We are delighted to respond to your invitation to provide ASC members with information about Theoretical Criminology, a new journal published quarterly by Sage. The chief aim of Theoretical Criminology (hereinafter “TC”) is to create an international forum for the advancement of the theoretical aspects of criminology; its scope will be broad and inclusive, fully recognizing the wide diversity of thinking within criminology. Our hope is that the journal will raise theoretical exchange within criminology to the same level as that in general social and political theory.

The Editors
The editors met as graduate students in England at Socio-Legal Studies conferences during the early 1970s, a time of resurgence and great development in the sociology of law in the U.K., and have been close friends ever since. After his Sheffield University doctorate and a sociology lectureship at the University of Wales, Colin taught for 18 years at the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cambridge. Currently, he is Head of the School of Law at the University of East London. His writings focus upon understandings of law, crime and...
AROUND THE ASC

B. Jaye Anno, PhD, CCHP-A, is the recipient of the Bernard P. Harrison Award of Merit given by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. This award is the NCCHC's highest honor that recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of correctional health care. She is currently the editor of the Journal of Correctional Health Care.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The 1997 Spring Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association for Criminal Justice Research (California) is to be held on April 24 and 25 at the Beverly Garland Hotel in Sacramento, California. Themes are criminal justice planning and accountability; domestic violence; juvenile gangs, violence, and drug research; and funding sources. Contact Robert C. Cushman, Program Chair, 408/277-0103 (bob@cua.co.santa-clara.ca.us) or Dale K. Sechrest, 909/880-5566 [fax 909/880-7070].

David Gil of the Center for Social Change at Brandeis University has agreed to deliver the keynote address at the international conference "Justice Without Violence: Views from Peacemaking Criminology and Restorative Justice."

The conference will be held from June 5-7 at the Ramada Inn, Albany, New York and is sponsored by The Institute for Economic and Restorative Justice and the Department of Criminal Justice of Hudson Valley Community College.

Known for his groundbreaking studies on child abuse and of social policy, violence, and work, Dr. Gil's keynote talk will focus on the theme, "Beyond a Liberal Theory of Justice." The talk is based on his forthcoming book, Confronting Injustice and Oppression (Columbia University Press, 1997).

Doctor Gil has served as President of the Association for Humanist Sociology as well as on the Board of Directors of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

The aim of the conference is to bring together all those interested in Peacemaking Criminology, Restorative Justice, and the Development of Communities of Human Concern to discuss the development of social theories, social institutional arrangements, and correctional practices that seek to achieve justice without violence.

Over 40 scheduled presentations will focus on alternatives to punishment and the criminal justice system; the peaceful resolution of conflicts in families and schools; alternatives to social institutional violence; alternative views and practices of family and community; peacemaking criminology; the nature, practice, and future of restorative justice.

Registration will cost $40 ($20 for undergraduate students) and includes coffee/tea breaks, the Friday luncheon and keynote address, and evening social gatherings.

Conference packets containing registration forms, hotel accommodations, a program schedule, directions, and other important information are now available from: Dennis Sullivan, The Institute for Economic and Restorative Justice, P. O. Box 262 Voorheesville, New York 12186 (518) 765-2468; Email: gezellig@global2000.net.

The Criminologist

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Periodicals postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE FOR MAY/JUNE ISSUE:

APRIL 1, 1997
THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY, continued from page 1
deviance within social theory and include Reading Ideologies (1979), Crime, Justice and Underdevelopment (1982), Censure, Politics and Criminal Justice (1990) and The Sociology of Deviance: An Obituary (1994). After his doctorate in sociology at Durham University, Piers taught briefly in England before doing a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He resigned his tenure at the University of Connecticut-Storrs for the joys of coastal Maine, where he helped form a criminology department. His writings span intellectual history, law, and crime, and he is currently trying to place animal abuse on the criminological agenda. His recent books include Inventing Criminology: The Rise of 'Homo Criminalis' (1993) and Criminology (1995, with Jim Messerschmidt).

We are excited to be working together on TC and hope that the demands of journal editing won’t strain a friendship of a quarter century too much.

An outstanding international team of scholars has been assembled to help with journal policy and manuscript management, including six Associate Editors (Beverly Brown, Meda Chesney-Lind, Alan Hunt, Eugene McLaughlin, Dario Melossi, and John Pratt) and two Book Review Editors (Lynn Chancer and Maggie Sumner). In addition, we will rely on the scholarly advice of an International Advisory Panel, members of which we have chosen in terms of a combination of their stature in the field, their areas of intellectual competence and their geographical location.

Mission of the Journal

One way further to define our mission is for us to engage with some of the thoughtful and provocative comments made on our written proposal to create TC by Sage’s two dozen anonymous reviewers. Let us paraphrase three of their critical observations, replying briefly to each.

1. 'It is not obvious what is theoretical.'

We hope that the import of this shrewd observation will be aired in TC. In criminology and everywhere else, one person’s theory is another’s fact and still another’s wishful thinking. But TC has been launched specifically to enable scholars and students of crime, deviance, criminal law, morality, justice and social regulation to bring together and debate their various ways of seeing and researching these subjects. Moreover, TC is concerned not only with general or systematic theories of crime but also with particular assumptions, concepts, ideas, discourses, narratives, myths and popular beliefs.

We are interested in any theoretical analysis which engages with existing thinking and moves it forward. TC is committed to exploring all facets of the theoretical within criminology, with theoretical issues involved in explaining, understanding, evaluating and researching crime and justice; penal policy; the histories of crime, criminal justice and criminology; the comparison of local and international forms of crime and social control; the relationships between crime/deviance/difference and patterns of societal development; and the justificatory rhetorics of social divisions and their consequent exclusions.

Among the theoretical problems that we are keen to see addressed are:

* the empirical (pre-)suppositions of concepts
* the relationship between concepts and findings
* the limits of methods in providing certain knowledges
* the relationships among evaluations, categories and conclusions
* the historical limits and character of conventional criminological thinking

* the ways in which academic knowledge about crime is structured by other discourses embedded in popular culture, state institutions and the mass media
* the social-structural, cultural and psychological bases and functions of the crime categories
* the nature and status of theory as an aspect of an empirical study, as part of methodology, as systematic substantive perspective on crime or criminal justice, as consequence of belief or politics, or as a general worldview or philosophy which delivers certain passions about the subject.

2. 'Criminology is expanding so much that its theoretical dimension warrants its own journal. This new interest justifies an eclectic theoretical journal but one which explicitly discourages submissions on theory-testing, research which evaluates theory, and other highly numerical discourse.'

We largely agree. But because enumeration is not in itself a positivist endeavor, we cannot say that we will always decline to publish submissions of a quantitative type. Though in this regard our editorial decisions will occasionally involve fine judgement calls, we emphasize to all potential contributors that TC’s mission entails a primary concern with the theoretical implications of quantitative or qualitative evidence rather than the evidence itself. Other national journals of criminology are there to publish the substantive articles with all their local empirical details. But we will be actively interested in extended discussions of the theoretical implications of such studies.

