I Wish I Didn't Know Now
What I Didn't Know Then

William J. Chambliss

The long and the short of it is, I came into criminology quite by accident.

My junior year of high school found me going to school in East Los Angeles. To even get into the school building you had to walk a gauntlet of people from different gangs sitting beside the entrance staring at each person who entered. It was a challenge just to enter the building without a confrontation with someone. I was luckier than most, however: My best friend, Billy Hummel, had a "rep" and was fullback on the football team. Also, I was a member of the "Solons," a gang that made headlines in the L.A. Times when we gathered in a school yard late one night to witness a fight between a member of the Solons and another gang. The fight was broken up by the police but the L.A. Times headlines portrayed a scene of gang warfare with chains and tire irons. It was an early experience in the power of the press and police to create a major crime out of a trivial incident. Being Billy Hummel's friend and a member of the Solons made me appear a whole lot tougher than I was and people generally (though not always) left me alone.

At the end of my junior year, Billy Hummel and I decided to hitchhike to Seattle where we planned to work our way to Alaska by signing onto a "tramp steamer." With twenty dollars between us, duck-tail haircuts, levis, leather jackets and two pairs of socks we started the journey north. When we arrived in Seattle, however, there was no "tramp steamer" to take because of a Longshoreman's strike. I never forgave Harry Bridges. So, Billy Hummel and I didn't make it to Alaska; and because of that I ended up in criminology.

Billy and I were down to five dollars each by this time. We headed east looking for work and found it first picking strawberries (I earned fifty cents in five hours) then working in the pea fields of Southeastern Washington. We were housed and fed in old abandoned army barracks and each morning we were herded together with hundreds of other men and taken to various farms in the area. Trustees from the Washington State Penitentiary were also working on these farms. During the three week period I picked peas twelve hours a day for

AWARDS GIVEN AT ANNUAL MEETING

As is customary, the annual meeting of the Society saw the presentation of well-deserved awards. ALFRED BLUMSTEIN received the Edwin H. Sutherland Award, given for outstanding scholarly contributions to the field by a North American criminologist. Blumstein is Dean and J. Erik Jonsson Professor of Urban Systems and Operations Research at the School of Urban and Public Affairs of Carnegie Mellon University.

Blumstein served as Director of the Task Force on Science and Technology for the 1966-67 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. He has chaired various National Academy of Science committees, and has chaired the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. On the academic front Alfred Blumstein is best known for his research on sentencing, on deterrence and incapacitation, and on criminal careers. JEROME G. MILLER is this year's winner of the August Vollmer Award, given for outstanding contributions to applied criminology. Miller is founder and Executive Director of the Na-
Nominations for 1988 ASC Awards

Richard Quinney, Chairman of the ASC Awards Committee, requests your nominations for ASC’s four major awards, to be presented at the 1988 annual meeting. To assist you in considering potential nominees, a brief description of these awards is provided.

President William Chambliss has asked that the Awards Committee submit its nominations to the Executive Board at its winter meeting. Therefore, the Committee will appreciate receiving your nominations for these awards, along with supporting materials (curriculum vita, if possible, and a letter evaluating the nominee’s contributions and their relevance to the suggested award), not later than February 1, 1988. Nominations and supporting materials may be sent to the Committee Chair Richard Quinney, Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115.

Members are urged to participate in the nomination process. Please be assured that all nominations submitted to the Committee will be given serious consideration.

EDWIN L. SUTHERLAND AWARD: This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a North American criminologist. Outstanding scholarly contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of a senior scholar.

SELLIN-GLUECK AWARD: This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by a foreign criminologist (other than American or Canadian). The recipient need not speak English; however, his/her work must be available, in part at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation).

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD: This award is given to recognize outstanding contributions to criminal justice (criminal justice or policy). The award may be given for a single major effort or work, a series of contributions, or accumulated contributions to practice of policy.

HERBERT BLOCK AWARD: This award is given to recognize outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology.

1988-89 Slate of Officers

Charles Wellford, executive secretary of the Society, announced that following the recent call for nomination of officers by the ASC Nominations Committee, the following slate of officers was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 1988-89 election:

President-Elect: Joan Petersilia, The Rand Corporation
Terence P. Thornberry, SUNY - Albany

Vice President-Elect: Michael Gottfredson, University of Arizona
Rita J. Simon, The American University

Executive Counselor: Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawaii-Manoa
M. Kay Harris, Temple University
Andre Normandeau, University of Montreal
Coramae Richey Mann, Florida State University

In accordance with the ASC Constitution, this slate must now be presented to the ASC active membership. Active members may place additional candidates for each office on the ballot if such candidates receive nominations from two percent of the membership — 33 nominations.

Active members may suggest additional candidates for the slate if such additions are received by February 29, 1988. If any active member receives the required percentage of nominations, his/her name will be placed on the ballot that will be submitted to the membership March 15, 1988.

Please forward your nominations by February 29 to the ASC Executive Office, 1314 Kinneer Road, Suite 212, Columbus, Ohio 43212.

CALL FOR PAPERS CRIMINOLOGY

The journal Criminology is seeking manuscripts for possible publication. We are interested in publishing the best work which criminologists are doing and are committed to informing authors of publication decisions in a timely fashion. Since the Editorship of Criminology transferred to the University of Maryland, the average time for submission to editorial decision is just under 65 days, or approximately nine weeks. Moreover, authors of accepted manuscripts can expect to have seen their papers in print within six months of our receipt of the final version of the paper. We are especially interested in receiving papers which advance theoretical understanding. Additionally, we are interested in receiving manuscripts for consideration as research notes: briefer papers which examine existing hypotheses with new data or different analytic strategies. Authors should submit four copies of their manuscripts along with a ten dollar subscription fee to: Douglas Smith, Editor, Criminology, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.
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CALL FOR PAPERS
Special Issue of the Law and Society Review on Law and Ideology

The guest editors of the special issue are interested in receiving papers which use, or criticize, explicitly or indirectly, the concept of ideology as applied to law, legal systems, or the legal profession. They are also interested in work which, while not specifically addressing the concept of ideology, would enrich discussion of the concept in application to law. Particular interest is the exploration of professional ideologies, ideologies of particular groups and classes, and assessments of particular legal problems in terms of ideology. Empirical and theoretical work is sought from a range of disciplines and theoretical orientations.

Papers should be submitted by December 15, 1987 with three copies sent to the Amherst Seminar on Legal Ideology and Legal Process, c/o Department of Political Science, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002.

10th International Congress To Be Held in Hamburg

The 10th International Congress on Criminology will be held from September 4-9, 1988 in Hamburg (Federal Republic of Germany). The International Society of Criminology (I.S.C. - Paris) invites participation in this congress.

The Congress will carry the general title: Perspectives in Criminology: Challenges of Crime and Strategies of Action.

There will be discussions on four general topics: Criminology and the Sciences of Man; Violence and Criminal Careers; Crime and the Abuse of Power; Meaning and Crisis of the Penal Model (especially Imprisonment)

Other areas of broad and urgent interest are considered, such as Police Research, Women Studies in Criminology, Historical Studies of Crime and the Penal System.

Beyond that, the congress offers wide opportunities for the presentation and discussion of current research in the various fields of criminology.


NOTICE
New Temporary Address for Submissions to THE CRIMINOLOGIST

Persons submitting materials for inclusion in THE CRIMINOLOGIST should send them to the editor at Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham NH 03824. This change of address will remain in effect through the July-August issue.
POSITIONS—VACANCIES—OPPORTUNITIES

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.

