and future research is desirable.

The assessment of this knowledge will form the information base for technical papers dealing with specific critical issues in adult probation services and for a non-technical handbook of significant findings which can be used by both policy-makers and practitioners.

The project staff is interested in evaluation studies which cover all facets of adult probation services, which might include management of probation services, presentence investigations, the selection of individuals for probation, standard probation services, special probation services, release from probation, and follow-up services. The project welcomes copies of any evaluations which deal with adult probation services.

The research and assessment effort is being conducted in conjunction with staff at American University, Rutgers University, Western Michigan University, and the Center for Law Enforcement and Correctional Justice.

In order for the research to be meaningful, the collection of evaluation studies must be as comprehensive as possible. If anyone has any reports that are relevant to the research, and if they can be shared with the project, please send them to:

Eric W. Carlson, Project Director
Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency
Ohio State University
1314 Kinnear Road
Columbus, OH 43212

CALL FOR PAPERS ON SPOUSE ABUSE

The editors of Victimology: An International Journal are planning a special issue on spouse abuse for fall 1977.

Full-length papers, research and project notes, reports, viewpoints, and interviews are being sought for this special issue.

Deadlines for submission are as follows: outlines—June 30; completed drafts—August 1; and revised/final versions—September 15.

For further information concerning this special issue, contact:

Emilio Viano, Editor
VICTIMOLOGY
P.O. Box 39045
Washington, D.C. 20016
SCIENTIFIC SLEUTHING NEWSLETTER

Scientific Sleuthing Newsletter is a new publication edited by James E. Starrs, George Washington University, and Charles R. Midkiff, U.S. Treasury Department. It is prepared in cooperation with the Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc.

The publication will be issued quarterly on a subscription basis: $6.00 per year for individuals and $10.00 per year for institutions. Sample copies are available upon request.

The Newsletter will review appellate decisions from all state and federal courts which relate to scientific investigation, prosecution and defense of crime, as well as articles from periodicals concerned with the same subject matter.

It is intended to bring to the attention of lawyers and scientists developments in the courts and in the journals of significance to them in their activities within the criminal justice system.

For further information and to subscribe, write to:

The Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc.
11400 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852

or contact

James E. Starrs at (202) 676-6770

JOURNAL OF PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS

A valuable resource for those working in the Criminal Justice System, the Journal of Psychedelic Drugs has provided expert and detailed coverage of drugs and their impact on society since 1967.

Published four times annually, the Journal continues to play a leading role in the dissemination of pertinent and timely information on the issues surrounding drug abuse as well as the many techniques and strategies employed to combat this complex problem.

Multidisciplinary in approach, the Journal provides current perspectives from the fields of psychology, sociology, criminology, law, education, medicine, pharmacology, botany, and history. Recent articles have included: a sociological investigation of the marketing and distribution of heroin; an interpretation of trends in street drug analysis programs; and an analysis of the response to the Rockefeller drug law proposals of 1973.

Subscriptions are available at $20/year to individuals; $30/year to institutions; and $40/year outside the United States, Canada, or Mexico. A limited number of back issues are also available. For information write:

Journal of Psychedelic Drugs
118 S. Bedford Street
Madison, WI 53703
1977 ANNUAL MEETING OF ASC

Charles Wellford, Chair for the 1977 annual meeting of ASC, to be held at the Colony Square Hotel, November 16-20, 1977, in Atlanta, announced that plans are being completed for the meeting.

Chairs have been appointed for the various sessions, which will cover all aspects of criminology and criminal justice administration. He indicated that the program will be of interest to academicians as well as practitioners, for papers will be delivered covering such diverse topics as theories of political crime; female delinquency; police, court, and correction administration and operations; psychiatric perspectives on crime; research and evaluation; penal discipline; and crime and social change.

The call for papers was closed on February 15, and all persons selected for participation will be notified by May 1, 1977. All selected papers will be due in final form by August 1, 1977.