3. 'TC should encourage theoretical work which reconnects criminology with wider social, politicial and cultural theory such as that within gender studies, African-American studies, and semiotic — and thus remedy the absence of such work in the 1980’s.'
TC does not support a blanket policy of affirmative action publication in respect of theoretical perspectives. Though we regard TC as a journal of critical criminology, it will be critical in the old-fashioned intellectual sense. Good theoretical work is of course always critical in that it recovers ideas from their nesting place, exposes them to the air of scrutiny, and evaluates them — before it relocates them within a clarified sense of place. We welcome contributions from the best work of all perspectives and traditions: from the supposedly polar opposites and poorly denominated “mainstream criminology” and “critical criminology”, from rational choice, sociobiology, phenomenology, postmodernism, and so on.

Quite apart from its exclusive focus on criminology’s theoretical aspects, TC will try to satisfy three international needs that are not met elsewhere in the discipline. First, given the inevitable priority that they attach to local issues, national criminologies can provide neither the size nor the quality of space required for international debate, for wide-ranging theoretical exchange and for comparative analysis. TC will provide this forum. TC’s international dimension is also vital, second, because theoretical debates in and of themselves are general and, as such, are best advanced by contributions from all parts of the globe. Transnational debate has the great advantage of being able to expose the prejudices and limitations of national criminologies. Third, crime itself is increasingly an international phenomenon requiring theories which reflect upon its transnational roots, transcend local variations, and take into account the differences in national form that quality generalizations and that capture the quality of an increasingly global experience.

We believe that interest in TC will be sufficiently global to attract innovative scholarship from all the main regions of English-language criminology and from many other areas where English is an important second language. In TC’s inaugural volume, the first issue (February, 1997) contained articles from Australia (John Braithwaite, Kathleen Daly), England (Ian Taylor), Germany (Heinz Steinert), Norway (Nils Christie) and the U.S. (Charles Tittle). The second issue features work from New Zealand (Marny Dickson, John Prath), Norway (Thomas Mathiessen), Scotland (David Garland) and the U.S. (Elliott Currie, Nicole Hahn Rafter).

Review Process

TC is committed to publishing only the highest quality of scholarship. The review of manuscripts will always be anonymous and blind, and we anticipate that under normal circumstances the editorial process will be completed in about twelve weeks.

Manuscript Submission

We will adhere to a flexible and creative format of conventional scholarly articles, editorials, Letters to the Editors, reviews, short essays, book reviews, symposia, special issues, interviews with authors of theoretical work, and translations of key works into English. We welcome manuscripts from anywhere in the world and from all the disciplines which currently constitute criminology. Manuscripts from the Americas and the Pacific Rim should be submitted to Piers Beirne and those from Europe, Africa, Asia and the rest of the world to Colin Sumner.

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E-mail: C.Sumner@uel.ac.uk

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IN THE CLASSROOM

From the Editor:

Dear Readers: This column has received fairly favorable reviews, from those members who have noticed it. I want to take this opportunity to ask for your input on topics for future columns. For the coming year, we have pieces on “How to successfully use a guest speaker” and “How to use popular crime literature to improve student writing skills.”

Members have mentioned an interest in expanding these topics. Suggestions include: explanation of collaborative learning, instructional issues related to in-service training, and strategies for successful seminar discussion. Members interested in writing on these or similar subjects are encouraged to contact the Editor (see information on page 2). I welcome topic suggestions, as well as, paper submissions.

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Share your ideas to help others:

What strategies do you use to help students study for a test?

What strategies do you employ to respond to students who talk in your class?

Fax, mail or email your reply (see information on page 2) and we’ll share the answers in this column in the next issue!

TO: The Criminologist
    Fax #: (402) 554-2326

FROM:

(Name)

(University)

TOPIC: ____________________________

COMMENTS: ____________________________
THE ASC E-MAIL MENTORING PROGRAM

The ASC mentoring program was invented in 1993, with the purpose being to provide mentors to ASC students who have questions about career choices, research and theoretical issues, etc. By now, the ASC e-mail mentoring program has amassed a healthy number of mentors for ASC students to talk to. We have a variety of mentors of all ages, races and ethnicities, and nationalities. We also have areas of specializations well represented as well as work roles (university faculty, strictly research, and practitioners).

These very willing and very capable mentors have volunteered to advise ASC students. SO USE THEM!

The ASC e-mail mentoring program is now available on the web. That means: ASC students can now be mentored by faculty, researchers, and administrators outside their own universities through the ASC homepage. All you do need to do is hunt for a likely mentor, hit the e-mail address, and you are hotlinked to that mentor right away. The address is:

http://sun.soci.niu.edu/~ascmentr

MENTORS. Non-students (faculty, researchers, practitioners, administrators) can sign up to be mentors and be immediately placed on the web site.

Now, because we have the web site, you can sign up anytime to be mentors, and I'll just add you to the list. As soon as you tell me that you want to be a mentor to ASC students, you are. Just send me the following information: Your name, office or home address, e-mail address, areas of specialization within criminology (such as, critical theory, qualitative methodology, biocriminology, etc.), and demographic traits (age, gender, and race-ethnicity).

See sample below:

Irene Schmoe
Department of Durkheimian Studies
Any University
Anytown, Anystate 12345
ischmoe@anyuniv.edu

specializations: privatization, media and crime, mathematical theory
age 39
female
Asian American

MENTOR OF THE YEAR AWARD. The ASC Student Affairs Committee will give this award to the person nominated as the best e-mail mentor. Some lucky mentor will receive a very nice plaque honoring her or him as the mentor of the year, which is presented at the ASC Presidential Reception.

Students and Mentors can contact me at:

Bonnie Berry
Department of Sociology
Pacific Lutheran University
Tacoma, WA 98447
(206) 535-7394
berrybl@plu.edu
New from Gordon and Breach Publishers...

The Justice Professional

Editor-in-Chief
Roslyn Muraskin, Ph.D.

School of Public Service, College of Management,
C.W. Post Campus, Long Island University,
Brookville, New York, USA

Publishing articles that deal with substantive criminal justice and criminological issues, The Justice Professional — now published by Gordon and Breach Publishers — addresses concerns such as victim advocacy, police science, corrections, security management, drug abuse treatment, justice and morality, crime and public policy. The journal also explores the often neglected areas of community-based corrections, restitution, victim-offender mediation, victimology and current controversies, policy dilemmas, and future trends and predictions within the criminal justice system.

ISSN: 0888-4315 • 4 issues per volume • Current Subscription: Volume 10 (1997)
Contact International Publishers Distributor for subscription prices or a free sample copy.

Special Society rates are available to individual members of the American Society of Criminology, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and the American Correctional Association, contact International Publishers Distributor at one of the addresses listed below (For details).

Responding to Money Laundering
International Perspectives
Edited by Ernesto Savona, Trento University, Italy

Exploring the current trends of money laundering activities and responses made by both governments and the legal system, Responding to Money Laundering argues for the globalization of anti-money laundering policies. Based initially on the Italian experience, contributors analyze the effectiveness of regional, national and global anti-money laundering regimes, and discuss changes in recent domestic and international legislation to focus attention on the need for new and better instruments to combat the problem.

Harwood Academic Publishers
NEWS FROM THE DIVISIONS

DIVISION ON CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Division 1996 Award Winners

At the 1996 Business Meeting, Jim Thomas, Chair of the Division Awards Committee announced this year’s award winners. They are:

Critical Criminologist of the Year: Mark Hamm of Indiana State University in recognition of The Abandoned Ones, his sustained, high quality critical scholarship and his musical contributions to the Division.

