Reflections of a Typologic, Corporate, Comparative Criminologist

by Marshall B. Clinard

Criminology is an odd ball area; persons in this field should find it profitable to ask themselves how they have gotten into it in the first place. For me, it began with the Great Depression while I was a sociology major at Stanford. Many of us then were disturbed by the deteriorating economic situation, the massive unemployment, and the disregard for all types of pressing issues. It is difficult today to realize that most of the social agencies we now have did not then exist — Social Security, OSHA, NLRB, SEC, CPSC, EEOC, and EPA. As an undergraduate I had elected a criminology course, and later I became the reader for the professor. I also took the students on field trips to San Quentin, Alcatraz, and to the nearby horrible San Jose County Jail. I was shocked with all I encountered in these institutions. San Quentin had the infamous jute mill, the primary purpose of which was to produce large amounts of burlap bags for the open market to keep prices low for the California farmers. Inhaling the fibers caused serious lung diseases among the inmates. At San Quentin I was also struck by the execution chamber that was often used. I recall my shock at seeing many ropes being stretched with heavy weights, which were to be used for unknown persons who had not as yet even committed a capital offense. Alcatraz was also a bleak place with extremely rigid discipline.

During this period I frequently talked with fellow students and others about crime and about prisons. Although I was primarily a student of Richard LaPiere in social psychology at that time, many of my classmates and others began to refer to me as a “criminologist.” Partly as a self-fulfilling prophecy and also as a social psychologist, I had become so impressed with our text, Sutherland’s Principles of Criminology, that I decided, after receiving my M.A., to go to Chicago for my Ph.D., even though I would again have to be self-supporting as I had been at Stanford. I went to Chicago primarily to study with Sutherland, which was a fortunate decision. I became his research assistant on his study of white collar criminality, even though I had little prior knowledge or interest in this area. As it turned out, however, my work with Sutherland made a lasting impression on

Program Announcement

The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, an independent research fund affiliated with the National Institute for Dispute Resolution, has announced a request for proposals for studies in dispute resolution. The Fund will make awards, in two separate funding cycles, totaling approximately $750,000-$800,000 each year. The next deadline for submission of concept papers is September 15, 1989.

The Fund will support a broad range of research that connects the study of disputing and dispute handling to social, psychological, economic, political or legal theory, and which seeks to promote understanding of the conditions under which individuals, groups and organizations do or do not express grievances and become involved in disputes. The Fund hopes to support research that examines how different patterns of disputing and dispute handling affect the rights of disputants and others, how they enhance or diminish opportunities for democratic participation and how they speak to the needs of powerless

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Graduate Fellowship For Ethnic Minorities

The American Society of Criminology announces a one-year Graduate Fellowship of $12,000. The Fellowship is designed to encourage minority students, especially Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asian Americans to enter the field. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. The winner must be accepted in a program of doctoral studies in criminology or criminal justice. Individuals studying in social sciences or public policy are encouraged to apply. Deadline for applications is May 1. Recipients and alternates will be notified by June 1. (The Society reserves the right not to award the scholarship.) To apply, send evidence of academic excellence, three letters of reference, and a letter describing career plans, salient experiences, and the nature of the applicant's interest in criminology or criminal justice to: Ms. Sarah Hall, Administrator, American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

May 29-31, 1989:
Noordwijkerhout, Netherlands
XIIth International Meeting on Juvenile Criminology. Theme of this year's meeting is "The Future of the Juvenile Justice System."
Information: Secretariat du Comité Organisateur des XIIes Journées Internationales de Criminologie Juvenile, Ministere de la Justice, WODC drs L. Boendermaker, H 149, Postbus 20301, 2500 EH, La Haye (Pays-Bas).

June 27-30, 1989:
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
Canadian Criminal Justice Association Biennial Convention
Information: Canadian Criminal Justice Association, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 1E5, Canada.

August 20-25, 1989:
Beijing, China
14th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World. Topics include international law and terrorism; human rights; arms control; health and AIDS law; family law; alternative dispute resolution.
Information: World Peace Through Law Center, 1000 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C., 20036. Phone: (202) 466-5428.

News From Rutgers

The Criminal Justice/NCCD Library of Rutgers has recently moved into new accommodations in the S. I. Newhouse Center for Law and Justice, the building occupied by the School of Criminal Justice.

The Library constitutes one of the finest special collections of crime and criminal justice materials at any university in the United States. Its core is the library collection of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency which was acquired by Rutgers in 1984. Together with annual acquisitions averaging about 3000 titles during the past few years, the collection now consists of 50,000 books, 1500 dissertations, 500 bound periodicals, 200 periodical subscriptions, and 7000 documents on microfiche. A substantial portion of these new acquisitions are published quarterly as Criminal Justice Abstracts, the primary reference source for criminal justice studies, and will also be available online through WESTLAW.

With the generous assistance of the S. I. Newhouse Foundation and other sources, The School of Criminal Justice now offers a Visiting Fellows Program. This is intended to make the resources of the Library more widely available to the scholarly community. Fellowships are intended to support travel to Newark and any additional costs of accommodation for one or two visiting Fellows each academic year. Visiting Fellows will normally be on leave from their own institutions since program funds cannot be used for salary support. Fellows are expected to spend a semester at the Newhouse Center. In view of the School's international outlook, applications from foreign scholars are particularly encouraged.