It is the policy of ASC to publish free of charge position vacancy announcements only from those institutions or agencies which subscribe to equal educational and employment opportunities policies 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 materials to: Hugh Barlow, Editor, THE CRIMINOLOGIST, Dept. of Sociology/Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, Assistant Professor, two tenure track positions to begin August 1988 in Criminal Justice program housed in an integrated Department of Sociology, Social Work and Criminal Justice. The CJ program has law enforcement, corrections, and private security emphasis areas. Prospective candidates will be in at least one of these areas as well as the basic core curriculum of the program. An earned Doctorate in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or Sociology with strong research potential/research potential and commitment to teaching is required. Preference will be given to candidates who have practiced experience and/or strong research commitments in one or more of the following: some phase of the criminal justice system, law, private/corporate security, or computer applications in law enforcement systems. Salary for a nine month academic year is competitive. Screening of applicant files will begin on December 15, 1987. Positions will remain open until filled. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. Candidates should send a letter of application, complete resume, at least three letters of reference, and transcripts of all graduate studies to: C.J. Screening Committee, Department of Sociology and Social Work & Criminal Justice, Northern AZ University, Box 15300, Flagstaff, Arizona 86011

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA announces the availability of a tenure-track position in the Department of Sociology. A strong effort is being made to replace the retiring Daniel Glaser with a well-grounded sociologist whose interests include but are not bounded by criminology. Rank is open. Viva and three suggested references should be sent to Professor Malcolm W. Klein, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90089-0002.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Social Science Research Assistants: Immediate staff openings with the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The position is graded at the GS-9 level ($22,458 to $29,199). Assistants work on projects related to prison management, staff, prisoners and programs. Familiarity with prison issues is helpful, but demonstrated research competency is more important. Candidates should demonstrate experience with writing and research design. Send resume to 217 J. R. Nacci, Ph.D., Director, Office of Research and Evaluation, Federal Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street, N.W., Room 500, Washington, D.C. 20534.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY invites applications for an anticipated assistant professor position with a continuing appointment in the Criminal Justice Program to begin in August of 1988. Seeking candidates with demonstrated teaching competence and strong scholarly potential.

Working experience or specialization in corrections desirable; other sub-areas include theory, delinquency, and/or correctional policy. PhD preferred. Sociologist preferred. Send vita, three letters of recommendation, recent examples of scholarly writing, and/or teaching evaluations if available, by February 22, 1988, to: Dr. Paul C. Friday, Director, Criminal Justice Program, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSE COLLEGE anticipates faculty openings in its undergraduate program on U.S. military bases in Europe and Asia. One-year renewable appointments begin August 1988. Ideal for teachers who are excellent in the classroom and enjoy travel. Qualifications: (1) Ph.D., (2) competence to teach in two academic disciplines (criminal justice or law enforcement and another discipline), (3) recent college teaching experience, and (4) U.S. citizenship. Benefits include transportation and important military base privileges. Frequent travel and the cost of schooling make these positions difficult for those with children. Send resume to Dr. Ralph E. Mills, The University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742-1642.

WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE, Department of Criminal Justice. Tenure track position: Fall, 1988; to develop and teach undergraduate and graduate courses in areas such as deviance, substance abuse, or race relations. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminal justice, sociology, psychology, or anthropology preferred; exceptional ABD candidates may be considered; experience in teaching, research and publication, salary, and benefits negotiable. Send letter of application, vita, three letters of recommendation and transcripts for most recent degree by January 29, 1988 to: Personnel Office, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086.
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national Center on Institutions and Alternatives, a non-profit national organization which supports creative alternatives to institutionalization of the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, the elderly and children, as well as adult and juvenile offenders.

Snow-bound in Washington, and therefore unable to be at Thursday's plenary session, Miller gave a rousing critique of the current state of criminology and administration policies at the Friday banquet. The speech received a standing ovation from many parts of the room, an indication that he is not alone in his critique.

MARC ANCEL was presented with the Sellin-Glueck Award by Thorsten Sellin himself at Thursday's plenary session. The award is given for outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline by a foreign criminologist career as both academic and jurist spanning nearly 60 years. Currently Chief Judge of the French Supreme Court, Ancel is a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences and of the French Science Institute.

Marc Ancel's writings include reports on the death penalty, studies of European penal codes and the methods of comparative law, and his influential book Social Defense, first published in 1954 and now in its third edition. A new English translation of this work was published this year by Littleton Press.

CHRIS W. ESKRIDGE, whose tireless efforts on behalf of the annual meetings are well known, is the recipient of the Herbert Bloch Award for service contributions to the Society. An associate professor at the University of Omaha, Nebraska, and Associate Editor of the American Journal of Criminal Justice, Eskridge chaired the Membership Committee of the Society from 1979 to 1984, and has been responsible for the organization and administration of the book exhibits at recent annual meetings.

Winner of the Gene Carte Student Paper Competition was TAMASAK WITAYAPANYANON, Northern Illinois University, for his paper “Illinois mandatory minimum determinate sentence law.”

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eighty cents an hour (forty cents an hour was taken out to pay for “room and board”), I got to know a number of the inmates from the prison. I discovered some puzzling things about prisoners and prison: [1] all of the cons to whom I talked were planning new capers as soon as they were released from prison, [2] their friendship with me had sexual overtones and [3] the white and black inmates were openly at war with one another.

What, I wondered, are prisons for?

After three weeks, the peas ran out and Billy Hummel and I took the sixty dollars we had saved and left Walla Walla. A man we met at the camp offered to get us jobs working on a railroad crew. Billy had a girl friend and a hot rod. He needed the money. I had neither and I did not like the feeling of the offer so Billy and I parted company.

Since I hadn't seen my father for over five years, I decided to hitchhike back east. I was only a little more aware of what that meant than the Puerto Rican immigrant I met at the camp who asked me “How far is New York? Can I walk there?” I knew I couldn’t walk there.

Two weeks later I arrived in Virginia and I walked in unannounced on my father and his family as they were eating cream of wheat for dinner. My father didn't even recognize me, fortunately, my stepmother did and I met my stepbrother, Barry for the first time. Barry was a college student. The first one I had ever known. He was majoring in something called “penology.” I discovered a field. I also discovered something that often eludes working class kids: that a college education is how you prepare to work in things like “penology.”

I stayed in Virginia for my senior year of high school. I managed to graduate by paraphrasing from the encyclopedia everything it had to say about “penology” whenever I had to write a term paper. I supported myself working in a grocery store, playing poker and shooting pool.

At that time any graduate of a Virginia high school, regardless of grades, could be admitted into the state universities. I enrolled at the University of Virginia and was advised to major in psychology because of my interest in penology.

But after one year in Charlottesville, I had spent all the money I could beg, borrow, and earn working, shooting pool and playing poker.

I vaguely remembered hearing that college was free in California. So I headed back to Los Angeles. A year later I was enrolled at UCLA majoring in psychology and English; psychology because of my advisor and English because I really wanted to be a writer.

During my junior year I took my first sociology course “Social Disorganization.” I was very lucky to have a superb teacher: Donald Cressey. He informed me that criminology was studied in sociology, not psychology, but it was too late. I stuck with psychology throughout my undergraduate days.

Since being a writer seemed too risky to me, my second choice of a career was to become a prison warden. The more I studied, however, the more I came to wonder: What are prisons for?

After I graduated from UCLA I hitchhiked across the country again to see my father. It was 1955 and in short order I was drafted into the army and sent to Korea with the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). I learned a lot about crime during that period. American and Korean soldiers raped, stole, assaulted, intimidated and generally terrorized the Koreans. Because they had the power, nothing was done about it. In fact, the criminality of the soldiers in Korea was consistent with official policy.

