Changing Times
Joan McCord, Temple University

The year 1956 was a beginning, of sorts, for me. That was the year H.L.A. Hart was teaching a seminar on Causation and the Law. One day, several of us spent hours arguing that it was impossible to know more than that events were or were not "conjoined." Hart suddenly reached for a heavy glass ashtray and slid it across the table against the stomach of Henry Aiken, a Humean. "I caused that!" he announced. Hart's shove issued the challenge that drove my interest in longitudinal research.

How can we learn that one thing causes another? Despite the appeal of radical skepticism, it was impossible to reject the idea that at least sometimes, people cause things to happen. And, as Hart's gesture indicated, detection of causal relations cannot be entirely dependent on perceiving constancy of conjunction. Hart had not previously shoved anything across the conference table—much less an ashtray. Yet it seemed clear that Hart had been the cause of his colleague's pain. We had seen Hart touching the ashtray; the touching had preceded the ashtray's movement; and we could follow the trial as the ashtray crossed the table en route to Aiken's stomach. Temporal priority seemed to be central to the causal relationship.

The same year, 1956, Psychopathy and Delinquency appeared. My ex-husband and I had worked together on this, our first book. We had spent time at Wiltwyck, then a reform school in upper New York. The school was a model for milieu therapy. Twenty-four hours a day, every adult on the premises was involved in the treatment program. Believing that punishment "taught only how to punish," Ernst Papanek (Director of Wiltwyck) devised ways to help the boys correct their behavior without resort to the international infliction of pain. Psychopathy and Delinquency reports our conclusion that milieu therapy was beneficial. The book also developed our psycho-physiological theory about the causes of psychopathy.

Also in 1956, I became a Research Assistant at Palfrey House, the study center for Child Psychology at Harvard. The faculty included Wesley Allensmith, Roger Brown, Harry Levin, Eleanor Maccoby, and Beatrice and John Whiting.

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CALL FOR PAPERS

Members of the American Society of Criminology are invited to present papers at the 10th International Congress on Criminology to be held in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, September 4-9, 1988. Papers may be presented on any of the topical sessions of the Congress or others that will be established by the Organizing Committee around themes of submitted papers. The Organizing Committee hopes to be able to provide an opportunity for all papers submitted for presentation at the Congress.

The central theme of the Congress is: Perspectives in Criminology: Challenges of Crime and Strategies of Action. There are four central topics of the Congress: (1) Criminology and the Sciences of Man; (2) Violence and Criminal Careers; (3) Crime and the Abuse of Power; (4) Meaning and Crisis of the Penal Model (especially imprisonment). Other major areas of interest are (5) Police Research; (6) Women's Studies in Criminology; (7) Historical Studies of Crime and the Penal System.

As soon as possible you should send a copy of the title of your paper to...
CALL FOR PAPERS

The International Association for the Study of Organized Crime (IASOC) is expanding its official quarterly publication, CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS (formerly Update), to accommodate a growing interest in organized crime. Founded in 1984, IASOC has an international membership of persons in law enforcement, academia, prosecution, the media, investigative commissions, and others interested in promoting a better understanding of organized crime.

CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS will consider for publication descriptive, analytical, speculative, or issue-oriented articles on any aspect of organizational crime. These can include: a summary of an interesting case; research efforts and findings; the use of innovative investigation, prosecution, or defense techniques; and analysis of recent crime trends in a certain geographic area; an examination of a particular type of criminal activity; the impact of organized crime in a given jurisdiction or market; legislative activity or the impact of organized crime-related legislation; or any other informative article that might be of interest to those studying organized crime.

Submission Guidelines
1. Send your typed or computer-generated, double-spaced material to the address below.
2. Material will undergo editorial review, and changes will be made only with the explicit permission of the author.
3. If the author does not have publication experience, we will link him/her with a published author to develop an accomplished article.
4. Contents of articles can include news of cases, crimes, research, agencies, or jurisdictions. Any topic appropriate to the study of organized crime will be considered for publication.

Send all materials to Jay S. Albanese, CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice, Niagara University, NY 14109. (716) 285-1212.

ERRATUM

The publisher of Marc Ancel's Social Defense was incorrectly identified in our November/December issue. The book is published by Fred B. Rothman and Co., Publisher, Littleton, Colorado.

AROUND THE ASC

PATRICK EDOBOR IGBINOVIA, Senior Lecturer in Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Ilorin, Nigeria, is appealing for data, information, or research papers dealing with the explanation, prevention and control of automobile theft. Members having such material should send it to him at the Department of Sociology and Social Administration, University of Ilorin, P.M.B. 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria.

ROBERT G. CULBERTSON, formerly Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at Eastern Montana College, is now Vice President for Academic Affairs at Arkansas State University.

Members may be interested in a special issue of the Journal of Social Issues (Vol. 43, #3, 1987) edited by George Levinger and titled 'Covert Facilitation of Crime.' Contributors include John Braithwaite, Gilbert Geis, Lawrence Sherman, and Ezra Soklad.

SHELDON ECKLAND-OLSON of the University of Texas at Austin has collaborated with attorney Steve J. Martin on a major study of Texas prison reform titled Texas Prisons: The Walls Came Tumbling Down (Texas Monthly Press, 1987). The book explores the personalities, politics, and events surrounding the class-action suit Ruiz v. Estelle which was filed in 1974 and concluded in 1980.

STEPHEN E. BROWN, chairman of the Department of Criminal Justice at East Tennessee State University has been named 'Educator of the Year' by the Southern Criminal Justice Association.

PETER HODGKINSON, probation officer and Lecturer in Penology at the Politechnic of Central London, England, invites inquiries from members wishing to arrange academic programs with criminal justice content in England. Hodgkinson is on the Council and Executive of the Howard League for Penal Reform, and was for five years Honorary Secretary of the British Society of Criminology. Write him at the Faculty of Law, The Politechnic of Central London, Red Lion Square, London WC 1R 4SR, England.