Applications for support under the Visiting Fellows Program may be submitted at any time. These should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, describe the work to be undertaken and be addressed to: Ronald V. Clarke, Dean of the School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, S. I. Newhouse Center for Law and Justice, 15 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.
POSITIONS—VACANCIES—OPPORTUNITIES

THE CRIMINOLOGIST will regularly feature in these columns position vacancies available in organizations and universities, as well as positions sought by members of the Society. There will be no charge for placing such announcements. For those agencies or persons not wishing to have their identities known, arrangements can be made for a box number and all appropriate inquiries will be forwarded accordingly.

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

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

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

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE is seeking applications for a tenure-track position in Justice at the assistant professor level. Teaching areas include law enforcement, 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 $1,433.60 bi-weekly minimum. Send vita to University of Alaska Anchorage, Personnel Services, 3890 University Lake Drive, Anchorage AK 99508-4638.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology announces two tenure-track appointments for a sociologist or criminologist beginning fall semester, 1989, contingent on funding. Must have research interests in childhood antecedents of deviant and criminal behavior. Must be able to teach criminology and juvenile delinquency and courses in two or more of the following areas: women and the criminal justice system, deviant behavior, corrections and punishment, comparative criminology, and qualitative or quantitative methods. Teaching load is three courses per semester. Doctorate in sociology or criminology and demonstrated excellence in teaching and scholarship required. Rank at assistant professor. Competitive salary and fringe benefits. Send letter of application, vita, and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three persons who may be contacted as references to Dr. Keith Crew, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614. Review of applications will begin March 27, 1989, and will continue until position is filled. UNI specifically invites and encourages applications from minorities and women.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO seeks an Assistant, or Associate Professor with demonstrated competency in management information systems in a criminal justice setting. The candidate selected will be considered for teaching in the area of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Criminal Justice Budgetary and Fiscal Planning and associated courses. The position entails student advisory responsibilities and supervision of graduate research. Minimal educational requirement is a Ph.D., D.P.A. or its equivalent degree in the discipline of Criminal Justice. Salary range $27,588-$41,868. Review of applications will begin April 3, 1989 and will continue until the position is filled. Qualified applicants should send their curriculum vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, Chair, Criminal Justice Division, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819.

THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOLISM, located in Buffalo, New York seeks candidates for the position of Research Project Coordinator. This is a grant supported position, to be held until August 31, 1992, based on expectation of multi-year funding. The individual selected will coordinate "The IMPACT of Family Violence on the Development of Alcohol Problems in Women" project, which involves interviewing 500 women from the Rochester, New York area. The design is longitudinal respondents. Principal Investigator for this project are Dr. Brenda A. Miller, Research Institute on Alcoholism and Dr. William Downs, State University of New York at Buffalo. Responsibilities include supervision of data collection and entry; participation in data analysis and preparation of reports.

QUALIFICATIONS: Doctoral degree or ABD in psychology, sociology, criminology, social work or related field is preferred. Prior research experience in alcohol or related field is required, preferably as a project director or key staff member in a large research project. Previous experience in family violence field is highly desirable.

SALARY/BENEFITS: Starting salary is $33,868 with anticipated yearly increases. Excellent fringe benefits, including health and dental insurance, vacation, sick, and personal leave.

Calgary's Research Institute on Alcoholism for co-authored publications, including first authorships, with established scholars.

Interested candidates should send a complete resume listing educational background and relevant experience to: RIA Personnel, 1021 Main Street, Buffalo, New York 14203.
SERIES ON RESEARCH CENTERS

The Australian Institute of Criminology
by Peter Grabosky

The Australian Institute of Criminology was established in 1971 by Act of the Australian Federal Parliament. Under the Australian federal system, criminal justice is largely the responsibility of the states. In the spirit of what Australians term "co-operative federalism," the Institute is funded by the Federal government, and operates under the oversight of a Board of Management consisting of state and federal appointees. Its current Director is Duncan Chappell, who has held previous appointments at Simon Fraser University, the Australian Law Reform Commission, the Batelle Memorial Institute, the State University of New York at Albany, and the University of Sydney. Former Directors have been William Clifford (1975-83), who came to the Institute from a position as Head of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations, and Richard Harding (1983-1986), a past Dean of the University of Western Australia Law School.

Since the Institute's inception, one of its principal activities has been research. Australia's reputation as one of the leaders in research on white collar crime is in no small part due to the contributions of John Braithwaite during his affiliation with the Institute during the early 1980s (Braithwaite, 1984; Braithwaite and Fisse, 1983). Work by Jocelyne Scott was instrumental in placing the issues of sexual assault and domestic violence on the Australian policy agenda. Research on terrorism by Grant Wardlaw (1982) has received international attention. Recently completed research includes that of Paul Wilson, an Assistant Director of the Institute, on national coverage of crime and criminal justice, Ivan Potas on sentencing convicted armed robbers, and the present writer on government illegality and the abuse of power.

A current initiative is the Drug Indicators Project, which seeks to develop convenient and reliable methods of determining the extent of illegal drug use and to collect data on the trajectory of drug-taking careers. Under the direction of Dr. Grant Wardlaw, the project has been specially funded by the Federal Government as part of its National Drug Offensive.

