Reflections on a Chinese Odyssey
by Phyllis Jo Baunach, J.D., Ph.D.

"It is safer to put your head in a lion’s mouth than it is to go to court.”—Chinese proverb.

This proverb fairly accurately characterizes the general mistrust among the Chinese people throughout most of their history towards a system of lawyers. At one point, the Chinese referred to lawyers as “litigation tricksters” or “litigation stirrers”, hardly a title to enhance one’s social standing. The current legal system began to develop around 1980, with the open-door policy, emphasis on improving the economy, and issuance of interim regulations to govern lawyers nationwide. At the present time there are some 30,000 lawyers and legal workers and more than 3,000 law firms throughout China.

Development of China’s legal system reflects the beginning of a transformation from a “rule of man” to a “rule of law.” For instance, in the absence of a criminal code, official state doctrine determined whether or not a crime has been committed. Enactment of the Chinese Criminal Law and Chinese Criminal Procedure in 1980, provided the first systematic legislation dealing with major crimes.

To observe the legal system, last May I toured the People’s Republic of China (PRC) as a delegate of the People to People Citizen Ambassador program on Women in the Law. Originally, the trip was to last for about three weeks, from May 25 through June 14. However, because of the events that rocked China in early June, we were evacuated from Shanghai on June 6th.

As guests of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), we met with justice and corrections officials, judges, and lawyers in each of the three cities we visited (Beijing, Harbin, and Shanghai). Although in some ways similar to our U.S. Department of Justice, the MOJ has far more powers. Among its functions are: oversight of all prisons throughout China; supervision of programs for reform through labor for convicted offenders or reform through rehabilitation for those offenders who receive administrative sanctions instead of incarceration; supervision of all attorneys throughout China; supervision of all legal education in China’s five law schools and additional thirty law departments; publishing and disseminating the laws nationwide; oversight of mediation, a significant dispute resolution technique in China; and formulating judicial administrative regulations on such matters as detention or control of

Deviance for Fun and/or Profit: A Criminologist’s Guide to Casino Gambling
Henry N. Pontell
University of California, Irvine
Co-Chair, 1989 Reno Local Arrangements Committee

When the Editor of the Criminologist telephoned to ask if I would write a “guide to gambling,” my first reaction was, “Great, now all the losers will blame me!” On second thought, I agreed to write it knowing that some of my colleagues will be throwing money in every direction in Reno, and perhaps I could offer a few tips to those less experienced with the pleasures and pitfalls of casino gambling. In that sense this article could be considered a “public service announcement” of sorts. Even the least likely of us will find the siren song of the casino too much to resist. As I was walking through a Las Vegas hotel casino on my way to a session at the 1983 meetings of the Western Society of Criminology, I spotted a well-known Marxist criminologist stuffing quarters (or were they dollars?) into a slot machine in a most determined

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AROUND THE ASC

ROBERT M. BOHM, formerly Associate Professor of Criminal Justice at Jacksonville State University, has joined the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

WALTER DeKESEREDY of Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada has a new book entitled Women Abuse in Dating Relationships: The Role of Male Peer Support. The work is published by Canadian Scholars' Press.

MARY RODENBERG, J.D. has been retained by REM Foundation, Inc., of Edina, Minnesota, to develop a system of services for mentally retarded offenders. The services will be available at all levels of the criminal justice system. For more information, contact Mary at (612) 925-5067 or (612) 926-9808.

LOUISE SHELLEY, has been named the new chair of the Department of Justice, Law and Society, School of Public Affairs, The American University, Washington, D.C.

Letters

Sir: I write in protest against Professor Manning's comparison of the vicarious vulgarities of hosts of trash TV programs with the "charm of a cretinous Barker at a carnival or freak show." During my high school days in Ohio I worked as a shill for two pitchmen at the Russell's Point amusement park. They also operated a medicine show during the winter months. Apart from their skillful exploitation of gullible throngs on the boardwalk I found them to be highly intelligent, thoughtful and moral persons. They took a fatherly interest in my welfare and one of them used to slip me extra silver dollars over my pay when they had a good day with their pitches. They even warned me against getting into "rootten pee holes" among the concessionaire help.

Later while at UCLA as a sociologist I collected some argot of "carnies" operating concessions on the Venice pier. The informants there quickly put me in my place intellectually and corrected any residual uninformed ideas I may have had about them. Essentially carnival pitchmen are a variety of con men, and as such tend to be among those more intelligent and better educated than the general population. (See data on arrests for fraud and bunco in annual police report of your nearby large city.)

All of this is sufficient to urge Manning to be more careful about the ethnographic grounding of his comments. But beyond this I wonder if his plea for ethnographies of crime isn't flawed or marred by a rather florid or bombastic writing style. I can agree with Manning that criminology has become excessively dominated by quantitative studies of limited or questionable value. However I fail to see how essays such as his, devoid of specific suggestions or proposals, can do much to modify or change the prevailing methodology or reconcile it with others.

The war of perspectives, however muted, continues without end in criminology as well as in general sociology, and the recent effort at theoretical integration while interesting doesn't seem very promising. Perhaps we are destined to endure axiomatic conflict analogous to the fruitless battles of nationalists in Northern Ireland, Beruit and other parts of the world.

Edwin M. Lemert
University of California, Davis


Book Reviews Sought

justice Quarterly, the official journal of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is seeking book reviewers for future issues. Traditional book reviews as well as longer review essays of single or multiple books will be accepted. Interested persons should provide an updated resume as well as identification of those interest areas for potential review to: William F. Walsh, Book Review Editor, Justice Quarterly, Administration of Justice Department, The Pennsylvania State University, 905 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16801.

I Just Had Breakfast With — at the Reno Annual Meeting

Breakfast roundtable sessions have been scheduled at the Reno Annual Meeting to give program participants an opportunity to meet and talk with noted criminologists in an informal setting — no papers, speeches, or presentations — just good talk. A $10 charge, payable at registration, covers the cost of a full breakfast. The breakfast roundtables are scheduled from 8:00-9:30 a.m. on Friday, November 10, and Saturday, November 11.

HONORS

Three of our colleagues, noted particularly for their contributions in the areas of civil and human rights, prison reform, and the abolition of the death penalty, have been signally honored in recent months:

JACK GREENBERG, associate dean of Columbia Law School, has been chosen by President Michael Sovern to head Columbia College. Jack was for more than twenty years the director of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund arguing scores of landmark cases in the United States Supreme Court and in the appellate courts of New York. Among the many honors conferred on him in recognition of his commitment to the legal rights of society's vulnerable,

CALL FOR PAPERS

Association for Behavior Analysis, 16th Annual Convention, May 27-31, 1990, Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee. Submissions now being accepted for review. Deadline for receipt is November 15, 1989. For information, contact ABA, Western Michigan University, 258 Wood Hall, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5052. Telephone: 616-387-4495.

Stop Press
More Positions

NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE, Social Science Department. Assistant/Associate Professor of Criminal Justice starting January, 1990. Tenure-track. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related field. ABD considered. Must be qualified to teach Juvenile Delinquency, Corrections, Criminology, and Statistics. Duties will include teaching 15 quarter hours of undergraduate courses, advising students in departmental activities. Contact: Ray C. Banko, Social Science Department, North Georgia College, Dahlonega, GA 30597.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Department of Criminal Justice. One tenure-track Assistant/Assistant Professor position for September 1, 1990. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related discipline and evidence of scholarly work required. The Department of Criminal Justice offers undergraduate and graduate programs. Areas of specialization desired are corrections, juvenile justice and methodology. Evidence of teaching effectiveness also preferred. Send vita and three letters of reference to: Dr. Robert Langworthy, Chair of Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, M.L. 108, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221. Deadline for application is December 15, 1989 or until an acceptable candidate is found.
Crimes Against Children
by Clifford K. Dome.
Foreword by Graeme Newman.