At the request of William E. Amos, President of ASC, substantial time will be allocated for the annual meeting of the membership. Additionally, time will be allocated to present the Society's annual awards to outstanding criminologists.

It has also been reported that, due to the recent changes in airline policies, it is unlikely that any reduced fare arrangements can be made for the Atlanta meeting, as was done for the Tucson program.

The preliminary program will be printed in The Criminologist in the July issue.

For further information on the Atlanta annual meeting, contact:

Charles Wellford
Office of Policy and Planning
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT JOURNAL

The International Association of College and University Security Directors issues the Campus Law Enforcement Journal six times each year.

The publication contains material relating to campus law enforcement operations, training of personnel, selection of personnel, communications, crime data, traffic control, public safety, and security. Practitioners in the various fields are invited to submit manuscripts for publication consideration.

The journal also serves as a clearinghouse for experiences in procedures, policies, and the administration of campus law enforcement, security, and public safety departments.

Information about manuscript submission and subscriptions can be obtained by writing to: International Association of College and University Security Directors, P.O. Box 98127, Atlanta, GA 30359.
STANDARDS AND ACCREDITATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ASC’s Committee on Standards and Accreditation for criminal justice programs met recently with the coordinate committee of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences to discuss the full implications of the “Accreditation Guidelines for Post-Secondary Criminal Justice Education Programs,” developed by ACJS and distributed widely in the fall of 1976.

Representing ASC at the meeting were: Donal E.J. MacNamara (ASC past-president), Chairman; Don Gottfredson (Dean, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, and ASC vice-president); John J. Sullivan (Dean for Professional Subjects, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Lawrence Sherman (for Vincent O’Leary, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, Albany); and Thomas J. Callanan (Director of Probation Training, State of New York). Joseph Fitzpatrick, S.J. (Fordham University), a member of the ASC committee, was unable to attend.

ACJS was represented by its president, Gordon Misner (University of Missouri—St. Louis); Larry Bassi (Niagara County Community College), chairman of the ACJS Standards and Accreditation Committee; William Mathias (University of South Carolina); George Felkenes (University of Alabama); Lynne McLeod (Georgia State University); and Jacqueline Moss (Wayne County Sheriff’s Department).

Gerald Lynch, President of John Jay College of Criminal Justice and a member of both ASC and ACJS, and Richard Ward, President-Elect of ACJS and a member of ASC, also attended.

Many problems as to the desirability and necessity of developing standards and constructing an accreditation machinery were discussed, including the role of ASC in any accrediting program and the possible adverse impact of a negative accreditation decision in terms of funding, faculty recruitment and retention, participation in research and projects, and the like.

Generally, consensus was achieved that any viable standards and accreditation program should involve close cooperation between ASC and ACJS, but no policy decisions were taken.

Future meetings are planned, and the ASC Executive Board will announce any decisions affecting ASC membership in forthcoming issues of The Criminologist.
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM INITIATED

The nation's first center for training volunteers in the criminal justice field is being established at the University of Alabama.

The National Criminal Justice Volunteer Resource Center has recently opened at the university, housed in the university's criminal justice program in the School of Social Work. Richard Thigpen, university acting chief executive, said the center will be financed over a three-year period through a $273,800 grant from the Kellogg Foundation and a $66,250 grant from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. John C. Watkins, Jr., head of the university's criminal justice program, will direct the center.

In announcing establishment of the center, Thigpen said, "This is a major breakthrough in providing a tremendous human resource for the entire nation in the criminal justice field. Citizen volunteers have become a vital part of the criminal justice system in the past decade, and with the establishment of this center, we will now be able to provide these volunteers with training and services to help them do a better job. We are pleased to enter this partnership with the Kellogg Foundation and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency."

Watkins said there are now some 250,000 citizen volunteers involved nationwide in criminal justice programs in courts, jails and prisons, and probation and parole programs. Volunteers come from practically every walk of life, including doctors, lawyers, psychiatrists, retired administrators, employment counselors, recovered alcoholics and drug addicts, and the general citizenry.