One of the Institute's traditional responsibilities has been the collection and dissemination of criminal justice statistics. Foremost among the regular publications in this area are the annual National Prison Census, and the monthly Australian Prison Trends. In addition, the forthcoming Report To The Nation on Crime and Justice by Satyanshu Mukherjee will constitute Australia's definitive compendium of criminal justice statistics.

The Institute currently specializes in applied research, the generation of knowledge directly related to the formulation of policy for crime prevention and control. To this end, Institute staff have engaged in contract research or other consultative arrangements with a host of government agencies in Australia and overseas.

One aspect of Institute activity in this area is crime prevention. Under the general editorship of Paul Wilson, a series of monographs will cover the theory and practice of crime prevention, environmental design, missing persons, graffiti and vandalism, and range of other topics. Institute researchers have also undertaken contract research on crime prevention for various federal and state agencies including Telecom Australia, the federal Department of Aboriginal Affairs, and the State Rail Authority of New South Wales.

An emerging area of Institute activity involves crime surveys. In recent months, the Institute has commissioned national surveys on particular topics, including attitudes toward police and public perceptions of crime seriousness. The Institute also intends to participate in the multi-country crime survey which is being led by the Netherlands Ministry of Justice and the British Home Office. In addition, it plans to become a partner in the Australian National Social Science Survey, with a view toward institutionalizing crime surveys in Australia.

A second major function of the Institute is training and information. In the late 1970s it convened numerous workshops and seminars for criminal justice officials in the Asia and Pacific region. Throughout its history, the Institute has

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice Educators invites ideas for papers, panels, workshops, and round tables for its annual meeting to be held at Corpus Christi, Texas on October 5-7, 1989. This year's theme is Criminal Justice: The Human Dimension. Of special interest are proposals concerning human values, ethics, and professionalism. Please, send ideas to the Program Chair, Beryl D. Canuteson, Discipline Coordinator, Law Enforcement, El Paso Community College, P. O. Box 20500, El Paso, Texas 79998 by June 15, 1989. The meeting will be held at the Corpus Christi Marriot Hotel on the Bayfront. Local arrangements are being sponsored by Corpus Christi State University.

Paper competitions for both undergraduate and graduate students are planned and include monetary prizes. For details and deadlines, contact Dr. Mary Parker, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 33rd and University, Little Rock, Arkansas, 72204.

Correctional Conference

The Middle Atlantic States Correctional Association (MASCA) will hold its 51st Annual Conference and Training Institute at the Concord Resort Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, New York, May 21-24, 1989. This year's conference is co-sponsored by the New York State Corrections and Youth Service Association.

POSITIONS, continued from page 3

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO—Criminal Justice. Tenure-track appointment as Assistant Professor in the legal studies emphasis of the Criminal Justice Program beginning Fall, 1989. Teaching load is three courses per semester, primarily within the legal studies emphasis, for example, primarily within the legal studies emphasis, for example, substantive criminal law; criminal procedure; legal research and writing; law courts and the legal system; legal dimensions of criminal justice. Applicants also must be prepared to teach graduate criminal justice courses in the multidisciplinary Master of Public Administration program. Quality teaching and research expected. J.D. degree from an accredited law school required. Minimum of 1 year experience in criminal law practice; teaching experience preferred. Send vita, three letters of reference, transcripts, and a representative sample of written work to: Chair, Criminal Justice Recruitment Committee, Division of Social and Policy Sciences, The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78285-0655. Letter of application and vita must be postmarked by May 15, 1989. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply.

GRABOSKY, continued on page 5

POSITIONS, continued on page 6
CALL FOR PAPERS

The National Commission on Correctional Health Care is now accepting proposals for presentations, panel discussions and workshops for the 13th National Conference on Correctional Health Care, November 9-11, 1989 in Chicago. Proposals may cover one or more of the full range of issues concerning medical treatments and services applicable to jails, prisons and/or juvenile confinement facilities.

Persons interested in presenting should submit an abstract of no more than 300 words describing the topic, the type or method of presentation, and its length (presentations are generally given in under 1 hour). A resume for each speaker should also be included, as well as each speaker’s address and daytime telephone number. The deadline for receipt of abstracts is April 10, 1989.

To submit an application or to receive additional information, persons should call or write the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, 2000 N. Racine, Chicago, IL 60614. Phone (312) 528-0818.

GRABOSKY, continued from page 4

convened conferences and seminars for Australian criminal justice practitioners and scholars on subjects as diverse as child abuse and government illegality. In co-operation with the state government of South Australia, it convened a National Symposium on Victimology in 1981, long before most governments came to regard crime victims as worthy of special concern and attention.

Following the deaths of over 100 Aboriginal Australians in police and prison custody during the past eight years (Grabosky et al. 1988), the Federal Government appointed a Royal Commission. To assist the Commission with its inquiry, the Institute convened a workshop on suicide prevention in custodial facilities featuring Joseph Rowan, a prominent international expert. In addition, the Institute’s Deputy Director, David Biles, has been seconded to the Commission as Consultant Criminologist and Head of Research.

At the heart of the Institute is the John V. Barry Memorial Library, named after a distinguished Australian judge and scholar who is regarded as the Founding Father of Australian criminology, and whose activities during the 1960s led to the establishment of the Institute. As Australia’s foremost criminological library, it holds over 19,000 monographs, over 800 journals, and complete sets of Australian federal and state statutes and law reports. In addition, the Library maintains the Computerized Index to National Criminological Holdings (CINCH), a data base embracing all research on crime and criminal justice conducted in Australia.