Major Achievement Award: Cindy Struckman Johnson of the University of South Dakota for her work on sexual assault in the Nebraska prison system.

Graduate Paper Awards:
First Place - George Rigakos, York University, for “New Right, New Left, New Challenges: Understanding and Responding to Neoconservatism in Contemporary Criminology.”
Second Place - Rosario Arrabito, Northern Illinois University for “Assistance to Whom,” a study of victim-witness programs.
Third Place - Shadd Maruna, Northwestern University, for “Becoming (non-)Deviant: Self-Narratives of Desistance from Crime.”

Undergraduate Paper Award: Allison Forker, Northeastern Illinois University, for “Chaos and Modeling Crime: Quinney’s Class, State and Crime.”

Belated Recognition: William Chambliss, who was unable to attend the 1995 ASC meeting, was publicly presented with the Division’s 1995 Major Achievement Award in recognition of a distinguished career of contribution to the development of critical criminology.

Division Publications

Critical Criminologist: The Division Steering Committee recommended that the Critical Criminologist be converted from a quasi-journal to a newsletter that could be more readily desk-top published by the editor(s). It was suggested that this change might help avoid some of the publication delays experienced over the past two years. The recommendation was accepted by the membership present.

Publications Committee: Based on an initial recommendation by the Steering Committee and extensive discussion at the 1996 Business Meeting, the Division agreed to establish a Publications Committee of (1) four members elected from the membership, (2) the Vice-Chair of the Division, and (3) editors of the Journal of Critical Criminology and The Critical Criminologist. It was also agreed that the Division vice-Chair will serve as the Chair of the Publications Committee. The first task of the publications committee will be to establish publication by-laws for the Division.

Journal of Critical Criminology: The editors of the Journal of Critical Criminology reported that the cost of the journal is approximately $3,000 for each issue. With two issues planned per year, the journal will need approximately 400 subscribers to be financially self-supporting. Division members were encouraged to have their institution's library subscribe to the journal. Journal co-editor Brian MacLean strongly encourages division members to adopt the volume Thinking Critically About Crime to help support the journal.
ASC Committee Participation

Please send nominations (including self-nominations) of Division members to serve on ASC committees, to Ray Michalowski. He will forward these to president-elect Margaret Zahn.

Call for Nominations

Division Positions: The Division needs your nominations for the following positions: Chair, Secretary-Treasurer, two Steering Committee Members, and four elected representatives to the Publications Committee.

Please send your nominations (self-nominations are appropriate) to:
Miriam DeLone
University of Nebraska at Omaha
Omaha, NE 68182
FAX = 402-554-2326
E-MAIL = mdelone@cwis.unomaha.edu

Awards Nominations: The Division seeks nominations for the following awards: Major Achievement Award, Critical Criminologist of the Year, Graduate Paper Award, and Undergraduate Paper Award.

Send your nominations to:
Jim Thomas
Department of Sociology
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, IL 60115
E-MAIL = jthomas@sun.soci.niu.edu

As I complete my two-year stint as division chair I would like to thank all those whose work on behalf of the Division during these years made my job easier.

First of all I want to thank the other Division officers, Vice-Chair David Friedrichs, Secretary-Treasurer Jim Messerschmidt, and Steering Committee Members Mark Hamm, Meda Chesney-Lind and Drew Humphries for their efforts on behalf of the Division.

A very special thanks goes to Brian MacLean for launching and managing The Journal of Critical Criminology, and to Meda Chesney-Lind, Walter DeKeseredy, and Dragan Milovanovic for agreeing to serve as its editors.

Mona Danner, Karlene Faith, and Michael Lynch have my thanks for their contributions to the Critical Criminologist during a difficult time.

Award Committee Chair, Jim Thomas, and committee members Charisse Coston, Mathieu DeFlem, Miriam DeLone and Zoann Snyder-Joy did a fine job in bringing us a first-rate selection of award winners. I also want to thank 1996 election Committee Chair Kitty Calavitta, 1997 Election Committee Chair, Miriam Delone, and Nominations Committee members Nannette Davis, Nicole Hahn Rafter, Phoebe Stambaugh and Michael Welch for their efforts in assembling the upcoming slate of candidates.

Finally, a special note of thanks goes to Sue Caufield for serving as the Division's liaison to the ASC Program Committee. Thanks all!

See you down the road,
Ray Michalowski
ASC Students

Call For Entries

1997 ASC GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

We invite participation in The American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. These awards are given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Following are the procedures for the 1997 competition.

Who Is Eligible

Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level. Persons who are previous first place prize winners of this competition are ineligible.

Specifications For Papers

No paper may be submitted to more than one ASC student competition for the same year. Any paper that has previously won any prize in any ASC competition is ineligible for submission to another ASC competition. Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers must be typewritten, double-spaced on 8 1/2 x 11 white paper, and no longer than 7,500 words. The CRIMINOLOGY format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors’ names, departments and advisors (optional) must appear ONLY on the title page, since papers will be evaluated anonymously. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The author must submit EIGHT copies of the manuscript, accompanied by a letter indicating the author’s enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director.

Deadline

Papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before April 15, 1997 to:

Gary Green  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Minot State University  
500 University Avenue West  
Minot, North Dakota 58707

Procedures For Judging Entries

The Student Awards Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology. The Committee’s award determinations will be final.

Awards

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of $300, $150, and $100, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the 1997 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in San Diego, California, November 19-22, 1997. The 1st prize winner also will be granted a travel award to the meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Fewer than three awards may be given. Prize-winning students will be acknowledged at the Annual Meeting Awards.

Notification Of Awards

The author(s) of entries selected by the judges for awards will be notified in writing by August 1, 1997.
DO YOU STILL WANT TO BE A PART OF THE 1997 ASC PROGRAM???

Did you miss the March 31 deadline for submissions?

We would still like you to participate and are creating "Table Sessions" for those who were unable to submit an abstract prior to the deadline. Table Sessions will be groups of scholars presenting their work to each other (and others who want to sit in). Each session will be loosely organized around a common topic. Table Session participants will be on the 1997 ASC Program officially, and their names and paper titles will be listed in a Supplementary Program booklet to be distributed to all participants at the San Diego meetings.

Please forward all submissions (including an abstract up to 200 words in length) to the Program Chair.

Debra Curran, Program Chair
Department of Sociology
Washington State University
Box 644020
Pullman, WA 99164-4020
(509) 335-4003 Phone
(509) 335-6677 FAX
curran@wsu.edu

CALL FOR PAPERS

Behavioral Sciences and the Law

Behavioral Sciences and the Law will devote a special issue to Families and the Courts. Potential contributions can focus on any relevant topic; however, we especially are interested in manuscripts that address issues relevant to service delivery to children and their families who become involved with the judiciary.

The deadline for receipt of manuscripts is September 1, 1997. Manuscripts should be twenty to thirty double-spaced pages. Failure to conform to the style requirements of the newest Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association or the 15th edition of a Uniform System of Citation may lead to rejection of manuscript. Submissions must contain a 150 word abstract.

Send three copies (2 of which need to be prepared so that they can be "blind-reviewed") to either of the special issue editors, Alan Tomkins or Pam Casey. Professor Tomkins can be reached at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Law/Psychology Program, 209 Burnett Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308 USA. Tel: (402) 472-3743; FAX: 402/472-4637; E-mail: atomkins@unlinfo.unl.edu.
Dr. Casey can be reached at the National Center for State Courts, PO Box 8798, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798 USA. Tel: (757)253-2000; FAX: (757)220-0449; E-mail: pcasey@ncsc.dni.us.