Volunteers are engaged in a variety of activities involving treatment of criminal justice clients, he added. Many serve as surrogate probation and parole officers while others work in the employment field, helping parolees and proba- tioners find jobs. Volunteers are also involved in legal and medical services or in assisting social workers.

The national resource center at the university will assist colleges throughout the nation in establishing college-level courses in criminal justice voluntarism. Among services offered to volunteers will be course work for academic credit, a certificate program for volunteer coordinators, establishment of regional resource centers, conferences on criminal justice voluntarism, evaluation models, and a rental library of videotapes and other audio-visual materials.

The initial phase of the National Criminal Justice Volunteer Resource Center will involve a $683,350 three-year program to include the grants from Kellogg and NCCD and support from the university.

ASC ANNUAL MEETING
1977
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
(see page 9 for details)
REFORMS PROPOSED IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

A report recently released by the Minnesota State Supreme Court recommends several reforms in juvenile justice procedures in the state. Recommendations were based on the findings of a 17-member panel of experts who studied the juvenile court system beginning in September 1975.

Among the major findings, according to University of Minnesota Professor Richard J. Clendenen, executive director of the study commission, were that efforts at rehabilitation rather than punishment were worthwhile, and that "in no community did resources ever reach far enough to encompass need."

Much of the study was based on findings in a sample of 10 counties, including Hennepin (Minneapolis area) County; questionnaires to juvenile court judges; probation officers and law officials; and data provided by the Governor’s Commission on Crime Prevention and Control.

Major recommendations of the study commission include:

1. The results obtained from treatment programs should be constantly and carefully monitored.

2. The intake process should be under the direction of the juvenile court (rather than the county attorney) and based on a set of standards largely concerned with assessing the treatment needs of juveniles coming to the courts’ attention.

3. Juvenile courts should provide, through the appointment of an advisory committee representative of the community served or by other means, that intake determinations take into consideration the environmental and cultural situation of the juvenile, the prevailing standards of behavior in the community and the full range of potential resources that might be utilized.

4. Juvenile courts should be encouraged and authorized to establish and administer diversion programs according to specified standards, including allowing a juvenile to participate in a program without having to admit guilt.

5. The Department of Corrections should submit to the legislature a plan for providing additional programs/facilities appropriate for so-called hard-core juveniles.

6. Juvenile courts should develop a fuller utilization of dispositions, such as restitution to victims and participation in work programs (rather than the common practice of certification as an "adult" in order to jail or fine an offender).

7. The use of certification as an adult should be discontinued immediately in cases such as those, for example, of certain liquor violations that, "although included in the criminal code, are violations only for persons under age 18."

8. County attorneys should not be allowed the discretion to certify (as "adult") certain types of cases without the involvement of the juvenile court and should play an advisory role only in the making of intake decisions. Certification decisions should be based on consideration of the child and his or her needs rather than solely on the offense.

9. The Minnesota Juvenile Code should be amended to make the juvenile’s "right to treatment" explicit.

10. The juvenile court, either directly or through some other community agency, should assume responsibility for maintaining a current catalog of resources available for meeting the needs of juveniles coming under its jurisdiction. Furthermore, "in the use of private agencies, the court should require that progress reports be submitted periodically for each juvenile under care."
REFORMS PROPOSED IN JUVENILE JUSTICE (Continued from p. 12)

11. Personal visits to agencies (treatment resources) should be made by court personnel on some kind of planned and possibly rotating basis.

12. The Department of Corrections should develop and adopt a procedure providing opportunity for input from the home community prior to release of the juvenile from an institution.

13. The legislature should expand the role and budget of the state public defender’s office to permit representation of juveniles whenever there is a strong possibility the juvenile will be removed from home; county boards should be requested to give priority to expenditure of local funds for legal services in the juvenile courts, and alternative means of financing this service, including multi-county cooperation, should be explored.

