Doing Feminist Criminology
by Meda Chesney-Lind
Women's Studies and Center for Youth Research
University of Hawaii

I can still vividly recall hearing a male researcher who, reporting on fertility rates at a population meeting in Seattle, referred to his subjects using male pronouns throughout his presentation. Since it was clear from the content of his talk that his subjects were female (we are after all the only ones who can give birth), I was puzzled. A graduate student attending my first national meeting and rather daunted by the setting, I waited until the break to ask him about his word choice. Without any embarrassment, he informed me that “I say he or him because to say she or her would trivialize my research.”

For many years, criminology was not haunted by this problem. Unlike demography, it was seen as an incontrovertibly male, even “macho” field. Crime has, in fact, sometimes been described as an ultimate form of masculinity. In Albert Cohen's words, “the delinquent is a rogue male” whose behavior no matter how it is condemned on moral grounds “has at least one virtue: it incontestably confirms, in the eyes of all concerned, his essential masculinity.”

The criminological fascination with male deviance and crime—which I have flippantly dubbed the “Westside Story Syndrome”—is not, as some might contend, simply a reflection of the American crime problem. I suspect that it is also explained by Margaret Mead’s observation that whatever men do, even if it is dressing dolls for religious ceremonies, has higher status and is more highly rewarded than whatever women do. For this reason, fields focus on male activities and attributes wherever possible: to study them is to convey higher status to the researcher.

The question now is whether theories of delinquency and crime, which were admittedly developed to explain male behavior, can be used to understand female crime, delinquency, and victimization. Clearly these theories have been much affected by notions that class and protest masculinity were at the core of criminal behavior. Will the “add women and stir” approach to criminological theory be sufficient? Are these really, despite their origins, general theories, as some have argued?

CHESNEY-LIND, continued on page 3
LETTERS


In David Lodge's novel, Small World, Philip Swallow, professor of literature at the University of Rummidge, jets around the world with other academics to international conferences. The subtitle of the book is An Academic Romance. Today, four years after publication, "romance" (in the sense of picturesque falsehood) is the operative word.

In the present financial climate, Professor Swallow would be hard put to find money for travelling from Rummidge to a conference in the next town. I speak from bitter experience.

In conjunction with the director of the French Ministry of Justice research unit, I have recently been asked to organise a day of research workshops at the tenth International Congress on Criminology to be held in Hamburg in September. This congress, it should be emphasised, is the premier international gathering in its field, and comes at a time when government ministers are expressing concern about the causes of crime.

It is a sign of the current high standing of research in British universities and polytechnics that my French colleague, scarcely pausing for breath, could suggest about a dozen contributors from British institutions. I have duly worked my way through the list we compiled.

But in almost every case my invitation has met the same response: "I would dearly love to participate, but I doubt whether my institution can afford it." Indeed, one leading criminologist lamented that mine was the second invitation he had received to attend the congress. He had also been invited to serve on a prize jury, but was compelled to decline since his university had such limited funds.

The British Academy has been helpful and done its best to assist us with funding. But the academy has an understandable policy of not providing travel for more than four academics to the same conference and, given the pressure on its funds, an application is no guarantee that any grant will be forthcoming. Moreover, the academy can only pay fares. Registration fees, hotel bills and subsistence have to be found from somewhere else.

Our increasing inability to exchange ideas with colleagues from overseas, unless they visit Britain, can only weaken research in British institutions and drive yet more academics with international reputations to seek positions elsewhere.

Research is crucial to teachers in tertiary education since it remains one of the best ways of ensuring that they keep an open, inquiring mind - precisely the kind of mind universities wish to develop in undergraduates.

Increasingly isolated from the international scene, those British academics who do not opt for more lucrative overseas positions will gently, and perhaps bitterly, fossilise together.

Clive Emsley is a reader in history at the Open University.

AROUND THE ASC

DON GOTTREDSON, past president of ASC, has been named Richard J. Hughes Professor of Criminal Justice at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

ANTHONY MAWSON, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the Louisiana State University Medical Center, formerly of Keele University, England and Loyola University, New Orleans, has authored Transient Criminality, an explanation of how ordinary law-abiding persons can become involved in a wide variety of criminal acts.

World's Largest Criminal Justice Library Gets a Change in Venue

The world's largest criminal justice library gets a change in venue as John Jay College of Criminal Justice, the City University of New York, moves the contents of its extensive library into its new building at 899 Tenth Avenue.

The college is nearing completion of a 20-month construction project that will transform what once was the original DeWitt Clinton High School into a state-of-the-art criminal justice facility.

There are more than 500,000 books, journals, microfilm and audio-visual materials contained in the library, the largest repository of criminal justice source material in the world, according to Eileen Rowland, Chief Librarian.

"We have visitors from all over the world using our facilities," Ms. Rowland said. "In our new space, the material will be more accessible to those studying criminal justice, because we're implementing a computerized cataloguing system."

With the implementation of the Notis Integrated Library System, John Jay's holdings will be added to a computerized listing of material held at Baruch and Brooklyn colleges. Eventually, the catalogue will be used by all the libraries within the CUNY system.

Twenty computer terminals will be located around the library to provide access into the Notis System, which can determine not only where the book is on the shelves, but whether it is out on loan or presently being ordered.

The library's holdings support the full range of John Jay College's curriculum and educational mission. It has extensive holdings in the social sciences, fire sciences and forensic psychology, as well as a complete law library.
PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT
Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution

The Council of the Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution is pleased to announce its program. Funded by the Ford Foundation, this program provides grants to support research in dispute resolution.

The Focus of Research

The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution will support a broad range of research which connects the study of disputing and dispute handling to social, psychological, economic, political or legal theory. The Fund seeks to promote understanding of the conditions under which individuals, groups and organizations do or do not express grievances and become involved in disputes. It will explore the way social, political and legal institutions encourage, inhibit or resolve grievances and disputes. It welcomes efforts to understand the effects on individuals, society and policy of disputing and dispute handling.

Among the kinds of research the Fund encourages and welcomes are:

- examinations of relationships, transactions and settings, such as families, schools and corporations, to identify the conditions under which disputes develop;
- investigations of the conditions under which individuals, groups or organizations do or do not become involved in disputes, of barriers to disputing or reasons why particular types of grievances (e.g., employment discrimination) are not expressed as disputes;
- studies of the development of disputes, of the norms and values influencing disputing behavior and of disputing in particular communities or among racial, ethnic, religious or cultural groups;
- comparisons of dispute handling techniques, such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and litigation in different substantive areas and in different cultural contexts;
- studies that analyze the way dispute handling techniques function when dealing with disputes between or among persons of the same or similar social status (e.g.,

CHESNEY-LIND, continued from page 1

My research experience convinces me that they are not. About fifteen years ago, when I was reading files compiled on youth referred to Honolulu's family court during the first half of this century, I ran across what I considered to be a bizarre pattern. Over half of all the girls had been referred to court for "immorality" and another third were charged with being "wayward." In reading the files, I discovered that this meant that the young women were suspected of being sexually active. Evidence of this "exposure" was vigorously pursued in all cases—and this was not subtle. Virtually all girl's files contained gynecological examinations (sometimes there were stacks of these forms). Doctors, who understood the purpose of such examinations, would routinely note the condition of the hymen on the chart: "admits intercourse, hymen ruptured," "hymen ruptured," "no laceration" as well as comments about whether the "laceration" looks new or old were typical notations.

Later analysis of the data would also reveal the harsh sanctions imposed on those girls found guilty of these offenses. Thus, despite widespread repetitions about the chivalrous treatment of female offenders, I was finding in the then skimpy literature on women's crime that large numbers of these girls were being incarcerated for non-criminal offenses. For example, in Honolulu, girls referred to court in the 1930s were twice as likely as boys to be detained; they spent, on the average five times as long as males in detention facilities; and they were three times as likely to be sent to training schools. Later research would confirm that this pattern was also found in other parts of the country and that similar though less extreme bias against girls existed well into the 1960s.

Reflecting on this pattern recently, it occurred to me that girls were being treated in this fashion as the field of criminology was developing—these were, after all the halcyon years of theory building. So while criminologists—mostly male—were paying a lot of attention to the male delinquent, large numbers of girls were being processed, punished and incarcerated. Indeed, one of the classic excuses for neglecting female offenders—their relatively small numbers—did not hold during these years. I found, for example, that girls made up half of those committed to Hawaii training schools well into the 1950s.

One reason for this neglect of girls may have been the inability of researchers to identify with their problems or situations. By contrast, I was not able to distance myself from their lives. At that time, the women's movement was a major part of my life. For the first time, I was seeing the connections between my life and the lives of other women. In small groups, in Honolulu as elsewhere, we were discovering that the personal was political, that sisterhood was a source of power, and that women's experiences, though academically invisible, were important. I knew, first hand, about physical examinations and knew that even under the best of circumstances they were stressful. I imagined what it would have been like to be a 13 or 14 year-old, to be arrested on my family's orders, taken to a detention center and forcibly examined by a doctor I didn't know. Later, I would also read of legal cases where girls, in other states, were held in solitary confinement for refusing such examinations, and I would talk to women who had had this experience as girls. Their comments and experiences confirmed the degradation and personal horror of this experience.

I bring up this particular point simply to demonstrate that the administration of a medical examination, the larger meaning of that medical examination in the girl's delinquent "career" as an "immoral" or wayward or incorrigible offender, and the harsh response to the girl so identified had no place in the delinquency theories I had studied.

Certainly, one can patch together, as I did, notions of stigma, degradation rituals, and labelling, but the job was not complete and the picture imperfect. I have come increasingly to the conclusion that my own research results plus the work of other feminist researchers argue for a feminist revision of delinquency, crime and criminal victimization—a feminist criminology.

Though I see the need for this, I am keenly aware that professional rewards for such an undertaking may be slow in coming. The work I just described on female delinquency was completed for my Master's thesis. The sociology department where I did this research failed to perceive its import. In order to complete my work for the Ph.D., I was forced to abandon the topic of women
Criminal Justice Training Courses Announced

The National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training Center—Washington, DC has scheduled the following course at its training facility. The Computer Center's training programs offer hands-on computer experience as a major component of each class.

Computer Graphics for Data Presentations, Sept. 26 to 28 — The course will explore possible uses of computer graphics for facilitating data analysis and reporting. Discussions will include principles for designing graphic images which readily and accurately communicate information. The instructors will review many of the hardware/software options currently available and their use. The students will also have the opportunity to work with several graphics applications packages. A special module of the course will involve computer mapping software for statistical data.