The day I arrived at the CIC Detachment several Koreans were being interrogated. The interrogation consisted of beatings, threats, administering shocks with electrical wires and other forms of torture. The people being interrogated were suspected to be North Korean spies because they were picked up crossing the border. Crime was part and parcel of what it meant to be a CIC Agent in Korea.

After a sleepless night I went to the Detachment Commander and told him that no matter what he did to me, I would never use or be a party to violence against prisoners. Since my specialty was interrogation and since I was to take over this function in the Detachment I was certain I would either be shot, sentenced to prison for insubordination or humiliated with a dishonorable
discharge. Instead what happened was that I was allowed to handle all the interrogations and the beatings stopped without anything ever being said to me. Curiously, however, the number of prisoners brought to the Detachment for interrogation declined.

Korea was a military dictatorship where corruption of U.S. and Korean military and law enforcement agencies was rampant. Of course, the crimes of the military and the government went undetected and unpunished. Korean civilians, however, were arrested for crimes, tried and sent to prison. Their problem was not that they committed crime while others did not; their problem was that they did not so from a position of power. The people being sent to prison were not the thieves and terrorists of the U.S. or Korean military, they were the people in the villages who stole to survive. I wondered again: what are prisons for?

How could crime be understood from the paradigms I learned in psychology and sociology? Was it possible to explain the crimes of the military and the crimes of the peasants as a consequence of their differentially associating with criminal behavior patterns? Did the officers of the Korean Marines and the United States Army violate the law because they were improperly socialized or suffered from some biological abnormality? Did the starving peasants steal or sell their children into sex-slavery because they were over-indulged as children? Somehow the paradigms did not make much sense. Somewhere in the back of my mind lurked the unthinkable idea that America was not in Korea to protect freedom and liberty, as I believed when I went there, but to rape, plunder and exploit. I wondered if perhaps there was a connection between American policies and crime.

Even after Korea, when I returned to the U.S., I still wanted to be a warden. Don Cressey told me I should get a master's degree so I went to his alma mater, Indiana University. It was one of the best decisions I ever didn't make: the extraordinary and stimulating legacy of Edwin Sutherland still dominated the ether, Al Lindesmith, Al Cohen, Karl Schuessler, and Jerome Hall were in the flesh studying crime and criminal law. There was also a superb group of social psychologists, a couple of fine sociologists (rarity then, as now, in sociology departments) and, most important, a cohort of extremely high quality graduate students [Joe Scott, Roland Chilton, Ed Vaz, Herb Costner, Tom McJunkins, Don Horning, Stuart Hills, Cherry Carter, David Sudnow and Nancy Barton to mention only a few] that is one of the positive spin-offs of war. A scattering of veterans in a graduate program does wonders for the quality of education.

I had no idea where to look for answers to the questions about crime raised by my experiences. Somehow it seemed sensible to begin by studying the law. Although advised not to minor in law ("they give C's and D's in the law school which will flunk you out of sociology and besides, the sociology of law is a dead field"), Roland Chilton and I did so anyway.

While most of the faculty in sociology were teaching George Herbert Mead and Talcott Parsons, the students were reading C. Wright Mills and Karl Popper. I do not remember ever hearing Karl Marx mentioned in or out of class. It came as a complete shock to me when, after finishing the Ph.D. and joining the faculty at the University of Washington, someone came up to me at the ASA meetings and said "Chambliss! You're the guy who does Marxist analyses of law." He was referring to an Article I had published on vagrancy laws. I did not know the article was a Marxist analysis of law. but I decided I should explore Karl Marx who was obviously guilty of anticipatory plagiarism [a word I now know how to spell thanks to Joe Biden]. At Washington I was educated by Don Noel, Tom Ryther, Herb Costner and a host of outstanding students.

Our lives are far more dependent on chance occurrences than we ever want to acknowledge. A year after I arrived at Washington the University hired Pierre van den Berghe who, was extremely knowledgeable about Marxism. I organized a faculty seminar on the sociology of law with Pierre, a philosopher and two anthropologists.
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Family Research Laboratory, has four Post-Doctoral Research Fellowships, beginning in Summer or Fall, 1988. One position will be to participate in the analysis of a nationally representative sample of Hispanic families, with particular emphasis on intra-family violence and other crime. The other positions are for research on many aspects of intra-family crime, including homicide, deterrence processes, sexual abuse of children, elder abuse. These positions offer the opportunity to be co-author with outstanding scholars, and to work in a highly challenging but supportive environment. The stipends range from $16 to $30,000. The latter is for a person with 7 or more years since the Ph.D. Preference at the latter level will be given to a person needing a year to complete a book on some aspect of family violence. Application Deadline: the decision for positions beginning in the summer or Fall of 1988 will probably be made in February or March, but an earlier decision can be made if necessary. Qualifications: Experience in family violence is not necessary. The key qualification is demonstrated research ability and enthusiasm for research. The Family Research Laboratory is internationally known for its pioneer research on intra-family violence and other crime. The staff have published 16 books and well over 100 journal articles since 1974. In the last five years, the research has taken on more of a criminology orientation, and we seek to strengthen that orientation.

Send application letter and vita to Murray Strauss, Director, or David Finkelhor, Associate Director, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. Call (603) 862-2594.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, INDIANAPOLIS. The Department of Sociology seeks a Full Professor with an established national reputation as scholar and researcher. Indiana University at Indianapolis is one of two core campuses in the IU system. The urban campus has an enrollment of 24,000, and is the main site for IU's Medical, Nursing, and Allied Health Sciences Schools. The Department of Sociology is a pluralistic department committed to interdisciplinary collaboration, and to qualitative and quantitative methods of scholarship. Although the position is open with respect to specialization, sociology of the family, health care, sport, law, evaluation research, urban sociology, and demography are of special interest. The Department actively encourages women and minorities to apply. Salary and terms of employment will be highly competitive. Applications should be received no later than January 10, 1988 to receive full consideration. Applications should include vita, samples of written work, evidence of effective teaching, statement of research plans, and names of at least 3 references. Materials should be sent to Dr. Amin Has, Chair of Search Committee, Dept. of Sociology, Indiana University, 425 N. Agnes St., Indianapolis, IN 46202.

Meanwhile I started a study of police decision making. I wanted to see what policing looked like from the bottom up so I went to those areas of the city where 80 percent of the arrests were made every year: the slums, the ghettos and the skid row areas. I discovered what any cab driver (but few sociologists) could have told me: that certain kinds of highly profitable crimes flourished not in opposition to law enforcement agencies but in tandem with them. Once again the study of crime became a study of political and economic structures. The ‘criminals’, like Harry King who made his living opening safes, were mostly a lot less of a threat to life and property than were the law enforcers just as the American presence in Korea was more threatening to the well-being of the Korean people than was any threat from so-called crime or ‘communism’. Why else, at that time, did more people immigrate each year from ostensibly free South Korea to that deplorably repressive North? Thus my studies in Seattle reinforced my earlier impressions about crime derived from my experience with inmates from the penitentiary and criminality in Korea.

About this time the Russell Sage Foundation decided to support the resurrection of the sociology of law. I was awarded a fellowship to study law at the University of Wisconsin. There I met and worked with Robert Seidman and a gaggle of other fine lawyers and social scientists. It seemed the more I wanted to understand crime, the farther away from criminology I had to go.

I finished Crime and the Legal Process, published a couple of articles on deterrence and organized crime and, on a napkin in the Student Union in Madison, Bob Seidman and I began writing Law, Order and Power.