An additional domain of Institute activity is the dissemination of research findings through its publications program. Beyond the publication of occasional papers and its Trends and Issues research bulletins, the Institute plans to publish quality monographs by Institute staff as well as by outside contributors.

In July, 1988, the Institute entered into a formal agreement with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations to provide for collaboration in various areas of activity. These will include seminars, training courses and other meetings, co-operation with the United Nations Asian and Far East Institute, and assistance to the Branch in the implementation of its program.

In addition to the work of the Institute, criminology in Australia has been notably advanced by the Criminology Research Council. The Council, comprised of representatives of federal and state governments, and with administrative and technical support from the Australian Institute of Criminology, awards grants for applied research. Funding at present is severely constrained: An entire year’s grants total only $250,000. Yet with this, the Council is able to support quality research on topics as diverse as the regulation of insider trading on sharemarkets, the choice of weapon by violent offenders, and techniques of identification through genetic ‘fingerprinting’.

In October, 1988 the Australian Government appointed a National Committee on Violence. Comprised of representatives of federal and state governments, the Committee will investigate the causes and prevention of violence, and report by the end of 1989. It is testimony to the stature of the Institute that its Director has been appointed to chair the Committee and that the Institute has been chosen to provide administrative and technical support to the Committee during the course of its inquiry.

The Australian Institute of Criminology has hosted visiting fellows from time to time, under the Fulbright Program and other auspices. Institute resource and space constraints necessitate that during their tenure, visitors address themselves to issues deemed of high priority and relevance to the administration of justice in Australia. Interested individuals are invited to contact the Director, Australian Institute of Criminology, P.O. Box 28, Woden, A.C.T. 2606 Australia.

References
me professionally. I recall that one of my tasks was to cut out news items on white collar crime from the newspapers, reduce the substance of the case to a few typed sentences, and then try to devise some classifications or types for them. My work table was covered with assorted piles of papers. At a nearby desk Broadway Jones (pseud of Chic Conwell) often worked on his manuscript that later became the basis of The Professional Thief. This was at the height of the Chicago School, and all of us were expected to become intimately familiar with the actual data of human experience; unfortunately, this is not the case with most sociological training today. On our own we visited the slums, Chicago's ethnic and racial "natural areas," the delinquency projects of Shaw and McKay, and became familiar with other facets of Chicago that had become our "laboratory." All of these experiences led to the development of my subsequent interest in deviant behavior, criminology, and the sociology of the slum.

Two years after I began my work with Sutherland he left for Indiana University where he had been offered a more attractive setup in criminology. This was devastating to me personally, as Sutherland was kind, had been generous of his time, had always shown great interest in me, and each day I had been learning more from him. Even after his move to Indiana he continued to offer so much advice and support that I have always regarded myself as a "Sutherland student," although I received my Ph.D. under Ernest W. Burgess. At Chicago I was also greatly influenced by Herbert Blumer and his emphasis on symbolic interaction. In spite of the shifts and turns in criminological and deviance theories I have always stuck fairly close to socialization theory, in particular differential association, theories that to me best seem to fit the facts.

My first teaching position was at the University of Iowa, from 1937-1941, where I also completed my Chicago dissertation on urbanization and criminal behavior. I collected my data from farm, village, and city inmates in the Iowa Reformatory. At this time there was much talk of war, so I decided to accept a government position, which led to being becoming Chief, Criminal Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, in Washington. During the war I moved to the Office of Price Administration, where I was principal statistician and chief of the analytical work on enforcement of the price and rationing regulations. Although the nation was at war I found that large segments of American business were violating the law. During this time I was gathering much data on these violations, and four years later when I left the government to become an associate professor at Vanderbilt University I completed my first book, The Black Market: A Study of White Collar Crime, published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston in 1952, then reprinted in 1969 by Patterson-Smith. In the Preface I acknowledged Sutherland, "who first called my attention to the implications for criminology of law violations among business and professional groups." I had been at Vanderbilt only a year when the University of Wisconsin at Madison asked me to replace John Gillin, nationally known in his field, who was retiring after a distinguished career there in criminology and what was then called social pathology. I remained at Wisconsin for more than thirty years.

