Is Criminology Any Use?

Mary Tuck, Head, Home Office Research and Planning Unit

(Editors Note: These are the opening remarks of a paper given by Ms. Tuck to the British Society of Criminology last year. I think ASC members will find them of interest, and I greatly appreciate Ms. Tuck's kindness in allowing me to reprint them here.)

The question "is criminology any use?" is a consciously brutal one -- and consciously put from the point of view of the plain practical man: the politician, administrator or criminal justice system practitioner who has to devise real-life policies. Many argue that criminological theories have changed so wildly over the years -- be those years counted in centuries or decades -- that criminologists have often provided the wrong advice about policies now claimed to be "right." They have argued for rehabilitative custody and against it, for longer sentences and against them; criminology both created the treatment model and destroyed it. As for "the causes of crime" -- you are as aware as I am that "you pay your money and you take your choice." Generic determinism, personality theories, social environmental effects, differential association, labelling or stigma, situational or environmental determinism, individual economic trade-offs -- all have had -- and have -- their proponents. Even on supposedly narrow, practical questions such as the effects of speedy trials legislation [as they are known in the States] or "time-limits" [as we describe the same concept here], researchers and criminologists speak with no single voice.

There is some excuse for those who suggest that all this wealth of ratiocination called "criminology" can offer no practical prescriptions for action. Indeed, it is possible to argue that the more criminology there is, the more confused and ineffective is criminal justice policy. The United States is the great case in point. All of us admire and respect US criminology; yet we all recognize that the USA has among the worst crime figures, the most over-loaded and inefficient criminal justice systems and the worst prisons in the Western world. I suspect the relationship between the amount of published criminology and crime rates would hold internationally, if one applied that famous and deceptive tool of the social scientist, the correlation coefficient.

So practical men have some excuse for asking what use is criminology. Of course, academics ask the same question. But why ask it in another way.

Seventh International Symposium on Victimology

The Seventh International Symposium on Victimology will be held in Rio de Janeiro, August 25-30, 1991. It is sponsored and organized by World Society of Victimology, Brazilian Society of Victimology and Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

The provisional program indicates major issues of the victims of crime and abuse of power to be discussed.

Themes of the Symposium include: Theoretical and Conceptual Issues; Victims of Crime [prevention, laws, assistance]; Victims of Abuse of Power [corruption, torture, political prisoners, minorities, etc.]; Victims of Accidents; Domestic Violence [child abuse, battered women]; Victims of Medicine [psychiatry, emergency, abuse of patients' human rights, etc.]; Rape Victims; Justice and Redress for Victims [mediation, compensation and restitution]; Victim Assistance: International, Regional and National Protection of Victim Rights. For further information write to Program Chair: Prof. Dr. Ester Kosovski, Sociedade Brasileira de Victimologia, Caixa Postal 70107, 22422 -- Ipanema, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil or Walpax Congress Department (Fax 005521) 294-1391; Telex (55 [21] 21012 or (55 [21] 31206.

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Farewell From The Editor

This issue is the last for which I bear sole editorial responsibility. Stephen E. Brown, of East Tennessee State University, will collaborate with me on the upcoming January-February issue, prior to his taking over the full reins of editorship with the March-April issue.

The past four years as editor of THE CRIMINOLOGIST have been most rewarding. When I took over from John Kramer in 1986, any doubts I had about the editorship were soon laid to rest by the wonderful cooperation and encouragement I received from many people. Sarah Hall, administrator of the Society, is a joy to work with, and without her constant help I would doubtless have fumbled. And I bear a special editorial debt to those members of the Society who took time out from their normal duties to add sparkle to each issue in the form of essays, letters, and commentaries of one sort and another.

When first debating how to develop the autobiographical essays, I proposed the idea to Jack Gibbs, and wondered if he might be willing to kick the series off. Not only did he graciously accept the challenge, but he also offered helpful advice: have contributors frame their autobiographical account around some issue in criminology. The series thus bears Gibbs' imprint in more ways than one, and is the better for it. To all those who contributed however, I would like to publicly express my thanks.

Thanks go also to those who agreed to write topical essays on various subjects, from phenomenological and public health approaches to violence to criminal justice research at Rand, from the promises and pitfalls of macro-level research to the massacre in Tiananmen Square. And thanks (and apologies) to Henry Pontell, whose insights on gambling might have helped some members come away from Reno winners instead of losers had they reached people's mailboxes in time.

It has been my pleasure to serve under five presidents who truly represent the diversity of method and perspective that makes criminology such an exciting field: Lloyd, Ohlin, Don Gottfredson, Bill Chambliss, Joan McCord, and Joan Petersilia. I owe each of them a debt of thanks.

As with any task, the job of editor has its downside. In my case there were times when it clashed with other responsibilities, resulting in delays and sometimes errors. On other occasions I had to postpone or cancel publication of interesting material because of budget constraints. On the whole, however, I have found the editorial duties both challenging and rewarding, and am grateful that the Executive Board put its trust in me with little to go on.

I have met many members in my role as editor and that has brought me closer to the people who make up the Society. I know they will be very well served by Stephen Brown, to whom I give my very best wishes. Please help him by sending information, letters, and commentaries that are likely to be of interest to other members. Joan Petersilia has made one of her goals as president to increase the participation of minorities in Society affairs. You can help through the pages of THE CRIMINOLOGIST. Thank you.

Hugh D. Barlow

Support the Minority Fellowship

The ASC membership has endorsed the significance of encouraging minority candidates to obtain the necessary graduate level training and credentials for research and professional careers in criminal justice. The ASC Minority Fellowship is an important symbol of our commitment and concern, but it will remain an unrealized commitment unless you are willing to support it. Therefore, we are offering you another opportunity to demonstrate your commitment and concern. We still have t-shirts available from the 1989 Annual Meeting in Reno. The proceeds from their sale go to support the ASC Minority Fellowship. The shirts are red with black lettering:

RENO ASC 1989

These are good quality shirts and the price is only $10.00. Please take this opportunity to support the ASC Minority Fellowship by sending $10.00 to: Sarah Hall, ASC Office, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, Ohio 43212.

Around the ASC

Vincent O'Leary, president of the State University of New York at Albany and former dean of SUNY's College of Criminal Justice has announced his retirement. O'Leary is a recipient of ASC's August Vollmer Award, given in recognition of outstanding contributions to applied criminology.

Benjamin Ward, police commissioner of New York City, and adjunct professor of police administration at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, also has announced his retirement. Ward's work has also been recognized by the ASC through its August Vollmer Award.

John Hagan's Structural Criminology, co-published by Polity Press (Cambridge) and Rutgers University Press, has received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Crime, Law and Deviance Section of the American Sociological Association, and the Outstanding Scholarship Award from the Crime and Delinquency Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. These Awards were presented at the Annual Meetings of these respective organizations in San Francisco, August, 1989.

The Criminologist
CALL FOR PAPERS
SPECIAL ISSUE
Criminal Justice Policy
Review Alcohol, Drugs
and Criminal Justice
Policy

The Criminal Justice Policy Review invites manuscripts for a special thematic issue on alcohol and drugs. 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 information; 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.

The Criminal Justice Policy Review is a multidisciplinary journal publishing articles written by scholars and professionals committed to the study of criminal justice policy using quantitative or qualitative strategies. It also provides a forum for special features which may include transcripts of significant panels or meetings, position papers and legislation.

Manuscripts should not exceed 30 pages, double spaced, including tables, figures, bibliography and abstract (150 words or less). Authors should consult CJPR or the Editor for format requirements. Original manuscripts will be reviewed through an external referee process. Manuscripts that cannot be included in the special thematic issue will be considered for publication in other issues of the CJPR.

The deadline for submitting manuscripts is March 1, 1990. The special issue is scheduled for publication in 1990.

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

NIJ FY 1990 Research Program Plan
Errata, The Criminologist (September-October)

The September-October issue of The Criminologist carries an article announcing the FY 1990 NIJ Research Program Plan. Copy given to The Criminologist and reproduced in that article lists incorrect solicitation closing dates for the following four NIJ research programs: the Apprehension, Prosecution, and Adjudication of Criminal Offenders Program; the Victims of Crime Program; the Visiting Fellowships Program; and the White Collar and Organized Crime Program. The correct closing dates of these programs are as follows:

- Apprehension, Prosecution and Adjudication of Criminal Offenders
  Cycle 1: January 19, 1990
  Cycle 2: May 11, 1990

- Victims of Crime
  Cycle 1: February 2, 1990
  Cycle 2: May 25, 1990

- Visiting Fellowships
  Cycle 1: February 6, 1990

- White Collar and Organized Crime
  Cycle 1: February 16, 1990
  Cycle 2: June 8, 1990

We apologize to The Criminologist and to ASC members for any inconvenience that these errors may have caused.