HAMBURG, continued from page 1

either: Professor Klaus Sessa, Seminar fur Jugendrecht und Jugendhilfe, University of Hamburg, Schloßstrasse 28, D-2000, Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany, or Professor Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Department of Sociology, Box 1653, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

Members of the ASC who wish only to attend the Congress should write for information on arrangements to 10th International Congress on Criminology, Hamburg Messe und Congress GMBH, Congress Organization, P., Box 30 24-80, D-2000 Hamburg 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

Papers Sought

Professor Gerhard O. W. Mueller is seeking papers for a panel session on the topic of Maritime Crime for the 1988 ASC meeting in Chicago. Send papers or abstracts to: Prof. G.O.W. Mueller, School of Criminal Justice, S.I. Newhouse Center for Law & Justice, Rutgers University, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102.

The Criminologist

THE CRIMINOLOGIST is published six times annually - in July, September, November, January, March, and May. Copyright © 1986 by the American Society of Criminology. All rights reserved. Distributed to all members of ASC. Annual subscriptions to non-members: $17.50; foreign subscriptions: $110.00; single copy: $1.50. Non-member subscriptions should be ordered from the Society's membership office (address below). ISSN 0144-0240.

Editor: Hugh Barlow, Dept. of Sociology/Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to Hugh Barlow, Dept. of Sociology/Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

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

ASC President: William J. Chambless, Department of Sociology, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact J. Robert Lilly, ASC, Treasurer, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

Second class postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.
Treasure Trove for Social Scientists: The National Archives

When author Charles Merrill Mount was arrested in Boston last August and charged with attempting to sell allegedly stolen documents, his case focused attention on a vexing problem for federal records management specialists: identifying what records are in the National Archives. Although series of records are cataloged and individual pieces within series often are not, making it difficult for archivists to identify what is actually held.

This lack of documentation is one of the hurdles researchers face in using the Archives. But it is not an insurmountable barrier, and often presents opportunities (serendipity, as every scholar knows, is one of the driving forces of research). In recognition of the fact that many researchers are unaware of the possible research potential of federal records, the National Archives and Records Administration is reaching out to scholars who might not normally use the National Archives.

In recent years the use of records in the Archives by social scientists has increased, as evinced by the number of articles in social science journals which cite sources from the Archives. But the Archives remains essentially an untapped treasure trove for social scientists. The mission of the Archives is to preserve the permanently valuable records of government, including computerized records (which include much of interest to social scientists), but, despite the growing importance of historical studies in such disciplines as economics, sociology, and anthropology, the holdings in the Archives are underused by scholars outside the groups traditionally associated with the use of archival material (historians, political scientists, and genealogists).

Hidden at the top of the Archives building in Washington, DC, is the Machine-

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 and those which encourage women and minorities to apply.

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

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

To place announcements in The Criminologist, send all materials to: Hugh Barlow, Editor, THE CRIMINOLOGIST, Dept. of Sociology/Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

THE ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY is seeking qualified candidates for the following two positions:

Information Resource Center Director

Responsible for the administration and supervision of staff of the Information Resource Center within the Research & Analysis Unit of the Authority. Work of the center includes the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of criminal justice information to Illinois and the U.S., short term focused research projects and maintenance of the Authority's research library. Candidate must have a degree in criminal justice, research information management or related social science. Experience in research and analysis efforts involving various components of the state's criminal justice system. Candidate must have a graduate degree in criminal justice, criminal justice public administration or a related social science. Experience in criminal justice agency and at least two years supervising professional staff in a criminal justice agency. A solid background in research and statistical analysis. Familiarity with state's criminal justice laws and issues. Experience with criminal justice information systems and issues. Salary Range: 28,000 to 32,000. For further information: John R. Firman, Associate Director, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016, Chicago, Illinois 60606. 312.793.8550.

Data Quality Control Center Director

Responsible for the administration and supervision of staff of the Data Quality Control Center within the Research & Analysis Unit of the Authority. Work of the center includes auditing of Illinois' repository of criminal history record information, short term focused research projects and a variety of other research and analysis efforts involving various components of the state's criminal justice system. Candidate must have a degree in criminology, criminal justice, public administration or a related social science. Experience in research and analysis efforts involving various components of the state's criminal justice system. Candidate must have a graduate degree in criminology, criminal justice, public administration of a related social science. Experience in criminal justice agency and at least two years experience supervising staff in a criminal justice agency. A solid background in research and statistical analysis. Familiarity with state's criminal justice laws and issues. Experience with criminal justice information systems and issues. Salary Range: 28,000 to 32,000. For further information: John R. Firman, Associate Director, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016, Chicago, Illinois 60606. 312.793.8550.

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Christian Science in Social Science: Michalowski vs. Gibbs

Ray Michalowski's criticism (The Criminologist, November-December 1987) of Jack Gibb's autobiographical commentary condemns Gibb for advancing a "positivism" that assumes "a world of concrete facts" to be known. In place of this presumably defective assumption, Michalowski proposes a "social constructionism" that regards all "facts" as "constructed meanings produced within specific cultural, political, and economic contexts."

Social constructionism tells a truth, but not the whole truth. The truth is that we conceive reality as well as perceive it. We appreciate some part of the world through concepts that are partial, time- and culture-bound, and hence endlessly contestable.

The rest of the truth is that we also perceive facets of reality, and we test conceptions on things we are with experience. Experience is fallible, of course, but no one can justify a claim to knowledge without making empirical assumptions.

Social constructionism can be stated, then, but it cannot be consistently practiced. It can be proposed, but it cannot be believed, where belief is recognized by a coherence among words and deeds. Social constructionism is not believed even by those who advocate it because, at some juncture in their depictions of the world, students of conduct come down to earth and utter propositions. They make statements about "facts," including their thematic "fact" that we "construct meanings." They go further a and sign causes, presumed to be efficacious rather than mere creatures of our imagination, and they propose consequences of thinking acting one way rather than another.

Thus Michalowski wants to tell us something about how matters are. He asserts relationships, including those of causes and consequences. For example, he holds that "Marxist inquiries are no less likely to make a contribution to our knowledge in criminology than any other theoretical system." [A proposed consequence]. He claims that there are "powerful actors and social groups" whose hands are on the levers of the basic institutions of economy, politics, and culture." [An alleged fact]. He indicates that the Cold War produced "the near disappearance from criminology of research into crimes by the powerful." [An alleged fact and its suggested cause]. An he assures us that we can ascertain whether, and how, "economic and political power causes selective criminalization of injury ...

Such sentences predicate something. They are propositions about reality that can receive more and less vindication by observation.