The beaches and sunshine of California beckoned and I moved to the University of California, Santa Barbara. The year 1967 was a heady time to be in California: the Black Students Union, Students for a Democratic Society, anti-war demonstrations. The Kennedy’s had been assassinated and I was shifting my study of vice and corruption in Seattle to criminal networks in the United States and their connections with politics. Informants who should have known told me that organized crime was implicated in the Kennedy assassinations. I wanted to know if this were true and if so why and how organized crime was involved. There is no doubt in my mind but that they were.

At the same time I was still trying to find out if Marxist theory could answer the questions raised by my research and the experience of living through the 60s. I was assisted in this latter goal when one of the best sociologists I have ever known, Richard Appelbaum, came to Santa Barbara and together we explored life, love and Karl Marx.

Through my association with van den Berghe, Bob and Ann Seidman and some other Africanists, I came to believe that an intense comparative experience was essential to the search for answers about the relationship between law and crime. I was also firmly convinced that the study of both law and crime was essential to understanding either. I sought an opportunity to escape the intensity of life in Santa Barbara and to gain a comparative experience. The opportunity came in the form of a visiting professorship at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Off we went: three little kids and my wife Lou who, as we were driven by taxi through the streets of Dar Es Salam where open sewers, goats, cattle and cars competed with people for space on the narrow streets, asked herself ‘what am I doing following this mad-man through Africa?’ It was a very good question.

Nigeria was at war. The smell and feel of the impact of Colonialism was everywhere. The government, like Korea's and I now knew America's, was corrupt, as the head of Customs told me, ‘from the top to the bottom.’ Corruption was one of the legacies of Colonialism. Anthropologists explained the corruption in Africa as a function of (a) tradition and (b) what works. Marxism made a lot more sense to me by seeing corruption as linked to colonial policies and inevitable tendencies in capitalist economies. Marxism was well represented among Nigerian scholars and I was able to learn a lot from them.

A year in England followed. I needed to finish writing some books, make sense of the research, and digest the experience of living in Africa. Back in Santa Barbara things were still tumultuous. Someone burned down the Bank of
6th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON VICTIMOLOGY
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5. VICTIMS' BILLS OF RIGHTS
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8. ACCIDENT VICTIMS - WORK ACCIDENTS, TRANSPORTATION ETC.
9. VICTIMS OF ABUSE OF POWER
10. HOLOCAUST & GENOCIDE VICTIMS
11. KIDNAP VICTIMS AND FAMILIES
12. ENVIRONMENTAL & NUCLEAR VICTIMS
13. VICTIMIZATION OF SPECIAL GROUPS:
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   (b) Missing and Runaway Children and Adolescents
   (c) Women
   (d) Children
   (e) Handicapped and Retarded
   (f) Minorities - Ethnic, Gays, etc.
   (g) State and Institutional reaction to people inflicted with AIDS

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America, black students were being arrested and I was trying to keep them from being sent to prison. A man I saved from prison hijacked a plane to Cuba. Years later I empathized with Norman Mailer when his efforts to have a prisoner released culminated in a murder.

My study of criminal networks moved from the United States to the international scene and the smuggling of narcotics. That investigation led to a four month research visit to Chang Mai, Thailand where I found out how the opium got out of the Golden Triangle and into the United States. I also found out who was behind it. Once again the criminality of the government loomed large as CIA and DEA informants linked the CIA with opium smuggling.

Two years in Norway and Sweden enabled me to continue the search for theoretical answers to increasingly perplexing empirical findings about crime, criminality, politics, economy and law. The support and incomparable insights and friendly critiques of Lisa Stearns made me grow intellectually and personally as we shared a log cabin, woods and research on economic crime.

The discipline underwent a "paradigm revolution" during these years and the lines were drawn between "Marxists" and traditional criminalists. As is usually the case when lines are drawn, the two (or twenty two) sides were talking but not listening. The utterly confusing array of "conflict theory" criminalists ranged from Althussearians to xenophobics. The traditionalists said: "I don't like Marxism because I don't like the Soviet Union." The Marxists said: "I don't like traditional criminology because I don't like America." I never liked either.

When I quit my job at Santa Barbara with only the promise of a three month visiting professorship in Oslo, Norway it was my intention to live overseas indefinitely. It was the sixties, my marriage collapsed and the prevailing ideology of the time was that everyone should do their own thing, right? Wrong. My kids didn't like living overseas. When the University of Delaware called and asked if I was interested in a job I said "are you in the United States?" (How could I be sure? The only map I had in Sweden had the words "Delaware" written in the ocean with an arrow pointing somewhere to the west of London).

My network of informants on organized crime, politics, smuggling and other nefarious deeds grew steadily and became increasingly international. The smuggling of opium and heroin, although important, began to take second place to the smuggling of arms. The CIA was implicated in both (as I try to demonstrate in a paper as yet unpublished titled "State Organized Crime," and I tried to distance myself from the research because it was making me nervous. So I spent joyous hours reading old manuscripts about piracy in the British Museum (the ghost of Karl Marx haunts the stacks) and discovered, to my chagrin, that the piracy of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries was merely the first systematic criminality of the state which manifests itself today in the smuggling of drugs and weapons by the CIA and the DEA.

So, I am back in the thick of things studying organized and state crime in Washington, D.C. Still trying to find out how, why and with what paradigm we can make sense of all this. If you know anyone who can help, please have them contact me.

It's a long way from the pea farm in Walla and Walla to the bureaucracy in Washington. The inmates, the criminals in Korea, Seattle's crime network, Harry King, the "Saints and the Roughnecks," those who organize smuggling of arms to the Contras and Iran, the smuggling of drugs by the CIA, the laundering of money through the Nuban Hand Bank in Australia and the piracy of Europe and America from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries are all tied together in a maze of structural contradictions that cry out for understanding.

But the beauty of seeking reliable knowledge is that it is as unending as it is exciting. The search has forced me to give up wanting to be a warden but then, that may be to the good. Now that I know what prisons are for I wouldn't want to be part of the repression.

October 14, 1987
CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1988 Annual Meeting of The American Society of Criminology will be held at the Downtown Chicago Marriott Hotel from Wednesday, November 9 through Saturday, November 12. For the 1988 meetings the theme is, "STATE AND CRIME." For each of the areas listed, the Program Committee is especially interested in papers and panels with a comparative or an interdisciplinary focus. The Committee is also interested in panels organized around significant controversies or debates within criminology. These panels should consist of two individuals representing distinctly different positions on the topic in question, and two or three panelists who will question the key presenters about their positions. Where there are enough papers, separate sessions will be created.

If you will like to organize a panel and/or present a paper in any one or more of the areas, send your proposal, abstract, or completed paper to the member of the Program Committee whose name is listed with the area. Please note that the areas listed are meant to be suggestive rather than exhaustive.

Abstracts of papers and/or panel suggestions should be sent directly to the appropriate organizer before March 15, 1987. The chances that the paper or a proposed panel will find a place on the program will be increased if it is submitted early. Use the attached forms to share with us your suggestions, panel and/or paper abstract.

If you are unsure of the topical area into which your panel or paper falls, send it to the 1988 ASC Program Chair:

RAYMOND J. MICHALOWSKI
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Charlotte, NC 29223
704/547-4079

As usual, each participant is limited to a maximum of two program appearances (chair or organizer, presenter, discussant). Because of past experience, we suggest that your panel include not more than four presentations and a discussant. This framework will enable discussants to do their assigned task and will allow members of the audience to interact and exchange ideas.

In order for the Program Committee member or Panel Chair to make an informed decision, it is required that an abstract of the paper be submitted to the appropriate Committee member. Abstracts of the paper are bound and made available to all program registrants.

Also, we wish to remind you that program participants are expected to preregister for the meeting. Preregistration materials will be sent to you in due time. Failure to preregister for the 1988 meeting may result in the removal of a paper from the program.