International Review of Victimology

The International Review of Victimology will publish a special issue on "domestic violence victims in the criminal justice system". Empirical and theoretical national and international contributions submitted to the special issue will go through the regular blind review process before they are accepted for publication. Please send manuscripts no later than August 31 to:

Professor Edna Erez, Guest Editor
Special Issue, International Review of Victimology
Criminal Justice Studies
Kent State University
113 Bowman Hall
Kent, Ohio 44242
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BOOK REVIEWS

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Diaz-Cotto colorizes the usual black and white analysis of social events with the addition of the Latina(o) perspective. The unconventional spelling of Latina(o) that visually includes the feminine is an indication of Diaz-Cotto's conflict-feminist perspective on events. Other unconventional terms that illustrate her philosophy are peppered throughout her book. She points to the Attica Prison Rebellion not riot and custody-oriented sectors instead of prison personnel or state authorities. Such unfamiliar and possibly inflammatory language might be offensive to persons in corrections or with a more conservative point of view. However, Diaz-Cotto's standpoint of Latina(o) prisoner and community experience is well worth reading despite any philosophical challenges her terminology may present.

Diaz-Cotto's work starkly emphasizes the dearth of Latina(o) studies in corrections. She sharply criticizes academics for ignoring Latina(o) experiences in their research and studies. Her point is well-taken. Often times people of color are either excluded from an analysis or are categorized with either blacks or whites. As a result Latina(o) experiences become invisible. The resulting analysis can mask effects for all groups.

Diaz-Cotto calls on academics to pursue this line of studies and to disseminate their findings to the general public, politicians, correctional personnel, and other third parties. "It is within penal institutions that we can observe...the various mechanisms used by the state to quell rebelliousness" (1). Diaz-Cotto's work is a step in that direction. She explores how Latina(o) prisoners are treated, motivated to seek reforms, form connections to their communities, and use coalitions to further needed changes within correctional settings. Diaz-Cotto provides a comprehensive bibliography for continued reading and study in this area in her reference sections.

Diaz-Cotto begins her book with a history of the social conditions that led to the Prisoners' Rights Movement of the late 1960s and 1970s. The second and third parts of her work explore the aftermath of the Attica prison rebellion and its reforms on Latina and Latino prisoners in two New York institutions: Bedford Hills and Green Haven. Of special interest is the Latina and Latino community responses to Latina(o) prisoners, how prisoners organized themselves to improve their conditions, and the support they generated from third parties. Her final chapter compares Latina and Latino prison experiences and attempts to interpret their relationship with each other, the state, and third parties.

This study consists of data collected between 1970 and 1987 through in-depth interviews and oral histories of inmates and former inmates, community members, prison personnel, and attorneys involved in prisoner's rights litigation. The oral histories provide rich and interesting reading.

Data was also collected from English and Spanish newspapers, prisoner newsletters, court cases, and documents from government and private organizations. Interview data was cross-checked with written documents for verification. Two case studies compare Latino and Latina prisoners in New York State in two different facilities: Greenhaven and Bedford Hills.

Diaz-Cotto is particularly interested in exploring the manner in which prisoners are formed among prisoners, prison staff, and outside community members in ways that win concessions from prison administrators and the state. She proposes that the Latina(o) prisoner society is influenced by prison conditions, importation of behaviors, interaction among inmates and staff and community members, and exposure to sociopolitical movements.

Diaz-Cotto cites the reforms and activism that followed the 1971 Attica Prison Rebellion. No longer could prison officials or in Diaz-Cotto's terminology: custody-oriented sectors ignore prisoners demands for more programs and services, more interaction with the outside community, and the creation of formal prisoner groups. But by using these activities as a reward/punishment mechanism authorities subdued prisoner reforms and undermined prisoner solidarity.

In the final analysis, the reforms the Latina(o) prisoners called for were not implemented: an end to discriminatory treatment, additional bilingual personnel and bilingual programs.

The peak of prison organizations was reached in the mid-70s and declined thereafter. Third party support was notably absent. Latina(o) communities were involved in other struggles that strained resources. Some members of the community viewed the inmates as victimizers and did not want to support them.

Diaz-Cotto explores the differences between Latino and Latina prison experiences. Latinos received relatively less support from as third party sources: social elites, politicians, community members and groups, and prisoners' rights attorneys. Latinas were more interested in increased visitation with family than were Latinos. Latinas were criticized as being apolitical because of their concerns for their families. The authorities recognized the political nature of the Latinas concerns, however, and used it to impede reform and coalition building. The racism of Latinas who subdivided into different factions: Puerto Ricans, Columbian, Dominican Republicans, etc. impeded reform efforts. However, the hierarchal Latina "family" groups formed within prison lent support to reform initiatives. When the head of the family requested support for reforms others followed.
Many of the concerns of Latina prisoners that Diaz-Cotto identifies are the same concerns of all women prisoners. White and black women prisoners do not break up into subfractions like the Latinas did and do not have a language barrier but aside from the needs and experiences of women prisoners are universal. Women prisoners are more often the single caretaker of their children and it affects them differently than male prisoners who often have a woman to care for their children while they are in prison.

Diaz-Cotto concludes that as organization among prisoners, third party support, penal personnel support, non-Latina(o) prisoner support increases then the ability of Latina(o) prisoners to achieve reforms increases. She provides no clear guidelines for accomplishing these coalitions.

This book is well worth reading. It provides a much needed perspective on social events that includes new information that adds to our knowledge. Diaz-Cotto is correct in calling for scholars to apply themselves to Latina(o) studies. I thoroughly enjoyed the book, learned new information, and was delighted with the turn of the social kaleidoscope that revealed old events in a new way.

Judy Vandal
University of Nebraska at Omaha


In the tradition of such classics as In the Belly of the Beast, by Jack Abbott, comes Life Without Parole, a book written by Victor Hassine, a Jewish immigrant from Egypt turned convict, serving a life term within the Pennsylvania (PA) Department of Corrections. Hassine provides an all too often neglected insider's view of institutional confinement, a view that I believe is often lacking for students enrolled in correctional oriented courses.

Given the steadily increasing correctional population and the increasing trend toward the use of mandatory sentences, i.e. life without parole (LWOP) and "3 strikes" legislation, the time seems right for the attainment of additional knowledge concerning those immediately affected by our punishment systems and ideologies. Thomas J. Bernard, one of the books editors, makes a similar point in the preface. We make an enormous investment in prisons across this country; we should, therefore, know what they are all about (xii). This kind of work has not been readily forthcoming, perhaps for a variety of reasons. Prisons, as "total institutions," are not the easiest places to obtain information and although there obviously have been good prison-based research efforts, from both occupants and outside researchers alike, this work adds substantially to this neglected area of study.

This book would not have been possible had the editors not been fortunate enough to obtain the excellent writing skills of a willingness (and highly educated) inmate and the authorization and cooperation of the PA Department of Corrections. Concerning the cooperation of the latter, I find it laudable that the PA Commissioner of Corrections would not only allow, but welcome such a work, as the book is at times very candid about the problems facing the institutions within the PA Department of Corrections.