If, however, Michalowski's assertions are not so interpreted -- if, in the spirit of social constructionism, they are to be read only as "meanings" assigned without reference to anything that can be reliably observed then social scientists who follow his precepts are trapped in a circle of ignorance.

With the confused Hamlet and Christian Scientists, social constructionists argue that, "There is nothing either good or bad [or true or false], but thinking makes it so." Disease [his AIDS, her cancer] is only socially construed, and it may therefore be "reconstructed" as "wrong thought." What seems to be rape, theft, murder, or "social harm" can be otherwise conceived.

In this fashion, it is popular to cite W. I. Thomas's dictum that, "If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences" -- a contingency, we note, that is offered as a fact. Thomas's maxim is itself presented as an empirical statement -- a proposition about how things are -- and it tells a truth, but not the whole truth.

A remainder of the truth is the converse of the social constructionist argument: "If people do not define situations as real, they may yet be real in their consequences."

The world does not move willy-nilly with every tribe's conception of it. Social believers die of their Christian Science, and some criminologists are wounded by acts independently of their social definition as "crimes."

It is moral terms -- beginning with that most evaluative of words, "crime" -- that get us in trouble, and...
To the enormous benefit of graduate students, John Whiting established the rule that only "shop talk" would be permitted at meal times. Five days a week, most of the faculty discussed their research around the lunch table. Because of the many differences in perspectives, we were a part of a running seminar on methodology.

My first assignment at Palfrey House introduced me to the Human Relations Area Files then being created. I was asked to code for the child-rearing section of these cross-cultural resources. Fascinating anecdotes. We were supposed to classify societies on the basis of reports for which, often, only one or two cases had been described. Yet I could not overcome my doubts about generalizing from what might well be atypical families or erroneous reports. We were to give ratings of such things as maternal warmth, use of physical punishment, and permisiveness of aggression. After classifying a culture on a particular dimension, we recorded our confidence in the rating as representing a picture of the society. My constant rating of "doubtful" led to a reassignment.

Robert Sears, Eleanor Maccoby, and Harry Levin were coding information about children's behavior for their study of child development. I became Eleanor's research assistant.

Data for the classic Sears, Maccoby, and Levin study had been collected by asking parents to describe their children and to respond to questions about their own child-rearing techniques. Patterns of Child-rearing reported the correlations between the two sets of information. The source of information both for the child's behavior and for the home environment had been the mother. Alternative explanations for the relationships were equally plausible. Although mothers might be accurately reporting their own and their children's behavior, for example, their reports might merely reflect justifications of their behavior. Alternatively, the reports of both sets of data could be reflections of different biases about idealized parent-child relationships. At least partly to overcome these problems, we were coding children's behavior from an independent source: the children's "doll play." Doll play had been developed as a technique for understanding how children perceived the world. The children in the Sears, Maccoby and Levin study had told stories using dolls to represent their families. The measure assumed that a child identified with a doll assigned the same sex as the child. We were measuring conscience by counting punishing events for which the cause was unknown.

A few months earlier, Gordon Allport had asked William and me to re-evaluate The Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study, a program designed to prevent delinquency. The Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study had included random assignment of high-risk children to treatment and control groups. Almost a decade earlier, Edwin Powers and Helen Wittmer had evaluated the program and concluded that no beneficial effect had been demonstrated.

Here was an opportunity to use a behavioral measure of conscience. Allport hoped that a delayed effect would be found. Perhaps the project had taught the boys to benefit from their experiences. If so, early evaluations might not detect differences that would appear as the boys had opportunities to practice what they had learned. Hoping to understand the development of conscience, we extended our work beyond comparing the randomly assigned treated and control groups.

On December 10 of 1956, I put the finishing touches on our book, Origins of Crime. Then I went to the hospital to deliver the first of our two sons.

Geoffrey's birth made understanding cause-effect relationships in personality development both more interesting and more urgent. From Papanek, I had learned that punishments were unnecessary. Furthermore, my reading in psychology led me to conclude that punishment was as likely to lead a child to avoid his punisher as to avoid the act for which he was punished. Because I wanted my children to share my interests and to learn from watching me, I decided not to punish them.

Rearing children without using punishments involved the constant reconsideration of rules for which only conventions provided support; I had to be able to enforce a rule or convince the children to abide by it without external threat.
The process of mutual education that developed served us well. When they were children, I was their assistant as well as their guide. Now, as a result, they are my friends as well as my sons.

Although 1956 marks an important beginning for me, my interest in studying society began, of course, much earlier. As a child, I had to cope with understanding why people threw snowballs with rocks inside—calling "Jew, Jew!"—as I walked home from first grade. We moved from Scarsdale to New York City to Tucson, Arizona. I was perpetually an "outsider."

My high school boy friend and I were married as Stanford undergraduates and went to Harvard together. I taught elementary school while my husband earned his Ph.D. Just as my turn came to complete graduate school, my husband was invited to become Assistant Dean of Humanities and Sciences at Stanford.

We followed the unwritten law that a husband's career "comes first" and we moved west. My second son, Rob, was born in 1959. As a Research Associate in the Department of Sociology, I directed studies of personality development. During this period, we were interested in understanding the development of alcoholism. My projects also included studies of placement in foster homes, of paternal absence, and of maternal employment. Our theoretical orientation was largely Freudian. We looked for the impact of a model in terms of identification; we organized our studies of aggressive behavior in terms of drive strength and inhibition.

We spent most of 1961 in France. Caring for children in a foreign culture provided a perspective quite different from the adult world to which I'd previously been exposed. At least in the places I visited, adults interacted little with their children; my contacts in the parks were teenagers eager to learn about American "Co-boys."

Upon our return, I resumed studies aiming toward a Ph.D. in Philosophy. At about that time, our marriage broke down. We separated in 1965; I lost my scholarship, almost lost our house, and struggled to keep food on the table. Without a Ph.D., I could not get the positions for which my experience and training had qualified me; yet employers were unwilling to hire me in assistant positions because, they said, "You will be bored." I rented rooms, tutored children, and became a consultant. During this period, I was also fighting a mean battle to maintain custody of the boys and went through an operation that involved losing a piece of my tongue. Finally, in 1965, the National Institute of Mental Health funded my return to graduate school. The project I had outlined in my NIMH proposal was to have combined Philosophy, Psychology, and Sociology. I'd had only one course in Sociology (as an undergraduate), so Sociology seemed the appropriate place to begin. After the first year, several of my professors urged me to stay in Sociology. I earned a Ph.D. in Sociology from Stanford, in 1968.