In addition to teaching criminology at Wisconsin I taught a large core each semester called "social disorganization." Textbooks then were limited to this approach or other approaches termed "social pathology." I found them all to be highly unsatisfactory in my own teaching, since none of them agreed at all with my lectures that stressed deviation from norms, differential social organization, social roles, and urbanism. I regarded deviance as neither a sickness nor a psychological personality disorder. Since my lectures were going one way and the textbook another I decided to write my own. Sociology of Deviant Behavior, first published in 1957, is generally agreed to have set in motion the now widely accepted conceptual frameworks of "deviance" and "deviant behavior." I wrote the first four editions alone; Robert Meier joined me with the 5th. The 7th edition will come out this year. With the exception of Sutherland and Cressey it is probably the oldest sociology text. Along the way I also became disturbed by the then widespread acceptance and application of Merton's concept of anomie, so I put together, with the assistance of other sociologists, a critical appraisal, Anomie and Deviant Behavior (1964), which reversed the trend. In fact, one review concluded: "Perhaps anomie was never there after all."
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<td>88J1CX0017</td>
<td>Criminal Justice System's Handling of Drug Offenders</td>
<td>Peter B. Kraska San Houston State University</td>
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<td>Videotaping of Oral Evidence: A Prelim Cost-Benefit Analysis</td>
<td>Darrel W. Stephens Police Exec Research Forum</td>
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<td>National Executive Session On Policing</td>
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<td>88J1CX0021</td>
<td>Classification of Rapists Implementation and Validation</td>
<td>Robert A. Prentky Brandeis Univ.</td>
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<td>Rates of Committing Serious Crimes, Frequency of Arrest, ...</td>
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<td>Improving Eyewitness Memory: Prev. Unconscious Transference</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Robinson Case Western Reserve Univ. Dental SH</td>
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<td>Neighborhood Rptg of Drug Crimes: An Assesmt. &amp; Recommdtn.</td>
<td>Susan Hillbrand</td>
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<td>Devel. &amp; Eval. of Cognitive Interview Technq. For Use W/Children</td>
<td>Edward Geiselman</td>
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<td>Susan Pennell</td>
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<td>Ultimate Impacts of Sentencing Reforms &amp; Speedy Trial Laws</td>
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NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for a faculty position at the Assistant Professor level, beginning September, 1989. Ph.D. [or equivalent] in Criminal Justice/Criminology, Sociology or related field. Demonstrated ability to publish scholarly material. Three undergraduate courses; 10-month, non-summer employment optional. Seeking candidates with competence in areas of political economy & crime, alternatives to formal processing, justice & change. Candidates should also be able to teach undergraduate courses in research methods. The department encourages critical analyses of crime and justice issues. Women and “minorities” strongly encouraged to apply. Salary negotiable, depending on qualifications and teaching experience. Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: Chairperson, Search Committee, Northeastern Illinois University, 5500 N. St. Louis Ave., Chicago, IL 60625. Application deadline May 30th, 1989.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Sacramento, Criminal Justice, seeks an Assistant/Associate Professor with a specialization in Theoretical criminology and an interest in criminal justice with a focus on international terrorism. The candidate selected will be considered for teaching in the areas of Violence and Terrorism: Analysis of Career Criminals: Sexual Offenses and Offenders and associated courses. The position entails student advisory responsibilities and supervision of graduate research. Minimal educational requirement is a Ph.D. or its equivalent degree in the discipline of Criminology or Criminal Justice which must be completed by August 22, 1989. Teaching and advising experience and demonstrated research competence and publications in refereed journals are preferred. Also, applicants with experience in supervision of graduate research and thesis supervision are preferred. Salary range $27,588-$41,868. Review of applications will begin April 3, 1989 and will continue until the position is filled. Qualified applicants should send a letter of application, transcripts, curriculum vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, Chair, Criminal Justice Division, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819.

From 1954-1955 I was the Fulbright Research Professor to Sweden; during this time I carried out criminological research and lectured in Swedish universities. In 1958 the Ford Foundation asked me to go to India to try to change the conditions in the terrible Indian slums through a program of self-help rather than through private charity or government aid. Ford did not want a social worker who might be tied to a set approach, but an applied sociologist like myself who would experiment with new ideas. I had been greatly influenced by the work of Shaw and McKay in using the citizen approach to deal with crime and delinquency in slum areas. Before I left for India Ford sent me all over the country to look at self-help projects, mostly of them crime and delinquency programs. I spent a total of three years as the consultant on urban community development to various governmental projects in India, in addition to several short trips. Crime and delinquency was not then, nor is it even today, a serious problem in the Indian slums. Rather, we were applying the principles of Shaw and McKay to self-help improvements in environmental sanitation, health, literacy, and economic improvements, among other areas. In this work we started with 600 families in an Old Delhi slum; eventually the program that I helped to devise covered over three million people in citizen self-help councils in the slums of 31 cities. In 1966 I published Slums and Community Developments: Experiments in Self-Help.

During the 1960s Richard Quinney and I became disturbed with the loose use of the term “criminal” in criminological circles. We felt that criminal activities actually cover a wide range of behavior in which the only link is that they are all violations of law. Our own research on white collar crime, and Quinney’s interest also in political crime, had shown how different such behavior is from such conventional crime as burglary and robbery. We devised eight types of criminal behavior systems, each of which we analyzed with the same criteria of the offender’s criminal career, group support of the behavior, correspondence between criminal behavior and legitimate behavior, and societal reaction. The first edition of Criminal Behavior Systems: A Typology, published in 1967, was organized as a book of readings, each type preceded by our discussion. Responding to numerous suggestions, we dropped the readings and greatly expanded our own discussion in the 1973 second edition. Sections of it have been widely reprinted, and Anderson reprinted the entire volume in 1986.