NOMINATIONS FOR 1990 ASC AWARDS

The ASC Awards Committee requests nominations for ASC's four major awards, to be presented at the 1990 annual meetings. The awards are:

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

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

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

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

President-Elect Joan Petersilia has asked that the Awards Committee submit its nominations to the Executive Board at its winter meeting. Therefore, the Committee will appreciate receiving your nominations for these awards, along with supporting materials (curriculum vitae, if possible, and a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions and their relevance to the suggested award), NO LATER THAN JANUARY 15, 1990. Nominations and supporting materials should be sent to the committee chair: Robert J. Bursik, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Please be assured that all nominations submitted to the Committee will be given serious consideration.
EXCELLENCE FELLOWSHIPS

FOR DOCTORAL STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Rutgers Excellence Fellowships are available to outstanding entering doctoral students on the basis of merit, as evidenced by scholarly promise. Each excellence fellowship provides a yearly stipend of $12,000 plus tuition remission and is renewable for three (3) additional years. The excellence fellowship has an annual value exceeding $16,000 and total duration value of $65,000.

For further information concerning the Rutgers Excellence Fellowships, the Ph.D. Program and other fellowships and assistantships contact:

Office of the Dean, School of Criminal Justice
15 Washington Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201/648-5870

Application Deadline APRIL 1
BJS Studies
Victim Injuries,
1979-1986

On the average, an estimated 2.2 million crime victims were physically injured every year from 1979 through 1986, the Bureau of Justice Statistics announced today. An estimated 500,000 of these victims were subsequently treated in an emergency room or a hospital, said the Bureau, which is a component of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

Those injured represented about 28 percent of all the rape, robbery or assault victims counted by the Bureau's National Crime Survey during the 1979-1986 period. [Offenses such as murder, manslaughter and child abuse are not reported in the survey.]

"Injury rates—the number of injuries per 1,000 U.S. inhabitants who are at least 12 years old—have remained generally stable since the National Crime Survey began in 1973," noted Acting Bureau Director Joseph M. Bessette. "However, in recent years the likelihood that a victim of a violent crime would be injured has increased slightly."

Among the injured crime victims from 1979 through 1986, an estimated 1 percent suffered gunshot wounds, 3 percent received knife wounds and 6 percent had their bones broken or teeth knocked out, according to a special report on crime victim injuries. Each year on the average an estimated 350,000 victims had these injuries, were hurt internally, lost consciousness or were otherwise injured seriously enough to require hospitalization for two or more days.

Injury rates were highest for males, blacks, people from 19 to 24 years old, separated or divorced people and people with a reported family income of less than $10,000.

Crime injury rates differed markedly by occupation. Recreation workers, law enforcement officers, bartenders and students had rates above the national level. Postal workers, truck drivers and teachers had injury rates below the national level.

Younger and black victims were substantially more likely than were others to require overnight hospitalization following an injury. Victims 50 years old and older accounted for 7 percent of all injured crime victims but comprised 12 percent of those who were admitted to a hospital for at least one night. Blacks made up 14 percent of all injured crime victims but accounted for 29 percent of those requiring overnight hospitalization.

Injuries to 82,000 crime victims annually resulted in more than 700,000 days of hospitalization—which was about 30 percent of the hospital days caused by traffic accidents and approximately 1 percent of the hospital days caused by heart disease. The average hospital stay for injured crime victims was nine days, which was about the same as the stay for those undergoing cancer treatment and two days longer than the average stay for those hurt in traffic accidents or those receiving treatment for heart disease.

Single copies of the special report, "Injuries from Crime" (NCJ-116811) may be obtained from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The toll-free number outside Maryland and Washington, D.C. is 1-800-732-3277.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASC FELLOWS

The ASC Fellows Committee invites nominations for Fellow in the Society. Nominees should have achieved distinction in, or have made an important contribution to, the field.

In submitting your nomination, describe the reasons for your nomination, and if possible, include the nominee's c.v. Send your nominations to the Chair of the Fellows Committee, Kathleen Daly, Department of Sociology, Yale University, P.O. Box 1965, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520, by January 15, 1990.

Lists of the nominees and supporting documents will be circulated among the members of the Fellows Committee. Candidates who receive the broadest endorsement from the Committee will be recommended to the Executive Board. The Executive Board will elect Fellow(s) at its midyear Board meeting in early spring.

In previous years, these people have become Fellows:

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<th>Ronald L. Akers</th>
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TUCK, continued from page 1

Naturally enough, they assume the value of criminology and doubt the usefulness of policy. They pose the question rather as "can policy be rational?" The one question is only the obverse of the other.

Many scholars have pointed to the incoherence and irrationality of policy. For example, King and Morgan (1980) criticised the Government's approach to prisons as piecemeal and unco-ordinated. Hood (1965) in his study of the development of the borstal system, shows a process which is anything but steady and consistent. Rutherford (1984) has pointed to the "absence of basic principles concerning the use of imprisonment" as the main reason behind the prison crisis. Ashworth (1983) has criticised penal policy as haphazard and lacking in co-ordination. David Garland (1985) and Victor Bailey (1987) in their important histories of criminal policy have shown its incoherence.

But Garland (1985) has taken the matter further. The insights in his important book 'Punishment and Welfare' show us how wrongly phrased are both the questions: is criminality any use, is policy rational? Garland shows how any policy is - and must be - "not the result of a single battle-plan drawn up in advance" - that is not the simple application of one theory to one practical problem - "but rather the outcome of a complex and fragmented process of struggle. Strategies of action are always at a distance from the diverse points of calculation that promote them. They presume multiple, but myopic, knowledges, not a single omniscience". In other words, policies do not proceed straight from any one criminological theory. They emerge in interaction and conflict - if you like, in muddle. Rock (1986) in his recent study of policymaking in Canada and the UK has been making much the same point.

It is the crucial point. I'd like to put it as "the story we tell, depends on where we stand. And none of us can do more than make a story." We make stories based indeed on our knowledge of the world, but that knowledge is interpreted on our own cognitive grids, by our own templates of experience and ideology. In a sense all knowledge is 'stories' - which is not to deny that such stories are the vehicles of truth and understanding. Each of us puts our personal shape on the world as best we can. And policy - especially in a democratic society - is the outcome of conflict and interaction between our 'stories', our histories. It is this which Garland and Rock have understood.

None of this is intended to imply that we should not be seeking to discover the 'true' story, the most inclusive 'story'. But it is not through the efforts of a single theorist, academic or practitioner that the best most inclusive story emerges. It is rather through the interaction between different views, the constant cut-and-thrust of debate, the gradual working out of agreement and contradiction.

Such a perspective undercuts the whole tiresome debate about the 'rationality' of policy or the 'usefulness' of criminology. A society in which either policy or criminological theory proceeded in a straight, consistent, internally coherent direction would be a sterile society, based on one particular world-view. Indeed, without totalitarianism, there could not be such a society. We should rejoice we live in a democratic society where our "stories" have freedom to conflict: where policy evolves, shifts, builds on the 'stories' of others, tests them, tries them, fuses them together in new combinations, looking always for more inclusive patterns. Only such a constant combination and re-combination can retain openness, can find fresh solutions, can avoid attempting to solve the problems of the present by the theories and prescriptions of the past.

References

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Prison Journal, the official publication of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, will publish a special issue in 1990 on "Long-term Inmates and Long-term Incarceration in America." For additional information about the special issue or to discuss submission of manuscripts, contact the Guest Editor: Prof. Timothy J. Fianagani, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. (518) 442-5217.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice welcomes contributions on all aspects of criminology and criminal justice for the November 1990 edition. The deadline for submissions is July 1, 1990. Articles should be no more than 12 double spaced pages, excluding references and tables, and should be accompanied by an abstract of approximately 100 words. Research notes would be of particular interest. Four copies of the manuscript should be submitted, as well as a brief biographical paragraph regarding the authors. Articles will not be returned to senders. Manuscripts should be sent to Chris Eskridge, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska-Omaha, Lincoln, NE 68188-0630. He may be reached at 402-472-6735.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS

"Getting Through the 90's"

The 35th Annual Southern Conference on Corrections, sponsored by Florida State University's School of Criminology and the Center for Professional Development, will be held on February 21 through February 23, 1990. Panel proposals and papers on any corrections topic are welcome. Please notify the Conference Director no later than December 1, 1989 with proposals.