Finally, please remember that papers should be original works and should not have been previously published and/or presented elsewhere.

Thank you for your cooperation.
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL
Susan Silbey
Department of Sociology
Wellesley College
Wellesley, MA 02181

POLICE AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRIME PROBLEM
Carole Garrison
Division of Public Service & Women's Studies
University of Akron
Akron, OH 44325

WOMEN, CRIME AND JUSTICE: TRADITIONAL AND FEMINIST APPROACHES
Nanci Koser Wilson
Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, IL 62901

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE
Meda Chesney-Lind
Women's Studies Program
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Honolulu, HI 96822

COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND JUSTICE
Anthony Platt
Department of Social Work
Sacramento City College
Sacramento, CA 95822

THE DEFINITION, PATTERNS AND CONTROL OF WHITE COLLAR AND CORPORATE CRIME
Deborah King
Department of Sociology
Dartmouth College
Hanover, NH 03755

THE CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: THEORY AND RESEARCH
Cathy Spatz Widom
Department of Criminal Justice
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405

VIOLENCE BETWEEN INTIMATES
Claire Renzetti
Department of Sociology
St. Joseph's University
Philadelphia, PA 19131

MINORITIES, CRIME, AND THE PRACTICE OF JUSTICE
Julius Debro
Department of Criminal Justice
Atlanta University
Atlanta, GA 30314

CRIMES BY AND AGAINST THE STATE
Gregg Barak
Department of Criminal Justice
Alabama State University
Montgomery, AL 36195

ADJUDICATING THE ACCUSED AND PUNISHING THE OFFENDER
Marjorie Zatz
Department of Justice Studies
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND CRIME
Brenda Miller
Research Institute on Alcoholism
1021 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14203

DEBATES AND CONTROVERSIES
Kathleen Daly
Department of Sociology
Yale University
New Haven, CT 06520
Reply to Gibbs
Ray Michalowski

Jack Gibbs' autobiographical essay offered a candid, sometimes touching, and always enlightening portrayal of the moral history of a distinguished career. However, his plea that criminological inquiry be confined to the epistemological rubric of positivism is disturbing for two reasons. My first concern is that his call for an exclusively positivist criminology is based on the faulty notion that criminology should be conceptualized as a self-contained discipline isolated from the broader sweep of social science. Criminology never has been, and probably never can be, a self-contained discipline, because criminology is not a discipline - it is an accumulation of inquiries about a topic. Rather than being a distinct discipline, criminology has historically appropriated its basic theoretical and methodological tools from the larger fields of sociology and psychology, and to a somewhat lesser though considerable extent from political science, psychiatry, and medicine.

In calling for a pure positivist criminology Gibbs turns his back on the necessary relationship between criminology and the broader social sciences by apparently dismissing out-of-hand the post-modernist critique of positivism. This critique, and particularly the feminist contribution to this critique, has been the central energy of social theory and social philosophy outside the narrow confines of criminology during the last 15 years. While there are grounds on which to dispute this critique, to simply deny it a position on the field of intellectual contest is to isolate criminology from some of the most epistemologically meaningful questions confronting post-modern social science.

One consequence of the contemporary critique of positivism has been a serious questioning of the types of intellectual specialization positivism tends to foster. This has led to efforts to render these boundaries more permeable. A diverse body of academics from a number of fields representing a variety of methodologies including sociology, philosophy, linguistics, semiotics, and literary criticism are increasingly building upon one another's insights in the growing recognition that they share the same essential topic of inquiry - the human creation of meaning and the construction of institutions that concretize and reproduce those meanings. To seek a criminology constructed exclusively of positivist, quantitative analyses risks creating a criminology that is little more than an intellectual backwater untouched by the real ferment in modern social science.

My second concern arises from Gibbs's sweeping dismissal of all "radical, conflict, or Marxist" criminology as "hot air." Unless we understand the concrete political history that led to the establishment of 'value-free' positivism as the only valid form of scholarship in the U.S. academy we risk unwittingly turning back the intellectual clock to the period between World War II and the Vietnam war when the chilling winds of McCarthyism all but eliminated radical inquiry from the academy. The critique of Marxist research as unscientific is partially the offspring of the Cold War political climate, not the unenlightened products of balanced intellectual reasoning.

The campaign against leftists in U.S. universities between 1947 and 1954 established, as a part of academic culture, a particular conception of acceptable scientific inquiry. The essence of this conception was that leftists were, by definition, too committed to their political agendas to be able to engage in valid scholarship. That is, they were not committed to furthering knowledge, only to furthering Marxism, anarchism, socialism, humanism, or whatever. See Ellen Schrecker's (1987), No Ivory Tower: McCarthyism and the Universities for details. When Gibbs labels Marxist criminology as "hot air" the implication is not that it is bad scholarship, but that it is simply bad. There is both bad and good Marxist scholarship, just as there is both bad and good non-Marxist scholarship. However, unless one takes the position that "Marxist scholarship" is an oxymoron - essentially the position of most university investigating committees during the McCarthy era - Marxist inquiries are no less likely to make a contribution to our knowledge in criminology than any other theoretical system, and should be as welcome.

MICHALOWSKI, continued on page 18

POSITIONS, continued from page 9

The California Attorney General is sponsoring a Research Program with pre-doctoral (students currently preparing their dissertation) and post-doctoral fellowship awards. Pre-doctoral award is $18,000 plus $2,000 for travel and other expenses; post-doctoral is $30,000 plus $2,000. Applicants must submit a concept paper by January 15, 1988, outlining a project to be completed during a one-year fellowship beginning in August. Each fellow upon completion of the fellowship will select a topic for further study. For more information, contact Steve Crawford, Program Manager, Criminal Justice Targeted Research Program, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, P.O. Box 903427, Sacramento, CA 94203-4320, (916) 739-5568.

PEMBROKE STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Sociology and Social Work has a tenure-track Assistant Professor position for August, 1988. Preference given to applicants with earned Ph.D. and specializing in criminal justice/criminology. Expertise in teaching probation/parole/community corrections, law enforcement, correctional social work, deviance, delinquency, and/or white collar crime is desirable. Pembroke State University is a member institution of the University of North Carolina. Send vita to Frank Schmalleger, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Pembroke State University, Pembroke, NC 28372.

NATHAN S. KLINE INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH seeks a full-time research scientist for its Forensic Psychiatric Research Center in New York City. Salary ($30,000-$40,000) and title are commensurate with experience. Qualifications include Ph.D. in sociology, criminology, or psychology, with expertise in criminology and epidemiology. Ability to carry out independent work, clinical experience not required but desirable. Academic appointment will be through New York University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry. Contact Jan Volavka, M.D., Ph.D., Manhattan Psychiatric Center, Dunlap Building 14A, Ward's Island, New York '10035.'

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE seeks an Associate Director for its Research Division. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development and implementation of applied criminal justice research projects and the management of an interdisciplinary research staff and consultants. Preferred candidates will have a Ph.D. and a minimum of three years experience as a principal investigator on funded research, and strong quantitative skills relevant to public policy and evaluation research. Send vita to Stella Meierfeld, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay School of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th St., New York City, NY 10019.
Call for Papers

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

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

Send all submissions (in quadruplicate), requests for style guides, and inquiries to the editor: James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115.