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A Primer in the Sociology of Law
by Dragan Milovanovic

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We are pleased to offer this widely acclaimed computer game at an incredible 70% discount. This simulated sentencing game comes complete with on-screen sentencing tutorial, graphics and sound. Computes your sentencing IQ. Price: $15.00. (IBM compatible only)

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Delinquency and Identity:
Delinquency in an American Chinatown.
by Shuen-Jim Sheu
New insights into control theory and the process of assimilation. 130 pages. Prices: (Hard: 0911577-07-06): $27.50.

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PUBLISHERS
PONTELL, continued from page 1

manner. The scene suggested that the lure of casino gambling transcends ideological persuasion. As "Past Eddie" Felson, in The Color of Money, so aptly put it: "Money won beats the hell out of money earned!"

My experience with casino gambling is quite modest, and I have read a few books on gambling and blackjack or "21." I was introduced to casino gambling by (who else?) criminological colleagues. My first mentor was quite enthusiastic and well-meaning, but also somewhat misinformed. My second teacher was better, and showed me some profitable money management techniques that can work quite nicely with patience and self-control. My third colleague, an expert in mathematics, forced me to confront the grim reality that the odds in any casino game are not in your favor, and over time one must eventually lose (except, as I will discuss, in the game of blackjack).

Legализed casino gambling is a multi-billion dollar industry in this country, and it is growing every year. I mention this not to encourage cheers and boos, but to remind you of how lucrative the industry has become. It is a profitable business (some major casino, or "entertainment" corporations are now traded on the New York Stock Exchange) because most people who gamble lose money. The major share of profits for these companies comes from gambling, not hotel or other services. It follows that the first thing one must know (despite one's personal optimism) is that it is very difficult to win at casino games. While patience and knowledge can help a player, by no means can they guarantee a favorable outing every time.

So much for realities. What about playing these games? Playing any casino game is not very difficult. Playing well is a different matter, and one which would take up much more space than is available here. Some games take more skill than others, while some virtually "play themselves" (Baccarat, for example). There are a few things which I recommend, however, if you chose to gamble (this discussion is in no way meant to encourage gambling) while in Reno. The first rule is never gamble with scared money. That is, if you can't afford to lose it, don't play it. Thinking about how you left next month's car payment at the craps table will not be a particularly nice way to leave the conference. Decide on a certain amount of money you will gamble and don't deviate. Leaving credit cards and checks at home might help. Also, try to be realistic. If you plan on gambling a lot, but don't have that much money, you'd better keep your bets down to avoid "gambler's ruin" (a total loss of funds.)

Besides knowing how to play particular games, and engaging in reasonable money management, common sense is another important factor in successful gambling (watch out for all of those free drinks). Do not expect to reap enormous sums of money from minor investments. If you are winning a considerable amount at anything, the best strategy, although difficult for many players, is to get up and walk away. Better yet, go the cashier, cash in your chips and put the money in your pocket! Never sit in one place and get "beaten up." If a table is cold, walk away (don't try to take on the dealer). Swallowing your pride will oftentimes be the best thing to do. There are plenty of other places to gamble if you wish to continue to do so. Move to another table, or another casino. The only time to play at a table with a cold and/or down right unfriendly dealer is if you're winning.

A "hit and run" strategy can work if you wish to win modest amounts at a single session. I was once asked by a friendly player at a blackjack table why I was leaving. "You're winning, why go?" she asked, seeming to believe that my streak would inevitably continue. I politely replied, "Because I've won." If you play carefully, are patient (engage in "grinding") and have a reasonable amount of luck (yes, it is still a necessity) you will usually experience ups and down fluctuations in your funds. Success is quite simple. You "win" when you leave when you are winning.

One of the most popular games is blackjack, or "21." It is easy enough to play, but it can become quite complicated depending on how serious you are about knowing when the odds of winning are in your favor. Yes, it is true. The experienced player who can use "count systems" to keep track of cards played down have an edge because he/she will know when the remaining mix of cards is favorable to the player, and hence, when to wager larger amounts. This, combined with good money management techniques (betting minimal amounts when the odds of winning are less than 50%, and not trying to quickly recoup losses by "doubling up" on bets) can produce favorable results. Although there are numerous ways one can be cheated in casinos, it is ironic that management considers "counter" to be cheaters (a deviance book begging to be written?).

There are a number of books on blackjack, which include interesting accounts of the casino environment, the first definitive one written by Edward Thorp, a former mathematics profession at UC, Irvine [of all places!] entitled, "Beat the Dealer." The book used the first IBM simulation of all possible hands to determine how to play a particular hand given the dealer's up card, and described a counting system that allows one to know whether the remaining mix of unplayed cards is favorable to the house or the player. Although the book was too complicated to master for most players, the world's casinos took great notice and changed the game dramatically, as they feared an influx of Thorp disciples who would quickly pillage their tables. Single deck games virtually disappeared, and the "shoe" (a device which holds several decks of cards) was born. Dealers stopped dealing to the end of the decks, and restrictions were made as to when players could "double down" (double a bet and take only one card).

A self-fulfilling prophecy was realized; the casinos lost money (temporarily) not because experienced players descended upon them like a swarm of locusts, but because they made the game so unattractive that few persons came to play. Later, realizing their paranoia was foolish, the rules were relaxed, but remnants still remain in many casinos. While Thorp's book was quite successful (as well as his post-blackjack business ventures he now resides in the largest waterfront home in Newport Beach, CA), a much more easily grasped exposition on the same principles can be found in John Archer's Winning at 21, which is available at large bookstores.

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IN MEMORIAM:  
Howard Gill and Virgil Peterson

Old members of ASC will be saddened to learn that two of our criminological colleagues who over many years made significant contributions to our field have passed on to their eternal reward. REQUIESCANT IN PACEM.

VIRGIL PETERSON, longtime director of the Chicago Crime Commission, passed away at the age of eighty-four, on February 20th, 1989. Virgil received his degree from Northwestern University Law School in 1930 and served as Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1931 to 1943. He was appointed Director of the Chicago Crime Commission and during the ensuing twenty-five years was a highly visible spokesman for law enforcement and crime control, helping to organize crime commissions in many cities and states and founding the National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions. His many publications include: BARBARIANS IN OUR MIDST - A History of Chicago Crime and Politics (1952) and MOB - 200 Years of Organized Crime in New York (1983).

HOWARD GILL, internationally acclaimed penologist, passed away at the age of ninety-nine on April 6th, 1989. After a long career as a penal administrator starting at the Norfolk (Massachusetts) Prison Colony in the 1920s, Howard served successively in the Prison Labor Authority, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and as general superintendent of the District of Columbia correctional facilities. Upon retirement from operational responsibilities, Gill joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. Gill presented papers at numerous criminological congresses. In 1984, the American Correctional Association established the Howard Gill Award to be presented annually to a nominee who had made outstanding contributions to the field of corrections.

I knew both Howard and Virgil for more than forty years — both gave unstintingly of their time and resources to graduate students and junior faculty. Although they differed on many controversies in the field, each made a contribution which will be long remembered.

Donal E. J. Mac Namara

BAUNACH, continued from page 1

offenders, the law of adoption, and the law of lawyers.

Had the tour continued, we would have attended a trial and visited a juvenile facility in Shanghai, explored the mediation system in Hangzhou, then ended the tour in Hong Kong. Despite its premature termination, the tour left distinct impressions of the philosophy and operations of the courts and corrections systems of the gracious yet determined nature of the Chinese people.

1. The Court System

There are four levels of the People's Court organized along territorial lines: a) the Central Government Supreme People's Court; b) the Provincial or City High People's Court; c) the Intermediate People's Court; and d) the Basic People's Court. Although courts at the upper levels hear appeals of those at the lower levels, the courts at each level are independently managed.