Additional course topics are under development and will be announced at a later date.

The Computer Center is a public/private sector partnership. The U.S. Department of Justice has funded the Center's personnel and facility costs, and contributions of equipment and software are being sought from private sector sources. Two separate facilities are housed in the Center—a Training Center which is a 20 workstation classroom, and a Computer Lab which is a product demonstration and evaluation site.

The Computer Center is a cooperative effort by two national criminal justice organizations—the Criminal Justice Statistics Association (CJSA) and SEARCH Group, Inc. CJSA is providing the Center's staff and office facilities. Both agencies share responsibility for training development and delivery. SEARCH Group also operates a similar training facility in Sacramento, CA.

More information on these classes, their cost, and registration can be obtained from Jim Zepp, Computer Center Manager, Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20001 or call 202-624-8560.

Reply to Michalowski

By Jack P. Gibbs

Had I not been overseas since December, this reply to Michalowski's criticism (The Criminologist, November-December, 1987) of my autobiography would have appeared much earlier. Since Gwynne Nettler (The Criminologist, March-April, 1988) has commented on Michalowski along what I take to be conventional lines, this reply will take a different direction.

If Michalowski had bothered to read my Sociological Theory Construction, he might have recognized that it distorts even to suggest that I "belong a world of concrete facts." In the book I make various statements (e.g., pp. 141, 286-289, 305) that are contrary to the correspondence theory of knowledge, according to which facts exist independently of any theory and a test of a theory is nothing more than an observation that the theory is or is not consistent with a particular fact. Consider one of those statements (p. 305) as an example: "Taking science as an enterprise, a test is a matter of the consistency or inconsistency of public assertions; it is not, strictly speaking, a matter of the correspondence between an assertion and experience or 'observed fact.'"

Michalowski's apparent ignorance of the statements in question may be understandable; but he cannot claim to be ignorant of my conception of positivism, because it is clearly stated in my autobiography (The Criminologist, July-August, 1987). There [p. 4] I say: "Observe that I equate an emphasis on predictive power and positivism, but I use the latter term with reluctance because it is now little more than a derogatory label." I also indicate there and elsewhere [in R. Meier, ed., Theoretical Methods in Criminology] that in criminology and sociology critics of positivism have yet to state an explicit alternative criterion for assessing theories, let alone one that can be defended. Michalowski has perpetuated that tradition of silence. Surely we are not asked to believe that "social constructionism" is a criterion for assessing theories. Even if social constructionism were not vulnerable to Nettler's criticisms, it would still be a far cry from a criterion for assessing theories, much less one that promises effective agreement in assessments of a particular theory. Such agreement cannot be provided by the solipsistic bromides that pass as social constructionism, which in

Response to Nettler

by Ray Michalowski

I want to thank Gwynne Nettler for his contribution to the discourse regarding positivism and social constructionism. I would like to make two clarifications and one comment.

The first clarification is that I do not hold my statements to be authoritative as Nettler suggests. Rather, I accept them and the paradigm on which they rest as socially constructed and culturally informed ways of understanding the world. All I suggest is that positivists accept the same about their statements. Then it would be possible to join a productive debate about the relative utility of these divergent cultural constructions.

The second clarification concerns the distinction between an event and the meaning of an event. If an act of sexual intercourse against the will of one of the participants takes place, to use Nettler's example, indeed something has happened. An event has occurred. The meaning of that event, however, is a socially constructed one. Indeed, this is why we are able to make a multitude of distinctions among events of forced intercourse. Until recently in the United States, for instance, forced intercourse was not legally recognized as rape, and in many instances and jurisdictions still is not. Meanwhile among the Semai of Malasia simply persisting in asking a woman for sex is considered an act of rape. My argument is that the study of the economic, political, and ideological factors underlying the construction of meaning given to all forms of socially injurious actions serves as a better foundation for the study of crime than a simple acceptance of the taken-for-granted meanings embodied in laws or public sentiment.

The comment is this: the anatomically remarkable capability of the whiffle bird may represent the ultimate act of self-knowledge.
ASC Executive Board
Spring Meeting
Highlights

At the Spring meeting of the Executive Board held in New York City on April 29 and 30 the following actions were taken:

1. Approved the Treasurer's report
2. Approved the continuation of Hugh Barlow's appointment as Editor of The Criminologist for one more year. The Constitution and By-Laws Committee and the Editorial Board were asked to develop a proposed amendment to the Constitution to establish The Criminologist.
3. Commended Doug Smith, the Editor of the Journal, for the many improvements in the operation of the journal.
4. Approved the appointment of an Affirmative Action Committee. The Committee will develop proposals to encourage minorities to become criminologists and participate in the ASC.
5. Declined to provide $1500 to the International Division to bring third world scholars to the Chicago meeting.
6. Approved sending a letter to the President of the University of Pennsylvania urging continued support of their criminology program.
7. Reviewed the results of the membership survey concerning the journal name change. Approximately 70% of the 500 respondents voted to retain the current name.
8. In recognition of her outstanding service to the ASC, the Board approved a $1000 bonus for Sarah Hall.
9. Approved a procedure for the development of ASC policy positions and referred resolutions on hate violence and death penalty to the National Policy Committee.
10. Received a report on the 1988 meetings and approved a budget for the meetings.
11. Approved the recommendation of the Site Selection Committee that San Francisco be the site of the 1991 meetings (the fiftieth anniversary of the ASC).
12. Approved conducting a survey of the membership on the advisability of a graduated dues schedule.
13. Approved an amendment to the By-Laws allowing the Administrator to sign checks up to $500.
14. Directed the Constitution and By-Laws Committee to consider the possibility of student members having the right to vote.
15. Approved the following award winners: Vollmer—Lee Brown; Sellin-Glueck—Maureen Cain; Bloch—Sarah Hall; and, Sutherland—Ron Akers.
16. Adopted a motion that the President, President-elect, and nominees for office are not eligible for any award except that of Fellow.
17. Directed the Executive-Secretary to convey to the Congress our recommendation that S. 2205 be amended to include criminological research.
18. Established a policy that smoking would be prohibited at all future Executive Board meetings.
19. Approved the appointment of committees submitted by the President-elect for 1988-89.
20. Approved the budget for the 1989 meetings.

The next meetings of the Board are scheduled for November 8 and November 12.

GIBBS, continued from page 4

the final analysis offers social and behavioral scientists a license to say what they will as long as someone finds it interesting.

Since Michalowski did not see fit to quote me in connection with my observations on the "turn to new, radical, conflict, or Marxist criminology," it should be done here: "After more than 20 years, I suspect that the principal product of that turn has been hot air, heat but no real light." Michalowski does more than ignore my implied disavowal of certitude; he (p. 12) also translates "principal product" as a "sweeping dismissal of all." However, that distortion is minor compared to Michalowski's suggestion (5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs) that positivism was somehow produced by McCarthyism. Never mind that positivism antedates red baiting by centuries (or are we to assume that Hume was a dedicated Bolshevik chaser?). Michalowski is conventional when he leaves his conception of positivism vague and treats the term as a derogatory label, but he has indulged in a historical howler.

As for Michalowski's praise of the Marxist perspective, it is difficult to believe that "Marxism" is his criterion for assessing theories. True, it would be refreshing for a criminologist to make this statement: "If a theory appears contrary to my conception of Marxism, it does so because the theory has no predictive power." Of course, Marxists are not about to make such a statement; nonetheless, their criterion for assessing theories remains obscure.

So this question survives Michalowski's commentary: Exactly what is the alternative to predictive power [not just predictive accuracy] as the primary criterion for assessing scientific theories [theories that make empirical claims]? In failing to answer, Michalowski is not alone. Faced with that question, a generation of social constructionists and ideologists in the social and behavioral sciences have invoked the equivalent to the fifth amendment.

Finally, Michalowski's statements [especially p. 18] notwithstanding, the issue is not what self-identified Marxists choose to study in their criminological work. Nor is the issue whether scientists are "value free" in their choice of subjects in their work. Since it is difficult to imagine any human activity that cannot be described as reflecting a value judgment in one sense or another, it is simply trite to assert that science is "value-laden." So what criminologists choose to study—crimes of the powerful or welfare chislers—undoubtedly reflects some value; but that choice has no bearing whatever on this question: Is the ultimate goal of the work a theory that makes empirical claims and, if so, on what basis are the merits of that theory to be judged? Until Michalowski confronts that question, his allusions to valid forms of scholarship, acceptable scientific inquiry, and even "bad" Marxist scholarship will be a vast dodge. As for me personally, if Michalowski is implying that I would condemn a criminologist for his/her choice to focus on, say, "crimes by the powerful," I take serious exception. More importantly, to suggest some necessary connection between one's criteria for assessing scientific theories and one's political or economic ideology is merely another pathetic attempt to simplify the world.
A Career with Crime

John Hagan
University of Toronto

It was the revelation of my undergraduate education to discover that you could make a career of studying crime. The source of this revelation was John Clark, who when I sought advice at the University of Illinois insisted that I take a course from David Bordua on juvenile delinquency. John Clark knew many things I did not, including the fact that David Bordua is a gifted lecturer who puts sociological ideas together in the most unique ways. I listened with fascination to Bordua’s now classic critiques of the grim portrayals of delinquency provided by subcultural and strain theories; and his insistence that delinquency was fun and exciting caught my attention, not to mention my imagination. Bordua succeeded in a task that few today would consider, making the early control theories of Thrasher and Thomas sound contemporary, complete with ethnic dialects and illustrative accounts of gang encounters. Could one get paid for doing this kind of imaginative thinking out loud? I marveled, and still do. I was hooked.

But the Viet Nam war threatened to interfere with my incipient addiction. As an alternative to joining that war, I taught school on the south side of Chicago and served as a Volunteer in Service to America (remember VISTA?) in Oklahoma and Texas. I learned first hand about the principles of community organization and saw through personal experience how some of the early ideas about social organization and disorganization could lead to radical political action, albeit usually unsuccessfully, at least in the hands of young, idealistic, and naive government employees such as myself. Saul Alinsky would not have been surprised, nor probably Shaw or McKay either. Eventually I sought refuge in Canada and began graduate work at the University of Alberta.