One of my Sociology professors had announced to our class that there was "a single prejudice" that he and his colleagues were "proud to have: a prejudice against female academics." It was therefore only a small surprise to discover that after receiving a Ph.D., my "mentors" at Stanford would recommend me to positions only in the West ("where children of a divorced woman could grow up well"). Yet East Coast culture attracted me. A friend from Harvard days was teaching in Philadelphia, at Drexel, and arranged an interview. I loved Philadelphia; it provided the interest and anonymity I had missed at Stanford. Drexel wanted to build their honors program in Humanities and Social Sciences, so I accepted their offer. Carl Silver, a Professor of Statistics with a delightful sense of humor, began courting my sons and me in 1969. Carl and I have been married for eighteen years.

The boys from the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study had become middle-aged. During the 1950s, I had directed coding of the records describing family interactions. These records included detailed information about how fathers, mothers, and siblings interacted. Thanks to my work with Eleanor Macoby, the final codes had been descriptive rather than evaluative. (Our first round of coding had been influenced by the Gluecks and evaluative judgments had been built into the codes themselves.) The lure of discovering delayed benefits of treatment—which I fully expected—in combination with the possibility of a more adequate study of the influence of child-rearing on adult behavior drove...
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, Fayetteville. Tenure-track Assistant Professorship in Criminal Justice in a 16-member Department of Sociology with undergraduate programs in Criminal Justice, Sociology, and Social Work and an M.A. program in Sociology. Applicants must have a doctorate in criminal justice and practical experience, preferably in Law Enforcement. Tenure consideration will depend on recorded evidence of excellence in teaching and scholarly research. Send vita, transcript, and the names and addresses of three references to the Criminal Justice Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. The review of candidates will begin on March 1, 1988; however, the search will continue until a suitable candidate is found.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY. Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice is recruiting for a new faculty position in the Bachelor of Science program in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. (or have ABD status) in Criminology or Criminal Justice. The successful candidate should be a generalist, able to teach courses in several substantive areas, although interest in law and legal process is desirable. Salary is negotiable depending upon qualifications.

Niagara University is located 20 miles north of Buffalo and 70 miles south of Toronto, along the Niagara River. Niagara University is committed to providing its students with a well balanced education and a strong background in the liberal arts.

Candidates for the position should forward a letter of application, vita, and three letters of reference to Dr. Nancy E. McGlinn, Search Committee Chair, Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice, Niagara University, New York 14109.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH) is recruiting for the position of Chief, Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch. Applicants must have Ph.D. in applied sciences with a focus on research and training activities in program areas encompassing childhood antisocial behavior, individual violent behavior (including domestic violence), law and mental health, and sexual abuse and assault. This is an interdisciplinary senior-level position and may be filled by individuals trained in psychology, sociology, medicine (psychiatry), or social work, providing they possess the education (generally Ph.D. level training or the equivalent is desired) and the experience required for a GM-15 civil service appointment in their discipline. In addition, all candidates should have a well-established record of research, scholarly publications, and related accomplishments in the field of antisocial and violent behavior; sound research training; and supervisory skills. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. The salary range for this GM-15 position is $54,907 to $71,377 per annum. Send curriculum vitae or requests for further information by April 15 to: Dr. Thomas Plant, Acting Deputy Director, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences (NIMH), 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 18C-25, Rockville, MD 20857 (Tel: 301/443-3683).

Announcing a Summer Short Course

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An intensive course on regression analysis of longitudinal data on the occurrence of events, such as arrests or convictions. Topics include:

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Instructor

Paul D. Allison is Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of Event History Analysis (Sage, 1984), "Survival analysis of backward recurrence times," JASA (June, 1985), and "Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories," Sociological Methodology 1982.

Prequisite

A good working knowledge of the principles and practice of multiple regression.

For Further Information


me and a small cadre of assistants to retrace the group although 30 years had passed without contact. In the process of tracing, we learned much about mobility and case retrieval (for we found 98% of the men). We also learned that self-reports of benefits from treatment were untrustworthy. Despite their descriptions of how the treatment had been beneficial, men in the treatment group actually turned out worse than those in the matched control group. The early records have proven their value in showing that child-rearing differences predict many features of adult behavior. I am still working with the mountains of data produced from this retraining.

My current research projects include studies of the impact of "the computer revolution" on crime, searches for successful intervention programs, and investigations of effects of juvenile delinquency on later life. And I am always eager to write about theoretical or methodological issues.

I sometimes find it hard to believe my recent good fortunes. I remember that during the sixties, there seemed little chance for continued participation in the intellectual world I so treasured. Products from my years of hard work were typically attributed to my ex-husband. After receiving a Ph.D., I was teaching a twelve-hour load. Salary increases—or lack thereof—were justified in terms of sex-roles: my department head explained that his limited funds went to men who "had families to support."

The seventies and eighties brought many changes. Drexel began to treat me very well. And recently, Tempie's Department of Criminal justice invited me to help build one of the best graduate programs in the country.

As President of the American Society of Criminology, I will fight to provide fair and full opportunities to women and minorities. I object to the idea that fairness requires a change in standards, and idea that (it seems to me) masks old prejudices . . . Personal experience has led me to believe that competence is an all too scarce commodity that should be nurtured—regardless of the body in which it is housed.
STOCKTON STATE COLLEGE, Visiting Instructor/Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. One-year (non-tenure-track) replacement position available September 1988. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related field, or law degree and relevant master's degree required for assistant professor, A.B.D. (Criminal Justice or related field) for instructor. Teaching experience preferred. Applicants should consider themselves criminal justice generalists, and should be willing to teach introduction to criminal justice, and some combination of research methods, criminal courts, and corrections. Participation in interdisciplinary education, supervising independent studies, and student advising are also expected. Starting salary range is $22,073/$23,819 for instructor. Stockton State College is located in rural, coastal southern New Jersey, an hour from Philadelphia and fifteen minutes from Atlantic City. The College enrolls approximately 4000 (FT), and offers baccalaureate degrees in 23 programs in four divisions. Distinctive features include an interdisciplinary academic structure, a highly credentialed faculty committed to undergraduate teaching, and strong support for general education. Screening of applications begins March 14th, 1988. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and three letters of reference to: Mr. John Seagrave, Chairperson, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Box 7770, Stockton State College, Pomona, NJ 08240.