The Supreme People's Court, analogous to the U.S. Supreme Court, selects cases that involve complex issues of national significance, and hears appeals from the High People's Court. The Basic People's Court tries most cases; the Intermediate and Supreme Courts hear those cases of greater significance for the country. Except for the Basic People's Courts, all courts have original jurisdiction and appellate powers. When a case heard at the People's Court is contested, an intermediate court hears the appeal.

2. The System of Adjudication

In each court there is a trial committee headed by a president. The president and trial committee members are appointed or dismissed by and responsible to the judicial standing committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) at that level of the system. The president and trial committee members supervise the work of the court.

Judges are appointed by the NPC at each level and need not have formal legal training. The tribunal at each level consists of three persons, usually a professional judge and two lay assessors. This panel decides both questions of law and fact, as there is no jury system. If the panel finds the evidence insufficient, it may decide that the prosecution must withdraw the case.

China practices judicial independence, but not as we know it. Article 126 of the 1982 Constitution of the PRC refers to the independence of the judiciary: "The people's courts shall, in accordance with the law, exercise judicial power independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations or individuals." In contrast with our understanding of the concept, this constitutional provision seems to mean that judicial power rests with the people's courts rather than with the judges. The decision of a collegiate bench may be only preliminary, since these decisions must be sanctioned by the trial committee. (Since the NPC appoints judges and trial committee members, by implication the state and Communist Party are highly involved in the judicial process.) In addition, trial committees in each court discuss "difficult cases," as defined by the president of the court, summarize judicial experience, and decide such cases. The bench then implements the decision.

In order to minimize outside influences on the judicial process, China follows a system of "withdrawal." Under this system, if a judge has any interest in a case (i.e., is a relative of a party in the case or is actually a party in the case), the judge steps down as the adjudicator for that case.

Unlike the United States, there is no codified, documented, refined body of case law in China. Panels of judges may look to previous decisions for some guidance, but concepts such as stare decisis or precedent have no paramount place in the Chinese legal system. Each case is decided based on its own facts and merits.

In contrast with our system, an accused in China has no right to a lawyer immediately after arrest, during the processes of arrest, initial detention, and first contact with a prosecutor. An attorney is assigned to investigate a criminal case between arrest and trial. In essence, the role of a defense attorney in a criminal case is to appeal to the mercy of the court for sentencing. Acquittals rarely occur, since the implication of an acquittal is that the court has not adequately collected and examined the facts, higher court disagrees with the opinion of a lower court. There is only one appeal; the decision of the appeal is final. Our Chinese hosts referred to this as taking the second instance as the final instance.

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BAUNACH, continued from page 6

3. The Correctional System: The Harbin Prison

In Harbin, a city in northern China with a distinctive Russian influence, we met with members of the Bureau of Reform through Labor, Bureau of Reform through Rehabilitation, and prison officials.

The first prison in Harbin was established in 1901 when Russian invaders sought Chinese assistance in building the railways. After 1946, this prison was given to China. During the 1950’s and 1960’s our hosts noted that this prison “successfully reformed the Kuomintang reactionaries, including armies and Asians, anti-revolutionary elements and other criminals.”

The Harbin prison houses mainly male rapists, thieves, murderers, and hooligans. Women and juveniles, as well as counterrevolutionaries and other political prisoners are housed elsewhere. Our hosts added that men and women are generally incarcerated for the same types of offenses, but that there are very few counterrevolutionary elements among women.

The purposes of the prison, we were told, are to strengthen the democratic dictatorship of the people and to maintain social order. In our parlance, the principle purposes of the prison are to rehabilitate and reeducate the individual. “Rehabilitation” entails a reeducation and strengthening of communist morality. Our hosts explained that inmates experience a spiritual construction to change bad habits and become productive members of society.

To carry out this philosophy, inmates undergo continuous dialogue with staff members. Inmates also attend classes in culture and politics to learn the laws, morality, and some vocational skills.

The prison also practices “reform through labor” to change an inmate’s philosophy of “gain without pain.” Through working in factories and agricultural production, inmates learn marketable skills. Upon release, inmates may receive a diploma for a successfully completed cultural education, and possibly a certificate in some technical field. The system of “reform through labor” should not be confused with “rehabilitation through labor,” a notorious sanction that allows officials to circumvent legal protection and send undesirable persons to labor camps for three years or more without court approval. The rationale for this sanction, which was used widely during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), is that since no crime has been committed, no trial is required.

Prison staff are called “police cutters.” In accordance with state law and rehabilitative philosophy, the prison staff includes guards, administrators, and teachers. The prison also invites experts from society — scholars and famous persons — to educate the inmates, because in China the whole country is concerned with reform of offenders. Indeed, the first line of defense in handling deviant behavior rests with the community. In accordance with the socialist duty to help one another, which is a significant element of social life necessary to maintain unity, neighborhood groups apply peer pressure to change deviant attitudes and/or behaviors. If initial fail, such pressure is increased both in amount and intensity. Thus, the criminal justice process presumably handles only the most recalcitrant individuals.

During their imprisonment, inmates earn no money and generally, have no family visits. The rationale for this policy is that part of the punishment is separation from persons outside the prison.

However, women appear to receive differential and reportedly better treatment than men in prison. The prison imposes light labor on women, in accordance with their physical condition. Outside the section where women are kept, there is no surveillance as there is for male inmates. In addition, prison officials encourage mother-child visits twice a month.

Sentencing is indeterminate. If an inmate demonstrates successful reeducation to communist morality and behaves appropriately, the sentencing court can commute the sentence, but never to less than half of that imposed. To mitigate punishment, the prison provides comments and advice to the court for its consideration.

Our hosts had no information on the number of recidivists, called “habitual recidivists,” on the average length of stay for each type of offense or for the prison population as a whole. They noted that setting an average length of stay was difficult because of the indeterminate sentencing system.

Workshop on the Design and Use of the National Crime Survey


To be held July 15-28, 1990, at the University of Maryland in College Park, the workshop will feature:

- Lectures by a distinguished faculty of statisticians and social scientists;
- The latest technical information on the design, collection, and analysis of the NCS;
- Hands-on instruction in the analysis of NCS data;
- A stipend of $1,000 plus travel and subsistence expenses.

The program for the workshop will introduce participants to both the methodology of the NCS and its substantive use. Topics to be covered include the history and design of the NCS, sample weights, design effects, estimation, error properties, non-response, coverage, longitudinal analysis, multilevel analysis, supplements to the NCS, and the redesign of the NCS.

The workshop is designed to stimulate the use of the NCS by providing the necessary technical information and an opportunity for the exchange of ideas among users of the survey. Computing facilities and instruction will be available so that participants can use the data during the workshop.

Applicants should have a PhD, or be actively working toward a PhD, in statistics or one of the social sciences. In addition, applicants should have computing experience and a professional commitment to examine the NCS data in future research. An intensive small group environment is planned and the number of openings is limited. To assure consideration, a resume and a letter describing interest in the survey should be sent as soon as possible to: Colin Loftin, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, (301) 454-5129.

Deadline for applications is December 1, 1989.
1990 NIJ Research Program

The National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) FY 1990 Research Program Plan has been released. Thirteen programs have been carried over into the new fiscal year. A new initiative has been announced: an experimental program involving drug testing in community corrections. The Ethnographies of Property Offenders Program has been reopened for competition. The scope of NIJ's competitive program of research on violence has been focused on prevention and control, which is reflected in its new title.

Each program area receives between five and eight hundred thousand in funding annually. In FY 1989, NIJ funded over $10 million of solicited research on crime, criminal behavior, and crime prevention and control.

Educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and profit making organizations are eligible to apply for research grants. NIJ encourages these organizations as well as individuals with an interest in the study or practice of criminal justice to apply.

The FY 1990 Research Program Plan provides descriptions of the research scope of each of the program areas, the names of the respective Program Managers, the solicitation closing dates, and directions for grant applications. Prospective applicants are encouraged to review the Program Plan and contact the appropriate Program Manager to determine the suitability of their submission. In some program areas, there are two review cycles during a single year.