Here I met Gwynne Nettler, who thrived on the theoretical and policy contradictions that I was encountering. I thrived as well. Like Bordua, Nettler forces students to take off their ideological blinders when thinking about theories. With my continuing colleagues in crime, Ron Gillis and Jeff Leon, I had the opportunity to hear Nettler think through the provocative ideas about theory and policy that have influenced so many readers of Explaining Crime. One of the things that makes Nettler’s perspective unique is its unswerving emphasis on the need to make our ideas about crime testable. This has become a part of my own addiction.

From Nettler, and Jim Hackler as well, I gained respect for the fact that our methods can give us a crucial competency in testing ideas about crime. And this is what led me to read those seminal books by Travis Hirschi on Delinquency Research and the Causes of Delinquency, and the writings of Jim Short, Ron Akers and Jack Gibbs. I was intrigued by the relational component of Hirschi’s focus on the social bond, and especially with the relational controls imposed by the family. I also was impressed with Hirschi’s resistance to extend any of his ideas beyond what the data would allow. Indeed, it was this insistence on following basic findings in his own and others’ data that ultimately forced the field to give Hirschi’s theory its full due. No field yields theoretical ground easily. Hirschi developed a formidable theory of delinquency around a distinctively sociological emphasis on what I later came to see as relations of domination. There is an element of power as well as control to this conception that continues to interest me.

I set off to write a dissertation testing a control theory of prostitution and addiction. But Gwynne Nettler kept telling me that a study of sentencing was in order. I was convinced that Edward Green had already answered the important questions in this field years before. Nettler was right and I was wrong. I have had the opportunity to be a part of the development of a very strong and important research literature on the courts. Along the way I learned a great deal about the social organization of criminal justice processing. Much of what I learned derived from reading the works of Stanton Wheeler and Albert Reiss. In the beginning I was convinced that the sentencing literature simply suffered from not fully appreciating that courts in particular were bureaucratized organizations. Later I concluded that it was the structure of power relations between the various actors in this organization that established the social contexts in which sentencing and other kinds of criminal justice decisions are made. My friend and FUND, continued on page 3 disputes among stockholders and between or among persons of different social status [e.g., disputes between social service agencies and their dependent clientele];
• analyses of the styles of reasoning employed in different dispute handling settings, including what counts as "evidence" and how scientific or technical issues are managed;
• examinations of dispute handling mechanisms in organizations and their impact on the organization, e.g., how court-connected dispute resolution programs affect the adjudication process or how employee grievance procedures affect organizations that adopt them;
• investigations of the impact that disputing and dispute handling has on particular social groups, especially the poor, minorities and dependent populations;
• analyses of the way dispute handling in and by government agencies and social service bureaucracies affects the nature and delivery of services provided to recipient groups;
• studies of litigation as a form of dispute handling and comparisons of the social impact of litigation as opposed to negotiation, mediation, arbitration and other dispute handling techniques;
• examinations of the role of disputing in shaping rights and the impact of dispute handling in eroding, maintaining and strengthening rights;
• efforts to assess the impact of different dispute handling mechanisms on the quality of disputants’ lives [e.g., does mediation of child custody disputes improve post-divorce relations among parents and children?]; and
• studies that relate disputing and dispute handling to questions of consent and social control, social change and the maintenance of social order.

Preference will be given to projects that collect new data or develop new analyses of existing data. Longitudinal, comparative and historical research is also appropriate. A wide range of methodologies and approaches are encouraged.

HAGAN, continued on page 15

FUND, continued on page 15
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

40th ANNUAL MEETING

November 9 - November 12, 1988

Downtown Marriott Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

(NOTE: Panels and Times are subject to change)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1988

6:00 P.M. ASC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1988

8:00 A.M. (tentative) ASC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

9:00 A.M. REGISTRATION

9:45-11:15 MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTERS

11:30-1:00 PANEL SESSIONS

1. Alternative and Traditional Approaches to Punishment
   William C. Bailey (Chair), Robert Daniels, Richard A. Dodder, Richard Lawrence, Daniel P. LeClair, Arthur Lucigio, Harjit S. Sandhu, Douglas R. Thomson

2. Co-Production of Public Safety: Some Constraints on Police and Citizen Roles in Problem-Oriented Policing
   Dennis P. Rosenbaum (Chair), David H. Bayley, John E. Eek, William A. Geller, Diane Hill, Betsy Lindsay, Rudolph Nimocks, Lisa Riechers, Roy R. Robberg, William Spelman

3. Mental Health Diagnosis as Punishment
   Ruth D. Peterson (Chair), Gail A. Flint, Michael J. Leiber, Doris Layton MacKenzie, Anita R. Neuberger, Thomas Riley O'Connor, Mary Rodenberg

4. Women as Victims and Offenders in Homicide
   Michael Hazlett, Coramee Richey Mann, Thomas C. Tomlinson, Ralph A. Weisheit

5. Teaching Criminology and Criminal Justice
   Nola Allen, David M. Cary, Jay Sexter, Susan Takata, Maria R. Volpe

6. WORKSHOP: Defense Alternatives for Battered Women Who Kill Their Abusers: All Socio-Legal Considerations
   Sara Lee Johann and Frank Osanka

7. Delinquency in Non-Western Cultures
   William Archambault, Charles R. Fenwick, Masa-Aki Fukuda, Sam Souryal

8. Spatial and Geographic Dimension of Crime
   Richard Block, David J. Farmer, Carol W. Kohfield, R. Michael McDonald, John Sprague

9. New Social Movements and the Demand for Criminalization
   Tamar Pitch, Laureen Snider, Gregory L. Wiltfang, John K. Cochran

1:15-2:45 PANEL SESSIONS

10. SOLO SESSION: Why Criminologists Cannot do Social Research Without Incorporating History
   James Livingston, Rutgers University

11. SOLO SESSION: International Law, Citizen Resistance, and Crimes by the State: The Defense Speaks
   Francis A. Boyle, author of American Policy and International Law

12. White Man's Law and Non-White Peoples
   Julius Debro (Chair), Gary Feinberg, Andrea R.C. Helms, John Huey-Long Song, M. David McGriff, Ken Peak, Kenneth Michael Reese

13. Controlling White Collar Crime
   Eric L. Jensen (Chair), Michael B. Blankenship, Andrew Hopkins, Nancy Reichman, Larry Salinger, Kip Schlegel

   Ellen Chayet (Chair), Todd Clear, Michael Eisenberg, Suzanne Flynn, Richard Lundeen, Arthur J. Lucigio, Carol Shapiro

15. Biochemical Analysis of Violent Behavior
   C. R. Jeffery (Chair), Paul Cromwell, Diana Fishbein, George Hickok, William Walsh, Dina Williams

   Dan A. Lewis (Chair), Nancy Guerra, Rowell Huesmann, John Hummel, Kimberly L. Kempf, Alan W. Nicewander, Wayne D. Osgood, Joyce M. Pollock-Byrne, Judith A. Riley, David C. Rowe

17. Electronically Monitored Home Detention as an Intermediate Sanction
   Terry Baumer (Chair), Todd Clear, Robert Mendelsohn, Joan Petersilia, Annesley K. Schmidt, Gene Stephens

   David Altschuler (Chair), Troy Armstrong, Jeffrey Fagan, Paul Gendreau, Fred Springer

19. Gender and Delinquency
   Merry A. Morash (Chair), Josefin Fridgier-McDonough, A. R. Gillie, John Hagan, Carl Keane, Jill L. Rosenbaum, Steve Schlossman, Richard T. Serpe

20. Women Caught in the Drug/Alcohol Abuse World
21. DEBATE SESSION: Should Victims Have Constitutionally Protected Rights?
Barton Ingraham v. Candace McCoy. Panelists: Frank Carrington, Alan Harland, Steven J. Schulhofer

3:00-4:30 PLENARY SESSION

Welcome: William J. Chambliss, President
American Society of Criminology

4:45 - 6:00 PANEL SESSIONS

22. The Lock Up: The Once and Future Role of Detention
Jess Maghan (Chair), David Fogel, Jack Greene, Hon. Richard J. Kohler

23. Firearms Ownership and Violent Crime
David J. Bordua, Gary Kleck, Colin Loofin, Liz Marciniak, David McDowall

24. Police Enforcement Issues: Special Clientele
Gerald Rigby (Chair), Gary Cordner, Terry Cox, Robert H. Langworthy, James L. LeBeau, Susan E. Martin, Mark R. Foglebin, Eric D. Poole, Mervin White

25. Gender Bias and Juvenile Justice Processing
Thomas G. Blomberg (Chair), Donna K. Bishop, Meda Chesney-Lind, Charles E. Frazier, Ruth Horowitz, Karen McElrath, Anne E. Pottenger, Tamara Meredith Poulos, Inger J. Sagatun

John C. McWilliams (Chair), Rick Aniskiewicz, James Coldren, Jr., Cindy Fazez, Matthew D. Lynes, Don Macallister, Jennifer Solomon, Irma Strantz, Earl Wyssong

27. Comparative Studies in Prosecutorial Decision Making
R. W. Burnham (Chair), Thomas Foley, Jorgen Hansen, Joan Jacoby, Edward Jagels, Matti Joutsen, J. Brian Morgan, Edward C. Ratledge, David W.B. Webb

28. Governmental Crimes by Omission
Lloyd Klein (Chair), Mark S. Hamm, Stuart Heary, Lennox S. Hinds, John Wildeman

29. Issues in the Study of Intimate Violence and Victimization
Martin D. Schwartz (Chair), Jennifer Casper, Keith Crew, John D. Hewitt, Ida M. Johnson, David Orrick, Jan E. Stets, Pamela Tontodonato

30. Issues in Prediction and Selective Incapacitation
Christy Visher (Chair), Marcia Chaiken, Dean J. Champion, Noreen N. Channels, Jacqueline Cohen, Concetta C. Culliver, Sharon D. Herzberger, Robert Sigler, Sherwood Zimmerman

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1988

7:30 REGISTRATION

8:00 - 9:30 PANEL SESSIONS

31. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Prison Education and Training Programs
Paul Kepper (Chair), Timothy J. Flanagan, Patrick Henry, Sheilaigh Hodgins, Daniel Lockwood

32. Rape Between Intimates
Joanne Belknap, Robert C. Bradley, Maureen A. Priog-Good, Sandra Evans Skovron

33. Criminal Gangs Among Bikers, Blacks and Prisoners
Ira Silverman (Chair), Frank Andritzky, Joseph Andritzky, Rod McMillan, Richter H. Moore, Jr., Gary Potter