Commenting on the finding that there is a lack of variety in current programs offered by the state and that additional programs are needed, the commission report said that “the attitude of the leadership for such development is a crucially important ingredient for its success. What is required is a willingness, even an eagerness, to help design, establish and evaluate programs which offer promise of greater effectiveness in meeting the problems of delinquent youth.”

PUBLIC JOBS FOR FIRST OFFENDERS

Minimum-wage public jobs for first offenders as an alternative to jail have been proposed by Columbia University sociologist Amitai Etzioni.

The proposal, for criminals 16 to 25, is outlined in an article titled “First Offenders” in a recent issue of Human Behavior, the social science publication, and has received the support of New York Congressman Edward I. Koch.

“First offenders would be working closely with people who lead productive lives, rather than limiting their social contacts and interactions to hardened criminals, other first offenders or a deviant subculture,” Etzioni writes. The youths would assist welfare, health, sanitation, park and police personnel.

The Columbia sociologist urges establishment of a pilot project to test the proposal and explains that the program would:

- create special public service jobs rather than take work away from other job seekers;
- provide daily supervision of the youthful offenders;
- charge hiring agencies full “going rate” salaries and give all funds above the minimum wage to the criminals’ victims;
- provide for automatic jailing if the worker quit or were fired before the end of the work term set by the sentencing judge.

Congressman Koch is exploring the possibilities of introducing legislation to implement the proposal or of attempting to obtain funds for a pilot program through existing legislation and federal agencies.
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. There will be no charge for placing such announcements. For those agencies or persons not wishing to have their identities known, arrangements can be made for a box number and all appropriate inquiries will be forwarded accordingly.

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 materials to:

Alvin W. Cohn, Co-Editor
THE CRIMINOLOGIST
University Research Corporation
5530 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20015

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Michigan State University — School of Criminal Justice. Two positions available at rank of assistant professor, commencing Sept. 1, 1977. Ph.D. or equivalent preferred, but will consider well-qualified ABDs. Teaching at undergraduate and graduate levels in at least one of following areas: sociology, psychology, political science, public administration, and in at least one area of criminal justice administration. Other qualifications include research methodology, publications, teaching and operational experience. Reply with vita and names and addresses of three references to Leon Weaver, Faculty Search Comm., School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI.

Univ. of Texas at Arlington — Criminal Justice Research Center. Position open for Professor and Director of Center—The Criminal Justice Programs Division, Institute of Urban Studies, commencing Sept. 1, 1977, pending budgetary approval. Position applicant must have an earned doctorate, teaching experience at graduate level, research and administrative experience, extensive publications record, and demonstrated ability to secure grants. Must be willing to teach, administer, and engage in research activities simultaneously. Summer employment cannot be guaranteed. Reply with vita and list of three references to Director, Criminal Justice Programs, Institute of Urban Studies, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019.

Indiana University of Pennsylvania — Criminology Dept. Three positions open beginning Sept. 1977, for ranks of assistant or associate professor, depending upon qualifications. All positions are full-time, permanent, and with tenure consideration after a three-year probation period. Salary range from $11,000 to $18,000, based on nine-month academic contract. Three specialties sought include: (1) police-community relations, criminal justice planning and research and law enforcement programming; (2) commercial and industrial security; and (3) police administration and supervision. Qualifications include Ph.D. or other terminal degree; criminal justice experience; and ability to teach at the graduate level. Send resume, transcripts, and letters of recommendation to Criminology Dept. Recruitment Comm., Rm. 216, Gordon Hall, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15701.
POSITIONS—VACANCIES—OPPORTUNITIES

(Continued from p. 14)

Northern Michigan Univ. (Marquette) -- Criminal Justice Dept. Faculty position at least at rank of assistant professor, depending on qualifications, commencing Sept. 1977, for teaching at the undergraduate level. Teaching and work experience in law enforcement, prosecution, corrections, or security required. Applicant must have Ph.D., Ed.D., D.P.A., J.D., L.L.B., or M.S.W. by start of fall semester, or degree in related criminal justice area. Minimum salary of $15,000 for 10-month academic year. Send resume, three letters of reference, and official transcripts to Ken Fauth, Search Comm., Criminal Justice Dept., Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855.