Somehow I have never made it a practice professionally to stay with a topic for long; eventually I find that it no longer captures my interest. For years I have been interested in, and have traveled widely in developing countries, spurred in part by the fact that I originally had a great deal of training in anthropology and originally had hoped to become an anthropologist. My interest in the comparative study of crime was thus a logical development. A comparative criminology must utilize similar theoretical frameworks, propositions or models that can be tested across various countries in diverse development stages. I had actually begun my comparative work during my year as a Fulbright Research Professor in Sweden in the mid-1950s. In the replication of my Iowa study of the relation of urbanization to crime my sample consisted of inmates from eight Swedish prisons and I found the conclusions quite similar. Sweden is a highly developed Western society, however, and I felt it essential to ascertain if similar processes account for crime in both developed countries of the Western world and the less developed countries. In 1968 I was off to Uganda, the home of the leading East African university, with a teaching and research position supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. One of my Wisconsin graduate students and I tested various hypotheses about criminal behavior derived from affluent, developed countries: urbanization, modernization, migration, social organization of the slum, differential association, and differential opportunity through the use of various techniques that included a prison sample. These findings, together with a great deal of crime data that I had acquired from other developing countries, went into Crime in Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective (1973), which is still the most comprehensive theoretical book on the subject. Since then I have continued additional research on the relation of development to criminal behavior, particularly in rapidly developing Papua New Guinea where, today, crime is the country’s major problem.
1989 Criminal Justice Computer Courses Announced

The National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training Center-Washington, D.C. has announced its 1989 training program schedule. The Computer Center develops classes which apply computer technology to criminal justice needs. These courses range from general planning for automated systems to advanced applications such as using computers for crime analysis and developing expert systems for law enforcement. Other courses provide information on data security, computer graphics for presentations, and database software which agencies can use for many different tasks. Each of the classes provide hands-on experience with a variety of products so that participants will have a better understanding of their alternatives.

The course dates and topics are as follows:

- **June 7-9**
  - Time Series Analysis in Criminal Justice Agencies
  - Computer Graphics for Data Presentations

- **June 28-29**
  - Planning for Automated Systems in the Small to Medium-Sized Law Enforcement Agency
  - Expert Systems in Law Enforcement

- **August 7-9**
  - Using Hypercard Software in Criminal Justice Agencies
  - Using Database Management Software in Criminal Justice Agencies

- **August 23-24**
  - Choosing Microcomputer Statistical Packages
  - Choosing Microcompuers for Crime Analysis

- **September 13-14**
  - Using Database Management Software in Criminal Justice Agencies
  - The National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training Center-Washington, D.C.

The National Criminal Justice Statistics Association (CJSA) and SEARCH Group, Inc. Recognizing the need for criminal justice professionals to be knowledgeable about computer technology and automated information systems, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), U.S. Department of Justice, has funded this facility to provide specialized training and demonstrations of the latest in computer technology.

Located in the Capitol Hill area of Washington, the Computer Center has a 20 workstation classroom for its training programs and a computer lab area for product demonstrations and technical assistance sessions. Both DOS based and Macintosh computers are used in the Computer Center. Hardware and software manufacturers are being encouraged to place their products at the Computer Center to provide visitors with a full range of alternatives.

For more information concerning specific courses, contact Jim Zepp, Computer Center Manager at (202) 638-4155.

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**June 5 - 9, 1989**  
**July 17 - 21, 1989**  
**Philadelphia**

A five-day comprehensive course on applied regression analysis of longitudinal data on events, such as arrests or convictions. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, partial likelihood, time varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, discrete time methods and data base management. Participants will get hands-on practice with IBM-XT's, and individual consultation. Enrollment is limited to 25 persons.

**Instructor**


**Who Should Attend**

Researchers with a knowledge of basic statistical inference and substantial experience with multiple regression who want to apply EHA. No previous knowledge of EHA is assumed.

**For Further Information**

Call 215-898-6717 or write Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299. The fee of $700 covers all course materials but does not include lodging or meals.

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**POSITIONS, continued from page 11**

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Sacramento seeks and Assistant/Associate Professor with demonstrated competency in criminal justice management and leadership. The candidate selected will be considered for teaching in the areas of Police Administration; Critical Issues in Police Administration; Personnel Administration in Criminal Justice; Leadership in Criminal Justice; and Police and Society. The position details student advisory responsibilities, supervision of masters' thesis and participation on Division and School committees. Minimal educational requirement is a Ph.D. or D.P.A. or its equivalent degree in the discipline of criminal justice, public administration or a relevant social and behavioral science which must be completed by August 22, 1989. Teaching and advising experience and demonstrated research competence, publications in refereed journals and administrative experience in the field are preferred. Also, applicants with experience in supervision of graduate research and thesis supervision are preferred. Salary range 127,588-$41,368. Review of applications will begin April 3, 1989 and will continue until the position is filled. Qualified applicants should send a letter of application, transcripts, curriculum vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Thomas Johnson, Chair, Criminal Justice Division, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819.

POSITIONS, continued on page 14
CALL FOR PAPERS

Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice

Topic: House Arrest & Electronic Monitoring

The Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice invites submission of papers for its August 1989 edition which focuses on house arrest and electronic monitoring. Manuscripts must be received by May 1, 1989. The normal length of articles is approximately 7 to 12 double-spaced, typewritten pages (excluding tables, figures and bibliography). The author's name, title, name of office, institutional affiliation and complete address, acknowledgments, research grant numbers, etc., and telephone number should appear on the cover page of the manuscript. The author's name must not appear in subsequent pages of the article to ensure anonymity during the manuscript review process. If the manuscript has been presented before a group, include the date, location, and audience. An abstract of approximately 100 words, as well as a separate brief biographical paragraph describing each author's current affiliation, research interest[s] and recent publications, must accompany the manuscript. Three [3] photocopies should be submitted. Articles will not be returned to senders. Once an article has been accepted for publication, the copyright will be retained by the Journal. Authors of published articles will receive four copies of the Journal. In the case of multiple authors, no more than 10 total copies will be provided. There is no review charge. All manuscripts and correspondence should be sent to: Dr. Joseph B. Vaughn, Criminal Justice Department, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, Missouri 64093, (816) 429-4188.