ARCHIVES, continued on page 3

readable Branch (MRB), which is charged with accessioning, preserving, and making available to researchers computerized records of the federal government. All of these are on half-inch magnetic tape, which means that in order to use them researchers must have access to a tape-reading computer. The records are thus not as readily accessible as, say, manuscript customs receipts, but the MRB copies tapes for researchers at a basic cost of $90 a data set. An efficient way to access the records is to use the documentation (code books, data collection instruments, and so forth), which sketch the broad outlines of computer records and are available as tape, photocopies, or microfiche according to the data set used.

The records are classified by agency. Some of the records deposited have been compiled in the course of normal business, such as those of the Civil Aeronautics Board (which compiled records necessary to regulate the airline industry) and the Internal Revenue Service (a sample of individual and corporate tax returns). Also available are data from special programs, including a longitudinal retirement study conducted by the Social Security Administration during the 1960s and 1970s, and records of efforts by the Defense Department to apply business management techniques to the war effort. Some agencies, however, have been so forthcoming, including the Census Bureau and the Department of Health and Human Services. The former tends to retain its records, while the latter deposits its files with the National Technical Information Service, a branch of the Department of Commerce.

One difficulty researchers face is discovering precisely what is available at the MRB. A catalog in preparation has been delayed by budget constraints and the rapid development of MRB holdings, although a title list should be available sometime before the end of FY 1988. The MRB is encouraging researchers to overcome this difficulty and use the tapes not only because of the untapped resources available, but also for the sake of preserving the records themselves. Magnetic tapes, unlike most other media, need to be used for the sake of preservation; the Archives must copy each tape at least once a decade to preserve the magnetic field and thus to preserve the data. (This also presents a problem when agencies wait until the maximum of 30 years has elapsed before submitting records to the Archives; in 30 years computer records could become unusable.)

Social scientists are encouraged to contact the MRB for information on holdings in their areas of interest. Moreover, researchers who find that a computer record is not available through the Archives should contact the agency involved to ensure the record is transmitted to the Archives. The chief of the Machine-readable Branch is Dr. Edie Hedlin; inquiries should be addressed to her at MRB (NSIR), National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, telephone inquiries can be made to Ms. Margaret Adams at 202/523-6771. General inquiries regarding National Archives records can be directed to Reference Services, 202/523-3220.

ONCE IN LOVE WITH FLORENCE...

Marvin E. Wolfgang
University of Pennsylvania

By now I had hoped that every criminologist, penologist and student of the
Renaissance would have heard of Le Stinch. Alas, only a handful of these
scholars know about the prison that was opened in 1300 in Florence, Italy. Let
me explain.

During World War II, I was a combat infantryman in North Africa and Italy.
After the battle of Cassino for the monastery, I spent several months in and
around Florence and, like most persons, fell in love with that city. After the war,
I continued my education and entered graduate school in sociology at the
University of Pennsylvania, not knowing what to do with a double major in
sociology and philosophy. But I quickly settled on criminology, for the first
graduate course I took was with Thorsten Sellin. His erudition, the depth and
breadth of his scholarship so enthralled me that no other subject could match
the interest he aroused.

Having learned of my experience in Florence and my studying Italian for one
of the two foreign languages required for the Ph.D., Professor Sellin brought to
my attention the existence of some material in the State Archives of Florence. In
1924-25, he and his wife, Amy, lived in Europe, travelling in France, Germany
and Italy in order to learn about the developments of criminology and penology
in those countries so he could return to the University of Pennsylvania to teach
the first course in criminology. He discovered that there were around 350 ar-
chival items in the inventory of the Archivio di Stato, dealing mostly with com-
mitment and discharge records of prisoners sentenced to the new Carceri di
Comune. Professor Sellin had no time to examine the records, but he took
careful notes about the inventory.

I did well in his course, The Evolution of Punishment, and with his permission
wrote my Master's thesis on crime and punishment in early Renaissance
Florence, using only English sources. After completion of my doctoral disserta-
tion on criminal homicide in Philadelphia (later published as Patterns in Crimi-
nal Homicide, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1958), I was able to return to my
Florentine interest. I applied for and received simultaneously a Fulbright
Research Grant and a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship to examine the ar-
chives and to study secondary sources in the Biblioteca Nazionale. My
enthusiasm soared with the thought of living and working in Florence for a year.
Before my wife, Lenora, and I left for Italy, I consulted with Dr. Kenneth Set-
ton, the Byzantine scholar whose late Medieval and early Renaissance research
was world renowned. Dr. Setton was also, at that time, Director of Libraries at
the University of Pennsylvania. When I told him what I intended to do and that
I hoped to use his historical methods of research, he seemed less enchanted
than I had assumed he would be and implicitly accused me of intellectual arrogance.
"Do you know the languages?" he asked. "Yes," I hastened to reply, "I had six
years of Latin and I have studied Italian for several years." "But you don't know
Italian Medieval-Renaissance paleography," he retorted with knitted brow and
piercing eyes. And he was right, of course.

For the first few months of 1957-58 in Florence, Lenora (whose Ph.D. is in
Medieval French) and I intensively studied Italian paleography, under the
tutelage of Gino Corti, who at that time was teaching languages to elementary
school children, but who became one of the leading authorities and a visiting
professor at the leading universities in the United States on Italian paleography.
Based on entries in the archives that described the prisoner, his offense, occupa-
tion, court disposition and other items, we even created our own special diction-
ary of abbreviations, which were commonly used by the different amusements over many years. The transition from pure Latin to Vulgar Latin to
the Italian of Dante looks like chicken scratches to the novice, but in time the
parchments became clear and we were able to transcribe all of the primary
sources available.