To obtain a copy of the Program Plan, please write or call: NIJ/NCRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, (800) 851-3420 or (301) 251-5500.

A listing of all 15 program areas, the application deadlines, and the contact persons follows:

- **Apprehension, Prosecution and Adjudication of Criminal Offenders.**
  - Cycle 1: Closes 2/16/90
  - Cycle 2: Closes 6/08/90
  - Program Manager: Bernard Auchier
  - Tel.: (202) 724-2952

- **Criminal Careers and the Control of Crime.**
  - Single Cycle: Closes 2/23/90
  - Program Manager: Winifred Reed
  - Tel.: (202) 724-7636

- **Drug Testing in Community Corrections.**
  - Single Cycle: Closes 3/30/89
  - Program Manager: Doris MacKenzie
  - Tel.: (202) 724-2460

- **Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime.**
  - Cycle 1: Closes 1/10/90
  - Cycle 2: Closes 5/09/90
  - Program Manager: Bernard Gropper
  - Tel.: (202) 724-7631

- **Ethnographies of Property Offenders.**
  - Single Cycle: Closes 4/20/90
  - Program Manager: Winifred Reed
  - Tel.: (202) 724-7636

- **Forensic Sciences and Criminal Justice Technology.**
  - Single Cycle: Closes 3/16/90
  - Program Manager: Richard Rau
  - Tel.: (202) 724-7631

- **Graduate Research Fellowships.**
  - Single Cycle: Closes 2/16/90
  - Program Manager: Rosemary Murphy
  - Tel.: (202) 724-7631

- **Offender Classification and Prediction of Criminal Behavior.**
  - Cycle 1: Closes 1/12/90
  - Cycle 2: Closes 5/02/90
  - Program Manager: Richard Laymon
  - Tel.: (202) 724-7631

- **Public Safety and Security.**
  - Cycle 1: Closes 1/26/90
  - Cycle 2: Closes 5/18/90
  - Program Manager: George Shollenberger
  - Tel.: (202) 724-2956

NIJ, continued on page 11

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 AJCJ 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) author(s) will be promptly notified of the receipt of the manuscript; and (6) 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, Brigan Hall, Louisville, KY 40292; telephone: (502) 588-6567.

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

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Alcohol, Drugs and Criminal Justice Policy

The CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY REVIEW invites manuscripts for a special thematic issue on alcohol, drugs and criminal justice policy. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: the impact of alcohol/drugs on crime/delinquency; theories of alcohol/drug abuse and their implications for policy formation; legal perspectives on the alcohol/drug problem; drug testing in a criminal justice context; interfacing of drug abuse and crime prevention programs; drug enforcement policies and policing; alcohol/drugs and traffic safety; AIDS and the criminal-addict; alcohol/drug-related policy issues in rehabilitation, probation and parole.

Theoretical or interdisciplinary approaches, policy or legal analyses, and studies utilizing quantitative or qualitative methodologies are welcome. However, all articles must discuss policy implications or focus specifically on policy issues or formation.

Original manuscripts will be reviewed through an external referee process. Articles that cannot be included in the special thematic issue will be considered for publication in other issues of the CJPR. The special issue is scheduled for publication in 1990. Deadline for submitting manuscripts: 1 March 1990.

Inquiries or manuscripts should be sent to: Gerald R. Garrett, The Center for Criminal Justice and Public Safety, College of Public and Community Service, University of Massachusetts/Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393, Telephone: (617) 929-7466/7451 or 482-0231.

CALL FOR PAPERS


With the International Sociological meetings in Madrid, Spain, July 9-13, 1990, we have an unusual opportunity for some of us to take advantage of the facilities provided by the newly established Onati International Institute for the Sociology of Law. The Research Committee on the Sociology of Deviance and Social Control and the Research Committee on the Sociology of Law have successfully collaborated in the past, and this workshop should be another illustration of cooperation toward a common intellectual goal.

Your abstract should include the names and titles of authors, the name of the university or organization, and a clear title. The abstract should be less than 10 lines in English, French, or Spanish.

The Old University of Onati is in Onati, in the Basque Country of Northern Spain, 50 minutes from San Sebastian. The closest airports are at Biarritz, Bilbao, and San Sebastian. The train station of Zumarraga, on the Paris-Madrid line, is 15 minutes from Onati. Participants who announce their arrival at this train station will be met personally.

For those who notify Jim Hackler by December of their intention of attending the workshop, information on local arrangements will be sent early in 1990 from the Onati International Institute for the Sociology of Law.

PONTELL, continued from page 5

Craps is another game that offers action and a chance to profit for the careful player. The bets in the center of the table are "sucker bets" because they do not pay true odds (the house gets a "commission" by paying you less than the true odds for particular numbers coming up on the dice. Therefore, over time you must lose on these wagers). "Field bets" are also not recommended, as these too are losing propositions in the long run. Most people play "pass" or "come" bets (betting that previously rolled numbers will be rolled again before a 7 is rolled) although a minute statistical advantage is gained by betting "don't pass" and "don't come" (betting that previously rolled numbers will not be rolled again before a seven is rolled). You can "back up" various bets on the craps table ("take odds", or "lay odds") and the advantage to doing this is that it is the only bet in the casino that will pay you true odds if you win. As with other games, if you lose a few in a row, the best strategy is to stop and/or move (quickly) to another table or casino.

There are numerous other casino games, including: Keno, which has terrible odds, but very large payoffs (you can buy a number of games at once and return to the counter after the last one to see if you have won anything); Pai Gow Poker, a recently introduced game which is essentially like poker, but all the players (the house plays as well) have a "high" or best hand which consists of five cards, and a "low" or a next best hand made up of two cards. The idea is to beat the dealer with both hands in order to win the amount bet (minus a 5% commission to the house, since the house has no advantage over any other player, and thus profits from the game in this way). Similarly, to lose your bet, the house must beat both of your hands, otherwise it is a "push." A player can also "be the house" if he/she chooses to cover all bets on the table. It is not hard to learn, and the dealer will help you create the best hands (the way the house is required to play its hands) if you ask for assistance; Roulette, where numbers can be bet on in different ways; Machines (slots, poker, 21, for instance) offer interesting diversions from table games and can be fun to play. If you win a small amount, or a considerable jackpot ($5-$25) a good strategy would be to take your profits and leave for your next undertaking. Machines have a tendency to take back what they pay out (it's nothing personal of course, just a cycle of sorts). Do not, I repeat, do not go near any machine that shows quarters or silver dollars hanging off of ledges waiting to fall into a payoff chute, unless you are only going to watch someone else throw money into them!

If you do wish to gamble, I recommend going into Reno. There are a number of casinos, almost all of them within walking distance. They offer different ambiances, although the games will be similar if not identical. On a recent conference visit my favorite was the rather unconventional "Eddie's Fabulous 50's" which resembles a sock hop, and had some of the friendliest and attentive staff you'll ever find, in addition to a malt shop and "golden oldies" playing over the sound system. Win, lose or draw (a victory in itself given the odds) enjoy the conference, gamble wisely (if you choose to gamble at all), and, most importantly, have a good time!
BAUNACH, continued from page 7

On the day of the visit, the count at Harbin prison was 1,500, with 800 inmates undergoing very heavy punishment and 200 inmates on death row. Inmates on death row receive suspended sentences which are usually mitigated. This means that if after two years of incarceration an inmate conforms appropriately to communist morality and behavior, the courts will reduce their sentences.