ABA Announces Syllabi Clearinghouse

The ABA Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies has established a new Undergraduate Legal Studies Syllabi Clearinghouse. Syllabi are available on a range of law-related topics, including Criminology and Criminal Justice. Faculty in all disciplines are encouraged to submit copies of syllabi for their introductory and advanced courses. To submit or order syllabi, or to obtain further information, contact: Jean Pedersen, American Bar Association-PED, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611, 312-988-5736.

The Public Calls . . . How Does the Police Respond?

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Signifying Calls and the Police Response

Peter K. Manning

Calls to the police represent a rich variety of human troubles, concerns, and needs. Although the interpretive possibilities seem infinite, police are able to make immediate inferential leaps or "sign work" in order to classify and deal with the problem at hand. In this first major empirical work on the semiotics of social action, Manning answers substantive, theoretical, and pragmatic questions on how codes actually operate in a specific social setting.

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A long time ago when I read a Sunday Supplement article on Switzerland I noticed that crime appeared not to be an issue there. I decided that some day I would try to find out if this were true. In 1973 I received a one year grant from the National Science Foundation to go to Switzerland, which, with Sweden, is the most affluent industrialized country in the world, to find out if their crime rate is actually low and why. This research project was a particularly difficult one, for first of all I had to establish by various means that the country actually does have a low crime rate. At that time there were only national crime data on convictions; other data available were only at the cantonal level, a prerequisite that the cantons zealously guarded. With the help of three highly competent Swiss graduate research assistants I gathered selected cantonal data on crimes known to the police, Swiss crime insurance rates as compared with rates in other countries, data on public concern about crime in both the Federal and the Zurich parliaments, and devised a crime victimization survey, which was conducted for us by a survey organization, the first of its kind ever done in Switzerland. We then compared the findings of the victimization survey to a survey conducted in the similar West German city of Freiberg, as well as those done in comparable U.S. cities. We also compared other data to data on Sweden and other European countries.

After having ascertained the actual low general crime rate in Switzerland, it was necessary to explain why the rate is low. The chief factors I have offered in Cities with Little Crime: The Case of Switzerland (1978) are: the slow growth of urbanization and the absence of slums, the country’s highly decentralized political system, the citizen assumption of responsibility for social and crime control in general, the greater communication between youth and adults, less youth or adult gang behavior, and the nature of the criminal justice system itself. The study has had significant cross-cultural implications for crime control. When this study was carried out, however, the drug problem in Switzerland was nowhere as serious as it has become today. In fact, some movements are now underway in Switzerland to legalize marijuana and cocaine and to utilize the British method for hard drugs, an approach to the drug problem that I have long advocated. The University of Lausanne in 1985 gave me an honorary doctor of laws degree for my work in comparative criminology.

In our Criminal Behaviour Systems, Quinney and I had drawn a distinction within white collar crime as a type, between occupational and organizational crime. In our typology, the latter consisted primarily of corporate and government crime. Until 1980 Sutherland’s monumental White Collar Crime, published thirty years before, was our only major scientific study of corporate crime, although he did not give this title to the book. His sample and analytical methods, however, were inadequate, and there was a great need for a more sophisticated and contemporary study of corporate crime. The subject is far too important theoretically to be neglected in criminology. Its effects on society are far more serious and costly than conventional crime. Single corporate crime cases that involve the loss of millions and even billions of dollars are commonplace today, and tens of thousands of consumers, workers, and public citizens are killed or injured each year through crimes committed by the corporations. In 1975 I received a seed grant from the University of Wisconsin to explore the feasibility of a comprehensive study of law violations by the Fortune 500. When the results of the initial study proved to be positive I obtained an LEAA grant that eventually totaled nearly $300,000. I organized a project staff with Peter Yeager as senior research assistant. Corporate crime is extremely difficult to research, and my study developed into a largely pioneer effort. We had to develop the violation data from a number of sources, although some of them were often inadequate — agency statistics, SEC Corporate 10K reports, Law Service reports, and computer searches of the Wall Street Journal and trade journals. We had to learn about the operations of 25 federal agencies, most of which utilized not only the criminal law but various civil and administrative enforcement regulations, with which we also had to become familiar. We devised indices of corporate crime seriousness as the action taken did not necessarily reflect this. In addition, we used sophisticated statistical means to measure the relation of corporate crime to corporate size and to various other economic factors. We also...
FUND, continued from page 1
or “at-risk” groups. The Fund seeks to begin exploration of these questions and to move beyond program driven evaluation. It encourages researchers to engage in critical examination of disputing and dispute handling and will support studies that are both theoretically grounded and socially useful.

For a copy of the program announcement and the request for proposal write to The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, 1901 L Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036. For more information regarding the program and application process contact The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution at the same address (tel. 202-785-4637).

CALL FOR PAPERS

The American Journal of Criminal Justice is seeking papers for review for publication. The journal is dedicated to the exploration of policy issues in the criminal justice system as well as theoretical perspectives in criminology and juvenile delinquency.