The Florentine prison came to be known as Le Stinch because the first
prisoners in the collection of cells were political ones captured at the Castello
delle Stinch, the castle of the Calvaciati family, caught up in the Guelph and
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 April 30, 1988. 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 1987 ASC Program Chair:

RAYMOND J. MICHALOWSKI
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Charlotte, NC 28223
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

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

COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND JUSTICE
Anthony Platt
Division of Social Work
California State University
Sacramento, CA 95819

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Public Attitudes about Criminal Sanctions*

Barry Krisberg, Ph.D.
President, National Council on Crime and Delinquency

With the nation's prisons and jails dangerously overcrowded, political leaders are searching for public policy solutions that are fiscally sound and politically acceptable. It is therefore imperative to measure public preferences, although these opinions must be critically evaluated. A recent survey conducted by Bowling Green State University (BGSU) suggests that the public strongly endorses imprisonment as the main response to criminals. However, the results of the BGSU survey are highly suspect because of the way the questions were posed. Moreover, other surveys of public attitudes about criminal sanctions offer contrary data.

The BGSU study involved a nationwide telephone survey of 1,920 adults. Respondents were read eight brief crime vignettes and were asked to choose a sentence such as prison or jail, probation, restitution or fines. If the respondents chose a sentence of incarceration, they were asked to state the desired length of incarceration.

The majority (71%) of BGSU survey participants chose incarceration as the preferred punishment for a range of serious criminal offenses. Respondents thought that probation, fines and restitution should be used only after a period of incarceration. Those surveyed selected prison sentences that are considerably longer than those currently served by convicted offenders. When asked the reasons for specific sentences, respondents mentioned deterrence, just deserts and rehabilitation as very important rationales of criminal sentencing.

The practical policy relevance of the BGSU study is by no means obvious. First, survey respondents were presented with offense scenarios that were more aggravated than typical criminal cases. Second, interviewees received no information about the conditions of each potential sentence. They were given no option to chose intensive probation or home incarceration in lieu of imprisonment. Third, those surveyed were not presented any information on the relative costs of each sanction. These omissions in the questionnaire virtually assured that incarceration would be selected by many respondents.

The BGSU study also concluded that the public wants longer prison sentences—but this conclusion is highly suspect. If the general public possesses little information about actual sentencing practices in their communities, it is probable that respondents to a telephone survey will choose unreasonably high sentence lengths. Consider the likely results if the BGSU sample were asked questions such as "How many nuclear warheads does the U.S. need to defend against attack?" or "What proportion of deposits should banks hold in reserve to protect their customers?" Asking people who are generally uninformed very specific policy questions may reveal their state of ignorance, but their responses could hardly be taken seriously as the basis for policy making.

While there have been some studies with similar findings as the BGSU survey, other researchers have found public attitudes to be more favorable toward community sanctions. Several researchers have reported that the public is more inclined to choose community sanctions when they possess more information.

*From "FACTS," published by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.


A poll by the Hearst Corporation [1983] reported that the public knows very little about the court system. A majority of respondents could not name U.S. Supreme Court justices, nor did they understand elementary principles of the American legal system. The Hearst poll found that most citizens form their impressions of the courts from information presented in television news shows and dramas.

A study with results similar to that of the BGSU study was conducted by Blumstein and Cohen [1980]; however, research by Ragone and Ryan [1983] and Doble, [1987] among others, showed substantial public support for community-based sanctions.
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, Criminal Justice Studies. A tenure-track Assistant Professor position to begin Fall Semester, August, 1988, at the Kent State University's Kent Campus. Responsibilities include: undergraduate and graduate teaching, research and publication, student advising and University service. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related field. Candidates must have a specialization in police studies. The successful applicant will be asked to teach such courses as Introduction to Criminal Justice, Police Role in Contemporary Society, Police & Community, Police Administration and Management, and Varieties of Police Work. Application deadline: April 30, 1988. Qualified persons should send a letter of application, curriculum vita, examples of scholarly writing, if available, and have letters from three professional references sent to: Dr. Peter C. Krateoski, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.

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Privatization and the Criminologist: Some First-Hand Observations

G. Thomas Gitchoff
San Diego State University and The University of California, San Diego

December, 1968. Fresh out of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Criminology with the professional doctorate in criminology (the 19th of 136 eventually granted). I accepted an invitation to join the faculty and develop a new criminal justice administration program at San Diego State University.

Without a plan or a goal, but lots of interest, idealism and energy, I settled into San Diego and began developing a criminal justice program. In one semester we grew from 18 students to 80. At year's end, we had 150 students and one faculty member. Within two years, I hired our second faculty member, Dr. Ron Boostrom, another Berkeley D.Crim.

After a couple more years as Director, I turned the leadership role over to Ron. This afforded me time to become active within the criminal justice community, a decision given added weight by a telephone call I received in late 1971. The call was from a local attorney requesting my assistance with a client who was facing sentencing in federal court on a charge of manipulation of funds at a local credit union. The attorney wanted help in developing probation recommendations for his client, and suggested I serve also as an expert witness. I was quick to point out that I was an academic criminologist and that he probably needed the assistance of a psychologist or psychiatrist. He was adamant that he was interested in a criminologist. Drawing on my experiences with probation services and with gangs and middle-class delinquency while a graduate student, I agreed to help reasoning also that utilizing a criminologist in the sentencing phase of a criminal trial might well be a pioneering step.

Thus was born, by fortuitous circumstances, the privately commissioned presentence report: aka the criminological case evaluation and sentencing recommendation, or CCESSR). My initial success assisting the attorney in obtaining probation for his client, along with a fine and community service work, impressed all concerned. As a result I was invited to speak before the criminal law committee of the county bar association, the criminal justice committee of the local public defenders' group and to military attorneys, both defense and prosecution.

As my experiences with privatization grew, I began to share what I was doing in a consulting capacity with colleagues, students and probation officers. I addressed criminologists at ASC, ACJS and WSC meetings and regionally, to psychologists and marriage, family and child counselors.

I recommended then, and still do, that professors, especially in the areas of criminology, criminal justice, sociology, social work and psychology take advantage of the opportunity to develop practical experience with the criminal justice system and, incidentally, supplement their incomes by writing presentence reports, counseling and/or testifying in criminal cases. Several colleagues contacted me and requested sample cases, information on getting started, and fees. I happily shared this information and in 1980 wrote “Expert Testimony at Sentencing.” American Jurisprudence, Proof of Facts, 2nd, Bancroft-Whitney Legal Publishers. This legal monograph included sample cases and testimony in both civilian and military courts.