34. Electronic Monitoring: Trends and Issues
Marc Renzema (Chair), Byron R. Johnson, Belinda McCarthy, Robert Rogers, Gene Stephens

35. Comparative Perspectives on Crime and Justice Issues
Frank Morn (Chair), William F. Bengston, Jay Corzin, David B. Kepel, Suzanne Ortega, Tracey Poyer, Maura Toro

36. The Criminal Justice System and Spouse Abuser Counseling
L. Kevin Hamburger (Chair), Maryann Douglas, James E. Hastings, Jennifer Parker, Margaret Rosenbaum, Daniel G. Saunders, Richard M. Toiman

37. Alcohol as Precipitator of Violent Offending and Victimization
Jim Collins (Chair), Donna M. Bishop, Grace R. Blumberg, Leonard Blumberg, Laurence French, John S. Goldkamp, Lonn Lanza-Kaduce

38. The National Youth Survey: Recent Developments and Analyses
Debert S. Elliott (Chair), Franklyn Dunford, David Huizinga, Linda Kuhn, Jody Leigh, Scott Menard, Barbara Morse

R. M. Patterson, Jr. (Chair), Richard E. Farmer, Nancy K. Grant, Robin Inwald, Robert C. Trojanowicz

40. Ecological Factors and Crime Rates
Dennis Roncew (Chair), William D. Bennett, Mitchell Chamlin, Karl K. Leiker, Alida V. Merlo, Charles R. Tittle

41. Issues Related to Drunk Driving Offenses
Steven Bloch (Chair), Donald E. Green, Louis Holscher, Lonn Lanza-Kaduce, Pamela Richards, Laurence Ross

9:45 - 11:15 DIVISION ON WOMEN AND CRIME BUSINESS MEETING

9:45 - 11:15 PANEL SESSIONS

42. SOLO SESSION: Criminology in Japan
Kanehiro Hoshino, President, Japanese Sociological Association of Criminology

43. Political Economy of Economic Crime
R. Bruce Wieland (Chair), David E. Barlow, Kitty Calabiva, Patrick Murphy, Peter Reuter, Stanley Vanagunas

44. Discriminatory Justice: Image and Reality
Allen C. Barrett, Julius Debro, Daniel Georges-Abeije, K. S. Murty, Julian B. Roebuck, Cassia Sphoin, John Wooldredge

45. White Collar and Corporate Crimes in the Transnational Corporate Context
Katherine Jamieson (Chair), Jur Gerver, Colin H. Goff, James R. Lasley, Setsuo Miyazawa

46. Childhood Victimization and the Development of Deprivant Behavior
Harold J. Vetter (Chair), M. Ashley Ames, Estrellita Berry, Richard Dembo, Alan Getreu, Lawrence La Voie, Beverly Rivera, James Schmeidler, Murray A. Strauss, Mark Washburn, Cathy Spatz Widom, Linda Williams, Eric D. Wish

47. Progress in the Consortium of Studies on the Causes of Crime
11:30 - 1:00  CRIMINOLOGY Editorial Board Luncheon

11:30 - 1:00  PANEL SESSIONS

63. SOLO SESSION: Criminology in Poland
    Jan Widaki, Catholic University, Lublin, Poland

64. The Political Economy of Crime and Crime Control in the Progressive Era
    Nicole Hahn Rafter (Chair), Fiers Beirne, Philip Jenkins, Janet Katz, Alexander Pisciotta, Jay D. Teachman

65. Minorities and Correctional Conflicts
    David E. Duffee, Clarice Feinman, Vrooman Wright

66. Explaining White Collar and Corporate Crime
    Richard Hollinger (Chair), Stuart Hills, Katherine M. Jamieson, Susan B. Long, Judith A. Swingen, Diane Vaughan

67. The Penal Process: Coping With Fiscal Crisis
    George F. Cole, David B. Griswold, John Klofas, Jeffrey D. Senese

68. Using Natural Science Methods to Aid in Making Criminal Justice Decisions
    Joseph L. Peterson (Chair), Werner Baumgartner, Sally Johnson, Bernadette Pelisser, Mark Stolorow, David Stoney, Ian Tebbutt

69. The Prosecution of Intimate Violence
    Kathleen J. Ferraro (Chair), David A. Ford, Patrick R. Gartin, Bruce K. MacMurray, Tascha D. Houed

70. Do Penal Sanctions Deter Crime? Perspectives from the Public, Prisoners, and Students
    William Selke (Chair), Melvin C. Ray, Edward Tomanhauer, Carol Veneziano, Louis Veneziano

71. Expert Systems in Criminal Justice
    Edward C. Ratledge (Chair), Fred Becker, Daniel Fox, Steven Goldsmith, Joan Jacoby, Kai Martensen, J. Brian Morgan, David Webb

72. Historical Perspectives on Juvenile Justice
    Donna C. Hale (Chair), Kathleen J. Block, Harriett C. Fraizer, Mary H. Glazer, Stephen J. Suknica

73. Correctional Drug Treatment: A National Program
    Harry K. Weker (Chair), Richard Dembo, Gregory Falkin, Douglas S. Lipton, Leany Posner

74. Heterogeneity Among Drinking Drivers: Implications for Intervention and Enforcement
    Ronald W. Snow (Chair), Bradley J. Anderson, Larry A. Gould, James W. Landrum, Robert E. Mann, David L. McMillen, Elisabeth Wells-Parker

75. DEBATE SESSION: Should Positivism Rule Criminology?

76. Crime and Criminal Justice in Smaller Nations
    Donald E. MacNamara (Chair), John P. Kenney, Bernard McGoldrick, David McKell, Richard Terrill, William Thompson, Peter Unsinger

77. Sexually Abusive Fathers
    Linda Meyer Williams (Chair), Jon Coate, Deborah Daro, David Finkelhor, Gregory J. Payeza

78. Caseworks and Work Standards
    Joan Jacoby (Chair), Hon. Michael Bradbury, Mary Lee Luskin, Thomas B. Marvell, Robert Mendelsohn, Edward C. Ratledge

1:15 - 2:45  PLenary Session

Keynote Speaker: William Kunstler
    Attorney for Chicago 8
79. WORKSHOP: The Art and Science of Getting Published: Journal Editors Meet Their Clients
A. Douglas Smith, **Criminology**
B. Margaret Farnworth, **Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency**
C. George Rush, **Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice**
D. Paul Takagi, **Crime and Social Justice**

80. SOLO SESSION: Deinstitutionalization in the Post-Reagan Era
Jerome Miller, National Center of Institution and Alternatives

Melissa Hickman Barlow (Chair), Mimi Ajzenstadt, Edward G. Armstrong, Janet Gilroy, Roy Lotz

82. Should Women be Imprisoned?
Russ Immarigeon (Chair), Ellen Barry, Meda Chesney-Lind, Mary E. Gillis, Nicole Hahn Rafter

83. Dilemmas in Controlling Corporate Crimes
Diane Vaughan (Chair), Barbara H. Hayler, Robert J. Keloy, Marilyn Mathews, Mahesh Nalla, Graeme Newman, Pat Ryan

84. Neglected Offenders: The Elderly, Loner, and Crazies
Ronald Newman (Chair), Kenneth Adams, Donald Bachand, Michael P. Brown, Cathleen Burnett, Scott Decker, Kenneth Gewerth, Sue Mahan, Roy Sudipto

85. Crime Prevention and Environmental Design
C. R. Jeffery (Chair), JoAnn Carrin, Paul Cromwell, Jeffrey Griswold, Ronald D. Hunter, James Olson

86. Advances in Radical and Humanist Criminological Theory
Kevin Anderson (Chair), W. Byron Groves, Dragan Milovanovic, Richard Quinney

87. Rape and Sexual Violence: Etiology and Ideology
Candace Kretschmit (Chair), Robert R. Hazelwood, Linda Heath, Gary Kleck, Roland Rebovich, Susan L. Sayles, Janet I. Warren, Michael Welch

88. Minorities in Policing: Perceptions of Change in a Traditional Occupational Group
William F. Walsh (Chair), Dorian O. Burton, James Fyfe, Stephen Leinen, Gwynne Pearson

89. Factors in Delinquent Behavior
Joseph H. Rankin (Chair), James M. Brannon, Marilyn E. Brannon, Richard D. Clark, Phyllis Gray, Peter Thomas, Patrick Tolaz, L. Edward Wells

90. Drug Use Among Criminal Offenders
Frederick Preston (Chair), Steven Belenko, Robert Bowman, William Brown, James J. Collins, Jeffrey Fagan, Charles E. Faupel, Gregory S. Kowalski, Mary Ellen McCalla, Linda L. Powers

91. The Socio-Demography of Race, Gender, and Crime
Robert D. Crutchfield (Chair), Gina Renee Beretta, George S. Bridges, Gary D. Hill, David Klinger, Suzanne T. Ortega, Kenneth Viegas, Joseph G. Weis

92. DEBATE SESSION: Anti-Trust Policy in the Reagan Era: Boon or Boondoggle?

93. The Powerful and Crime: The Domestic and International Scene
Obi N.I. Eke (Chair), Howard Abadinsky, Rosy Ekpenyong, James S.E. Opolot, Ron Weitzer

94. SOLO SESSION: The Social Construction of Sexuality in Pornography and Prostitution
Kathleen Barry, author of **Female Sexual Slavery**

4:45 - 6:00  PANEL SESSIONS

95. Offenders Against the State: Sociological, Psychological, and Cultural Perspectives
John P. Keenan (Chair), Jerald Burns, Gary S. Green, James F. Haran, John M. Martin, Anne T. Romano, Hugh J. Phillips, Chester L. Quarles

96. To Save or Punish: Juvenile Justice at the Crossroads
Jim Hacking (Chair), Peter J. Carrington, Raymond R. Corrado, Laurie Ervin, Alan Markward, Barbara Morrison, Sharon Moyar, Anne L. Schneider

97. The New Enhanced UCR
Stephen J. Thomas (Chair), Yoshio Akiyama, Albert Banwart

98. Homicide Between Intimates
Kirk R. Williams (Chair), Angela Browne, Gerald T. Hotaling, Leslie W. Kennedy, Marc P. Riedel, Robert A. Silverman