For more information, contact Laura E. Nagy, Director, Southern Conference on Corrections, FSU School of Criminology, Bellamy Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32306 (904-644-4050).

A Response To Frank Cullen's "Having Trouble Getting Published?" Essay

Bruce L. Berg, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Recently I read Frank Cullen's essay "Having Trouble Getting Published? Ten Lessons For Success?" in The Criminologist [Vol. 14, no. 1, 1989:9, 19-21], and it raised several questions in my mind. Not because the ten lessons are so 'mundane,' as Dr. Cullen's presupposes in his essay, but because they are one-dimensional. Dr. Cullen's sentiments underscore a serious and potentially damaging argument about methodological orientations. Specifically, his suggested lessons three through six are directed exclusively toward quantitative methodologies. There is no mention at all about qualitative strategies, think pieces, or essays such as Dr. Cullen's own "Having Trouble Getting Published?" essay. The manifest impression one gets reading Cullen's essay is that only large scale aggregate data surveys are of publishable caliber. This is indeed unfortunate given Dr. Cullen's position in the discipline as a scholar and intellectual leader, and his role during the past three years as the Editor of the Justice Quarterly [JQ].

I recall that when Dr. Cullen took over JQ he made a number of changes such as the elimination of the "Opinion and Debate" section, and opened invited manuscripts using qualitative or quantitative designs. Unfortunately, Dr. Cullen's quantitative orientation as offered in The Criminologist essay, is also representative of a publication trend in many of the leading journals in our discipline, including JQ. A statement in Dr. Cullen's first issue as Editor of JQ seems to have foreshadowed that journal's actual methodological agenda. In a essay entitled "From the Editor" [Cullen, 1987:3-4] he says:

...a low priority will be given to empirical research that employs a weak sample (e.g., unrepresentative or with low response rate). JQ is less inclined to publish manuscripts that use college students as respondents, although this rule has exceptions; for instance, it seems appropriate to use college students in studies involving an experimental manipulation that could not be performed outside a controlled setting.

Taken at surface value and along with Cullen's repeated calls for manuscripts using all types of methods, one is given to believe that this means manuscripts demonstrating their findings through solid methodological rigor. Taken another way, this statement could mean manuscripts which use large aggregate data sets. If this last observation is correct, it suggests a possible publication bias toward methodological orientations. In an effort to examine this possible bias I have undertaken a content analysis of JQ's published articles since its inception in 1984. To accomplish this content analysis I considered each article as a separate "item" (see Berg, 1989:109-110). Items were sorted into separate thematic categories using an objective and systematic criteria of Selection. This selection criteria was as follows:

1. Qualitative Empirical Studies: All articles indicating the use of any qualitative design strategies to collect and analyze data (including nonparametric statistics).
2. Think Pieces/Essays: If the article offered no indication of data collection or analysis it was placed into this category.
3. Quantitative Empirical Studies: Articles were placed in this category if any parametric statistical analysis on aggregate data sets was present.

The selection criteria was undertaken by two independent coders to further increase the validity of the sorting. Both coders identified precisely the same articles for each category.

Findings:

During Dr. Rita Simon's editorial period, 87 articles were published (excluding seven essays entitled "Opinion and Debate"). Of these, twenty-five (29%) can be classified nonempirical essays or think pieces (no data analysis is offered). Five (6%) are empirical with a qualitative design and fifty-seven (65%) are empirical with a quantitative design.

When Dr. Cullen took over the editorial reigns in 1987 he sent out several calls for manuscripts. In these he specified that any appropriate methodology would
be acceptable to the journal. Unfortunately, the facts do not appear to bear out
an equitable ratio of quantitative to qualitative empirical articles. JQ has
published 44 articles as of the September 1988 issue (Vol. 5, no. 3). Seven of
these were commissioned review articles which combined with five published
nonempirical think pieces represent 27% of the published articles. Twenty-eight
articles contained empirical quantitative designs representing 64% of the ar-
ticles, whereas only four empirical articles with qualitative designs represent-
ing 9% were published.

Even were one to assume that these four qualitative articles represented half
of the qualitative manuscripts submitted to JQ, a problem is evident. Sadly, the
problem may be tautological. For if few empirical qualitative articles are
published in JQ, it is likely that better and more numerous qualitative
articles are submitted to other publication outlets. Consequently, in order
to attract a regular supply of qualitative empirical manuscripts which impact
major trends in criminology and criminal justice, JQ first may need to publish a
fair number of qualitative articles which make only minor impact on the
discipline.

Ironically, given the tambour of the current essay, the manifest appearance of
the descriptive statistics shown above is that under Dr. Cullen, the journal in-
troduced the proportion of qualitative articles being published. Yet in absolute
terms one less qualitative article was published. A glance at the number con-
figurations and one should realize that little difference has actually taken place
regarding the proportion of qualitative manuscripts published in JQ throughout
its existence. Even if a nonparametric statistic, such as chi square were used to
measure any differences between the two editorial periods, little statistical
significance would be identified.

It is also interesting to note that two of the qualitative articles published during
Dr. Simon’s editorial period were written by the same author from data taken
from the same study and represents the only empirical field study published in
JQ’s history. It does seem unusual that in five years only two empirical field
studies have been published in a journal intended to represent trends in
 criminology and criminal justice.

Following this through to its logical conclusion, the implication is that qualita-
tive empirical field studies will not set any new trends in criminology or
 criminology or criminal justice. Thus, for the most part qualitative empirical
manuscripts are systematically excluded from the pages of JQ and many other
mainstream journals.

I wonder, then, how Albert Cohen’s (1955) study of delinquent boys might
have been received in manuscript form by the editorial board at JQ, or works
like William Chamblis’ (1972) “Saints and Roughnecks,” or Manning’s (1977)
look at policing. Certainly, Kai Erikson’s (1966) archival study of arrest and
court records—Wayward Puritans—would not have found its way into the pages
of JQ. Nor I imagine would a work like Gershon Sykes’ (1958) case study of a
maximum security prison, Society of Captives, receive much promise as an article
in JQ.

An implicit sentiment is indicated by JQ’s disproportionate publication of
quantitative articles. This sentiment is that a study can not be useful or impor-
tant unless it contains a large data set, or has been examined through multi-
variant analysis. This quantitative elitism, however, is untrue. When respected
scholars such as Frank Cullen take stands suggesting or implying that only quan-
titative studies get published, and when associational forums such as The
Criminologist or Justice Quarterly allow one sided claims to be offered, serious
damage is done to the fields of criminology and criminal justice.

It is absolutely true that qualitative empirical articles are far more difficult
to have published in the better social scientific journals than quantitative articles.
However, this may reflect a prejudice against qualitative empiricism rather than
a reflection of low quality manuscripts being submitted. It may reflect the
recognition by qualitative scholars that certain journals are simply unlikely to
publish their work resulting in low numbers of qualitative manuscripts being
submitted to better journals. And it also insinuates that only good quality quan-
titative articles get published, but this is an unequivocal falsehood.

"Psi Sleuths Project"
Seeks Assistance, Information

Marcello Truzzi and colleagues are completing an extensive (9-year)
scientific study of past and present international uses of alleged psychics by
law enforcement, police, and other government agencies. We are anxious
to hear from police, scholars, and officials with interest or experience in
dealing with such episodes. Those with information or inquiries should
write to: Prof. Marcello Truzzi, Director; Psi Sleuths Project: Department of
Sociology, Criminology and Anthropology, Eastern Michigan University;
Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

National Crime Prevention Institute
1990 Training Schedule

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<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Crime Prevention Technology &amp; Programming</td>
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<td>Jan. 22-24</td>
<td>Sex Crimes: Prevention, Reduction &amp; Detection</td>
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<td>Feb. 5-23</td>
<td>Crime Prevention Theory, Practice &amp; Management</td>
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<td>Feb. 25-28</td>
<td>Practical Crime Analysis</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>Crime Prevention Technology &amp; Programming</td>
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<td>Mar. 5-16</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>Terrorism: Prevention, Planning &amp; Preparing</td>
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<td>Apr. 2-6</td>
<td>Advanced Locks and Locking Systems</td>
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<td>Apr. 9-13</td>
<td>Advanced Alarms &amp; Electronic Security</td>
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<td>May 14-18</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>Corporate Loss Prevention</td>
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<td>Jun 6-8</td>
<td>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</td>
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<td>Jun 18-22</td>
<td>Drug Abuse: The Role of Loss and Crime Prevention</td>
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<td>Jun 25-27</td>
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All courses are held at the University of Louisville, Shelby Campus. For more
information call (502) 588-6987.
Family Violence Research Fellowships

The Family Research Laboratory at the University of New Hampshire has 3 or 4 fellowships available starting in the summer or fall of 1990. These NIH-funded positions are open to new and experienced researchers in the areas 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 Finkelhor or Murray Strauss, co-directors, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. Tel (603) 862-1888.