Submission requirements include: [1] the AJC will only consider manuscripts for publication which have not appeared, have not been submitted, or are not under review elsewhere; [2] the manuscript must be typed (double-spaced) and should not exceed 30 pages, including tables, figures, footnotes, and references; [3] the manuscript must be submitted in triplicate, including an abstract of 100 words or less; [4] all tables, figures, footnotes, and references should conform to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 3rd Edition; [5] a $10 processing fee must accompany the submission of the manuscript; [6] author[s] will be promptly notified of the receipt of the manuscript; and [7] the journal is refereed and the author[s] will receive a publication decision concerning the manuscript within 10 to 12 weeks.

Manuscripts should be submitted to Dr. Gennaro Vito, Editor, American Journal of Criminal Justice, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Brigman Hall, Louisville, KY 40292; telephone: (502) 889-6567.

The journal is the official publication of the Southern Criminal Justice Association (SCJA). Annual subscription fee for the journal is $20 and it includes membership in SCJA.

Book Reviewers Solicited

Social Justice: A Journal of Crime, Conflict and World Order (formerly Crime and Social Justice), a quarterly publication, is compiling a list of potential book reviewers for upcoming issues. SJ considers both the traditional book reviews as well as the longer review essays, of single or multiple books, appropriate for inclusion. Interested persons should provide an updated resume as well as identification of those subject areas for potential review to: Gregg Barak, Book Review Editor, Social Justice, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL 36195.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Behavioral Sciences and the Law announces a special issue devoted to Training and Career Opportunities (in the behavioral sciences and law). Manuscripts are now being solicited for this special issue. The deadline for receipt of manuscripts is October 10, 1989. Manuscripts should be twenty to thirty double-spaced pages adhering to the style of the Publications Manual of the American Psychological Association or the Harvard Law Review. They should contain a 150 word abstract and be submitted in triplicate to Alan J. Tomkins JD, PhD, Co-Editor, Behavioral Sciences and the Law, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Law-Psychology Program, 209 Burnett Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308.

CLINARD, continued from page 14

studied the relation of corporate organization and industry culture to criminal behavior. Throughout the study I found each day to be a creative experience. Detailed findings of the study were published in 1979 by the U. S. Government Printing Office as Illegal Corporate Behavior. That same year I retired to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and in 1980 Peter Yeager and I put out Corporate Crime, which drew heavily on the government report but which was presented in a more readable style and with considerable new material.

These were good beginnings, but I felt more should be done at the micro level to discover the actual processes leading to violations within a large corporation. In 1981 the National Institute of Justice awarded me a grant to obtain the views of a sample of retired Fortune 500 middle management executives who, as it turned out, had worked for their corporations for a mean of 31.8 years. From these interviews I sought to discover why some corporations are ethical and comply with the law while others do not, the significant role of the top management staff and the corporate culture, pressures on middle management to violate the law, and what proposals they might have to control corporate violations. I took elaborate steps to assure the confidentiality of our two to three hour interviews. Because of this and certain internal cross checks in the interview schedule, I believe the results were reliable. Most of all, it showed the feasibility of this type of research. The findings and methodology were published in Corporate Ethics and Crime: The Role of Middle Management (1983).

I participated in the 1979 Tucson session on corporate crime, which I believe was the first ever held on this subject by a professional association. Although I had hoped that by 1988 this would be a major topic in ASC meetings, there were only 5 sessions on corporate crime (with a few sessions also on white collar crime) out of 235 sessions. This is a difficult area to research in criminology, but it must be carried out by trained criminologists and not left to journalists. A logical next step is the study of corporate crime not as a monolith but by industry. In our corporate crime research, for example, we found that the oil, auto, and pharmaceutical industries have the highest rates of violation; it is important to study why this is the case. Lately I have been working on these particular industries, as well as the extensive law and ethical violations of the defense industry. It is my hope that more criminologists will become interested in research on organizational crime, an area uncovered by Edwin H. Sutherland, who first stimulated my interest in it more than half a century ago.
Teaching About Women Curriculum Guide

"Teaching About Women in Criminal Justice and Criminology: A Resource Guide" has been compiled and edited by Merry Morash. The Guide is about 220 pages in length, and contains valuable information for those wanting to develop or to refine gender-, class-, and race-inclusive courses on crime, law, and justice. Over 30 faculty members — from the U.S., Canada and England — contributed to the publication. They provided course syllabi, teaching tips and strategies, bibliographies, and other resource materials. The price is $20.00 for members of the ASC's Division on Women and Crime, and $25.00 for nonmembers. Send your request and payment to Sarah Hall, ASC, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

Fund Awards First Research Grants

The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution has awarded its first round of research grants totalling approximately $315,500 and supplemented by an additional $250,000 in contributions from universities and foundations. The six grant projects explore dispute resolution issues in family and community mediation, in healthcare, in workplace grievances, and in securities arbitration and litigation. The Fund, supported by the Ford Foundation, expects to award approximately $2.8 million in grants during the next three years on a semi-annual competitive basis. For further information regarding the 1989 grants program, contact The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, 1901 L Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington D.C. 20036, (202) 785-4637.

ADVANCES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

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

Advances in Criminological Theory
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VOLUME ONE
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