99. Political Economy of Crime Control
Ben M. Crouch, Christine Curtis, Albert DiChiara, Fred Hawley, Susan Pennell

100. Causes of Crime: Theory, System, Definition and Research
Frank P. Williams, III (Chair), Mary G. Almore, Simon Dinitz, Peter B. Kraska, Dennis R. Longmire, Horst Senger

101. Issues in the Analysis of Longitudinal Data on Delinquency and Drug Use
Helene Raskin White (Chair), Robert Abbott, Richard Catalano, L. Edward Day, Delbert S. Elliott, Margaret Farnworth, Mary Gillmore, J. David Hawkins, David Huizinga, Bonita Iritani, Marvin D. Krohn, Erich W. Labouvie, Alan J. Lizotte, Diane Morrison, Terence P. Thornberry

102. French Canadian Criminologies
Marie-Andrée Bertrand (Chair), Jean-Paul Brodeur, Maurice Cusson, Pierre Landreville, Alvaro Pires, Lode Van Outrive

103. Restitution in Juvenile Justice
S. Gordon Bazemore (Chair), Andrew R. Klein, Anne L. Schneider, Mark S. Umbrecht, Barbara R. West

104. Historical Approaches to Punishment
John Hepburn (Chair), John Conley, Paul Knepper, Sean McConville, John Rosecrance, Robert P. Weiss

105. Youth Gangs, the Urban Underclass, and Public Policy
Joan Moore (Chair), John Hagedorn, C. Ronald Huff, Irving Spergel

106. Research on Crack: Patterns of Using and Dealing
Jeffrey Fagan (Chair), Steven Belenko, Ko Lin Chin, Lea Cunningham, William Hopkins, James A. Incardia, Bruce D. Johnson, Malcolm W. Klein, Cheryl Maxson

107. Juvenile Homicide: Issues and Responses
Victor L. Streib (Chair), Arthur Eisenbach, Kathleen M. Heide, Lynn Sametz, Jean Toupin

108. DEBATE SESSION: Is Gun Ownership and Use a Defense Against Crime?

109. Perspectives on Australian Criminological Research
Duncan Chappell (Chair), Christine Alder, Gil Bochinger, Kenneth Polk, David Tait, Paul Wilson
10. PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS: Criminology and Criminal Justice After Reagan

6:15 - 7:15  ASC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

6:30 - 8:00  NO HOST COCKTAIL PARTY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1988

7:30  REGISTRATION

8:00 - 9:45  DIVISION ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY BUSINESS MEETING

8:00 - 9:30  PANEL SESSIONS

110. International Association for the Study of Organized Crime: Annual Meeting - 8:30 - 10:00
Theme: Organized Crime in Chicago
Patterns of Recruitment in Organized Crime
Howard Abadinsky and Robert M. Lombardo

112. Youth Gang Related Violence: The Chicago Response
Irving A. Spengel (Chair), Lawrence J. Bobrowski, Robert E. Martin, John C. Mazurek

113. Social Influences on Criminal and Court Behaviors
Joseph F. Shely (Chair), Joan Brockman, Joel A. Devine, Cynthia Gentry, Gloria Lessan, M. Dwayne Smith

114. Adults Who Abuse Children and Children Who Abuse Adults
Joanne Belknap (Chair), Susan Crimmins, Ann Gooting, Eric Hickey, Linda B. Lengyel

115. Improving Observational Studies of Police
Stephen Mastrofischi (Chair), Carl B. Klockars, Peter K. Manning, Roger B. Parks, Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Robert E. Worden

116. Legal Issues in Juvenile Justice
Barry Feld (Chair), Peter Carrington, Katherine Hunt Federle, Sharon Moyer, Joe Sanborn, Michael Wiatrowski

117. Substance Abuse: Delinquency and Treatment
Harry E. Allen (Chair), Ronald L. Akers, Christine Curtis, Chris W. Eskridge, Edward Latessa, Susan Fennell, Christine Sellers, Gennaro Vito

118. Woman Abuse and the State
Walter S. DeKeseredy (Chair), Seema Ahluwalia, Gregg Barak, Desmond Ellis, Ronald Hinch, Brian MacLean

119. Theories of Crime Causation: Chaos, Birth Crisis, Personality and Destiny
Robert Mutchnick (Chair), Bernard Lebel, Randy Martin, Harold E. Pepinsky, Mark Seis

120. Parole Guidelines and Decision-Making
Edward J. Dolan (Chair), Veronica Smith Ballard, Rosemary Barberet, Robert Hardy, Pablo E. Martinez, Christine S. Sellers, Stephen W. Van Dine, L. Thomas Winfree Jr., John D. Wooldredge

9:45 - 11:15  PANEL SESSIONS

121. SOLO SESSION: Assassins: Reflections on the Murder of Jesus De Galindez, 1956
Alan A. Block, Pennsylvania State University

122. Abolition of the Death Penalty: The Law
Richard Quinney (Chair), James R. Acker, Susan L. Caufield, Michel Angela Coonis, Philip W. Harris, Elizabeth R. Walsh

123. Lethal and Non-Lethal Assault and Robbery: How do Non-Lethal Crimes Become Lethal?
Carolyn Rebecca Block (Chair), Philip J. Cook, Keith D. Harries, Mathew D. Lynes, Murray A. Strauss, Frank E. Zimring

124. Age and the Prediction of Deviance
Yutaka Harada, Mike Kaune, Marvin D. Krohn, James W. Marquart, Michael Polakowski, William F. Skinner, Jonathan Sorenson

125. The Use of Force
Daryl Cullison (Chair), Randal R. Berger, Arnold Binder, Laurie W. Brooks, Lorie Fridell, Michael D. Matthews, Robert Parker, Barbara Raffel Price, Craig D. Uchida

126. Issues in the Institutionalization of Youth
Lynn Goodstein (Chair), William H. Barton, D. Wayne Osgood, J. Steven Smith, Zeoyn Snyder-Joy, Henry Sontheimer, Ronald Troyer, R. Dean Wright

127. European and Canadian Criminologies: Comparative Perspectives
Pierre Landreville (Chair), Marie-Andrée Bertrand, Christian de Buyst, Julia McLean, Lode Van Ouirive

128. Substance Control Strategies: U.S. and International Approaches
William Walker (Chair), Jeanette Irwin, Ineke Haen Marshall, Eric S. Marx, Kathryn Meyers, Terry M. Parssinen, Sheigla Murphy, Marsha Rosenbaum

129. Juvenile Justice Reform: Issues and Perspectives
Vaughan Stapleton (Chair), Clemens Bartoluss, Patricia M. Harris, Barbara Morrison, Kenneth Viegas

130. Official Responses to Domestic Violence
Elizabeth A. Stanko (Chair), Desmond Ellis, Linda E. Saltzman, Michael Steinman

131. Sentencing of the Disenfranchised
Susan Carionella-MacDonald (Chair), Celesta A. Alboumeci, Carl D. Chambers, Noreen L. Channels, Sharon D. Herzberger, John H. Lindquist, Dean Rojek, Ellen H. Steury, Terrence R. Tuchings, O Z White

132. The State, Organizational Crime, and Social Control
Ronald Kramer (Chair), Raymond Michalowski, Nancy Wonders, Peter Yeager

133. A Feminist Approach to Intimate Violence
Angela Browne (Chair), Anna F. Kuhl, Christine Rasche, Margaret A. Zahn

134. Criminalization of Political Activism: The Strategies of State Repression in the 1980s
Richard Dello Buono (Chair), Susan Gzesh, Michael Osborne, Melinda Power, Rev. Jose Torres

135. International Research in Crime and Criminal Justice
Carol Kalish (Chair), Matti Joutsen, TBA

136. New Directions in Sentencing
Gary LaFree (Chair), Kris Drass, Ronald Farrell, Malcolm Holmes, James L. Massey, Terance D. Miethe, Martha A. Myers, Mark Quinnet

137. DEBATE SESSION: Is Legalization the Answer to America's Drug Problem?

138. Issues in Schooling and Delinquency
Denise C. Gottfredson (Chair), Carolyn Fink, Joan McCord, Ruth A. Triplett

139. Policing as Work
Thomas L. Austin, James Bannon, Eve S. Buzawa, Thomas Feltes, Jack Greene, Chris Murphy, Dale K. Sechrest

140. Routine Activities and Victimization
158. **Patterns of Drug Dealing**
   Bruce D. Johnson (Chair), Dana Hunt, Mitchell Kaplan, Sheiga Murphy, Ernest Quimby, James Schneider, Dan Waldorf

159. **Current Issues in Sentencing Research**
   Jo Dixon (Chair), Donald Anspach, Linda Haugen, Carol Heddermann, Nancy Jurik, Stephen P. Klein, Candace McCoy, S. Henry Monsen, Russ Winn

160. **Crime Beyond the Streets**
   Margaret E. Beare, Gwendolyn Carter, John L.McMullan, Peter Swan, Gregory L. Wilfong

161. **DEBATE SESSION: Is "Just Deserts" a Just Response to Crime?**
   John Braithwaite v. Andrew von Hirsch. Kathleen Daly (moderator). Panelists: Jean-Paul Brodeur, Norval Morris, Philip Pettit

1:15 - 2:45 **PLENARY SESSION**

Sellin-Glueck Award Presentation and Address
Maureen Cain, University of West Indies, Trinidad, and Cambridge University, England

Edwin H. Sutherland Award Presentation and Address
Ronald L. Akers, University of Florida

3:00 - 4:30 **PANEL SESSIONS**

152. **Ideological Underpinnings of Rape Definitions**
   Diane M. Daane, Mark Hansel, Cindy Hart

153. **Development in Drug Testing by Hair Analysis**
   Bernard Gropper (Chair), Werner Baumgartner, Gary L. Henderson, David A. Kidwell

154. **Issues in Human Resource Management: Stress, Performance, and Injuries**
   William Russell (Chair), William G. Doerner, William R. Faulkner, Sean A. Gannan, Brendan Maguire, Richard A. Mathers, Carol Rowland, John R. Sargent, Jr., John Speir, John F. Wozniak, Carl F. Wiedemann, Benjamin S. Wright

155. **Juvenile Justice Research Agenda for the 90s**
   Ira Schwartz (Chair), Barry Feld, C. Ronald Huff, James Shire, Mark Soler

156. **Issues in Corrections: Views From the Left**
   William Farrell (Chair), Steven Spitzer, Jim Thomas,