Our hosts said there is no corporal punishment and no isolation. Inmates with discipline problems receive “very heavy punishment.” Very heavy punishment entails numerous discussions with staff about morality, communist ideology, and good behavior. As a rehabilitative tool in a communist system, dialogue with staff may be useful, since the same kinds of discussions encouraging citizens to develop moral integrity, culture and a sense of discipline occur in community groups. Moreover, in China, the key to successful living is cooperating together in a work unity, not as an individual. Since individualism is less relevant in the Chinese society outside the prison, isolation as a disciplinary measure in a prison setting is inappropriate. Isolation might foster an individual spirit that would be antithetical to the focus on the collective order. Thus, the process of rehabilitation might be effective in China because there may be less of a culture shock between the prison and the community to which the offender returns. However, the extent to which inmates conform to social norms upon release in China remains empirically unclear.

4. Reflections in a Mirror

Superimposed on our professional activities were constant reminders of China’s unrest. Some twenty thousand demonstrators filled Tiananmen Square at the outset of our visit to Beijing. On May 29 when some of us ventured to the Square, only a few hundred demonstrators remained. However, by June 1, when we left Beijing, we were told that the number of demonstrators swelled to nearly a million, allegedly the largest number of demonstrators in the Square’s history.

Everywhere we went, the Chinese people waved the peace sign and smiled excitedly. It was indeed a refreshing change not be hailed as “the ugly American.” Citizens often stopped us along the street simply to practice their English or, more often, to ask us our views of the demonstrations, and our perceptions of democracy and freedom. They seemed to welcome us as guardians of liberty and as true supporters, even though they knew we could not change their system.

The massacre occurred on Saturday, June 3, shortly after we arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. Because of the ensuing demonstrations, our professional itinerary in Shanghai was cancelled. However, what transpired there seemed more like shades of “Casablanca.” I recall looking out the window of my twelfth floor room at the posh Shanghai Sheraton onto an intersection jammed with thousands of demonstrators. While I stood in a lavishly furnished room amid the accoutrements of western wealth—a stocked refrigerator, mini-bar, colored television, running water, and telephones—masses of people swarmed around the kiosk in the center of the intersection to hear the latest news of deaths and troop movements. Hundreds of others, colorful red flags in hand, marched earnestly towards downtown Shanghai. The beauty of this scene was that the Chinese people, suppressed for centuries by centralized authority, rallied in a struggle for freedom—yet another manifestation of disaffection with the traditional rule of man.

In a true spirit of friendship, during our last full day in Shanghai, three women attorneys, two of whom were over fifty years old, walked several miles from downtown Shanghai to our hotel to exchange views on the role of women attorneys in our respective countries. Similarly, the last morning we left the hotel for the airport, our hosts from the MOJ who had traveled with us throughout the tour, local interpreters, lawyers, and Bureau of Justice personnel sadly accompanied us on the bus at 6:30 am. They expressed regret that we cut our visit short, wished us a safe journey and speedy return, and hoped that our brief visit had strengthened ties between Chinese and American lawyers. They called us an “envoy of friendship.”
Social Scientists Outline Barriers Black Men Face*

Education, employment, and community involvement are the keys to eliminating the structural barriers facing America's young black men, according to witnesses testifying July 25 before the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, chaired by Rep. George Miller (D-CA). Six researchers and community activists described the socioeconomic hurdles confronting young African Americans and stressed the need for more economic, educational, and social opportunities.

Mercer Sullivan, a senior research associate at the Vera Institute for Justice in New York, described for the Committee his work on the crime patterns of young men in New York City. In a study of three community-based groups—one black, one Hispanic, and one white—Sullivan discovered that crime patterns began similarly in all three groups. As the subjects aged, however, disparities developed between the minority groups and the white group, with crime involvement dropping more among whites than among blacks and Hispanics. Sullivan noted that this explanation, according to Sullivan, lies in the greater employment opportunity for white youth and the lower tolerance within white communities for criminal activity among youths.

Sullivan's study suggests that the traditional dichotomy between tougher law enforcement and increased preventive measures is largely illusory. "They're two sides of the same coin," he said. The key to reducing crime among America's young blacks involves preventive measures such as increased family participation in education and more extensive employment counseling and support, but also depends upon community-based enforcement measures.

Also testifying before the Select Committee was Andrew Sum, director of the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University, who stressed the correlation between poor education and insufficient annual earnings among young black men. Sum also called for an increase in cooperative work/school programs that could provide young black men with better employment training.

Antoine Garibaldi, chairman and associate professor of education at Xavier University in New Orleans, echoed Sum's call for improvements in education, but emphasized that real progress depends upon renewed effort from all segments of the community, not just schools. "This problem is too widespread for one solution and, it is unrealistic to believe that only schools can ameliorate this situation," he said.

Wade Nobles, director of the Institute for Advanced Study of Black Family Life and Culture, Oakland, CA, testified that efforts to improve self-image among young black men are crucial to eliminating the structural barriers founded on societal racism. Nobles promoted "culturally consistent (Afrocentric) manhood training programs"—such as the HAWK Federation Project in Sacramento, CA—as the vehicle for self-image improvement.


Women and Crime Task Force Approved by National Women's Studies Association

The National Women's Studies Association during its 1989 conference at Towson State University approved a recommendation to establish a Women and Crime Task Force. The recommendation was prepared by Carole Garrison (University of Akron) and Imogene Moyer (Indiana University of Pennsylvania).

This Task Force is to establish connections between those persons conducting research on women offenders, victims, and criminal justice practitioners and those who are working as support services for offenders, victims, and practitioners, victim advocates and legal counsel. NWSA, with its dedication to making alliances and coalitions between community activists and feminist scholars, will provide the environment for these natural linkages.

The first meeting of the Women and Crime Task Force will be at the 1990 June 20-24 conference at the University of Akron. All members of the ASC Women and Crime Division and other interested persons are invited to participate in the 1990 NWSA conference and to become involved in the Women and Crime Task Force.

Imogene Moyer is primarily responsible for organizing the first meeting of the Task Force. Those seeking additional information should contact Imogene L. Moyer, Criminology Department, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15701 or Carole Garrison, Women's Studies, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44324.

BAUNACH, continued from page 11

5. Ruminations

One of the hallmarks of our legal system is its general stability and predictability within which change may occur in a relatively controlled way. In China, however, over the past few decades, change has been the normal state of affairs, particularly in the development of its economic and legal systems. For China's legal system, this has meant the beginning of a transformation from a rule of man to a system of a rule of law.

The evolution of the Chinese legal system is, however, far from finished. Beginning with the massacre last June, the events of the past few months suggest that the transformation from a rule of man to a rule of law remains incomplete. In this light, one of the remaining deficiencies of China's legal system is an inadequate means of restraining improper official actions. Progress towards the complete transformation of the legal system remains to be seen.

1. The views in this paper are those of the author and do not reflect the opinions of either the law firm of Swidler and Berlin or of the People to People Citizen Ambassador Program.