National Crime Survey Data Show Household Victimization Stable Over Past Four Years

The proportion of U.S. households that were the target of a violent crime or theft last year—about one in four—remained at the lowest level since 1975, the Bureau of Justice Statistics announced today. The Bureau, which is a component of the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs, said it estimated that 24.6 percent of all households in the country were touched by a rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft or a stolen vehicle during the year. This is a decline from 1975, when one in every three American households was touched by such a crime. The household measure was first introduced in 1975.

although other crime indicators have shown small increases in the total number of crimes in the United States in recent years, the percentage of households touched by crime has remained at the same level for four straight years,” noted Acting Bureau Director Joseph M. Bessette.

Last year 7.7 percent of all American households—compared to 10.5 percent in 1981—were burglarized or had a member who was the victim of a rape, robbery or assault committed by a stranger. The Bureau calls these offenses “crimes of high concern.” Black, low-income and urban households were victims of such crimes more than were other types of households, the Bureau said. But overall the Bureau noted that the proportion of black households that experienced crime has fallen by 11 percent since 1975, while the proportion of white households has fallen by 25 percent during the same period.

Households with higher incomes were more affected by thefts and less affected by violent crimes than were households with lower incomes.

Households in the West were relatively more often touched by crime than those in the Midwest and South. Households in the Northeast were the least victimized by crime.

During 1988, 1 in 57 urban households had a member who was a robbery victim, compared to 1 in 49 suburban households and 1 in 303 rural households.

Other crimes, such as murder, kidnapping, arson, fraud and confidence games are not included in the analysis as they are not counted in the National Crime Survey, the Bureau said.

Single copies of the bulletin, “Households Touched by Crime 1988 (NCJ-117434),” can be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is (301) 251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-732-3277.

References

BERG, continued from page 8

All of this is lamentable, for I fear that many of the journals in the social sciences have fallen victim to the fallacious believe that sophisticated statistical manipulations can compensate for serious theoretical flaws in a manuscript. It is sadly reminiscent of the observation made by Lewis Coser in his 1975 Presidential address to the American Sociological Association. In his address Coser (1975) warned that too many researchers were allowing the “methodological tail to wag the theoretical dog.”

I believe the time has come to take a serious look at the direction many of our journals and colleagues are drifting. Good research is good research, if a problem would be better investigated through some quantitative strategy than some qualitative one, so be it. Conversely, if a research problem lends itself to qualitative technologies, then one should use them. If the appropriate methodology for a given study has been selected and used, then whether this choice was quantitative or qualitative or involved multivariate analysis rather than description, should have no bearing on the manuscript’s possibility of publication.

References


An Empty Castle, Words To The Wise, and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies: Rejoinder to Bruce Berg's Comment

By Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati

Let me begin by thanking Dr. Bruce Berg for sharing his comment with me prior to forward it to The Criminologist. This gracious gesture allowed me to inquire about furnished a rejoinder, a request that Hugh Barlow granted readily. Although I take issue with much of his spirited commentary, I appreciate Dr. Berg's professionalism.

An Empty Castle

William Goode [1973:64] notes that many criticisms of the sociological perspective of functionalism go unanswered because they are directed against positions that few scholars ostensibly in the functionalist camp would embrace—or as he put it eloquently, such critiques are leveled against an "empty castle," an edifice that is not defended because "there is no one inside against which [the] engines of war are mounted." In this same sense, I am unwilling to place myself inside the castle of the narrow, if not elitist, positive criminology that Dr. Berg attacks. Thus, I do not care to dispute his observations that positive criminology is ubiquitous in journals, that qualitative studies have much to contribute to our understanding of crime, that the selection of a research method should be contingent on the nature of the problem under investigation, that the quality of a manuscript—not its method—should determine whether it is published, and that journals—including Justice Quarterly which I edit—should be evenhanded when reviewing qualitatively-oriented submissions.

Dr. Berg implies that I am, in fact, firmly entrenched inside the castle of an elitist positive criminology—that I am an exemplar of journal editors who look kindly on quantitative research while not allowing nonquantitative pieces inside the gates leading to publication. My comments to follow, then, should be seen not as a defense of qualitative over quantitative criminology—for me at least, this castle is empty—but rather as an attempt to challenge Dr. Berg's claim that editorial bias, by other editors and by me, is responsible for the dearth of qualitative articles that appear in print.

Words to the Wise

Dr. Berg bases his comments on my previous contribution to The Criminologist and on my remarks in Justice Quarterly (Cullen, 1987a, 1989; see as well Cullen, 1987b). [He also offers data on articles published in Justice Quarterly, but more on this later]. His essential point is that these writings reveal my quantitative biases any my desire to implement a narrow positivist "methodological agenda."

To refute such charges vigorously would place me in the position of protesting too much. So let me plead guilty to the sin of omission: my comments did not provide guidelines for publishing qualitative research in Justice Quarterly or elsewhere. I regret that Dr. Berg interprets this omission as a sin of commission: as creating the "manifest impression" that I am partial as an editor to "only large scale aggregate data surveys." I think that he takes a giant leap in drawing this conclusion, but I can appreciate how readers who share his belief that editors conspire against qualitative research could arrive at the same end point.

What was the purpose of my commentaries? As editor of the journal of Crime and Justice and now of Justice Quarterly, I have witnessed the fate of several hundred submissions. This experience has provided me with a good sense of why reviewers reject manuscripts for publication. I do not claim to have a foolproof method for getting published, but I am persuaded that my prescriptions merit consideration [e.g., avoid student samples, strive for high response rates, establish the research's importance]. In short, then, my goal was modest and not replete with a hidden agenda: I was not advocating for positive criminology, but rather was giving those aspiring to publish in Justice Quarterly and elsewhere a few "words to the wise."

CULLEN, continued on page 11
American Journal of Police Goes Quarterly

The American Journal of Police, issued twice a year during its first eight years, will begin a publication schedule of four issues per year in 1990. Recent increases in subscriptions and in manuscript submissions occasioned the change in publication frequency.

The journal, owned by the Anderson Publishing Company, began an affiliation with the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) in 1988. PERF is a national association of police executives committed to police research and open debate of police issues.

Annual subscription rates will be $35 for individuals and $50 for libraries. To subscribe, contact the Anderson Publishing Company, P.O. Box 1576, Cincinnati, OH 45201-1576 or call (513) 421-4142.

Editorial inquiries and manuscripts should be sent to Gary Cordner, Editor, American Journal of Police, Dept. of Police Studies, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475. The journal specializes in policy-relevant research on police topics, but welcomes all police-related manuscripts and book reviews.

I’ll bring out the best...in your book or paper.

Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Twenty years’ experience, including copy editor of Justice Quarterly.

KAREN FEINBERG
(513) 542-8328
5755 Nahant Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45224

CULLEN, continued from page 10

Let me add one caveat: If my thoughts are of value primarily to scholars doing quantitative research, this omission seems easily corrected. I would encourage Dr. Berg or another commentator to write a companion piece which provides lessons for publishing qualitative and theoretical articles.

Self-Fulfilling Prophecies

Based on his content analysis of publications in Justice Quarterly since the journal’s inception in 1984, Dr. Berg suggests that Rita Simon, my predecessor, and I are guilty of “quantitative elitism” and of “systematically excluding” qualitative research from the pages of Justice Quarterly. These charges and the accompanying text carry a powerful message: journal editors will not look kindly upon qualitative articles. Dr. Berg is not the first, not I expect the last, to offer this warning.