157. **Revolution, Crime, and Justice**
   W. Gordon West (Chair), Barry D. Adam, Jim Albert, Walter Antillon, Bernard Cohen

11:30 - 1:00 **PANEL SESSIONS**

150. **Theory of Women's Crime**
   William Blount, Terry Danner, Mary E. Gilfus, Sally J. Lawrence, Ira Silverman, Darrell J. Steffensmeier, Manuel Vega

151. **Issues in Defining Political Criminality**
   Austin T. Turk (Chair), Daniel E. Georges-Abeyic, Barton L. Ingraham, Nicholas Kitttrie, Richard Moran, Gerhard O.W. Mueller, Julian Roebuck

152. **Development in Drug Testing by Hair Analysis**
   Bernard Gropper (Chair), Werner Baumgartner, Gary L. Henderson, David A. Kidwell

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155. **Juvenile Justice Research Agenda for the 90s**
   Ira Schwartz (Chair), Barry Feld, C. Ronald Huff, James Shire, Mark Soler
171. Visual Pornography Influences  
Paul R. Miller (Chair), Kathleen J. Ferraro, Sara Lee Johann, Frank Osanka

172. The Polemics of Capital Sentencing  
Philip Harris (Chair), James R. Acker, Sheldon Ekland-Olson, Denis P. Foley, Laurence French, Mark S. Hamm, James W. Marquart, Michael Radelet, Jonathan Sorrensen

173. The Abuse of Children: Causes, Correlates and Possible Solutions  
Susan L. Miller (Chair), Chinita Heard, Lloyd Klein, Joan Luxenburg, Carolyn Egan Pesackis, John W. Semones, Matthew T. Zintragoff

174. Innate Stress, Prison Stressors  
Celesta A. Albometti (Chair), Geoffrey P. Alpert, Mark S. Fleischer, Ron Jameloa, Tina Mawhorr, Dan McCarthy, Mitchell Silverman, Manuel Vega, Patricia Van Voorhis

175. Drunk Driving: Theoretical Perspectives on State Control  
Dorie Klein (Chair), Mac Marshall, Patricia Morgan, Craig Reinarman, Richard Speigman, Connie Weisner

176. Public Perceptions of Crime, Criminals, and Deviance  
Joel Best, Stephen Brodt, Yolanda P. Marlow, Xin Ren Jill L. Rosenbaum, Joseph E. Scott

177. Realist Criminology  
Roger Matthews (Chair), John Lea, Frank Pearce, Ian Taylor, Jock Young

178. DEBATE SESSION: Is the U.S. Criminal Justice System Racist?  

4:45 - 6:00  PANEL SESSIONS

179. Gender, Class, Race, and Theories of Crime: Feminist Perspectives  
Kathleen Daly (Chair), Meda Chesney-Lind, Dorie Klein, James W. Messerschmidt, Sally S. Simpson

180. Judicial Discretion in Charging, Adjudication and Sentencing  
Cassia C. Spohn (Chair), Allan R. Barne, Floyd Feeney, Lorie Fridek, Julie Horney, Ann Marie Kazayaka

181. Violent Crime: Macro-social, Cultural and Historical Factors  
Stephen Light (Chair), Gideon Fishman, David R. Forde, Leslie W. Kennedy, Pate Rattner, Beverly A. Smith, Thomas C. Tomlinson

182. Police and the Construction of Crime  
Kevin McIntyre (Chair), Lizanne Dowds, Dennis Jay Kenney, Arthur J. Lurigio, Dennis P. Rosenbaum, Rosemary J. Wearing

183. Issues in Critical Criminology in Canada  
Elizabeth Comack (Chair), Brian MacLean, Charles Reasons, Laureen Snider

184. Controlling the Coercive Power of the Democratic State: Current Research  
Jeffrey Ian Ross (Chair), Stuart Farson, Bill Twpman

185. Comparative Studies in Delinquency  
Ronald E. Vogel (Chair), Donald Blaizek, David Hirschel, Raymond T. Teske, Jr., Bill Wakefield

186. The Deterrence Doctrine: Controversy and Evidence  
William C. Bailey, Stephen E. Brown, Tara Gray, Ruth D. Peterson, Quint C. Thurman

187. Adolescent Substance Use: Peer and Gender Factors

James G. Fox (Chair), David Brownfield, William R. Downs, Nancy Guerra, Larry Nucci, Joan F. Robertson, Kevin Thompson

188. Problems of Overcrowding in Jails and Prisons  
C. Paul Friday (Chair), Kenneth Chrest, Rolando V. del Carmen, Marilyn D. McShane, Barbara Raffel Price, Marvin Zalman

189. Working With the Illinois Sexual Assault Statute: A Law for Victims  
Pauline Bart (Chair), Mary Boland, Barbara Engel, Julie Hamos, Laura Kaufman, Mimi Lewin, Mary Scott

190. Structure, Culture, and Violence  
Robert J. Sampson (Chair), Thomas J. Bernard, Joel Garner, Steven F. Messner, Carol Petrie, Richard Rosenfeld, Kirk Williams

191. Restorative Justice: From Theory to Practice  
Harry Mika (Chair), Danielle Bolduc, Kimberley Cole, M. Kay Harris, Daniel W. Van Ness, Howard Zettr

192. Fear of Crime and Responses to that Fear  
William B. Bankston, Ronald Berger, Ronald Bostrom, Tom Castellano, Charles E. Cottle, Craig J. Forsyth, Vincent F. Sacco, Patricia Searles, Sandra Smutz, Larry Stubs, Carol Y. Thompson, Nanci Koser Wilson

193. The Criminal Justice System and Women  
Janet Henkin, Karen McElrath, Imagene L. Moyer

194. Refugees and the Sanctuary Movement: Dilemmas of Low Intensity Conflict  
Kate Stout (Chair), Renee Golden, "Anna-Marie," Michael McConnel

195. DEBATE SESSION: Should the Insanity Defense be Abolished?  

196. Chicago Women and Crime  
Polly Connolly, C. Robert DeWitt, Laura T. Fishman, Marc P. Riedel

197. Integrating Criminological Theories  
B. Grant Stitt, (Chair), Arthur F. Clagett, David Giacopassi, William Selke, Gordon Trasler

6:00 - 7:00  NO HOST COCKTAIL HOUR

7:00 - 9:00  BANQUET  
ASC Presidential Address  
William J. Chambliss

9:00 - Until  CASH BAR AND MUSIC

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1988

8:30 - 11:15  REGISTRATION

9:45 - 11:15  PANEL SESSIONS

198. Cross-Cultural Trends in Delinquency Programming  
James Finckenauer (Chair), Gary W. Austin, Peter G. Jaffe, Martin Killias, Alan W. Leschied, Kathleen Murray, Toni Viccica

199. Police and the Public  
Ray Kedia (Chair), Arnold Binder, James R. Davis, Peter Iadicola, James W. Meeker

200. Collaborative Responses to Family and Intimate Violence  
Linda E. Saltzman (Chair), Joyce M. Cowan, Betty G. Reed, Norma L. Seledon-Tellez, Gloria Stripe
11:30 - 1:00  PANEL SESSIONS

210. Women, Heroin and Cocaine Addiction: Treatment Perspectives
Sylvie L. Frigon (Chair), Patricia G. Erickson, Jody Ference, Ellen Friedman, Pierre Lauzon, Nina Peyser, Valerie Watson

211. Selectivity in Victimization and in Prosecution
Roger K. Przybyski (Chair), Leigh B. Bienen, Carolyn Rebecca Block, Richard Block, David A. Nibert

212. The Dynamics of Social Control: Theory and Evidence
James Ingraham, Gary Jensen, Edward Rhine, William R. Smith

213. Crime Prevention and the Fear of Crime
Kenneth McCormick (Chair), Yoko Baba, Martin S. Devers, J. Stephen Holsber, Steven P. Lab, Richard G. Zevitz

214. Politics and Repression in the Marion Prison System
Bernard D. Headley (Chair), Clifford Bey, Jeanette Musengo, Jan Susler, Steven Whitman

215. Issues in the Treatment of Female Inmates
Deborah R. Baskin, Karen Ann Casey, Roslyn Muraskin, Ira Sommers, Henry J. Steadman, Richard Tressler, Elizabeth Von Cleve

216. Theory, Publicity, and Ecology: Views on Homicide
Derral Cheatham, Jeannette Covington, Steven Stack, Robert B. Taylor

1:15 - 2:45  PANEL SESSIONS

222. Alternatives to Youthful Incarceration: An Assessment
Patricia Steele (Chair), William Barton, Mario Cyr, Barry Krisberg, Alan Roy, Lynn Sametz, Barbara R. West

223. Exploring Delinquency
Carol Bailey, Stephen G. Gibbons, David A. Kinney, Jacqueline Lewis

224. Symbolic Dimensions of Crime
Robert J. Bursik, Charrise Tia Maria Coston, Richard R. E. Kania

225. Varieties of Crime and Justice: A Comparative View
Edna Erez, Helmut Jansen, Moshe Semyonov, Bankole Thompson

John J. Vollmann, (Chair), Ko-lin Chin, Richard Macksey, Larry Pasamont, Patrick Ryan, Rufus Schatzberg

227. Beyond Consciousness: Alternative Methods of Investigation
Joseph L. Albin (Chair), Karen M. Henrikson, Joseph R. Kozonczak

228. Drug Treatment Issues in the 1980's
William Brown (Chair), Harold K. Becker, Michel Poitier, Roger E. Roffman, Edith E. Simpson, Robert S. Stephens, Daniel L. Whitaker, Douglas Young

229. Perceptions of Crime and Justice
Scott Decker (Chair), Cathleen Burnett, Timothy S. Bynum, William S. Davison, Jack Greene, Dennis Hoffman, Merry A. Morash, Vincent Webb

230. Criminal Victimization
Colin Loftin, David McDowell, Robert F. Meier, Terance D. Miste, Mark Warr, W. Brian Wiersema

231. Maritime Crime and Its Prevention
Freda Adler (Chair), Dae Chang, Rose Johnson, Gerhard O.W. Mueller

232. Public Perceptions of Crime, Criminals, and Criminal Justice
William E. Thornton (Chair), Leo G. Barrile, William Clements, Max Schuler, Lydia Voigt

233. Correlates of Adult Arrest
Miles D. Harer, Thomas B. Marvell, D. Randall Smith, William R. Smith, Darrell J. Steffensmeier

234. Character and Crime
Laurin A. Wollan, Jr. (Chair), Michael Novak, Edward Wynne

235. Prosecuting and Defending the Accused
Peter B. Kraska, John Lewis, J. Brian Morgan, David W.B. Webb
FUND, continued from page 6

While this list is not intended to exclude other types of research, the Fund will not support:

- research on conflict and conflict resolution among and between nation-states;
- projects that merely describe dispute-handling techniques or programs;
- program evaluation.