The implications of privatization for probation services is miniscule in terms of case volume or its impact on jail/prison overcrowding problems. With the exception of the National Center For Institutional Alternatives (NCIA), private providers (whether referred to as criminologists, sentencing consultants or private probation consultants) simply do not serve large numbers of probationers in a given county or state jurisdiction. Proposals have been made at the misdemeanor level to contract-out several hundred cases to the private sector, leaving felony investigations exclusively to public probation services. I am unaware of any jurisdiction where such a proposal has been accepted.

Eventually, in financially strained countries or states, it is possible that certain aspects of the probation function could be contracted-out to the private sector. Former or retired probation or parole officers, freed from rigid bureaucratic policies, could return as private providers. As budgetary constraints are felt in government services, selected functions may well go to the private sector.

The implications of privatization in the larger context of social control (i.e., prisons, liability, costs) are beyond the scope of this brief essay. Suffice to say, the mental health model of involuntary/voluntary commitment to convalescent care hospitals with state-federal guidelines and inspection requirements is likely to be similarly applied to private corrections.

As the notion of “privatization” grew, others in related fields (former U.S., State & County probation officers, social workers and private investigators) began offering their services to the legal community. It was, however, Dr. Jerome Miller, who spread the idea and service nationally through NCIA, and especially his ideas on client-specific planning. Predictably, some probation departments felt threatened by the notion of privately commissioned presentence reports and remain defensive. The judge ultimately decides which of both public and private probation reports he will follow. In many cases, the judge will use an eclectic approach and use information from both reports.

My first case in 1971 had sought a fine and community service work as an alternative to incarceration. Several hours interviewing, verifying, and counseling with the defendant earned me a $75.00 fee. I was flattered and pleasantly surprised to receive payment for an enjoyable, successful and ego-inflating effort. Within three years and working 2-3 cases per month, my fee increased to $300. As others, including retired probation officers and investigators began forming full-time businesses, the fees grew to $700 to $1000 per case. Recently, a federal probation officer considering retirement and entering the private sector discovered that the fees in the Los Angeles area range from $1200 to $1500 per case. Computers, word processors, assistants, networking and community referrals are all part and parcel of a new and growing area: the full-time private criminologist or sentencing consultant.

The novice should be aware of a few problems and pitfalls. In the adversarial arena of the courtroom,
## 1987 NIJ Awards List

The Fiscal 1987 Competitive Research Program of the National Institute of Justice funded the following projects.

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*GITCHOFF, continued from page 14*
Fellowships Announced

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is establishing a Visiting Fellowship Program for the 1988 calendar year. Criminal justice professionals and social scientists are invited to apply. The deadline for the application is April 30, 1988. For further information phone Marshall Haymes at (202) 724-3228, or write to: Visiting Fellowship Program, Federal Prison System, HOLC Building, Room 300 Research, 320 First St., NW, Washington, DC 20534.

Krisberg, continued from page 12

about the personal attributes of the offender. Recent research by Thomson and Ragone (1987) indicates that if survey respondents are offered the choice of enhanced community sanctions, the proportion choosing imprisonment declines. They also found that information about the relative costs of each sanction will result in fewer respondents selecting incarcerative sanctions.

Even public opinion surveys reporting support for more imprisonment also reveal an electorate that is unwilling to raise taxes or to divert funding from other government services to pay for more prisons and jails (NCCD, 1981).

An important study by the Public Agenda Foundation (FAF) employed focus groups rather than the traditional telephone survey. The focus group approach often produces more complex and subtle mappings of public opinion than telephone surveys. The FAF reported considerable support for community sanctions for many classes of offenders. Community sanctions were even more acceptable when the FAF focus group participants learned of the enormous costs of building and operating prisons. Because of their strong endorsement of the concept of rehabilitation, PAF focus group members were less supportive of prison sentences when they learned that overcrowded prisons were limited in their ability to operate rehabilitative programs.

Virtually all surveys of public opinion on criminal justice issues indicate that citizens are most interested in reducing their vulnerability to crime. Americans do not believe that more prisons will necessarily make them safer. Indeed, our fellow citizens believe that in the long run, crime prevention education, unemployment programs and rehabilitative efforts may be more important to preserving public safety (NCCD, 1981; 1982).

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Bennack, Jr., Frank, 1983
Blumstein, Alfred and Jacqueline Cohen, 1983
Dobie, John, 1987
Jacoby, Joseph and Christopher Dunn, 1987
Public Attitudes Towards Prison and Criminal Justice. San Francisco: NCCD.
1982
A National Survey of Attitudes on Juvenile Justice. San Francisco: NCCD.
Ragone, Anthony and J. F. Ryan, 1983
Thompson, Douglas and Anthony Ragone, 1987

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 Meierhead, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay School of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th St., New York City, NY 10019.

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY. Department of Criminal Justice anticipates filling several tenure-track faculty vacancies at the assistant professor level for the Fall, 1988 semester, and is now accepting applications for these positions. The preferred candidates will be able to teach courses in one or more of the following areas: criminal justice administration, management, and planning; law; and/or criminal justice/criminology at both undergraduate and graduate levels. However, exceptional candidates with other areas of expertise will be considered. Agency experience, microcomputer expertise, and a strong commitment to high quality research and teaching are desirable. The department has eight faculty, 340/42, and plans a graduate concentration in criminal justice administration/management. Qualifications: doctorate or equivalent terminal degree in law, criminal justice, or related social science, with considerable experience and expertise in areas who are ABD. Salary is competitive with excellent fringe benefits. Send letter of application, including a statement describing current/future research; vita and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three references to: Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152. Review of applications will begin April 15, 1988, and will continue until positions are filled. The successful candidates must meet the Immigration Reform Act criteria.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA invites applicants for a new tenure-track position in the Department of Criminology, starting September of 1989. The position will be at the Associate Professor level, or at the Full Professor level for a candidate with exceptional qualifications. DUTIES: The position requires teaching graduate and undergraduate courses and conducting research methods, as well as substantive courses in criminology and criminal justice. This new position is primarily intended to provide support for the new Doctoral program in Criminology that is being implemented in academic year 1987-88. QUALIFICATIONS: A Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice, or a cognate field and a record of scholarly activity is required. In addition, the successful candidate must have an active research agenda that will stimulate research by doctoral students. APPLICANTS should forward a letter of interest and a current vita to: Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Criminology, 210 Walsh Hall, IUF, Indiana, PA 15705. Applicant screening will begin on February 1, 1988.