5. V. H. Li, Law Without Lawyers, supra note 3 at 45.
POSITIONS—VACANCIES—OPPORTUNITIES

THE CRIMINOLOGIST will regularly feature in these columns position vacantties 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 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.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, College of Criminal Justice announces an entry-level, tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor for September 1990. Although the areas of specialization are open, preference will be given to candidates who can teach research methods, introductory statistics, and computer applications. Responsibilities will include teaching, research and publication. Salary and benefits are competitive. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related discipline prior to the time of appointment. Applications from women and minorities are especially encouraged. Send applications, including a vita, a statement of teaching and research interests, examples of scholarly writing, and the names of three professional references to: James Alan Fox, Faculty Search Committee, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115. We will begin processing applications on September 15, 1989. The salary is negotiable, depending on qualifications and experience.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, College of Criminal Justice announces two entry-level, tenure-track positions at the rank of Assistant Professor for September 1990. Responsibilities will include teaching, research and publication, and university service. Teach such courses as Introduction to Private Security, Security Management and Supervision, Legal Aspects of Security Management and Operations, Security Design and Technology, and other courses in related fields. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. or other terminal degree in a relevant discipline. Salary and benefits are competitive. Send applications, including a vita, a statement of teaching and research interests, examples of scholarly writing, and the names of three professional references to: Professor James Alan Fox, Faculty Search Committee, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02115. We will begin processing applications on September 15, 1989. Salary is negotiable, depending on qualifications and experience.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, San Bernardino. The Criminal Justice Department invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant or beginning Associate Professor level for September 1990. Responsibilities include teaching at both undergraduate and graduate levels, scholarly activity, student advisement, and community service. A commitment to scholarship is expected. Preference will be given to candidates who can teach legal aspects of criminal justice, criminology and criminological theory. A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or a closely related discipline is required. Beginning Associate Professor candidates should have a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related field. Salary and benefits are commensurate with qualifications. Appointment will be for the academic year beginning August 1990. Interested persons should send a resume and three letters of recommendation to: Frederick W. Zuecher, Criminal Justice Studies Program, University of South Dakota, 414 E. Clark St., Vermillion, SD 57069.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA, Criminal Justice Studies. A tenure track position in the Criminal Justice Studies Program. The University of South Dakota is a state supported public institution with approximately 5,600 students. Criminal Justice at the University of South Dakota is in the context of a broad based liberal arts education. Within this framework the Program takes a values clarification approach in its courses. The Criminal Justice Program, with approximately 200 majors and 800 enrollees per semester, is administratively attached to the Department of Political Science. Given the generalist nature of our program and its connection with Political Science, the teaching responsibilities are flexible and will be selected by mutual consent. The following are of particular concern: juvenile justice, policing in a free society, Indian law, family violence, internships, research methods, correctional administration, and comparative criminal justice. The incumbent of this position will be expected to conduct publishable research in an area(s) of interest and expertise, to counsel and advise students and to work with credit offenses in the state and region. Ph.D. preferred. A.B.D.'s and J.D.'s nearing completion of their work also will be considered. Preference will be given to individuals with prior successful teaching, research, and service in criminal justice. Appointment will be at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications. Appointment will begin for the fall semester 1990. Interested persons should send a resume and three letters of recommendation to: Frederick W. Zuecher, Criminal Justice Studies Program, University of South Dakota, 414 E. Clark St., Vermillion, SD 57069.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE. Program in Social Ecology, has an opening at the Assistant Professor level for a person with research/teaching commitments in the area of the ecology of crime and delinquency. There is particular interest in recruiting a person who studies the development of criminal behavior or efforts to correct criminal behavior in terms of such factors as spatial arrangements, the physical environment and public policies related to it, population density, demographic change, and geography. Salary and benefits are comparable to those at the very best research universities, as are the expectations for scholarly productivity. The Program in Social Ecology is an interdisciplinary academic unit that grants B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Candidates should submit a brief letter, curriculum vitae, and a list of references to: Chair, Search Committee for Social Ecology Program, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Irvine. Program in Social Ecology, has an opening for a person with research/teaching commitments in the area of the ecology of crime and delinquency. There is particular interest in recruiting a person who studies the development of criminal behavior or efforts to correct criminal behavior in terms of such factors as spatial arrangements, the physical environment and public policies related to it, population density, demographic change, and geography. Salary and benefits are comparable to those at the very best research universities, as are the expectations for scholarly productivity. The Program in Social Ecology is an interdisciplinary academic unit that grants B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Candidates should submit a brief letter, curriculum vitae, and a list of references to: Chair, Search Committee for Social Ecology Program, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply.
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, Department of Sociology/Criminal Justice. This position is available in Fall 1989. Applications are encouraged. Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Dorothy Kagehiro, Criminal Justice Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122, 215/746-1643.

SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, College of Criminal Justice. Position: Associate Professor for Criminal Justice Administration and tenure track faculty appointment, salary and rank dependent upon experience and qualifications. Applications are accepted until the position is filled. Send vita, three letters of recommendation, and transcripts to: Dr. Joseph L. Trenchard, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77341.

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice. Tenure-track position available. Send vita, three letters of recommendation, and transcripts to: Dr. Margaret Zahn, Chair, Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona 86011.

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY, Las Cruces, New Mexico State University, Box 30001—Dept. 3487, Las Cruces, NM 88003. Offer of employment contingent upon verification of individual's eligibility for employment in the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Long Beach, Criminal Justice. Tenure-Track Faculty, Fall 1989. Earned doctorate in criminal justice or related field; demonstrated knowledge of criminal justice. Preference given to candidates with experience teaching undergraduate and graduate courses; record of publication, and funded research. Send vita, three letters of recommendation, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to: Dr. James A. Miller, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Long Beach State University, Long Beach, California 90840.
INVESTIGATE THESE KRIEGER TITLES ON CRIMINOLOGY

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Patuxent Experience
by Francis L. Carney
Orig. Ed. 1989
168 pp. $16.50
ISBN 0-89464-348-7

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND THE LEGAL PROCESS
by Bernard F. Cataldo et al.
3rd Ed. 1980 Reprint 1987
892 pp. Ppb. $39.50
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This text explores the psychology of criminality and its relationship to the treatment process, particularly with regard to the psychosocial dynamics of the prisoner society. It also includes the outpatient treatment of probationers and parolees. Two special problems are addressed: the treatment of the addictions and pedophilia. Generally, the treatment of criminality is related to the treatment of all the severe personality disorders.

The goal of this book is still to present selected problems of society and to examine the law's responses. This requires one to examine the nature of law, the processes it uses, and the concepts and principles it has developed. These in turn require rigorous analysis and an appreciation of the modes of reasoning employed by those who are directly and professionally engaged in the legal process. This work is written to introduce law to business and liberal arts students.

CRIME INVESTIGATION
by Paul L. Kirk & John I. Thornton
2nd Ed. 1974 Reprint 1985
528 pp. $41.50

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by Jerome J. Platt
2nd Ed. 1986
Reissue 1988 w/new preface
464 pp. $37.50
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This text for the criminal investigator presents the essential techniques for the examination of physical evidence on the crime scene. Chapters include: Fingerprints, Fibers, Hair, Blood, Tracks and Trails, Firearms, and Vehicular Accidents.

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ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY, The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor of Criminology, beginning fall semester 1990. Candidates should possess a Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or a related discipline, ideally at the graduate level. Although all areas of criminological specialization will be considered, priority will be given to candidates interested in teaching research methods. Duties involve primarily graduate teaching, but the possibility of teaching in our undergraduate criminal justice program will exist. Women, minorities, and scholars with a critical orientation are encouraged to apply. Send vita and three recent letters of reference by January 5, 1990, to Christina Johns, Chair, Criminology Search Committee, Dept. of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL 36101-0271.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, Department of Sociology invites applicants for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning in August, 1990. We are seeking a sociologist with a specialization in criminology, who can also work closely with a criminal justice program and advise sociology and criminal justice majors. All candidates must have their Ph.D. in sociology completed by August, 1990, and must have a strong research potential in criminal justice as well as a pronounced commitment to undergraduate teaching. Attractive salary and benefits. This is a young, progressive, and multidisciplinary department with faculty in sociology, criminal justice, anthropology, and criminology. Please send letter, vita, and three letters of reference to Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Box 30790, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129. Review of applications will begin November 1, 1989, and preliminary interviews will be held at the November meeting of the American Society of Criminology. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY AT FORT WAYNE (IPFW) invites applications for the position of Associate Dean of the School of Public and Environmental Affairs—Fort Wayne (SPEA). The Associate Dean is the chief administrative officer of the IPFW Division of IU's SPEA. The division offers an interdisciplinary master's degree program. The Director is responsible for graduate and undergraduate program administration, relations with public and private organizations and leaders in the community and the State; academic, professional, and administrative leadership; instruction of courses. Applicants should have a terminal degree in an area related to public administration/public affairs, national recognition as a scholar, effective administrative skills, and must qualify for appointment as full professor. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Review of applications will begin November 1 and will continue until the position is filled. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply.
ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, beginning fall semester 1990. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or a related discipline. Although areas of specialty are open, preference will be given to someone interested in teaching some law related and/or research methods. Duties involve primarily undergraduate teaching but the possibility of teaching in our graduate program will exist. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send vita and three recent letters of reference by December 31, 1989 to Jerold Burns, Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Dept. of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL 36101-2471.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, MANOA, Department of Sociology anticipates a full-time tenure track position at the Assistant Professor level, appointment beginning Spring or Fall, 1990. (Pending position clearance.) Duties: Teaching (both graduate and undergraduate) and research in sociology, law, and deviance with other fields of specialization open. The Department's program emphasizes the comparative sociology of Asia and the Pacific. We also offer program concentrations in criminology, law, and deviance. Population studies, and the sociology of health and aging. Minimum Qualifications: Ph.D. in Sociology required. Demonstrated ability and/or qualifications to provide research supervision and collaboration at graduate level. Salary range: $26,000 to $36,000. Send a current vita with three letters of reference to: Libby Bueh, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2525 oath Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. Closing date for applications: October 1, 1989. Affirmative Action Employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