Illinois State University -- Criminal Justice and Corrections. Anticipated position for Fall, 1977. Ph.D. or near Ph.D. required. Teach introductory corrections, research, seminars. Background in one or more of the following areas desirable: sociology, criminal justice, public administration. Experience in related areas of criminal justice preferred. Illinois State Univ. is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Send resume to Robert G. Culbertson, Dept. of Corrections, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

Bemidji State University -- Sociology and Criminal Justice. Position commencing Fall, 1977. Teaching responsibilities in general area of criminal justice, including criminal procedures and evidence, juvenile delinquency, police administration or police-community relations. Ph.D. or A.B.D. desired; however, persons with M.A. degree and professional and/or teaching experience will be considered. Deadline for completed applications: April 1, 1977. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Send application to Lewis J. Downing, Head, Div. of Behavioral Science, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601.

POSITIONS WANTED


Faculty position for fall 1977. Currently working in the field of probation, but have had extensive experience in research and training and teaching. ABD at School of Criminal Justice, SUNY—Albany, and two Master's degrees. Teaching at five colleges in areas including criminal justice, juvenile justice, community treatment of offenders, prisons, change strategies in criminal justice, sociology of complex organizations, research methods, and corrections. Extensive publishing record. Write to Box 4A, c/o The Criminologist, 15005 Westbury Rd., Rockville, MD 20853.

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for

THE CRIMINOLOGIST

may be entered through the ASC Membership Office:
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Rates are $5.00 a year for U.S. subscribers, $7.00 foreign.
March 30-April 2: ASPA National Conference on Public Administration, Peachtree Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, GA.


April 6-9: "Progress in Criminal Justice—By Whose Standards?" 4th national symposium, sponsored by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning & Architecture and LEAS, Fairmont Hotel, New Orleans, LA. Contact: James Taylor, Symposium Coordinator, National Clearinghouse, 505 East Green St., 116 Illini Hall, Champaign, IL 61820.

April 13-16: Midwest Sociological Society, Annual Meeting, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: John R. Stratton, Dept. of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

April 20-23: Pacific Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Senator Hotel, Sacramento, CA. Contact: Ronald Harder, Dept. of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.


May 12-14: North Central Sociological Society, Annual Meeting, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, PA. Contact: Aida K. Tomeh, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43402.


August 21-25: Annual Congress of Correction, Milwaukee, WI. Contact: American Correctional Association.

September 2-5: Society for the Study of Social Problems, Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL. Contact: Jerry Lewis, Dept. of Sociology, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44240.

September 5-9: American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, IL.

September 27-29: National Victim Assistance Conference, Akron, OH.

(Continued on p. 19)
CALENDAR (Continued from p. 16)

Contact: Robert Denton, Conference Chair, c/o Victim Assistance, P.O. Box 444, Akron, OH 44309.

November 16-20: Annual Meeting, American Society of Criminology, Colony Square Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Charles Wellford, Program Chair, ASC, Office of Policy & Planning, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530 (see page 9 for details).

ASC Members:
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BOOK DONATIONS SOUGHT FOR ASIA

BOOKS FOR ASIA, a project of the Asia Foundation, is seeking donations of professional books and journals. Requests for such publications have increased greatly over the years, especially from Asian libraries.

Recently, special contributions have been sent to eight Centers of Excellence in Pakistan.

It is requested that all contributions of books be those published since 1965 and that journals cover at least one full year of issues, published since 1950.

All donations of books and journals are tax deductible.

All inquiries concerning this project should be directed to the attention of Carlton Lowenberg, Director (415) 982-4640.

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ERRATUM

An article entitled “Fellowships Awarded by National Institute,” in the December issue of The Criminologist, erroneously had Robert J. Rubel (also misspelled as Rudel) doing the work of Paul Wice.