The book is organized around three main parts, 1) prison life, 2) interviews, and 3) an op-ed section where Hassine gives his own views on a number of issues, such as prison overcrowding, homosexuality, relationships between inmates and guards, and his theory of prison evolution. The first section "Prison Life," forms the core of the book and contains chapters on such topics as how the author became a convict, things missed, prison violence, prison politics, the underground economy, race relations in prison, and saying goodbye. The second section, "Interviews," contains various interesting, yet at times troubling, interview notes and verbatim transcripts of other inmates, including, 1) David: A Sexual Victim, 2) Chaser: A Medication Addict, 3) Toney: An AIDS Tragedy, 4) Albert Brown: A Permanent Resident, and 5) Jacko: Surviving the Hole.

In addition to the chapters and material listed above, many themes run throughout the book. Two themes seem particularly recurrent. First, the reader will realize how important education and literature within prison walls can be. Hassine himself admits that he was only able to withstand the stress and deprivation of confinement (particularly the "hole") via being able to read. This professed importance of education in dealing with the incarcerative experience is ironic, given the fact that many states are reducing educational opportunities and other forms of training for their inmates. Second, the reader receives an education on the detrimental effects of prison overcrowding. As Hassine points out, overcrowding has negatively influenced both relationships among inmates and relationships between inmates and guards. Both effects can (and have) lead to prison violence. Hassine compares the overcrowding crisis to a runaway train, which is the title and subject of his last chapter. The passengers on the train are the inmates and the engineer is the prison administration. The analogy is vivid. "The crowd, the uncertainty, and the noise causes a panic. It is at this point that the train has been transformed from a vehicle of mass transit to a machine that generates fear, panic, and anger among passengers who now must face an uncertain future" (p. 126). Perspectives change to where survival on the part of the passenger and crisis management on the part of the engineer become paramount. Hassine clearly believes the prison system is headed for such an impending catastrophe.

The editors do a noble job of providing the reader with introductions, comments, and sometimes a brief theoretical framework, that act to organize and guide Hassine's observations, comments, and interviews. In addition to the above, the book includes a forward by the correctional scholar John Irwin who states that "Until reading this book, I hadn't seen any good prisoner descriptions about prison today, after the extreme overcrowding and the violence between prisoners that have changed conditions so significantly" (xiv). Additionally, there is an afterword contributed by Richard Wright who discusses the external validity of Hassine's work, whether inmate values are imported or are indigenous (by the way, this work seems to favor the importation model), and the "penal harm" movement (e.g. increasing the misery and deprivation associated with punishment). Wright cogently addresses the external validity issues surrounding such a work, i.e. whether Hassine's observations can be generalized to other persons, settings, etc.

Prior to being convicted of a first-degree murder charge in 1981, Hassine was an outsider to prison culture, thus, he offers a very unique and uncommon perspective. In the forward, John Irwin makes a similar point, but also cautions that such a perspective may have its own weaknesses. "Attimes, perhaps, Hassine accepts too readily other prisoners' fairly standard explanations for the way things are..." (xiv). Although it does have its potential weakness, I relish the unique perspective the author provides. Hassine
came to prison months after graduating from New York Law School, having never been previously exposed to prison life or the convict subculture. In this respect, Hassine’s perspective is much different than the one offered by Jack Abbott in his classic In the Belly of the Beast.

In case you are wondering, this is not a book about guilt or innocence, or how one inmate has been treated unjustly by a corrupt system. Instead, this is a book about the social life of the prison and one inmate’s attempt to conform to its environment. The author provides the reader with a detailed insider’s view of prison life and culture. The book is educational, interesting, disturbing, and at times, even humorous (e.g. pages 67-68 detailing “Hammerhead Fred’s” moment of glory). In short, the book is hard to put down. It can be read in a weekend and would find a suitable home in the undergraduate classroom of corrections oriented courses, particularly introductory and prison-oriented offerings. Students and faculty alike should find the book interesting, yet educational. The book makes a very valuable contribution to the literature.

Kevin E. Courtright
Hilbert College


The subject of police ethics is one that has drawn considerable attention over the years. However, much of this attention has been in reaction to media revelations of corruption, brutality, or misconduct. Indeed, there has been a paucity of sustained, scholarly writing in this area—until now. In The Ethics of Policing, John Kleinig provides a comprehensive, in-depth analysis of the moral landscape of law enforcement.

The book is divided into three sections. Part I considers the moral foundations for policing, along with the thorny issues of law enforcement as a profession and the societal role of the police. Part II examines the personal side of police ethics, focusing upon the issues that are the grist for most authors: discretion, use of force, use of deception, and corruption. Kleinig also considers the tensions created by the interplay of institutional culture and personal character, as well as the dialectic of public roles and private conduct. Part III presents the organizational perspective, discussing police accountability, the nature and role of police codes of ethics, and three ethical challenges which police management face.

There are several highlights to Kleinig’s work that should be discussed. Most importantly, the author takes on a number of scholars by arguing that the role of the police is not that of crime fighter, emergency operator, or even social enforcer. Rather, Kleinig characterizes it as one of social peacekeeping. In so doing, he does not deny the coercive nature of the work. However, contra Bittner (and others), Kleinig argues that the police are not the only members of society who are authorized to use force in appropriate settings (Kleinig 1996, 27). Furthermore, Kleinig correctly notes that we should not confuse the social role of the police with the means available for fulfilling that role. Concomitantly, the variety of tasks carried out by police officers suggests that coercion is only one aspect (albeit critical) of this occupation. In this regard, Kleinig has presented a forceful argument for his characterization of the police role.

A second highlight of this work is the author’s consistent development and application of ethical and moral arguments from all sides regarding substantive issues. In contrast to a case study approach, this methodology provides the basis for reasoned analysis of the multiple variations that arise from concrete settings. Admiringly, Kleinig does while refraining from creating a “cookbook” for addressing ethical dilemmas. For example, in discussing the use of force in Chapter Six, Kleinig points out five factors that are relevant to the ethical assessment of the use of force. As such, the author presents readers with a schema for examining any number of scenarios.

This brings us to a final highlight that requires discussion. The title of this book may suggest to the reader that it is somewhat narrow in scope. However, Kleinig has provided a comprehensive volume addressing several foundational issues regarding policing. Through the lens of ethics and moral philosophy, Kleinig challenges his audience to think critically, analytically, and even reflectively regarding the job of policing and what it means to be a police officer. Every serious student of the occupation will benefit from a careful reading of this work.

Because of its thorough scholarship and broad-based analysis, The Ethics of Policing can be used fruitfully in various academic and professional settings. Faculty teaching courses in police or criminal justice ethics at the graduate or undergraduate level should consider this a foundational text. When supplemented with appropriate case studies, the book provides both outline and substance for consideration of most ethical concerns observed in policing. Furthermore, anyone teaching upper-division police-related courses will find it a useful companion text. The argumentation and thought-provoking questions it poses (along with the interesting answers) provide the basis for vigorous discussion and a vast number of “teachable moments.” Finally, police administrators and managers will find several of the chapters to be helpful in constructing a consistent framework for both personal and organizational issues.

John Kleinig is to be commended for this excellent volume. He provides a critical analysis of the “hard questions” by blending moral philosophy and legal commentary into the discussion. The visible and controversial nature of policing calls for reasoned insight by us all; this work makes that task far more manageable.