KNIGHT PROSECUTORS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Senior Program Analyst. Should have experience in program analysis and evaluation. This position requires the ability to assess and analyze complex criminal justice programs. The incumbent should possess a master's degree in criminal justice. The position requires the ability to participate in new program evaluation and development. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in criminal justice. The position requires the ability to conduct research and write reports. Tenure is possible. Salary range: $26,000 to $36,000. Send a current vita and three reference letters by December 31, 1989 to: Storrs, Knight Prosciutors Research Institute, 1033 South Farmhouse Street, Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22314.

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, Director, Interdisciplinary Program in Criminal Justice. The Department of Liberal Arts is seeking applicants at the Associate/Full Professor level to direct the Interdisciplinary Program in Criminal Justice. Qualifications include Ph.D. in sociology, criminology, criminal justice or related disciplines, outstanding record of professional activity, and record of external funding. This position requires independent leadership and coordination of the interdisciplinary faculty. Salary range: $26,000 to $36,000. Send a current vita and three letters of reference to: Jennifer Buehler, Chair, Interdisciplinary Program in Criminal Justice, Wayne State University, 950 Mackenzie Hall, Detroit, MI 48202. Women and Minority candidates are considered for appointment.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-WILMINGTON—Department of Sociology and Anthropology, tenure-track entry level position at the rank of Assistant Professor beginning August 1990. Individual expected to teach courses in criminal justice and to supervise field placements. Preference given to applicants with specialization in one or more of the following: victimology; women and minority issues in criminal justice policy; white collar crime; research methods in criminal justice and law. Experience in academic or criminal justice required. Experience of teaching and scholarly ability or potential is expected. UNC-W is located 10 miles from the ocean—one of the fastest growing campuses in the UNC system with a student enrollment of over 32,000. The department offers undergraduate and graduate degrees in criminal justice, crime, social and political science. Send letter of application and vitae by December 1 to: Cecil Willis, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, Wilmington, NC 28403-3297. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY, College of Public and Urban Affairs, Director of Research. Applications are invited for the Director of Research, a new position in the College of Public and Urban Affairs established to provide leadership in conducting policy research focusing on urban issues. The principal responsibility of this position is to direct the Center for Urban Policy Research, an interdisciplinary unit with a small professional staff, a well-established research operations and a transportation studies program, and a criminal justice statistical and analysis center. The Director, whose overall purpose is to further the research mission of the College, will report to the Dean. The College seeks an outstanding scholar with a solid record of empirical research for policy such as housing, health and welfare, public safety, transportation, land use planning, or employment and economic development. Applicants must have demonstrated ability to attract external funding for large-scale research projects and must be able to organize collaborative research across methodological and disciplinary lines. This is a faculty appointment to be made at a senior level. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in a relevant discipline and must be tenurable in an academic unit of the College, which includes public administration, criminal justice, applied linguistics, social welfare, and urban administration. The appointment deadline is December 15, 1989, or such time as the position is filled.

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY. The Department of Criminal Justice Sciences anticipates the addition of three tenure line positions at the assistant or associate level. Faculty are being recruited for positions in the following fields of specialization and will be expected to reach tenure within three years, to teach undergraduate and graduate courses, and to assume other academic related responsibilities within the department. The three openings include positions in: (1) policing, (2) corrections, and (3) the area of specialization within criminal justice is open. The successful candidate for the third position will best complement the teaching and research needs of the department. Preference will be given to applicants with established records of publication, successful grant writing, and criminal justice field and teaching experience. Candidates with quantitative research training and background are encouraged to apply. The preferred candidates will have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field, but consideration will be given to strong candidates who are ABD. Each position is a nine-month tenure track position. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Excellent fringe benefits and opportunity to teach summer school. To ensure consideration, materials must be submitted by December 15, 1989.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY anticipates a tenure track position for a well qualified scholar to teach graduate and undergraduate courses in criminal justice and corrections. Appointment will be made at the Assistant level for the 1990/91 academic year. A Ph.D. demonstrated research ability, strong publication record and teaching experience are expected. Preference will be given to candidates with expertise and practical experience in corrections and/or juvenile justice. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive depending upon qualifications and rank. Applications from minorities and women are especially welcome. Candidates should send vita and three letters of reference to: Dr. Paul Cold, Chair, Director of Criminal Justice, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, The Department of Sociology has one position with rank open and another position at the Assistant Professor level. We are soliciting applications from scholars who have a clear promise of outstanding scholarship and teaching at the beginning level and record of outstanding scholarship and teaching at the more advanced level. Areas of specialization are open. Appointment begins August 1990 and the screening will begin October 1, 1989. Send vita, research agenda, and three letters of reference to: Professor Barry Markovsky, Chair of Recruitment Committee, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. Do not send other written materials until requested.

SUNY-ALBANY, SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE seeks to fill four vacancies. Rank for two of the positions is open; the other two are at the junior level. All positions are tenure-track, and all begin in the Fall of 1990. The School of Criminal Justice offers multidisciplinary graduate and undergraduate programs leading to the BA, MA, and Ph.D degree. The School is committed to excellence in teaching and research with a variety of problem areas including crime and delinquency, criminal justice administration, law and social control, and planned change. Persons specializing in any of these areas are encouraged to apply, although we are particularly interested in strengthening our offerings in police management and administration, crime and delinquency, and in ethnicity and gender studies. A Ph.D, JD, or similar degree is required for all positions, and preference will be given to candidates with demonstrated research ability, strong publication records, and teaching experience. Salaries are competitive. Review of applications for the two junior positions and one of the open rank positions will begin on November 15, 1989. The second open rank position is a previously advertised search which will continue until a suitable candidate is found. Applicants should submit a curriculum vita, including names and addresses of three referees, and a brief statement describing research and writing plans. These materials should be sent to: David McDowell, Chair, Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, 144 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. Applications from minority persons, women, and handicapped persons are especially welcome.
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Two positions at the level of Assistant Professor, School of Justice Administration, College of Urban and Public Affairs. Tenure track positions (ten months) with salary competitive and negotiable. Teaching responsibilities include courses in law enforcement. Requirements include an earned doctorate in a criminal justice discipline in hand at time of appointment (applicants with the JD must present additional graduate degree in criminal justice or a closely related discipline), a record of performance or the potential to establish a record of performance or the potential to establish a record of performance or the potential to establish a record of performance in an academic environment; encourage faculty growth and development in teaching, research/publication and professional activities; work with faculty on implementing departmental operating policies and personnel activities. Coordinate student advisement and other matters pertaining to the administration of an academic department. Qualifications: earned doctorate in criminal justice or related discipline; successful teaching experience record of scholarship and publication; active professional service record; evidence of academic administrative experience demonstrated in teaching and scholarly record; teaching and research experience. Review will begin December 1, 1989 and remain open until a qualified applicant is appointed. Send vita, three letters of recommendation, and references to: Dr. Forrest Moss, Chair, Search Committee, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292, (502) 588-6567. Closing date: November 15, 1989.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA, The Department of Sociology and Anthropology announces a new, tenure-track appointment for a sociologist or criminologist beginning fall semester, 1990. Must have research interests in child welfare and family processes, and specialization in juvenile delinquency. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive depending upon qualifications and rank. Applications from minorities and women are especially welcome. Candidates should have three letters of reference sent to: Dr. Paul C. Frei, Director of Criminal Justice, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, Chair, Criminal Justice Department. The largest of the SUNY Colleges of Arts and Sciences, the department consists of 8 full-time and a number of adjunct faculty. It enrolls the largest combined number of undergraduate and master's-level criminal justice majors among SUNY institutions. Chair and faculty members are affiliated with a collective bargaining unit. Responsibilities: provide leadership in setting and achieving goals in an academic environment; encourage faculty growth and development in teaching, research/publication and professional activities; work with faculty on implementing departmental operating policies and personnel activities. Liaison with criminal justice community and professional organizations; coordination of student advisement; and other matters pertaining to the administration of an academic department. Qualifications: earned doctorate in criminal justice or related discipline; previous teaching experience and record of scholarship and publication; active professional service record; evidence of academic administrative experience preferred; and the ability to relate well and work harmoniously with students, faculty, academic administrators and the general public. Rank and salary are negotiable and commensurate with experience and qualifications. Review will begin December 1, 1989 and remain open until a qualified applicant is appointed. Send vita, names of four references, and a statement of educational and leadership philosophy to: Dr. Sue Mautz, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, State University College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14222-1095.