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National Conference on Transitional Services For Troubled Youth

A national conference focusing on transitional services for troubled youth will be held May 8-11, 1988 in Lexington, Kentucky. The conference will address the need for both institutional and field services to assist adjudicated delinquents and youthful offenders upon their return to the community. Topics to be discussed will include interagency cooperation, transition to work, the role of the public schools, substance abuse treatment and prevention, correctional and institutional programs and other related subjects. The conference will spotlight community-based transitional programs which include multi-disciplinary services such as: Alternative Education, Day Treatment, Youth Employment Programs, Intensive Family Services, Parenting Training Programs, Court Diversion Programs, Youth Service Bureaus, Volunteer Services, and Mental Health Programs.

The conference is being hosted by the Kentucky Department for Social Services in conjunction with the Department of Correctional Services at Eastern Kentucky University. To obtain additional information regarding conference registration, presentations, exhibits or the planned post-conference publication contact: Training Resource Center, Department of Correctional Services, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, Kentucky 40475.

Fiscal 1988 National Institute of Justice Research Plan

SCOPE: The Justice Department's main research arm, the National Institute of Justice, is seeking proposals under its omnibus research plan for fiscal 1988.

DEADLINES: Deadlines vary according to the program.

FUNDS: Except for fellowship programs, each program is tentatively budgeted between $500,000 and $1 million. Typically, this amount supports from three to six awards per program.

ELIGIBILITY: Educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, individuals and profit-making organizations that are willing to waive their fees.

Agency data from 1982 to 1986 shows that 161 different institutions received awards. Educational institutions received 144 of the awards, private nonprofit institutions received 101 and operational agencies, profit-making institutions and private individuals received 50.

PROGRAMS: Call the following program managers for more information.

1. **Crime Control and Criminal Careers.** Categories: crime career research, neighborhood and community-level studies, perceptions research and crime measurement. A current priority under perceptions research is to understand how offenders decide to end criminal careers.

Western Society of Criminology Will Meet in Monterey, California

The 1988 Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology will be held February 25-28, 1988, in Monterey, California. The conference will center on "Criminology in the Post-Reagan Era." For information write or call the WSC Secretariat in the Criminal Justice Program, School of Public Administration and Urban Studies, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0367; (619) 265-6224.

NCCD Files Amicus Brief in U.S. Supreme Court Hearing on Juveniles and The Death Penalty

Thirty-three people on death row (as of June 30, 1987) were sentenced to death for crimes they committed while under the age of 18. Fifteen states have people on death row who were juveniles at the time of their offense.

Among the many important issues the U.S. Supreme Court is expected to hear during the 1987-1988 session is *Thompson v. Oklahoma*—a case that could decide a minimum age for the death penalty.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency opposes the use of the death penalty for juveniles. The national non-profit criminal justice research and policy organization is one of several groups to file an amicus brief with the Court in the hope that our insights into the unique nature and attributes of children will assist the Court in resolving the issues raised by *Thompson v. Oklahoma*.

The issue of a minimum age for the death penalty is one of national importance. Of the 36 states that have death penalty statutes, nine have no express minimum age in either their death penalty statutes or their criminal court jurisdictions. These states include: Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

NCCD encourages broad debate on the issue of the death penalty for juveniles. If you have any questions about facts concerning the death penalty for juveniles or other criminal justice issues, please contact Marci Brown at (415) 956-5651.
CALL FOR ARTICLES

The Criminal Justice Institute of Long Island University, C. W. Post Campus will publish in late Spring 1988, a journal dealing with the theme "Ethics and Fairness in the Criminal Justice System". We are looking for contributors to our publication. The articles will be reviewed by an editorial board for determination as to acceptability of your article. We ask you to submit an article, in triplicate, on this theme, with no more than 2000 words, footnoted and with a proper bibliography. (Please follow APA.) Submit an abstract of no more than two paragraphs. Please put your name, title, affiliation and topic of your article on a separate title page. Deadlines for the articles will be no later than January 25, 1988. If you need further information, please contact Roslyn Muraskin at Long Island University, C. W. Post Campus, Brookville, NY 11548.

ADVANCES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

A serial published by Transaction

CALL FOR PAPERS, VOLUME TWO

ADVANCES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY is a new forum for the publication of work on theory construction and validation in criminology. Papers are now being accepted for Volume Two. Contributions should appear in the form of theoretical deliberations, theory construction, and efforts to test the validity and reliability of theories of crime and criminality.

Articles under consideration will receive blind peer review. Thus, contributions must be submitted in triplicate, and for purposes of uniformity conform to the publication manual of the American Psychological Association, 3rd Edition. Send contributions to the Editorial Office:

Advances in Criminological Theory
Department of Criminal Justice
528 Gladfelter Hall
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

VOLUME ONE, FORTHCOMING JANUARY 1988

William S. Laufer and Freda Adler, editors

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CALL FOR PAPERS

Third Annual Mid-South Symposium On The Family

You are invited to submit abstracts of your proposed paper or presentation for the symposium. Send an abstract of 500 words or less outlining your paper or presentation. The symposium provides a forum for a variety of emphasis dealing with family life, education, family policy, financial management, marriage, and family, special needs, stress, health and wellness, and life cycle topics such as infancy, childhood, adolescence, parenting, and aging.

The symposium planners encourage creative papers and creative presentations that might include such vehicles as lectures, discussions, panels, and films. The symposium will emphasize the presentation of information that is relevant, practical and usable, since the presentation will be given to a diverse audience. Last year's symposium was truly multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary, attracting educators, social workers, administrators, university students, counselors, child development specialists, scholars and members of the clergy.


CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY,
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Justice Research & Evaluation Specialist, CNMI Criminal Justice Planning Agency (position located on island of Saipan).
The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Criminal Justice Planning Agency administers grants received from the Department of Justice for the Commonwealth government. These grants include assistance under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, Act of 1986. Further, under a grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, this office serves as the Statistical Analysis Center for the Micronesian Region. Salary: $25,000 per year, with higher salary negotiable depending on education, skill and experience. Master's degree in Criminology or any of the Social Sciences is required. A doctorate in any of these fields is preferred. It is also preferred if there is a history of published research by the candidate. Since the CNMI is a good distance from the U.S. mainland and has been strongly influenced by the Hispanic tradition, it would be helpful if the candidate has some history of travel and exposure to different cultures. If interested, please forward your resume/vitae to: Criminal Justice Planning Agency, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, P.O. Box 1133, Saipan, CM 96950. Phone (670) 322-9350/6311.
NIJ RESEARCH, continued from page 14

- Apprehension, Prosecution and Adjudication of Criminal Offenders. Categories: targeting resources on the most serious and persistent offenders; pre-trial decisions; effects of reforms on judicial processes.
  DEADLINE: Jan. 22 and May 20.
  CONTACT: Bernard Auchtner for the first cycle and Richard Rau for the second, (202) 724-2949.

  DEADLINE: March 16.
  CONTACT: Joseph Kochanski, (202) 724-7631.

- Public Safety and Security. Categories: community security—a new role for police; improving the quality of life; privatization of security.
  DEADLINE: Jan. 15 and May 13.
  CONTACT: Fred Heinzemann, (202) 724-2949.

- Punishment and Control of Offenders. Categories: application of immediate sanctions; managing prison capacity, violence, and system stress; defraying costs through offender payments; privatization of corrections.
  DEADLINE: Jan. 8 and May 6.
  CONTACT: Anne Schmidt for the first cycle, (202) 724-2959; Voncile Gowdy for the second, (202) 724-2951.

- Victims and the Criminal Justice System. Categories: promoting victim involvement in the criminal justice process; assessing programs on victim assistance and victim compensation; realizing legislative intent concerning the status of victims of crime; development of program evaluation tools; improving criminal justice system response to hate violence.
  DEADLINE: April 15.
  CONTACT: Richard Titus, (202) 724-7684.