Paul Wice will be studying the role of the private defense attorney in the criminal justice system from a sociolegal perspective.

Robert J. Rubel, Associate Director of Evaluation, California Regional Medical Programs, as a fellow at the National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, will study historical trends of crime and violence in the nation’s public secondary schools from 1950 to 1975.

He will also conduct in-depth case studies of approximately seven school security programs. He will prepare three monographs: a brief paper defining the parameters of the problem of crime and violence in the nation’s secondary schools; an historical analysis of school crime from 1950-1975; and a document assessing school security models through approximately seven case studies.

The Visiting Fellowship Program is a project designed by the National Institute to support a community of scholars in criminal justice at the LEAA offices in Washington, D.C. It is open to highly qualified persons seeking support for their research endeavors.

The editors of The Criminologist regret the mix-up in the announcement of awards to Robert J. Rubel and Paul Wice and are pleased to make this correction.
LEGISLATION

by Chris Erlewine
Attorney Advisor, U.S. Bureau of Prisons

The following legislation has been introduced in the first session of the 95th Congress:

In the Senate:

S. 11 (McClellan, Burdick, etc.) — A bill to provide for the appointment of additional district judges.

S. 28 (Mathias) — A bill to provide for financial assistance to improve the capabilities of units of local government to deal with career criminals, to establish the Office of Repeat Offenders Prosecution Projects within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

S. 45 (McClure) — To amend Chapter 44 of Title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize for the use of firearms in the commission of any crime of violence and to increase the penalties in certain related provisions.

S. 83 (Bumpers) — A bill to simplify the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court.

S. 181 (Kennedy, Abourezk, etc.) — A bill to amend Title 18 of the United States Code to establish certain guidelines for sentencing and to establish a United States Commission on Sentencing.

S. 204 (Hart, Javits) — A bill to establish the Federal Sentencing Commission.

S. 260 (Kennedy, McClellan) — A bill to amend Title 18 of the United States Code so as to impose mandatory minimum terms with respect to certain offenses.

S. 262 (Kennedy, Allen) — A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, to authorize group life insurance programs for public safety officers and to assist state and local governments to provide such insurance.

In the House:

H.R. 2438 (Kastenmeier) — A bill to provide voting rights for former offenders.

H.R. 2439 (Kastenmeier) — A bill to authorize actions of redress for cases involving the violation of constitutional rights of institutionalized persons.

H.R. 2440 (Kastenmeier) — A bill to limit the use of prisoners in medical research.

H.R. 2441 (Kastenmeier) — A bill to establish a revolving loan fund for individuals released from prison.
RESULTS OF POLICE RESPONSE TIME STUDY

Using data compiled during the Kansas City Police Department’s preventive patrol experiment from October 1972 to September 1973, a research report published by the Police Foundation concludes that the amount of time that the police take to respond to calls-for-service is not always an important factor in citizen satisfaction with police service.

The factor that does influence is “the comparison between citizen expectation and actual experience.”

The study has significant implications for police management policies because, as the report notes, “in attempting to maintain a high level of citizen satisfaction, police administrators often emphasize publicly that officers will respond within minutes to most, if not all, calls-for-service.”

In addition, “many police departments currently devote large amounts of resources to ensure rapid response to most types of calls-for-service.” In light of the report’s findings, police administrators may decide to reexamine current emphasis on rapid police response time for all service calls.

The researchers studied the distance an officer must travel, the amount of time elapsing before an officer starts to the scene of the call, the traveling speed of the officer, and, where appropriate, the amount of time the officer must wait for an assisting officer, as the factors most likely to affect response time.

However, they found that only two factors, the amount of time passing before an officer starts to the scene of the call and the distance an officer must travel, were directly related to response time.
SAVE THE DATES
NOVEMBER 16-20, 1977
for the
ANNUAL MEETING
of the
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
COLONY SQUARE HOTEL
(See Page 9 for Details)