SEARCH Group, Inc., a national justice organization has positions available: DIRECTOR, SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM. Direct professional staff in system development and technical assistance and training for justice agencies; manage national grants and contracts. Requires: M.A. in related discipline; significant management experience; thorough knowledge and experience with microcomputers and applications; excellent writing skills. Salary: $50,000-$55,000.

SYSTEMS SPECIALIST/IDENTIFICATION. Provide technical assistance in operation of state identification bureaus, including procurement and implementation of AFIS; write technical assistance reports, grant applications and bids; manage grants and contracts. Requires: Experience in state identification bureaus, expertise in AFIS and image transfer; B.A.; excellent writing and speaking abilities; prior background in programming, statistics and physical science. Salary: $45,000-$50,000.

SYSTEMS SPECIALIST/MICROCOMPUTERS. Provide justice agencies with technical assistance and training in microcomputer applications; support automation. Requires: B.S. in computer science or related discipline; significant experience in microcomputers, applications and Local Area Networks in criminal justice. Salary: $37,000-$41,000. All positions require travel. Send resumes to: 925 Secret River Drive, Suite H, Sacramento, CA 95831. Attention: David Roberts.
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EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY, The Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, College of Arts & Sciences, invites applications for a tenure track position beginning August 15, 1990. Appointment will be at the rank of Assistant Professor. Qualifications: Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology or Sociology with specialization in Criminal Justice/Criminology, strongly preferred. Exceptionally qualified ABD will be considered if completion is imminent. The successful candidate must be qualified to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in research methods and statistics, criminology, and general criminal justice (specialty areas open); teaching in Sociology also a possibility. Position requires strong commitment to research and publication as well as excellent teaching, student advisement, and service. Potential for grant development is also desirable. Review of applications will begin November 13 and continue until a suitable candidate is found. For more information, contact: Dr. Stephen Brown, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, Box 19150A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614.

MINOT STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Social Work & Criminal Justice and Gerontology. Full-time, tenure track, at Assistant or Associate level. Prefer teaching/professional experience in management, supervision policy. Other areas: Rural CJ, Native-American issues, Canadian CJ. Prefer Doctorate in CJ or Criminology, teaching and practical experience, but ABDs and other combinations of education and experience will be considered. New M.S. in Criminal Justice Degree program; strong faculty development and support for research. Good transportation; high quality of life; family-oriented, excellent recreation. Apply by January 5, 1990. Screening begins. Open until filled. Write to: Martin B. Miller, Department of Social Work, Criminal Justice, and Gerontology, Minot State University, Minot, ND 58701.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Family Research Laboratory has 3 or 4 fellowships available starting in the summer or fall of 1990. These NIMH-funded positions are open to new and experienced researchers with doctorates in the fields of psychology, sociology, social work, law, nursing, public health and medicine. The fellowships are intended for work in the area of child abuse, domestic violence, elder abuse, sexual abuse, rape, homicide and other family-violence related topics with special attention to mental health impact. Scholars may use the one-year fellowships (with possible one-year extension) to work on their own projects, to collaborate with FRL staff on on-going projects, or to work on one of the many data sets archived at the FRL. Fellows must be able to reside close enough to UNH (one- and-a-half hours from Boston) to attend the weekly Family Violence Research seminar. Annual stipends run from $17,000 to $31,500, depending on number of years since receipt of doctorate. For more information, contact: David Finkel or Murray Straus, co-directors, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. Tel (603) 862-1888.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY solicits applications for a tenure track assistant professor position in Criminal Justice/Sociology beginning August, 1990. Candidates should be generalists able to teach Introduction to the Criminal Justice System, Criminology, or Institutional Corrections as well as Research Methods or Statistics. Qualifications include the PhD (by Aug. '90), evidence of successful teaching and scholarly promise. Salary will be very competitive. The successful candidate will join a collegial 23 member interdisciplinary faculty who support growing programs in Sociology, Criminal Justice, Applied Social Research, Anthropology and Social Work. The Department operates a Center for Social Research which does contract research for a variety of clientele. The University is growing, currently enrolling over 19,000, and is located in a city of 150,000 with five colleges and universities. The Ozarks area is a favorite outdoor recreation setting. Send a letter of application, vitae, and three letters of reference to Donald D. Landon, Head, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY solicits applications for a tenure track assistant professor position in Criminal Justice/Sociology beginning August, 1990. Candidates should be generalists able to teach Introduction to the Criminal Justice System, Criminology, or Institutional Corrections as well as Research Methods or Statistics. Qualifications include the PhD (by Aug. '90), evidence of successful teaching and scholarly promise. Salary will be very competitive. The successful candidate will join a collegial 23 member interdisciplinary faculty who support growing programs in Sociology, Criminal Justice, Applied Social Research, Anthropology and Social Work. The Department operates a Center for Social Research which does contract research for a variety of clientele. The University is growing, currently enrolling over 19,000, and is located in a city of 150,000 with five colleges and universities. The Ozarks area is a favorite outdoor recreation setting. Send a letter of application, vitae, and three letters of reference to Donald D. Landon, Head, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804.

SAN HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, The College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center announces the availability of a tenure track position to be filled at the Assistant Professor level. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree in Criminal Justice or a related field [i.e., political science, sociology, criminology, psychology, social work, etc.] and are expected to demonstrate a commitment to teaching and show strong potential in the areas of research and publication. Applicants capable of teaching undergraduate research methods and statistics will be given special consideration. The Criminal Justice Center is a multifaceted program engaged in teaching, research, and other scholarly activities. A full academic program of study is offered including the B.A., M.A., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in criminal justice.

Applicants are expected to participate in all aspects of the Center's program, particularly in teaching and research. Salary is competitive and negotiable. APPLY TO: Faculty Search Committee. Assistant Professor Position, c/o Dr. Dennis R. Longmire, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341. APPLICATION DEADLINE: This position has been authorized to begin immediately and may be filled prior to the Spring Semester, 1990. The Search Committee will begin screening applications immediately and continue doing so until the position is filled. Interested applicants should send a copy of your vita and the name, address, and telephone number of three references. Do not send letters of reference. The Search Committee will solicit these later.

American Society of Criminology
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