- White Collar and Organized Crime. Categories: factors that facilitate and constrain white collar crime, such as the extent of computerization; alternative remedies for white collar crime; identifying measures of organized crime; improving investigative and enforcement strategies.
  DEADLINE: Jan. 29 and May 27.
  CONTACT: Lois Mock, (202) 724-7684.

- Visiting Fellows. Fellowships for practitioners and researchers to work on criminal justice research projects at NIJ. Stipends cover salary, fringe benefits, relocation and travel. Funding totals $250,000 for three to five fellowships.
  CONTACT: Joseph Kochanski, (202) 724-7631.

- Graduate Research Fellowships. One-year fellowships for doctoral candidates through sponsoring universities. Applicants must have completed all degree requirements except for internship and dissertation research and writing. The maximum amount for any single fellowship is $11,000, including dependents' allowances. Funding totals $150,000 for 10 to 17 fellowships.
  CONTACT: (202) 724-7631.

- Summer Research Fellowships. Proposals are sought from researchers interested in reanalyzing existing machine-readable data. Summer fellowships are pursued at the investigator's home institution. Funding totals $50,000 for about five awards.
  DEADLINE: April 1.
  CONTACT: Winifred Reed, (202) 724-7636.

POSTITIONS, continued from page 12

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, provides graduate and undergraduate degree programs, as well as research, professional and technical services on the Bloomington, East (Richmond), Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Northwest (Gary), and South Bend Campuses of Indiana University. Recruitment is now underway for the 1988-89 academic year for the areas and locations listed below. All positions are tenure track. Teaching at graduate and undergraduate levels will be expected, along with demonstrated ability to establish and maintain an active research program. All faculty are expected to become involved in the service mission of the School. Applicants should have appropriate terminal degree and demonstrated research abilities. When you respond, please indicate the position(s) for which you are applying.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (Assistant Professor) - Interests in corrections, policy-community relations, juvenile justice, and courts as well as the overall management of police patrols preferred. Program is emphasizing contact with police and correctional departments and seeks candidates able to bridge applied research and academic publication. (FORT WAYNE CAMPUS)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (Assistant Professor) - Faculty position with primary teaching strength in either criminology or corrections. Applicants should also have demonstrable skills in quantitative analysis and be able to teach basic courses in public affairs and/or public management. Opening contingent on final funding approval. (SOUTH BEND CAMPUS)

Interested applicants should send a curriculum vitae to the following address no later than January 1, 1988: Dr. John L. Mikesell, Associate Dean Academic Affairs, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

SOCIAL SERVICE FACULTY: Faculty position in Social Services with specialization in Social Services and the Law/Legal System and/or Criminal Justice. MSW preferred, and either DSW, JD or PHD. Requires background in the areas of social services and the law/legal system, and legal concerns in social work practice. Prior teaching, professional practice and research publication in the areas of social services and the law/legal system and criminal justice system. Sensitivity to community dynamics and to the effects of law/legal system on vulnerable populations, and a commitment to the achievement of social justice. Expected to contribute toward development of a graduate MSW program and to teach undergraduate and graduate level courses in criminal justice and in social services and the law/legal system. Department is within College of Arts and Sciences and awards BA degree in Social Service. Fully accredited by CSWE. Salary negotiable depending on qualifications. Starting date: September 1988. Send resume and three names of reference to: Dr. Andrew Edwards, Chair, Search Committee, Cleveland State University, E. 24th and Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44115. Application deadline: February 1, 1988 or until position is filled.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY College of Social Work invites applications for a nine-month tenure track faculty position at the level of Assistant Professor MSW preferred. Doctorate in social work or related field required. Knowledge of and skill in teaching in the substantive areas of corrections and juvenile justice required; law and social work and social planning/evaluation of scholarly potential is required. Salary $25,000-$30,000. Women and minorities encouraged to apply. Applicants should send letter of application, curriculum vita, including courses completed and professional experience pertaining to teaching areas specified above and not less than two samples of scholarly work and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of four references who may be contacted confidentially by the committee to: Chair, Faculty Development Comm. c/o Dean's office, College of Social Work, The Ohio State University, 1640 College Road, Columbus, OH 43210. Application deadline: January 30, 1988. Candidate finalists will be interviewed at Annual Program Meeting of CSWE, March 5-8 in Atlanta, GA.

NARCOTIC AND DRUG RESEARCH, INC also seeks a Project Director, Research Associate, and Ethnographer ($30,000-$42,000) for its study of the ethnography of high rate property offenders anticipated to begin in May, 1988. Experience in qualitative techniques, especially interviewing, and in the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data required. Knowledge of crime and drug abuse important. Contact Bruce D. Johnson, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc., 11 Beach Street, NY, NY, 10013, or call (212) 966-8700 after 11-22-87.
The School of Criminal Justice
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announces the
Michael J. Hindelang Fellowship for
Doctoral Studies

With an annual value exceeding $10,000, Hindelang Fellowships are available to outstanding students entering doctoral studies in criminal justice. Each award carries an academic year stipend of $8,000, plus full tuition and fees. There is no work assignment associated with these fellowships so students are free to pursue their course work on a full-time basis.

The School of Criminal Justice at Albany offers a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to the study of crime and, since its inception in 1968, has been viewed as the premiere program in the field. The faculty of the School and the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center are committed to scholarship and research of the highest level and to the education of doctoral students to carry on this tradition. A full range of courses, as well as teaching and research opportunities, are available at the School.

Michael J. Hindelang was a member of this faculty from 1970 until his death in 1982. During his brilliant career as a researcher and teacher, he pioneered new areas of criminological research, advanced theoretical and methodological frontiers of our field, and helped educate a generation of students who shared his zeal and enthusiasm for criminal justice research. This Fellowship program is established to continue the tradition of excellence he began by providing financial support for outstanding new doctoral students.

Further information about the Hindelang Fellowship and the School can be obtained from:

Office of the Dean
School of Criminal Justice
The University at Albany
135 Western Avenue
Albany, New York 12222
(518) 442-5210

Application Deadline
May 1, 1988
MICHALOWSKI, continued from page 12

Gibbs also implies that the concerns of Marxian and conflict criminologists with the role of economic and political power in the selective criminalization of injury and its impact on the operations of the justice system - what he terms their "franchise on moral indignation" - is an aberrant trend that has hopefully run its course. One has only to examine pre-cold war writings such as Sutherland's study of white collar crime, or Clinard's study of the black market, or the works of John Commons to recognize that analyses of economy and power have a firm grounding in the history of inquiry into crime and law. What is aberrant is the near disappearance from criminology of research into crimes by the powerful in the Cold War era.

To the extent that Brown and Gilmarin's [1969:18] review of 402 articles in the American Sociological Review and the American Journal of Sociology, is correct, the re-emergence of Marxist scholarship may be a positive addition to criminology. In their words sociological research tends to be "...time- and culture-bound, provincial, and unlikely to concern topics that sociologists themselves claim to be important." Marxist and neo-Marxist theory with its concern for historical and comparative analysis offers one alternative, although not the only one, to the kind of narrow social science Brown and Gilmarin criticize.

I would also like to note that Gibbs implies a false dichotomy between positivism and Marxism. Indeed, he would find many practitioners of unconstructed, quantitative, positivism among Marxist criminologists. The real distinction is not between positivism and Marxism, but between positivism and social-constructionism; between those who behold a world of concrete facts that can be identified through application of appropriate (and often quantitative) methodology, and those who view all "facts" as constructed meanings produced within specific cultural, political, and economic contexts.