Douglas Davenport
Truman State University

The competition for 1998-99 awards opens March 1, 1997. Opportunities for lecturing or advanced research in over 135 countries are available to college and university faculty and professionals outside academe. Awards range from two months to a full academic year, and many assignments are flexible to the needs of the grantee.

Virtually all disciplines participate: openings exist in almost every area of the arts and humanities, social sciences, natural and applied sciences, and professional fields such as business, journalism, and law.

The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright senior scholar award are U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications (for certain fields such as the fine arts or TESOL, the terminal degree in the field may be sufficient). For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Foreign language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English.

Applications are encouraged from professionals outside academe, as well as from faculty at all types of institutions. Every academic rank -- from instructor to professor emeritus -- is represented. Academic administrators regularly receive Fulbrights, as do independent scholars, artists, and professionals from the private and public sectors.

The deadline for lecturing or research grants for 1998-99 is AUGUST 1, 1997. Other deadlines are in place for special programs: distinguished Fulbright chairs in Western Europe and Canada (May 1) and Fulbright seminars for international education and academic administrators (November 1).

Funding for the Fulbright Program is provided by the United States Information Agency, on behalf of the U.S. government, and by cooperating governments and host institutions abroad.

For further information and application materials, contact the:

USIA Fulbright Senior Scholar Program
Council for International Exchange of Scholars
3007 Tilden Street, NW
Suite 5M
Box GNEWS
Washington, DC 20008-3009
Telephone: (202) 686-7877
Web Page (on-line materials): http://www.cies.org
E-mail: ciesl@ciesnet.cies.org (requests for mailing of application materials only)
Descent Into Madness:  
An Inmate’s Experience of the New Mexico State Prison Riot
by Mike Rolland

Descent Into Madness is a stirring firsthand account of an inmate’s experience of the New Mexico State Prison riot from inside the prison. Rolland presents exceptional insight into what transpired during the 36-hour siege in 1980 in which 33 inmates were killed by other inmates, 12 guards were taken hostage, 7 of whom were beaten, stabbed, or sodomized; and many other inmates were tortured and mutilated. Rolland describes in absorbing detail his own role during the takeover, and how he and some of his fellow inmates coped with and survived the ordeal—and how other inmates did not.

The Introduction is written by Mark Colvin—a principal researcher appointed by the Attorney General who headed the official investigation of the riot—who, along with the investigation team, conducted more than 300 in-depth interviews with key participants in an attempt to reconstruct the events of the riot and understand its long-term causes and effects. Colvin provides the reader with a context for understanding Rolland’s account of the New Mexico State Prison riot by offering an authoritative overview of the events which largely substantiate the authenticity of Rolland’s version.

The Epilogue is written by Bo Lozoff—founder of the Human Kindness Foundation—who says that the violence that erupted during the New Mexico State Prison riot was a "long-brewing response," and that in the aftermath we must look honestly at the factors that led to such a horrific response, and change as many of those factors as we can. Lozoff contends that if a solid belief in human goodness and redemption is not at the core of our justice system, there will always be the potential for another tragedy such as the New Mexico State Prison riot.

This compelling book is a "must-read"—providing a terrifying glimpse at a worst-case scenario corrections crisis that must be read, contemplated and remembered.

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Chapter 2:  Explorers: The Search for a New Pattern of Thinking
Chapter 3:  Restorative Justice: Justice That Promotes Healing
Chapter 4:  Conceptual Impediments: Objections to a New Pattern of Thinking

Part Two:  The Venture Toward Restorative Justice
Chapter 5:  Encounter
Chapter 6:  Reparation
Chapter 7:  Reintegration
Chapter 8:  Participation
Chapter 9:  Planning for Restorative Justice
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Restoring Justice

Daniel Van Ness & Karen Heetderks Strong

In Restoring Justice Daniel Van Ness and Karen Heetderks Strong present a clear and convincing argument concerning why criminal justice is in need of a new vision and how restorative justice can meet this need. The authors explain what restorative justice means, explore its foundational underpinnings and detail ways to build restorative justice into policy and practice. This important work is the result of a three-year project to research and write systematically about the theory undergirding restorative justice, the principles for its application and the implementation of practical programs to advance the restorative justice vision.

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POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

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. A charge of $30 for up to 125 words and $10 for each additional 25 words will be made. The charge will be waived for institutional members of ASC.

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

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

The Professional Employment Exchange will be a regular feature at each Annual Meeting. Prospective employers and employees should register with the Society at least three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society. Appropriate forms may be obtained by writing to the ASC offices in Columbus, Ohio.

To place announcements in The Criminologist, send all material to: Angela Patton, Managing Editor, THE CRIMINOLOGIST, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 60th and Dodge Streets, Omaha, NE 68182-0149. Telephone: (402) 554-2610, FAX (402) 554-2326. E-mail address: apatton@fa-cpac.uno.nebraska.edu.

When sending announcements, please include a phone number, fax number and contact person in the event we have questions about an ad. The deadline date for the May/June issue is April 1, 1997.

Auburn University. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level beginning Fall 1997. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in sociology, specializing in criminology. The department consists of 15 faculty and offers undergraduate degrees in Sociology, Criminology, Anthropology, and Social Work and the M.A. degree in Sociology. The successful candidate will participate in the Criminology and Sociology programs, and will be expected to teach a variety of courses including criminology, corrections/criminal justice, and a multidisciplinary social science core curriculum course. Review of applications will begin January 31, 1997. Minorities and women are especially encouraged to apply. Auburn University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Send curriculum vitae and the names, telephone numbers and addresses of three references to: Charles Faupel, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, 7030 Haley Center, Auburn University, AL 36849-5209.

California State University, San Bernardino. The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for a 10 month Chair position with tenure. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or closely related field, excellence in teaching, and scholarly achievement. Preference given to applicants with criminal justice system and graduate program experience. Rank at associate/full Professor, based on experience and qualifications. The department is active and growing with approximately 450 undergraduate and graduate majors, nine faculty, and a paralegal program. The Chair is responsible for departmental administration, teaching courses, and engaging in scholarly activity. Applications accepted until position is filled. Review of candidates begins March 7, 1997. Forward letter of application and vita to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, California State University, San Bernardino, 5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action, section 504, Title IX employer.

Calvin College. The Department of Sociology and Social Work invites applications for a tenure-track opening in criminal justice and sociology beginning September 1997. Qualifications: a doctorate in either field and a commitment to criminal justice education within the context of a Reformed Christian perspective (faculty are expected to adhere to Protestant Christianity in its Reformed theological expression). Experience in the field of criminal justice and college teaching preferred. Responsibilities: 1) teaching criminal justice courses, 2) teaching sociology courses (possibilities: family, deviance, social statistics, social theory), 3) advising criminal justice majors, 4) committee assignments. Send letter of application, resume, and graduate transcript to: Dr. Peter De Jong, Chair, Sociology and Social Work, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, MI 49546. Position open until filled. Women and minority persons are encouraged to apply.

Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The Institute of Criminology invites applications or nominations for a full-time faculty position beginning Fall of 1997. The position is tenure track (or tenured if appropriate) and is open according to rank. We seek candidates with either an established reputation of scholarship in criminology or significant scholarly potential. The area of speciality is open. The Institute of Criminology is an academic department in the Faculty of Law and offers an M.A. and Ph.D. degree in Criminology. Interested candidates should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to: Professor Simha F. Landau, Director, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University, Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem, Israel 91905. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Inquiries may also be addressed by email to mlandau@pluto.msc.huji.ac.il or by fax to 972-2-5881725. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York. The Department of Sociology invites applications for an Assistant Professor position. Ph.D. required. Areas of specialization to include issues of ethnicity, race and crime in urban communities. To teach in both undergraduate and graduate programs in criminology and criminal justice. Excellent research skills required. Applications must include resume and three letters of reference. Send by April 10 to: Dr. David Goddard, Chair, Department of Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019. The City University of New York is an equal opportunity employer.

Sul Ross State University. Applications are being taken for Director of Law Enforcement Academy/Lecturer or Assistant Professor. August 25, 1997. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Master’s degree in criminal justice or closely related field required, Ph.D. preferred; must have Texas law enforcement experience and have (or be able to obtain) Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TECLOSE) instructor license. Prefer training and/or teaching experience. Responsible for providing and arranging in-service and preservice training for regional criminal justice personnel areas such as law enforcement, jail, and prison; teach some college-credit courses; some travel required. Submit letter of application, vita, and three letters of recommendation to: Director of Personnel, Sul Ross State University, Box C-13, Alpine, TX 79832. (915) 837-8058. Review of applications will begin March 1, 1997, and continue until the position is filled. Applicant diversity is encouraged. EEO/AAE. Sul Ross is a member of the Texas State University System.
University of Delaware. The Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice is seeking a distinguished scholar and teacher in the area of race, sub-fields open, to start in September 1997 or 1998. We have particular interest in a candidate whose principal research scholarship deals with issues of race and who can offer such courses as Race, Power and Social Conflict and Race, Class and Gender at the undergraduate level and Racial Stratification at the graduate level. Although rank is open, a significant record of scholarship and teaching is expected. The Department offers undergraduate degrees in Sociology and Criminal Justice and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Sociology and Criminology. The normal teaching load is two courses per semester. Salary and fringe benefits are quite competitive. In addition to high quality teaching and advisement, faculty are expected to pursue an active program of research and contribute to department and university service. Successful applicants may be jointly appointed to the Black American Studies Program. The University of Delaware is committed to equal opportunity and affirmative action. We are working to build a culturally diverse, broadly trained faculty and encourage all qualified individuals to apply. In accordance with our approved affirmative action policy, preference will be given to applicants who will enhance our efforts to employ members of protected classes. Please send an application letter, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, and recent papers and articles to: Professor Carole Marks, Chair, Sociology and Criminal Justice Search Committee, Black American Studies Program, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716. Applications will be reviewed until the position is filled. Screening of candidates will begin April 1, 1997.

University of North Florida. The Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice announces a one year visiting professor of criminal justice position, at the assistant professor level, for a sabbatical replacement beginning Fall, 1997. Candidates should be able to teach undergraduate courses in criminological theory, justice systems, introduction to criminal justice and either law enforcement or juvenile delinquency. The position has a four/four teaching load. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology or a related field and evidence of successful college teaching preferred; ABD's with successful college teaching will be considered. Interested candidates are asked to submit their vita, three letters of reference, sample course syllabi and evidence of successful college level teaching. Send application by April 5, 1997 to: Chair, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32224-2645. The University of North Florida is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Texas at El Paso. The College of Liberal Arts invites applications for a tenure track position in the interdisciplinary Criminal Justice Program, at the Assistant Professor level, beginning in September 1997. The Program is a social science oriented program composed of faculty from Political Science, Psychology and Sociology. The position provides a tenure-track appointment in the Sociology Department with the major responsibility in the Interdisciplinary Criminal Justice Program. The University seeks candidates with a productive program of scholarship in an area of Sociology closely related to criminal justice, such as Sociology or Anthropology of law, criminology, or deviance. Because the dominant orientation of the program favors empirical research, quantitative skills are important. Teaching experience and evidence of teaching quality are desirable. Must have an earned doctorate. UTEP has approximately 15,500 students enrolled in six colleges and is respected as an institution that provides outstanding educational opportunities to the residents of the region. Screening will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. Candidates should send their curriculum vitae, copies of recent articles, a letter describing teaching and research interests, and should have three letters of reference sent to Prof. Roy S. Malpass, Director, Criminal Justice Program, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968-0529. UTEP does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services. Availability of this position is subject to final budgetary approval.
WASHINGTON UPDATE ON THE SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES: A 1997 PREVIEW

By Michael Buckley
Associate Director for Public Affairs
Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA)

With the start of the second Clinton Administration and the 105th Congress, several issues affecting social and behavioral scientists are likely to come to the forefront.

Budgets: Fiscal Year 1998 and Beyond

The Fiscal Year 1998 budget process formally begins with the release of President Clinton’s budget proposal in February. Agency-by-agency congressional hearings run through the spring and early summer, and the goal is to have spending bills approved by Congress and signed into law by the President in time for the start of the new fiscal year on October 1. Rep. Harold Rogers (R-KY) and Sen. Judd Gregg (R-NH) will chair the Capitol Hill panels that fund Justice Department research and statistics programs. For a list of members of these and other key appropriations committees, contact COSSA.

Affecting federal spending in FY 1998 and beyond are debates over entitlement programs such as Medicare and Social Security, and votes on a proposed balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. The Administration and Congress are currently negotiating on ways to reign in the growth of entitlements, which crowd out spending on discretionary programs such as research and education. Votes in the House and Senate on the balanced budget amendment are expected to be quite close, and if approved it would go onto the states for ratification. Both parties are on record in supporting a balanced by 2002. The question remains how and by what mechanisms?

Juvenile Justice

Both Republicans and Democrats are expected to introduce legislation to curb the increase in youth violence and reform the juvenile justice system. What this means for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) remains unclear. OJJDP has a small research component, but primarily provides various formula and discretionary grants. Many Republicans in Congress have called for turning the office’s programs over to the states in the form of block grants.

Critics of the federal effort in this area cite burdensome mandates placed upon states and localities, as well as a frustration over the inability to stop the rising tide of youth violence.

Graduate Support

Congress and the Administration are likely to devote considerable attention to revisions in the Higher Education Act. The size and scope of federal student loan programs will be a major concern in this debate. Of particular interest to the social and behavioral science community are the international education programs of Title VI and the graduate support programs of Title IX. In the latter, the Javits Fellowship program, which funds graduate students in the social sciences, arts, and humanities has lived a precarious life the past few years. The Administration has asked for its elimination, the Senate has saved it, but has not provided sufficient funds for a new class of fellows. It has also been made part of the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GANN) program, although with a specific set-aside for Javits fellows. The original GANN program does not include the social sciences as one of the areas where students are eligible for support.

The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is an advocacy organization for the social and behavioral sciences, and our efforts on behalf of federal support for research in these disciplines is supported by nearly 100 associations, institutes, and universities, including the American Society of Criminology.