Procedures for Grant Applications

The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution will award grants, in two separate funding cycles, totalling approximately $750,000-$800,000 each year. The application process for such awards is described below.

Concept Paper Submission

Applicants must first submit 15 copies of a brief concept paper that describes the proposed research project in no more than six double-spaced typewritten pages. These papers should (a) describe the proposed research including relevant methods of study and analysis, (b) indicate its theoretical justification, and (c) provide a budget summary. It is important for researchers to demonstrate how their research will address basic questions in social, psychological, economic, political or legal theory. The concept paper should indicate what analytically important problems will be addressed and what hypotheses or questions guide the research.

Concept papers for the Fund's second review cycle are due on October 1, 1988. Concept papers should be sent to The Fund For Research on Dispute Resolution, 1901 L Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036, along with cover letters and a copy of the applicant's curriculum vitae.

Applicants will be notified within approximately six weeks whether to submit a full proposal to the Fund. Proposals will be due within six to eight weeks after receiving such a request. A request for a full proposal does not in any way commit the Fund nor does it create a presumption that the Fund will provide support for the proposal. The full proposal will be judged in competition with other proposals submitted. Complete information on full proposal submission can be obtained from the above address, or call (202) 785-4637.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The ASC Nominations Committee announces a call for nominations from the membership for the election slate of officers for 1988. Positions for the ballot include President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and two Executive Counselors.

Use the nominations form below or place names in nomination by writing a letter. All such nominations should be received by October 1, 1988, and should be sent to the address below.

1988 ASC NOMINATIONS

For President-Elect:

For Vice-President Elect

For Executive Counselor:
[you may nominate two]

Please forward your nominations by October 1, 1988 to:
Drew Humphries
Department of Sociology
Rutgers University
Camden, New Jersey 08102

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colleague, Ilene Nagel, aided and abetted much of this learning experience, along with former students and continuing collaborators such as Ruth Peterson, Celesta Albonetti, Marjorie Zatz, Helen Boritch and Bill McCarthy.

I had the good fortune to be hired in my first job at the University of Toronto, where I am now jointly appointed in the Faculty of Law and the Department of Sociology. This university provides me unusual freedom and support, and I benefit further as a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Advanced Research and Statistics Canada.

Austin Turk came to the University of Toronto the same year I did. Austin is the most polite and supportive of colleagues, and in his congenial way rekindled my lingering interest in issues of power. Along the way, this interest has benefited immensely from encountering those fountains of stratification research, the Departments of Sociology at Indiana University and the University of Wisconsin. I went to the University of Wisconsin as a Full Professor, but in many ways it was a second chance at a graduate education. Here I encountered the ongoing work of Bob Hauser, Erik Wright, Alberto Palloni and others. From status to class, I experienced at first hand the central debates about stratification, and the modes of analysis that open ideas about stratification to exploration and test. I was hooked again.

In many ways, I felt I had come full circle. In the thinking of theorists as diverse as Travis Hirschi and Erik Wright there is a fundamental focus on relations of power and control. To perpetuate a crime is often to impose one's power on others, while to be restrained from or punished for a crime is to be subjected to the power of others. I see the study of such power relations as central to the work we do in criminology. I see gender and class as organizing these power relations through institutions as diverse as the family and the courts, in ways that are socially structured and subject to explanation as such. I call this structural criminology, and much of my work at the moment focuses on developing what I call a power-control theory of delinquency. I am also studying the legal profession from a related perspective. I still marvel that it is possible to get paid for formulating and testing ideas like this, but I am very grateful to all of the above for enlightening me as to this possibility. I'm going to stick with it.
and crime and venture into population research—that's how I got to Seattle to hear that even women's ability to give birth can be obfuscated.

Despite the professional liabilities, I would argue that an overhaul of criminological theory is essential. The extensive focus on disadvantaged males in public settings has meant that girls' victimization, the relationship between that experience and girls' crime, and the relationship between girl's problems and women's crime have been systematically ignored. Feminist research has established that many of the young women who ran away from home, for example, were running from homes that were sexually and physically abusive. These backgrounds often lead to a street life, also rigidly stratified by gender, that pushes girls further into the criminal world and, for some, into adult crime.

Also missed has been the central role played by the juvenile justice system in the sexualization of female delinquency and the criminalization of girl's survival strategies. In a very direct way, the family court's traditional insistence that girls "obey" their parents has forced young women, on the run from brutal or negligent families, into the lives of escaped convicts. It could be suggested that the official actions of the juvenile justice system should be understood as major forces in girls' oppression as they have historically served to reinforce the obedience of all young women to the demands of patriarchal authority no matter how abusive and arbitrary.

But the evidence supporting the undertaking of such a thorough rethinking and revision of criminological theory comes from many directions—of which my own work is only a small part. Consider the pioneering work of feminist researchers on the significance of the victimization of women—particularly the importance of sexual assault and wife battering—and the generation of women's fear of victimization at the hands of males. Their work has gone a long way to identify and rectify problems within standard criminological paradigms all of which ignored or minimized the significance of women's abuse.

Examples of these problems abound. Consider, for example, the many years during which the lethality of wife battering was unmentioned, or worse, the women blamed for having "precipitated" the assault. Consider the overwhelming gender differences between the characteristics of the victims and the assailants that were routinely obscured by language which implied mutuality of victimization ("spouse abuse," "domestic violence," "family-related sexual abuse" and "sexual harassment"). Consider the tacit approval found in many studies of police and court minimization of women's victimization. Consider the methodologies that obscure that same victimization by, for example, soliciting information on assault in the presence of other family members. And finally, consider the studies which continued to puzzle over women's fear of crime in the face of the enormous official efforts to ignore, disbelieve and trivialize women's victimization.

Feminist criminology, by contrast, argues that the criminal justice system plays a major role in maintaining the place of women in male society. Feminist criminologists are not, by this approach, simply discussing the power of gender roles (though this power is undeniable) in the production of conformity and crime. Instead, feminist research is making it increasingly clear that gender stratification in patriarchal society is as powerful a system as class. Efforts must be undertaken to understand female and male deviance and conformity in the context of a ubiquitous system of male control and of power over women's labor and sexuality.

This work will not be easy. Efforts to construct a feminist model of delinquency and crime must first and foremost be sensitive to the situations of girls and women—including the special impact of poverty, racism and sexism on women's choices. And because it is vital to an understanding of offender's definitions of their own situations, choices, and behavior, time must be spent listening to girls and women. Finally, current qualitative research on the reaction of official agencies to female delinquency and crime must be conducted. Only in this way, can a full understanding of women's crime and official constructions and reactions to that behavior be achieved.

Failure to consider the existing empirical evidence about women's lives, or to seek information where none is available, can quickly lead to stereotyped think-
Victim Assistance Conference to be held in Tuscon

The National Organization for Victim Assistance is pleased and excited to announce the fourteenth Annual North American Victim Assistance Conference, to be held in Tucson, Arizona, September 13-17, 1988. This year's conference, "Victim Assistance: Exploring New Frontiers," promises to provide new information on services to victims, advocacy, counseling skills, state and federal legislation, as well as support for survivors of crime and their advocates. Along with the usual workshops focusing on a variety of new and valuable topics, the conference will feature meetings of the NOVA Board of Directors and membership, a festival of new audiovisual resources, and victim support groups.

For more information, contact Diane Alexander at (202) 393-6682.

Fourth Annual Juvenile Justice Conference
Justice For Children
October 3-4, 1988

The Kentucky Justice Cabinet and the Kentucky Juvenile Justice Commission will host the Fourth Annual Juvenile Justice Conference "Justice for Children," October 3-4, 1988, in the Perkins Conference Center on the Eastern Kentucky University campus, Richmond, Kentucky.

Kentucky’s juvenile justice system has experienced a decade of change. The conference will examine the history, current status and future of juvenile justice in the Commonwealth. The continuing effort to deinstitutionalize and remove youth from jails will be a central focus for the conference. Direct all inquiries to: Justice For Children, Department of Correctional Services, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Conference Coordinators: Bruce Wolford, Charles Reedy. Phone: (606) 522-1497. Hotel Accommodations: The designated conference hotel will be the Richmond Holiday Inn, Eastern By-Pass, Richmond, Kentucky, (606) 623-9200.

CALL FOR PAPERS
Women & Criminal Justice

The Haworth Press, Inc., is pleased to announce the forthcoming publication of the journal Women & Criminal Justice. Under the editorship of Clarice Feinman, Ph.D., Women & Criminal Justice will provide both scholars and practitioners with a single forum devoted to emerging and critical new specialty area in the fields of both criminal justice and women's studies. To meet that goal, research, review, and practitioner-focused articles will deal with innovative approaches to current issues of the day, such as:

- incarcerated aged and infirm women
- women on death row
- policewomen on patrol
- women superintendents of male penal institutions
- health care issues and the incarcerated woman [pregnancy, abortion, AIDS, etc.]
- comparative economics of incarcerated women versus alternative punishments
- women in the criminal justice professions and labor unions
- women's roles in criminal justice professional associations
- incarcerated women and political awareness
- implications of legally mandated changes for female offenders, victims, and professionals
- dispute resolution for women
- cross-national and cross-cultural research and studies reflecting the international scope of the journal and its leadership.

Women & Criminal Justice will publish original articles, debates, and discussions on current issues and practices and critical reviews of new legislative and court decisions. From time to time, special issues will be published that will focus on highly important topics. Articles for Women & Criminal Justice will be accepted on the basis of readability as well as scholarship. To appeal to the interdisciplinary audience, authors must define any technical terms within their articles for the broader audience and prepare their articles with the goal of enhancing overall readability and reader interest. Authors are encouraged to collaborate with colleagues who can help with the editing and preparation of their material for final submission.