There are many criminologies and many criminologists. Some utilize sophisticated mathematical techniques to tease nuggets of truth about common crimes out of government created data sets a la BJS, while others, often Marxists and conflict theorists, use the tools of historical analysis to comprehend the nature and origins of crime and justice in the United States and elsewhere. Still others are concerned with injurious behaviors of those powerful actors and social groups whose hands are on the levers of the basic institutions of economy, politics, and culture. If we are to create a viable and vibrant criminology the time has come for us to accept the diversity of our subject and for criminologists of different epistemological and theoretical persuasions to talk seriously with one another, not at or past one another.

Toward this end, as Program Chair of the 1988 ASC meetings I am proposing the institution of a series of debate sessions where different theoretical positions on key topics can be presented and discussed, hopefully in a climate of shared commitment to creating a fuller understanding of those things we call crime and justice. I urge the membership to give serious consideration to how we can make these sessions intellectually productive for us all.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association
Vail, Colorado, June 9-12, 1988

The Program Committee solicits proposals for papers, panels, roundtables, or other forms of presentation that address issues related to how socio-legal studies are constructed. The theme of the meeting is "The Archeology of Socio-Legal Studies: Constructing Questions." Proposals are encouraged to address issues in the context of ongoing research of how legal phenomena are defined; questions are asked or unasked; decisions are made about what forms of evidence are persuasive; and how disciplines, theoretical orientations, ideologies, values, and belief systems, create biases and silences in socio-legal research.

Proposals should be submitted by January 22, 1988 to either program co-chair, Marie Provine (Department of Political Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244 [315-442-2461]) or Carroll Seron (Business and Public Administration, Baruch College, CUNY, 17 Lexington Ave., Box 336, New York, NY 10010 [212-725-3375]).
SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY. Tenure-track position in Administration of Justice at assistant to associate professor level, depending upon qualifications. Salary range of approximately $25,812 to $35,676 on a 9 month basis. The University is especially interested in hiring faculty members who are aware of and sensitive to the educational goals and requirements of the criminal justice programs. Responsibilities include undergraduate instruction, research, and service. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field, or master's degree with significant experience in criminal justice administration. Salary is commensurate with qualifications. Applications are encouraged from qualified candidates. University of Nebraska at Omaha, Department of Criminal Justice. Send letter of application, vita, and three references to Dr. Carl E. Studebaker, Chairperson, Administration of Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182. Application deadline is December 15, 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT BOSTON, Department of Sociology invites applications for a full-time tenured assistant professor position beginning Fall, 1988. The successful applicant will have a strong quantitative orientation. Preference will be given to those who demonstrate ability to teach computer classes as well as undergraduate and graduate classes. The applicant must have a substantive expertise in an area of social policy/sociological methodology. Teaching load varies from 2 to 4 classes per year. Deadline is December 1, 1988. Send letter of application, c.v., and three references to Russell Schutt, Search Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts/Boston, MA 02125-3393.

SUNY COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT, Department of Criminal Justice seeks a tenure-track position at assistant to associate professor level. Salary range is $20,000 to $25,000. This position is open until filled. Send application and vita to William Rhodes, U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20531.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Department of Criminal Justice. Tenure-Track Assistant Professor Position in Criminal Justice, College of Arts and Sciences, which emphasizes core curriculum in Liberal Arts. A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology, Social Work, or a related field is required. Demonstrated interest and competence in teaching, scholarly research and publication in the following subjects: The Criminal Justice System, Police Community Relations, Domestic Violence, Drug Abuse Control, Treatment in Juvenile Institutions, Race, Crime and Violence, Gender Issues and Outside Prisons. Relevant Experience/Involvement in the Criminal Justice System is also required. Salary is competitive. Submit curriculum vitae to: Dr. Gad J. Bensinger, Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Criminal Justice Department, Loyola University of Chicago, 820 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.
NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY, Research Director. CJA's Research Director administers an influential research program that has had a real impact on criminal justice policy decisions in New York City. The Research Department examines a broad range of criminal justice issues, and the Research Director has the opportunity to shape CJA's expanding research program and significantly affect the direction of criminal justice planning in New York City. Job Responsibilities: Direct all facets of CJA's Research Department program. Responsibilities include:

- the supervision of a professional staff soon to number 22, including 10 Ph.D.'s, involving all aspects of Research Department project assignments, staff evaluations and oversight, personnel decisions, and resource allocations;
- the design and preparation of all CJA research projects, including the development of new research initiatives that broaden CJA's capacity to improve the functioning of the City's criminal justice system;
- the development of research programs in criminology and criminal justice issues of local and national significance.

The Research Director represents the Agency on research issues and frequently interacts with the judicial and executive agencies of the State and City criminal justice system. As an Associate Director of CJA, and a member of its Executive Staff, the Research Director is involved in all long-range Agency policy planning, as well as the senior-level development, management, and assessment of all Agency operations. QUALIFICATIONS: Ph.D. required, with five years experience in criminal justice or public policy research and administration. Excellent analytical, quantitative, writing, and verbal skills are essential. Demonstrated management and leadership experience is important. CONTACT: Please send resume and cover letter stating salary requirements to the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, 305 Broadway, New York, New York 10007. Attn: Jack D. Novik, Executive Director.

NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY, Senior Research Analyst to conduct applied policy research projects of local and national interest. Responsibilities include research design, supervision of data collection, data analysis, report writing, and liaison with funding agencies. Available immediately with salary in the low $30,000. Ph.D. required in criminology or related discipline, good supervisory and analytical skills, and excellent report writing ability. Contact Steven Bolenko, New York City Criminal Justice Agency, 305 Broadway, NY, NY 10007.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY has an assistant professor position to teach criminal justice courses in law, courts, law enforcement, and/or introductory courses. Ph.D. preferred, ABD considered. Application deadline Feb. 1, 1988. Send application and vita to John McGaha, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Fullerton. One tenure-track position Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice for Fall 1988. Desire Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related subject, with professional experience in Corrections. The appointment requires a commitment to both research and teaching. To apply, send resume with letter and three letters of recommendation by January 1, 1988 to Dr. W. Garrett Capune, D.Crim. (Chair), in care of Department of Criminal Justice, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92634.


COLLEGE OF ST. THOMAS, Department of Sociology invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track, Assistant Professor or above, beginning September, 1988, to teach Juvenile Delinquency, Deviant Behavior, Introductory Sociology, and two or more from Social Problems, Urban, Race and Ethnicity, Marriage and Family, Social Psychology and Small Groups. A cover letter addressing applicant's qualifications for this position, together with curriculum vita should be received by January 15, 1988. Include three references with addresses. Qualifications: Requires an earned doctorate in Sociology, demonstrable proficiency in teaching, professional promise and commitment to the Applied Sociology perspective. Send application and vita to: James G. Ahler, College of St. Thomas, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 5021, 2115 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS of the Permian Basin invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant or associate professor level in a combined Sociology-Criminal Justice Department with an undergraduate social work emphasis. Successful applicant will teach 3-4 courses per academic year from the social work curriculum, with the remaining teaching duties in sociology and/or criminology related coursework. Teaching load is normally 12 hours. Applicants must hold an M.S.W. degree and an earned doctorate in Sociology or Social Work. Salary and benefits are competitive and commensurate with qualifications. The teaching environment is excellent with small classes and superior instructional support. The University of Texas-Permian Basin is a component of the University of Texas System and offers classes at the upper division and graduate level. Review of applications will begin on November 15, 1987 and continue until position is filled. Position is available as early as January 1988. Women and minority candidates are especially invited to apply. Applicants should send letters of application, curriculum vitae, and the names and telephone numbers of four references to: Dr. Lois Hale, Director, Division of Behavioral Science, The University of Texas of the Permian Basin, 4901 E. University, Odessa, Texas 79762.