But what if these observations are partially, if not substantially, incorrect? What if editors are not members of the “quantitative elite” but rather believe in methodological pluralism—as most, including myself, so claim (Cullen, 1987b:164; Form, 1989; Simon, 1984: Smith, 1988). The message put forth by Dr. Berg and like-minded scholars, I would contend, helps to construct a social reality that may play a large role—larger than that played by the quantitative elite—in reducing the publication of qualitative research. For if scholars are persuaded that qualitative articles have little chance of publication, then why would they embark on qualitative research or submit their writings to “mainstream” journals? As an alternative, I would point to the sage advice of William Form (1989), outgoing editor of the American Sociological Review. “To those who feel that a [nonquantitative] bias exists,” observes Form, “I advise, ‘Get your stuff in. Don’t create a self-fulfilling prophecy.’”

Dr. Berg, I suspect, would respond that he is not in the business of creating self-fulfilling prophecies but of telling it like it is. Somewhat ironically, he seeks to substantiate the claim of quantitative bias with quantitative data: counts of different kinds of articles published in Justice Quarterly. My rejoinder comes in three parts.

First, Dr. Berg’s statistics show that during my editorship, 36 percent of all articles published were nonquantitative. Note that he could not include in his figures the December 1988 issue which still was in press at the time he authored his comment. This issue contained no quantitative manuscripts and upped the proportion of nonquantitative articles published in the first two years of my editorship to 43 percent. Is this evidence of quantitative elitism? (cf. Simon, 1986:384).

Second, I must question whether Dr. Berg has in fact chosen the most appropriate method for assessing the existence of bias. Numbers, as he is aware, do not always document reality in its totality. Thus, inspecting my biography would have revealed little evidence that I am committed exclusively to positive criminology. My past is not exceptionally interesting, but let me note that my mentor in graduate school (Richard Cloward) crunched no numbers, that I wrote a theoretical dissertation, and that despite publishing quantitative articles my major contributions have been decidedly nonquantitative (Cullen and Gilbert, 1982, Cullen, 1984; Cullen, Maikestad, and Cavender, 1987). Put another way, my colleagues at the University of Cincinnati viewed with some amusement my depiction as the defender of positive criminology: as they are well aware, I still do not know how to use SPSS.

Further, a closer look at the operation of Justice Quarterly would have revealed that every effort is made to give nonquantitative submissions a fair shake. To minimize the possibility of unfairness, we adhere to the policy of sending submissions to scholars who harbor no special bias against the mode of research under investigation (Cullen, 1987b:164). More to the point here, we do our best to insure that qualitative manuscripts are reviewed by scholars sympathetic to qualitative approaches.

Third, and perhaps most importantly, Dr. Berg uses output (what is published) as a measure of editorial gatekeeping rather than as a measure of input (what authors send to Justice Quarterly). Yet as most editors understand, the most salient factor in determining what we publish is what we see. Editorial biases of all sorts undoubtedly exist, but editors cannot publish what is not submitted. In
this context, I am convinced that the dearth of qualitative studies has less to do with a conspiracy of the quantitative elite than with the fact that not all that much qualitative research is crossing editors' desks.

Sources of the Quantitative Emphasis

Dr. Berg and I agree that criminology would benefit from the publication, to use his terminology, of more "qualitative empirical" studies. He points out one possible source of the relative shortage of such research: editorial prejudice which either actively excludes qualitative articles or deters the submission of articles by sending the message that a journal is not receptive to nonquantitative research. I differ with his assessment, arguing instead that editorial gatekeeping is of minor importance and, in fact, that criticisms such as his contribute to the construction of a misleading social reality that may discourage the submission to journals of qualitative manuscripts. In either case, however, I believe that the barriers to qualitative research run far beyond gatekeeping and self-fulfilling prophecies.

Why, then, don't editors see all that many qualitative submissions? My thoughts are speculative, but I think that they point to the kind of analysis that must occur if we are to understand more adequately the relative dominance of quantitative research in journals such as Justice Quarterly.

First, while nearly every graduate program in criminology/criminal justice requires statistics and qualitative methods courses, I suspect that few programs stipulate that qualitative methods must be taken; at most, such courses are electives. My sense also is that graduate students supported by funded research work primarily on grants that are quantitative in nature. Taken together, these circumstances have consequences for students' professional development: students leave graduate school with the skills to undertake and the preference for quantitative research. Accordingly, as they enter the publishing sweepstakes, their submissions disproportionately reflect the nature of their previous training.

Second, although I am no fan of simple rational-choice models of human behavior, I am persuaded that career incentives are stacked decidedly in favor of quantitative research [alas, even assuming no editorial gatekeeping]. Qualitative research is terribly time-consuming, and the product of these labors cannot always be carved up or "milked," to use a less kind designation] into several publishable manuscripts. For scholars facing tenure decisions and adjusting to new academic positions, and even for more advanced scholars facing cramped schedules and merit pay reviews, how prudent or feasible is it to put one's eggs in a basket crafted by qualitative research?

Third, and relatedly, there is also the matter, to borrow Robert K. Merton's (1957) phrase, of "priority in scientific discovery." Although multiple case studies are illuminating and offer an alternative to quantitative studies in arriving at generalizable principles, scholars must question the payoff of conducting qualitative studies in field settings investigated previously two, three, or more times. Will their substantial investment of time yield insights that revise those already put forth? Or will they be greeted with the observation that they have "said nothing new"? And, more generally, what professional status remains to be earned for scholars who do not undertake the initial, and therefore "pathbreaking," case studies?

Fourth, qualitative researchers also face the practical problem of writing their findings in a format that can fit into the space allocated by a journal. The strength of qualitative research is that it captures the richness of life, but the task of conveying such rich data in the 25 to 30 pages that journals allow is challenging and requires considerable skill. In many cases, qualitative data are more conducive to presentation in book-length form.

Finally, I will admit to the influence of my psychology buddies and propose another barrier to qualitative research: it takes a certain kind of person who wants to hang around with cops or robbers, or who enjoys spending a considerable amount of time in prisons or in neighborhoods that produce underclass gang members. I suspect that few among us wish to move beyond the vicarious experiences books provide to know our subject matter up close and personal.
CALL FOR PAPERS

The Law and Society Association has issued a call for papers and panels for its 1990 Annual Meeting to be held May 31-June 3 at the Claremont Resort in Berkeley, California. The theme of the meeting is "Legal Identities, Scholarly Identities, and Politics." In particular, the program committee welcomes proposals on the themes of language and politics, expansion and contraction of the state, globalization of legal issues, and scholarship and political activism. For copies of the call write to: Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; or phone 413-545-4617; fax 413-545-1640; bitnet LSA@UMASS.

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.

MASCA Conference Announced

From May 20-23, 1990, the Middle Atlantic States Correctional Association will join with the Pennsylvania Association On Probation, Parole And Corrections to hold a Joint Conference at the Mount Airy Lodge in the Pennsylvania Pocono Mountains.

Drawing from an 8 state region, the Conference is expected to attract over 800 attendees and 50 exhibitors. Through a variety of training formats, the Conference will address issues in Probation/Parole, Corrections, Juvenile Justice as well as Interdisciplinary topics.

For more information, contact Joe Gambescia [215] 566-7066.

NOTICE

Beginning with the January-February issue of The Criminologist, all materials for the newsletter should be sent to the new editor:

Stephen E. Brown
Department of Criminal Justice
and Criminology
Box 19150A
East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, TN 37614

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Final Thoughts

These observations suggest that the lack of qualitative empirical studies in journals such as Justice Quarterly has a variety of sources that extend to graduate training, career incentives, and the difficulty of doing and presenting qualitative research. Editorial gatekeeping may exist, but, again, I remain unconvinced that it constitutes a major obstacle to the publication of qualitative data.

At the same time, critical commentaries such as Dr. Berg's are constructive in that they challenge editors, such as myself, to take an honest look at what we do and to be sensitive to inadvertent biases that may creep into our remarks and even into our decision-making. Perhaps more importantly, these critiques also prompt editors to reassure qualitative researchers of our commitment to give their work a fair shake. I trust that such public statements will make qualitative criminologists less hesitant to submit their writings to Justice Quarterly and to similar forums. If so, Dr. Berg's and my exchange will have served a useful purpose.

References

1987b, "From the Editor," Justice Quarterly 4 [June]:163-68.


1984, "Statement from the Editor." Justice Quarterly 1 [March].