GLASSBORO STATE COLLEGE, Law & Justice Studies Department, seeking criminal justice generalist with special emphasis on policy and corrections. Tenure-track position. Ph.D. in criminal justice. ABD will be considered. Other duties include departmental governance and student advising. Deadline date: April 15. Contact: Dr. Herbert Douglas, Law & Justice Studies Department, Glassboro State College, Glassboro, NJ 08026.

Positions, continued on page 17
potential clients now expect you to have them. Opportunities for victim reparation or restitution must be included in the sentencing strategies. Direct or symbolic restitution, community service, volunteer work or whatever else we call it, are also important. Addressing the needs of both victim and offender is crucial both for the punitive aspect of the criminal law's purpose, and for our idealized hope as a community to correct or reclaim the offender. With a 70% recidivism rate, we can't rely on prisons and jails to do anything except warehouse and aggravate an already brutalizing system. Unless and until we (especially criminologists) can agree and advise Congress and legislatures with enlightened options and alternatives, and still keep them in office, we are doomed to perpetuate the repeated failures of our colonial forefathers. We all become recidivists in our own cycle of despair.

POSITIONS, continued from page 16

THE ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION'S Drug Policy Research Program is seeking a Scientist to assume responsibility for the design and conduct of research projects related to the effects of socio-legal controls on the prevention or reduction of drug problems. This position is available after April 1, 1988.

Preference will be given to applicants with a Ph.D., preferably in Criminology, Sociology of Deviance or in a comparable Social Science specialty; demonstrated research competence as evidenced by experience in an applied research setting and an established record of publication; excellent verbal and written communication skills; and familiarity with the addiction field. Please forward a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of 3 referees, to: Manager, Employee Relations & Recruitment, Personnel Department, Addiction Research Foundation, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, Ontario MSS 2SI.

NATHAN S. KLINE INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH seeks a full-time research scientist for its Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center in New York City. Salary ($30,000-$70,000) 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 Vožňák, M.D., Ph.D., Manhattan Psychiatric Center, Dunlap Building 14A, Ward's Island, New York 10035.
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FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, School of Criminology. Applications are being sought by the School of Criminology for two full-time, tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level. The positions involve teaching in a program that offers B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees and evidence of research potential in essential.

One position is for a general criminologist with strong research potential and the other is for someone with interests in non-traditional aspects of criminology (geography, economics, philosophy, anthropology, psychology, history and gerontology). Appointment to these positions begins August 1988. Application deadline: April 1, 1988.

Please send resume, three letters of reference, reprints and other materials supporting application to: Dr. Gordon P. Wilks, Interim Dean, School of Criminology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306. Telephone: 904-644-1298.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Political Science, Criminal Justice Program. Full-time tenure-track assistant professor, starting Fall, 1988. Applicants must be able to teach undergraduate and graduate level courses in some combination of the following areas: Introduction to Criminal Justice, criminal justice organization and operations, crime control strategies, policy development, corrections, juvenile justice, and comparative criminal justice. Ph.D. required. Demonstrated excellence in the classroom and in scholarly productivity or evidence of promise of such excellence is required. Advanced methodological skills preferred. Candidate should send a letter of application, vita, three letters of recommendation and other relevant materials to: Tetsuya Tsukawati, Chair, Department of Political Science, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4880. Closing Date: April 15, 1988.

NIJ AWARDS, continued from page 17

Mary Mande  Colorado Division of Criminal Justice  Improving Self-Report Methodology to Obtain Reliable Data
Lawrence Sherman  University of Maryland  Evaluation of Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment
Harry Harty  Urban Institute  Patterns of Drug Abuse in Inner Cities
George Cole  University of Connecticut  Collection and Enforcement of Fines: Issues and Innovations
Wayne Whitehouse  Institute for Experimental Psychology  Use and Effectiveness of Hypnosis and Cognitive Interview
Herbert Edelhertz  Northwest Policy Study Center  Study of Organized Crime Business Activities
Laura Patterson  University of Maryland  Determinants of Victimization: A Contextual Effects Analysis
Robert Bowers  City of Houston  Neighborhood Oriented Policing
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Brian Forst  Police Foundation  Controlling Street Drug Market: Community Oriented Approach
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Peter Deforest  City University of New York  Use of Polymeric Trace Evidence in Forensic Investigations
Mary Ann Wycoff  Police Foundation  Evaluation of Madison's Experimental Police District
Sarnoff Mednick  University of Southern California  Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort
Jeffrey Fagan  New York City Criminal Justice Agency  Drug Abuse & Criminality Among Crack Users
Fifth Annual Governor's Training Conference on Crime Victims Scheduled for April 1988

The Fifth Annual Governor's Training Conference on Crime Victims will be held on April 11-13, 1988 at the Red Lion Inn in Costa Mesa, California. This conference will be co-sponsored by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Department of the Youth Authority, the Board of Control and the Department of Corrections. It will bring together practitioners and experts in victims services from throughout California and the nation. All service providers are invited to attend including rape crisis centers, child abuse treatment centers, local victim assistance centers, law enforcement, medical, social service and mental health organizations, prosecutors, probation officers, and interested citizens including members of community crime prevention programs.

Since 1965, when it established the nation's first victim compensation program, California has implemented innovative support services for victims of sexual assault, child sexual abuse, domestic violence and other crimes. California is also taking the lead in ensuring that the rights of crime victims are protected in criminal proceedings, including the right to make a personal impact statement at the time that a defendant is sentenced.

In 1984 Governor George Deukmejian established the Governor's Victims Service Award Program to recognize exemplary efforts by individuals and service programs in assisting crime victims and their families. This year's conference will honor five individuals and five victims' service and advocacy programs.

For more information, please contact Joyce Fong, Conference Coordinator, at (916) 323-7717.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Midwestern Criminal Justice Association is issuing a call for papers, panels and workshops to be presented at the 1988 Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois, October 5-7, 1988. Proposals in all areas of criminal justice and particularly, the theme of this conference 'Criminal Justice in Crisis: Controversies, Corruption and Deviance' are welcome. Deadline is May 31, 1988. Short abstracts (100 to 200 words) or requests for information should be sent to: Norman G. Kittel, Program Chair, Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, Department of Criminal Justice, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, MN 56301.