CALL FOR PAPERS
Women & Criminal Justice welcomes the submission of manuscripts for review and possible publication. An "Instructions for Authors" brochure is available from Clarice Feinman, Ph.D., Editor, Women & Criminal Justice, Department of Criminal Justice, Trenton State College, CN 4700, Trenton, New Jersey 08650.

CHESNEY-LIND, continued from page 16

ing and theoretical dead ends. An example of this sort of flawed theory building was the early fascination with the notion that the women's movement was causing an increase in women's crime; a notion that is now more or less discredited. More recent notions, such as the idea that mothers' employment might somehow increase their daughter's crimes must also consult the actual life situations of women and girls.

But what does this have to do with "real" criminology, the study of the male offender and official reactions to him? What's in this for the criminologist who is not specifically interested in research on gender and crime? In my view, a lot. The early insights into male crime were largely gleaned by intensive field observation. This work needs to be re-thought with an eye toward the meaning of these behaviors within patriarchy. New work on male crime and official responses to this behavior must continually ask what the impact of this particular behavior is on the patriarchal order. Does it empower men at the expense of women? Does it replicate (in the underclass) the gender divisions of the dominant society or not? Does it encourage female reliance on male protection (dubious though it may be)? There are many new questions to ask about old data, many new avenues of inquiry opened once these issues are considered. And the work will be important.

And finally, a plea. Let's not see any more studies of "delinquency" and "crime" that either exclude female subjects or suggest that they will be considered in a future paper (which is often never written). If female behavior does not fit into the conceptual framework or the data on women "foul up" the results, then its time to rethink the theory.
The 40th Annual Meeting of The American Society of Criminology will be held Wednesday, November 9, through Saturday, November 12, 1988, at the Downtown Chicago Marriott Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. We expect to draw more than 1000 persons to our Annual Meeting.

The Society is making every effort to attract exhibitors. If you have written a book that you would like to have displayed at our Annual Meeting, please send your publisher the attached form and urge them to complete the form and send it to us by September 30, 1988.

We appreciate your help and assistance in this matter. We look forward to seeing you in Chicago.

**DUE SEPTEMBER 30, 1988**

**To:** Sarah Hall  
The American Society of Criminology  
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212  
Columbus, Ohio 43212

**From:**

Please reserve space for ____ books to be displayed in the Joint Book Exhibit at $30 per book, or at $25 per book if ten or more books are to be displayed. The fee for a full booth is $300. Please complete the following form for all books to be displayed in the Joint Book exhibit.

**Item #1**  
Title: ____________________________  
Author: ____________________________  
Year Published:_______  
Price:______

**Item #2**  
Title: ____________________________  
Author: ____________________________  
Year Published:_______  
Price:______

**Item #3**  
Title: ____________________________  
Author: ____________________________  
Year Published:_______  
Price:______
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 for 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: Hughes D. Barlow, Editor, THE CRIMINOLOGIST, Dept. of Sociology/Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM (UAB), Chair, Department of Sociology, We require an energetic individual with excellent interpersonal skills. Prior administrative experience is desired but not essential. Specialization is open. A strong record of scholarship and an active research agenda and appointment will be reviewed. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experiences. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. The department has 11 full-time faculty and offers BA and MA degrees. UAB is an urban institution with an enrollment of 14,000 students in its undergraduate, graduate, and medical school programs. Nomination letters should include a description of the nominee’s background, abilities, and an address and telephone number of the nominee. Applications should include a similar letter, a curriculum vitae, and references which may be checked for letters of recommendation. Closing date for applications is November 30, 1988. Send inquiries to Mary E. Guy, Chair, Sociology Search Committee, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294-1294, University of Alabama an Affirmative Action/EQUAL Opportunity Employer.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a full-time temporary position as Instructor or Assistant Professor, contingent upon available funding, for the Spring Semester, 1989. Teaching schedule will include some of the following undergraduate courses: Crime and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement: Theory and Practice, Correction: Process and Theory, Underworld and Upperworld Crime and Criminals. Candidates should have or be working toward Ph.D. in sociology or criminology/criminal justice, have strong teaching skills, substantive interest in and the ability to teach the courses listed above. Salary and fringe benefits competitive. The Department sponsors a multidisciplinary minor in Criminal Justice and has developed the curriculum for an undergraduate major in Justice Studies. Send letter of application, vita, transcripts, samples of written work, and three letters of recommendation to: Office of Personnel Services, Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island, 02908. Attn: Chair, Sociology Department. Applications must be received by 4:00 p.m. on September 16, 1988. Rhode Island College is committed to Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity and welcomes applications from women and minority group candidates.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Assistant/Associate Professor of Sociology. Several permanent tenure-track positions; ten month (academic year). Primary areas of specialization are open, but applicants for two of the positions should be able to teach in the areas of Law Society (criminality, criminal justice, deviance), or Social Psychology. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Evidence of strong potential or record of teaching excellence and research productivity. Starting date: August 14, 1989. Applications received prior to November 1, 1988, will receive fullest consideration, but applications will be accepted until the positions are filled. Applicants should send vita to: Professor Robert L. Eichhorn, Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA Anchorage is seeking applications for three tenure-track positions in Justice at the assistant professor level. Teaching areas include law enforcement, legal administration, research methods, and general justice courses. Research and service activities in an organized research unit are expected of Justice faculty. Ph.D. in appropriate discipline (ABD considered). Salary $14,330-60 bi-weekly minimum. Send vita to University of Alaska Anchorage, Personnel Services, 3890 University Lake Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508-4638.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, is extending its search for a tenure-track, Assistant Professor who is a research-oriented teacher/scholar with primary interests in crime and delinquency. The position could be filled as early as January 1, 1989. The college, which is part of an active multidisciplinary project, has filled several faculty openings within the past year; the position announcement can have their application file reactivated upon request. Ph.D. in sociology required. Growing department, attractive salaries, administrative commitment to facilitate research productivity and excellent area amenities. To assure consideration, applications must be received by September 15. Send letter of application outlining professional interests, a research plan for the next two to three years, a vita together with names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to: Luther B. Otto, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, Box 8107, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107.

ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY, The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track position (rank open) in a new graduate criminology program (M.A. and M.S.). We are looking for candidates with strong research potential or accomplishments regardless of substantive areas, as well as demonstrated excellence in teaching. Duties include primarily graduate instruction, but the possibility of teaching undergraduate criminology courses when such a program exists. Candidates must have a terminal degree, expertise in criminology, and be capable of teaching in two or more of the following areas: law and society; victimology; quantitative and qualitative methods; inequality and crime; violence; policy and evaluation; and social policy. Send vita and three recent letters to: Gregg Barak, Director of Criminal Justice and Criminal Justice, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL 36195. Salary is very competitive, depending on qualifications and experience. Deadline for applying is December 1, 1988; position begins August 1989.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice announces two tenure-track faculty positions for the fall 1989. Specialization in police or corrections is preferred. One position is at the assistant professor level, for the other position rank is open with preference given to appointment at the associate or full professor level. Salaries are negotiable and competitive. Ph.D. required for both positions. Qualified applicants should send vita and three letters of reference to Charles F. Welford, Institute of Criminal Justice & Criminology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-8335. Deadline for receipt of applications is October 10, 1988. The University of Maryland actively subscribes to a policy of equal education and employment opportunity. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY Dean, School of Public Affairs Applications and nominations are invited for Dean of the newly created School of Public Affairs at the American University. The University is seeking an outstanding individual with a record of accomplishment in public administration and significant achievement in academic and/or governmental administration to begin on or after January 1, 1988.

The School of Public Affairs (SPA) is a new and major unit of the University, combining the resources of the former School of Justice and the School of Government and Public Administration. SPA has a multidisciplinary faculty with a strong commitment to research and academic programs of excellence in public administration, American national government and politics, justice, human resources development, and policy analysis. The candidate should possess excellent research skills and interest in bridging the worlds of academia and government. SPA has a large and diverse student population, and offers Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degrees. Since this is a new administrative unit, the possibilities for innovative leadership are substantial.

Nominations and curriculum vitae should be sent to: Chair, SPA Dean Search Committee, Box 106, Eagle Station, The American University, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Applications received by October 3, 1988, will be assured of full consideration.
International Congress on Criminal Law and Medicine
New Delhi, India
October 10-12, 1988

This congress is organized by the Indian Section of International Association of Penal Law. Themes are Codification of International Criminal Law, Criminal Justice in Modern World, and Penal Responsibility of Doctors and Manufacturers in Administration of Substandard and Harmful Drugs. Topics will include terrorism, nuclear weapons and international law, the UN, legal aid, compensation, probation, euthanasia. For details contact Mr. Rajendra Saran Agarwal, Organizing Secretary; 2nd Regional International Congress of Criminal Law & Medicine; Mahatma Gandhi Colony; Shahjahanpur 242001, U.P., India.

CALL FOR PAPERS
1989 Annual Meeting
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
March 28-April 1, 1989
Hyatt Regency Washington on Capitol Hill
Washington, DC

Persons interested in participating should contact: Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Sciences, Campus Box 483, Boulder, CO 80309, (303) 492-3241. Theme: Criminal Justice: Policy and Politics.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE THIRD ALTERNATIVE:
PRIVATE BUSINESS PROVISION OF HUMAN SERVICES
CALL FOR PAPERS

Over the last several years a number of businesses have emerged in many human service fields, including job training, rehabilitation programming, hospice care, employee assistance, remedial training, home care, placement and curative programs. Some of the newly established companies previously operated as non-profit agencies, others are subsidiaries of non-profits and some are independent business ventures. All operate as for-profit businesses with revenues derived from third party and private payment.

An International Symposium is planned for Minneapolis, Minnesota on June 1 & 2, 1989 to serve as a forum for scholars, policy makers, public officials, practitioners, and persons potentially interested in establishing private businesses to deliver human services.

The Planning Committee invites the submissions of papers addressing the topic of private delivery of public services, including such matters as:
- Descriptive information about alternative types of human service businesses currently established;
- Evaluative information dealing with the advantages and disadvantages of the private delivery of human services;
- Analytic information about major issues associated with the private delivery of human services;
- Practical information important for the success of businesses delivering public human services.

Submitted abstracts should be one page in length covering the following information: 1. Names, affiliation, mailing address and telephone number; 2. Title of proposed paper; 3. Summary of proposed paper.

Abstracts must be received by October 1, 1988 and should be mailed to: Human Service Associates, Inc., 333 Sibley Street, St. Paul MN 55101, USA