Smith, Douglas, 1988, "Editor's Comment." Criminology 26 [August].
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 appropriately stated(configured) requests will be answered accordingly. It is the policy of ASC to publish free of charge position vacancy announcements from these 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 annual National Employment Exchange will be a regular feature at each Annual Meeting. Prospective employers and employees should register 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: Stephen E. Brown, Editor, THE CRIMINOLOGIST, Dept. of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Box 19156A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE, Edmonton, Alberta, announces a Ph.D. in Sociology to teach quantitative methodology, theory and criminology as of September 1990. Apply before February 1, 1990 to Dr. J. C. Meier, Vice President, Concordia College, 7128 Ada Blvd, Edmonton, Alberta T5B 4E4 Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice announces a tenure track position for the Fall, 1990. Rank and specialization are open. Salary is negotiable and competitive. Ph.D. is required. Qualified applicants should send vita and three letters of reference to: Dr. Charles F. Welford, Director, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, 2220 Lefrak Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-8235. Deadline for receipt of applications is January 16, 1990. The University of Maryland actively subscribes to a policy of equal education and employment opportunity. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE, Department of Sociology/Anthropology invites applications for two tenure-track positions beginning September 1990. For the first position we are looking for a scholar whose research and teaching interests include: Race and Ethnic Relations, Social Inequality, Gender Studies, and Environmental Sociology. For the second position we seek someone to teach courses in our Criminal Justice concentration. We prefer one or both candidates to be able to teach some courses in Social Work, but primary consideration will be given to candidates who meet above listed competencies. Minimal requirements for both positions is ABD/Ph.D. Rank of positions will be Instructor for ABD and Assistant Professor for Ph.D. Initial screening, January 15, 1990. WGC has an enrollment of 7,000 students and is part of the University System of Georgia. It is located on a beautifully wooded campus a quick 45 minutes west of Atlanta. Send vita and names of three references: Karl Stein, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, West Georgia College, Carrolton, GA 30118.

SUNY - ALBANY, School of Criminal Justice and Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center seek a promising minority scholar for a position as Visiting Research Scientist/Visiting Assistant Professor. The successful candidate will teach courses within the School of Criminal Justice and will conduct research in collaboration with the School's faculty. The position offers a very attractive set of benefits, including a competitive salary, a teaching load of one course per semester, a research assistant, and an allowance for professional travel. The term of the appointment is for one to three years. In addition to being a member of an under-represented minority group (African American, Hispanic, Native American), the successful candidate should be either [1] Ph.D., [2] ABD, or [3] a JD with a second degree in law or the social sciences. Preference will be given to candidates with demonstrated research ability and teaching experience. Review of applications will begin immediately and search will continue until a suitable candidate is found. Applicants should submit a curriculum vita, including names and addresses of three references, and a brief statement describing substantive and theoretical interests in criminal justice. Send current vita by December 29, 1989 to: Dr. Randall G. Sheldon, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV 89154. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

SUNY - ALBANY, School of Criminal Justice and Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center seeks a promising minority scholar for a position as Visiting Research Scientist/Visiting Assistant Professor. The successful candidate will teach courses within the School of Criminal Justice and will conduct research in collaboration with the School's faculty. The position offers a very attractive set of benefits, including a competitive salary, a teaching load of one course per semester, a research assistant, and an allowance for professional travel. The term of the appointment is for one to three years. In addition to being a member of an under-represented minority group (African American, Hispanic, Native American), the successful candidate should be either [1] Ph.D., [2] ABD, or [3] a JD with a second degree in law or the social sciences. Preference will be given to candidates with demonstrated research ability and teaching experience. Review of applications will begin immediately and search will continue until a suitable candidate is found. Applicants should submit a curriculum vita, including names and addresses of three references, and a brief statement describing substantive and theoretical interests in criminal justice. Send current vita by December 29, 1989 to: Dr. Randall G. Sheldon, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV 89154. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY, the Administration of Justice Department, seeks applications for a tenure-track faculty with a B.A. or Associate Professor to begin Fall Semester, 1990. A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology or a related field is required. Specialization and interest to teach research methods and computer applications in the area of crime and justice is required; additional specialties should include at least one of the following areas: corrections, juvenile justice, and/or minority issues. Candidates possessing teaching and research experience will be given preference. Applications including cover letter describing research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae, and the names (including phone numbers) of three references to: Roy Roberg, Chair, Administration of Justice Department, One Washington Square, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95192. Closing date is February 1, 1990. The University is an equal opportunity employer. In hiring faculty members with an awareness of and sensitivity to the educational goals of a multicultural population. Minorities and women are especially encouraged to apply.

THE BROWN UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR ALCOLHOL AND ADDICTION STUDIES offers one and two-year post-doctoral fellowships for research that relates to early intervention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse. The multidisciplinary program emphasizes the necessity of understanding the social, economic, and psychological factors that contribute to drug use and abuse, and the importance of biological, social, cultural, and environmental factors in the development of treatment and intervention. The program offers the opportunity to conduct, publish, and present research. All research will be directed by the Director of the Center. The post-doctoral fellowship is full-time, with a stipend of $15,000. Send three letters of recommendation and a brief statement of objectives to: Dr. Richard Longabaugh, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. Application deadline: February 1, 1990.

WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, Department of Law Enforcement Administration announces a tenure track position in Criminal Justice Administration beginning in August, 1990. Qualifications: A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology, or closely related field, is preferred. Preference will be given to applicants with practical experience in law enforcement/police and/or documented positive teaching experience. Primary teaching assignment will include graduate and undergraduate police courses and introduction to criminal justice. Other course assignments in our 900 student program are possible. Other duties will include scholarly productivity and service activities, and may include teaching off-campus classes and advising theses. Salary: Salary is competitive; Apply to: William E. Johnson, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, Law Enforcement Administration Department, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455. Application Deadline: December 1, 1989, or until position is filled. Interested applicants should submit a current vita and three letters of reference. Applicants will be expected to submit a letter of interest from women, minorities and handicapped persons.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE, Department of Sociology has a senior-level (rank open) position for a recognition of its commitment to research and teaching in the areas of corrections and/or substance abuse, and for cooperative projects with the Robert F. Kennedy Institute of Criminal Justice Research and Training. Applications should be sent to: Austin Turk, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0419. Applications must be postmarked by December 31, 1989.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA invites applications for two positions in the Department of Criminology for appointment Fall 1990. These are new positions created to support a dynamic and expanding department having growing undergraduate and graduate programs as well as a newly-implemented Ph.D. program. Quality teaching, research, and service are fundamental to all positions described below. PLEASE APPLY BY INDICATING POSITION [A or B]: A. Tenure-track assistant/associate professor. Salary commensurate with experience. Requires teaching introductory and specialized courses in criminology and criminal justice at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Applicants who are generalists as well as those having specialized areas of expertise which will contribute significantly to the course offerings and research agenda of a comprehensive criminology department are encouraged to apply. A Ph.D. in criminology, criminal justice, or cognate discipline is preferred. ABDS will be considered. A record of scholarly activity is required. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. B. Tenure-track assistant professor. Salary commensurate with experience. Requires teaching introductory as well as more substantive courses in criminology and criminal justice at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Candidates are expected to have a generalist orientation and those having specialized areas of expertise which will contribute significantly to the course offerings and research agenda of a comprehensive criminology department are encouraged to apply. A Ph.D. in criminology, criminal justice, or cognate discipline is preferred. ABDS who will have complete degree requirements by July 1, 1990, will be considered. A record of scholarly activity is required. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Applications should be made to: Laura E. Stein, Chair, Department of Criminology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. A complete application package should be submitted by January 15, 1990, but those received after that date may be considered until the position is filled.