Working closely with ASC, COSSA is at the forefront of efforts to expand our nation’s base of knowledge on crime and criminal justice issues. Leaders of ASC serve on the COSSA Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

For more information, contact Michael Buckley, Associate Director for Public Affairs, COSSA, 1522 K Street, N.W. #836, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone: (202) 842-3525, Fax: (202) 842-2788, Internet: mbuckley@tmn.com
Computer-Based Textbooks & Workbooks

Rodney Stark, University of Washington

The third edition of this best-selling workbook will have your introductory students doing real criminological research within minutes. Each workbook includes a student version of the MicroCase Analysis System, four large data bases, and over 200 pages of computer-laboratory exercises. Students analyze national surveys to discover which segment of the population fears they will be victims of crime. Using surveys of high school and college students, they examine various aspects of delinquency, drug abuse, and excessive alcohol consumption. Using aggregate data, students explore crime rates across the 50 states. Excellent software, exciting exercises, and a low price (under $20 retail) make this package a hit with students. ISBN: 0-922914-17-6 (1995)

Race & Ethnic Relations in America
Selected Readings and Workbook
Kenneth Stewart, Angelo State University

Here’s an exciting way to get your students to view race and ethnic relations from an empirical perspective. The reader contains a collection of classic and contemporary articles on race and ethnic relations. The accompanying workbook provides a parallel computer-based exercise for each reading. Students use real data sets and a student version of MicroCase to take a closer look at the claims and arguments made in the readings. Both historical and current data are included so students can see, among other things, how attitudes and demographics in America have changed over several decades. The complete package (reader, workbook and software) has a wholesale price of just $26; actual retail price will vary. ISBN: 0-922914-28-1 (1997)

Contemporary Social Research Methods with
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Rodney Stark, Lynne Roberts & Michael Corbett

This package lets students experience the challenge and excitement of doing real social research. The textbook provides a clear, concise introduction to social research. Its purpose is to expose students to the fundamental concepts and techniques used in contemporary research. The accompanying workbook provides students with hands-on training and practical experience in social research. Using exceptional analysis software and data sets—included with each copy—students work through the same questions, problems and issues that social scientists face in their own research. Sold as a complete package, it is available for the same price as most standard textbooks. The price to bookstores is only $37; actual retail price will vary. ISBN: 0-922914-18-4 (1996)

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William Fox, Skidmore College

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IN MEMORIAM - Edwin M. Lemert (1912-1996)

Edwin Lemert had just begun work on an article and completed his last book, The Trouble With Evil (Albany: The SUNY Press, 1997) at the time of his death in his eighty-fifth year, on November 10, 1996. Few persons of such longevity continue to work so steadily until the last minute. Though Edwin had many interests in life, not the least of which was his large and dispersed family, he was devoted to sociology, which he pursued with a broad intellectual compass. This devotion kept him at work daily in his office at the University of California, Davis long after formal retirement.

Edwin Lemert is widely regarded as a pioneer in the labelling theory of social deviance, which he preferred to define as societal reaction theory. He was a maverick in many things, beginning with this important theory he first developed in his classic 1951 work, Social Pathology: A Systematic Approach to the Theory of Sociopathic Behavior. But while some in the labelling tradition followed an exclusively social psychological path, Lemert insisted on a robust attention to the wider social forces involved in the individuation of socially-imposed identities.

His distinctive gifts of thought and writing were formed early in life. Before receiving and B.A. in Sociology in 1934 from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, Lemert had studied with William F. Cottrell, whose thinking induced a lasting impression of the importance of the historical and the structural in sociological reasoning. In those same years, Lemert studied with Miami’s Professor of English, Walter Havighurst, from whom he learned the craft of elegantly worded but honest expression. He completed his Ph.D. in a combined department of Sociology & Anthropology, at the Ohio State University in 1939.

Before coming to teach at the University of California at Los Angeles in 1943, he taught briefly at Kent State University and Western Michigan University. Recruited to UCLA by his Kent State colleague and friend Leonard Broom, Lemert joined a small and growing Department of Sociology and Anthropology there in 1943. At UCLA he was encouraged by a distinguished group of colleagues, including Ralph Beals, Robert F. Heizer, and William Lessa in anthropology; and Ralph Turner, Donald Cressey, Broom, and Philip Selznick in sociology. At UCLA he was also associated with an unusually promising group of graduate students, which included Sheldon Messinger, Scott Grier, John Kitsuse, Aaron V. Cicourel, and others.

His reputation growing, Lemert was invited by Dean Herbert F. Young to become the founding chair of the sociology department of UC Davis, then just emerging as a general campus of the University of California. He and his family moved to Davis in 1953, and he began an association with the campus that lasted over forty years. During that period, he not only produced two editions of the central work of his later period, Human Deviance, Social Problems, and Social Control, and a great many influential articles, but was also instrumental in recruiting a number of important scholars and launching the graduate program in sociology.

His voluminous writings were put in the finest literary style, yet with constant and scrupulous attention to the empirical evidence, most of which he gathered himself. Those who worked with him over the years regard his gift for the personal interview, especially with resistant subjects, as masterful. (For one of many examples, see the material appended to Alcohol and the Northwest Coast Indians, published in 1954). He was equally at home with native people in the Northwest or the Pacific Islands as with incarcerated juveniles or check forgers in Los Angeles. His gift of respectful comfort with persons different from himself drew on his irrepressible curiosity about the conditions and styles of human behavior.

The topics to which Lemert made definitive and still cited contributions range over a stunningly wide area, including the jury process, stuttering, alcoholics, and alcoholism, check forgery, juvenile justice, prostitution, drug abuse, and of course the general theory of crime and social control for which he is so justly famous. Lemert was President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (1972) and of the Pacific Sociological Association (1973) and served as member or consultant to numerous agencies, including Presidential Commissions on juvenile justice, violence, and alcoholism. For a number of years he served on the Editorial Board of the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol. In 1974 he received the E. H. Sutherland Award for lifetime achievement from the American Society of Criminology, and in 1995 he received the life achievement award from the American Criminal Justice Research Association.

Ed is missed by his six children -- James, Blaine, Sean Elizabeth, Deborah, Dierdre, and Teri -- and by his many grandchildren, nephews, and nieces, some of whom were just beginning to realize what his many friends in the intellectual professions had long known: this was a modest, hardworking, and brilliant man, who thought against the grain and lived an extraordinarily full and productive life.

Charles Lemert, Wesleyan University
Michael F. Winter, University of California, Davis
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Department of Sociology at Suffolk University announces a new graduate program in criminal justice. Suffolk University, founded in 1906, is a private university composed of a Law School, School of Management and a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Located on Boston's historic Beacon Hill, the University offers students the excitement of an urban setting with access to New England's leading business, government, legal, and medical communities.

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Degree Requirements: The Master of Science in Criminal Justice is granted after the completion of Ten Courses (30 credits). Courses are offered in the Fall, Spring and two Summer sessions enabling those studying on a full-time basis to complete the degree in one calendar year. The curriculum consists of 5 core requirements, 2 option requirements and 3 electives. Electives may be selected from sociology offerings as well as related graduate level courses from the areas of communications, education and human services, government, public administration and psychology. Flexibility is encouraged in curriculum planning, including the option of transferring in up to 2 graduate level courses. A master's thesis is not required but is encouraged. Students may receive up to six credits for thesis research and writing.

Application: To receive additional information or an application packet, contact Professor Steven Spitzer, Director, Master's Program in Criminal Justice, Department of Sociology, Suffolk University, 8 Ashburton Pl., Boston, MA 02108 (E-mail: sspitzer@acad.clas.suffolk.edu // Fax: 617-720-0490)

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