COLUMBUS COLLEGE, Department of Criminal Justice, Assistant Professor, Tenure Track. The Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related discipline is preferred, but consideration will be given to applicants with a Masters degree and significant experience. Applicants must have outstanding qualitative skills and an ongoing research interest in criminality and criminal justice. A successful candidate would be expected to teach courses in research methods and statistics as well as courses in criminal justice and criminal justice. Ability to teach a course on the sociology of professions or organizations is also desirable. Applications must be postmarked by January 30, 1990.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE. The Program in Social Ecology seeks outstanding minority or women scholars for nomination to the faculty through a Competitive Target of Opportunity for Diversity Program. Rank is open. The Program has a diverse faculty of thirty sociologists, psychologists, criminologists, planners, natural scientists and lawyers who share a commitment to the interdisciplinary, scientific study of contemporary and recurring problems in the social or physical environment. Candidates whose research complements the Program's graduate concentrations in Environmental Analysis and Design, Criminology, Law and Society, Health Psychology or Human Development are especially encouraged. Please send a letter of application summarizing your research agenda, a curriculum vitae and names of three references to: Professor William C. Thompson, Chair, TOP Search Committee, Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717. Applications are welcome throughout the year, but must be received by December 5, 1989 to be considered for positions beginning in Fall, 1990.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Newark. The Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice announces a tenure-track position at the assistant professor rank, beginning Fall 1991. Applicants must have outstanding qualitative skills and an ongoing research interest in criminology and criminal justice. The successful candidate would be expected to teach courses in research methods and statistics as well as courses in criminal justice and criminal justice. Ability to teach a course on the sociology of professions or organizations is also desirable. Rutgers is the State University of New Jersey. Its campus in Newark is twenty minutes from Manhattan. Internal support for research is outstanding, and extensive research in criminal justice is a tradition. The department is affiliated with the Newark Graduate School of Criminal Justice and the campus houses the Rutgers University NCCD library, which contains one of the most extensive criminal justice collections in the country. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Send letter of application, vitae, and three letters of reference to: Edith Kurzweil, Chair, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ 07102. Applications must be received before December 31st.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, Department of Sociology is seeking a criminologist with training and experience in quantitative research methods who is a candidate for a tenure line position. Rank is open. Prospective candidates should have a strong commitment to teaching and research in the areas of crime and delinquency, the juvenile justice system, and/or treatment of offenders and corrections. If applying for advanced rank, must have demonstrated competence in the application of theory and research methods to the understanding of the etiology of criminal behavior and social responses to this behavior; and demonstrated ability to obtain grant funds and to work collaboratively with other faculty and students. The person filling this position will be expected to teach the graduate level core courses in quantitative research methods and criminology, concentration, as well as contribute to the department's research program and help advance the department's activities to national prominence. Candidates will be evaluated on their research and teaching, their methodological expertise and their teaching experience and ability. Salary is negotiable. Applicants should write to: Delbert Elliott, Ph.D., Chairperson, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Campus Box 327, (303) 492-1266, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0327. Applications should include a brief statement indicating the relevance of their background and experience, a current curriculum vitae, a recent publication reprint or other samples of their scholarly work, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of at least four references. The University of Colorado at Boulder has a strong commitment to the principle of diversity in all areas. In that spirit, we are particularly interested in receiving applications from a broad spectrum of people, including women, members of ethnic minorities, and disabled individuals. Applications must be postmarked by January 15, 1990.

GEORGIA COLLEGE, Department of Government and Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position beginning September 1, 1990, at the Assistant Professor level teaching courses in undergraduate Criminal Justice and Public Administration programs and a large regional Master of Public Administration program. A doctorate with strong credentials in Criminal Justice and ability to teach courses in both fields is preferred. Teaching concentrations in Public Administration may include but are not limited to personnel administration, budgeting, labor relations, and administrative law. The strongest need in Criminal Justice is in the area of administration of criminal justice including police and corrections administration. A sociology background is not necessary, but would be welcome. Salary is competitive and commensurate with experience. To apply, send letter of interest, a complete curriculum vitae, a recent publication reprint or other samples of their scholarly work, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of at least four references. The University of Georgia at Athens has a strong commitment to the principle of diversity in all areas. In that spirit, we are particularly interested in receiving applications from a broad spectrum of people, including women, members of ethnic minorities, and disabled individuals. Applications must be postmarked by January 15, 1990.
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA seeks full-time tenure-track Assistant Professor (entry-level preferred) to teach graduate and undergraduate courses in criminology and criminal justice studies. Academic advising, some on-campus intern supervision, research in areas of specialization, and cooperation with local and national criminal justice agencies are all required. Ph.D. in Sociology (ABDs considered: provide expected completion date), with major specialization in Criminology. Demonstrates excellence in research (for ABDs: prospect for excellence in research and teach, $12,000 minimum). Send letter of application, vita, official transcript for the terminal degree, summaries of teaching evaluations, and 3 letters of recommendation (including one from a supervisor) to: Jon J. Driessen, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812-1047. The letters of recommendation should specifically evaluate the candidate with respect to the job description and minimum qualifications listed above. Applications must be postmarked no later than January 26, 1990. The University of Montana is an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Corrections and Criminal Justice announces one tenure-track positions at the assistant professor level for the fall of 1990. Preferred educational requirements: PhD. in Criminology, Criminal Justice, Sociology, Political Science, Psychology. Applicants capable of teaching correctional administration or criminal justice administration will be given special consideration. Send letter of application and vita to: Search Committee, Department of Corrections and Criminal Justice, Chicago State University, 95th and King Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60628. Applications received until the positions are filled.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, The School of Criminology is seeking applications for 2 positions. The first is a 9-month tenure-track position at the Full Professor level. The candidate must have a distinguished record of scholarship and publication and be experienced as a member of doctoral dissertation committees. Salary approved at $36,000. The second position is a 9-month tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level. Candidates are expected to be completed by August 1990 and show evidence of strong research and publication potential. Salary approved at $35,000. Candidates for either position must be prepared to teach one or more of the undergraduate core courses: Criminology, Law Enforcement, The Courts, Corrections, and Methods. The School of Criminology has an interdisciplinary focus and for either position will consider applicants with a Ph.D. degree in any social or behavioral science or related field, but psychologists are especially encouraged to apply. Women and minorities are particularly encouraged to apply. Please send a vita, list of three references, and samples of written work by January 31, 1990, to Daniel E. Georges-Abeyes, Chair, Recruitment Committee, School of Criminology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306. The closing date is January 31, 1990.
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY. The School of Justice Studies invites applicants for two tenure track positions at the Assistant Professor level, to begin August 16, 1990. The School provides a setting for studying justice from a multidisciplinary perspective. Faculty are committed to teaching in the undergraduate and graduate programs (M.S. and Ph.D.) and to scholarly research and publication. Applicants should have an M.A. or Ph.D. in Justice-related programs and strong research- writing abilities. The School offers excellent teaching and research opportunities in the areas of: (1) Conflict Resolution and Dispute Settlement; (2) Legal and Moral Philosophy; (3) Justice and Racial and Ethnic Minorities; (4) Historical Comparative Justice; (5) Justice Theory. Applicants must have a terminal degree. Screening of applications will begin March 1, 1990.

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 Professor level for the 1990-91 academic year. A Ph.D. is required with a strong publication record and teaching experience in corrections and law enforcement and juvenile delinquency/juvenile justice. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive depending upon qualifications and rank. Applications from minorities and women are especially encouraged. Send letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Paul C. Friday, Director of Criminal Justice. Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008. Deadline: Until position filled.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY at CARBONDALE, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Three Assistant/Associate tenure track positions are available beginning in Fall, 1990. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related discipline by May 15, 1990 required; Ph.D. with J.D. preferred for second position. The Center offers B.S. and M.S. Degrees in the Administration of Justice. The first Assistant/Associate position requires proven scholarly and research interests in corrections. The second requires an ability to teach courses in criminal law and procedure. The third position is open as to areas of expertise. Applicants for all three positions will be evaluated according to their competency in any combination of the following areas: economic crime, community contexts of crime and justice, organizational aspects of justice, and gender issues, family violence, substance abuse, assessment of offenders, theories of punishment and rehabilitation, policy and service organizations. Salaries are competitive. Closing date is January 31, 1990. On or until positions are filled. Send letter of application, curriculum vita, and names of three references to: John Richardson, Search Committee Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 28403-3297. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.
EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY, The Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, College of Arts & Sciences, invites applications for 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 preferred. Exceptionally qualified ABD will be considered if completion is imminent. The successful candidate must be qualified to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in such 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, i.e., ascribes interesting, 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. Inquiries: Send letter of application or inquiries for information to: Dr. Stephen Brown, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, Box 19150A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614.

ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY, The Department of Criminal Justice and Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor of Criminal Justice, 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 with interpersonal and teaching research methods. Duties include primarily graduate teaching, but the possibility of teaching in our undergraduatecriminal justice program will exist. Women, minorities, and scholars with a critical orientation are encouraged to apply. Send vita and three recent letters of reference to: Dr. Dorothy Kagehiro, Criminal Justice Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122, 215-746-1643.

GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY, Criminal Justice, Assistant Professor: Full-time tenure track beginning Fall, 1990. Ph.D. preferred or A.B.D. in criminal justice or related discipline is required. Publications or demonstrated research potential. Field experience is preferred. Courses include general introduction and specialized corrections classes with potential graduate assignments. Salary is competitive. Review of applications will begin on December 1, 1989 and will continue until the position is filled. Minority group members and women are strongly encouraged to apply. Send letter of application, vita, and names of three references to: Dr. Donald C. Williams (Chair), Criminal Justice Search Committee, 251 Mackinac Hall, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401. EOE/AA

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS - The Administration of Justice Department at the University of Missouri-St. Louis invites applications for a tenure track position at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor depending upon qualifications and experience. The position will begin with the Fall, 1990 semester. The Ph.D. is required, though ABD candidates with exceptional promise will be considered. Specialty area is open. Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to scholarly research. Duties will include research, teaching and service. Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: Professor Scott H. Decker, Chair, Administration of Justice, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121. Deadline for applications is January 10, 1990.

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 childhood antecedents of deviant and criminal behavior. Must be able to teach juvenile delinquency and courses in two or more of the following areas: general criminology, women and the family, corrections and punishment, comparative criminology, and police and society. Teaching load is three sections (two or three preparatory per semester. Doctorate in sociology or criminology and demonstrated excellence in teaching and scholarship required. Rank as 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 January 15, 1990, and will continue until position is filled. UNI specifically invites and encourages applications from minorities and women.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY AT FORT WAYNE (IPFW) invites applications for the position of Assistant Dean of the School of Public and Environmental Affairs—Fort Wayne (SPEA). The Assistant Dean is the chief administrative officer of the IPFW Division of IU's SPEA. The Division offers associates, bachelor, and master degrees. The Director is responsible for graduate and undergraduate program administration; relationships 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, educator, effective administrative skills, and must qualify for appointment as full professor. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Those received by November 1 will definitely receive full consideration. Send applications and nominations to Chair, DFPA Search and Screen Committee, IPFW335 Coliseum Blvd. East, Ft. Wayne, IN 46805. Expected date of appointment July 1, 1990.
SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY solicits applications for a tenure track assistant professor position in Criminal Justice/Sociology beginning August, 1990. Candidates should have the general ability to teach Introduction to the Criminal Justice System, Criminology, or Institutional Corrections as well as Research Methods or Statistics. Qualifications include the Ph.D. (By Aug '90), evidence of successful teaching and scholarly promise. Salary will be very competitive. The successful candidate will join a collegial and 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. Candidate screening will commence December 1 and continue until the position is filled. Send a letter of application, vita, and three letters of reference to Donald D. Landen, Head, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH, Criminal Justice, Tenure Track Generalist, Fall 1990. Earned doctorate in criminal justice or related field; demonstrated knowledge of criminal justice system. Preference given to candidates with university level teaching experience; record of publications, and funded research. Teach graduate and undergraduate courses in Criminal Justice. Courses to be taught may include: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice; Communications in Criminal Justice; Contemporary Issues in Law Enforcement; Introduction to Research Methods in Criminal Justice; Juvenile Justice System; Computer Applications in Criminal Justice; Community Relations in Criminal Justice; Crime; Criminal Justice Systems and the Political Process; Enforcement Systems; The Role of Police in Society; Problems in Urban Criminal Justice; Seminar in Criminal Justice Problems; Seminar on Organized Crime; and Research Methodology. Advise students regarding academic and career topics; maintain office hours and actively recruit students. Supervise student research and field experience in the southern California area. Conduct research and publish on relevant topics related to criminal justice. Active involvement with professional organizations at the local, regional and national levels. Assume responsibility for updating curricula. Salary commensurate with academic rank and subject to collective bargaining negotiations. Application deadline: position open until filled. Interviews likely to commence 12/1/89. No application required: resume, three letters of recommendation, and transcripts indicating highest degree attained should be sent to: Dr. James L. Koenen, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, California State University, Long Beach, 2720 Bellflower Blvd., Long Beach, California 90840.

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 a full-time and a number of adjunct faculty. It enrolls the largest combined number of undergraduate and graduate level major in criminal justice majors among SUNY institutions. Chair and faculty members are affiliated with a collective bargaining unit. Responsibilities include leadership in setting and achieving goals in an academic environment; encourage faculty growth and development in teaching, research, publication, and other activities; work with faculty 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; successful teaching experience; record of scholarly publication; active professional service; record of academic administration; experience preferred; and the ability to relate well and work harmoniously with students, faculty, academic administrators and the criminal justice community. 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. Sam Saino, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, State University College at Buffalo, 3300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14222-1995.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, CHICO invites applications for a full-time, tenure track position at the Assistant Professor level, Ph.D. in Political Science or Public Administration, or a related social science discipline preferred; A.B. considered. Excellence in classroom teaching is essential. One or more years of college level teaching experience preferred. Candidate should be willing to assist in an expanding criminal justice program by way of serving as future internship coordinator and holding advising duties. Courses to be taught include Criminal Law, Administration of Justice, Introduction to Criminal Justice, Public Sector Budgeting, Introduction to Public Administration, and Research Methods in Public Administration. Application package must include current vita, evidence of teaching record (including student evaluations, if available), three recent letters of recommendation, and evidence of scholarly accomplishments and promise. For further information, please contact Dr. Douglas P. Hirst, Coordinator of Criminal Justice, Department of Political Science, Chico, California 95929-0455. Application deadline is December 20, 1989.

ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY. The 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 area related to corrections. Duties involve primarily undergraduate teaching, but the possibility of teaching in our graduate criminology program will exist. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send vita and three letters of reference by December 31, 1989 to Jerald Burns, Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Dept. of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL 36101-0271.
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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 1990-91. The School of Criminal Justice offers multidisciplinary graduate and undergraduate programs leading to the BA, MA and PhD degrees. The School is concerned 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, in 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 references, 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, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. Applications from minority persons, women, and handicapped persons are especially welcome.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY,
FRESNO—Department of Criminology.
Two proposed appointments: Professor/Associate Professor/Assistant Professor/Lecturer. Available for Academic Year 1990-91. Placement on a salary schedule is dependent upon academic preparation and professional experience, 12-semester units; undergraduate and graduate course level. The Department is seeking candidates with either [a] a generalist background, important areas of expertise might include juvenile delinquency, psychology of crime, criminological theory, victimology, and institutional corrections, or [b] a candidate with strengths in quantitative research methods, statistics, and computer application. Earned doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, or a related field. Applicants with an appropriate master's degree and ABD will be considered for an appointment to a temporary lecturership position. Candidates with full-time teaching experience, demonstrated teaching excellence in the area of criminology/criminal justice, and criminal justice field experience are preferred. Strong preference will be given to candidates with the ability to relate to an ethnically diverse student population. Correspondence, applications and confidential papers should be sent to: Dr. John H. Burge, Criminology Faculty Search Committee, California State University, Fresno, CA 93740-0164.

The UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE, Department of Criminal Justice, invites applications for two tenure-track positions, one at the Assistant Professor level, with rank open on the second position. The second position will be available pending funding. Applicants for both positions should have a PhD in criminal justice or a related field. Expertise in law enforcement is required for one of these positions, with the area of specialization open for the second. Minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply. Candidates must have a solid background in the methodological and theoretical foundations of the discipline, and an interest in the policy applications of research. The normal teaching load for the Department is nine hours a semester. Each faculty member is provided with a PC and unlimited mainframe access. Established ties to criminal justice agencies in the city, state, and the surrounding region provide excellent research and teaching resources. The Department of Criminal Justice offers the BS and MS in Criminal Justice, and Graduate Certificates in Correctional and Police Administration. A letter of application and a vita should be sent to: Donald Cheatwood, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Baltimore, Baltimore, MD 21201. Application deadline: February 1, 1990.

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.

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY, Las Cruces, New Mexico announces an opening for a tenure track Assistant Professor position in Criminal Justice to begin in the fall of 1990. Applicants should be able to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in criminal justice (nine credit per semester teaching load), conduct and participate in research, engage in student advising, and fulfill appropriate institutional and public service functions. All substantive areas of teaching interest will be considered. Candidates must hold a Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field and show evidence of scholarly research and publication. ABDs will be considered if all requirements for the degree are completed prior to appointment. Review of applications will begin on November 20, 1989 and will continue until the position is filled. Application must include letter of interest, vita, and the names, addresses and phone numbers of five potential references. Send materials to: G. Larry Mayo, Head, Department of Criminal Justice, New Mexico State University, Box 30601—Dept. 3487, Las Cruces, NM 88003. Offer of employment contingent upon verification of individual's eligibility for employment in the United States.