DIVISION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR AND CRIME: A RESPONSE

Julius Debro
Department of Society and Justice
University of Washington

Todd Clear posed some issues and asked the Division to respond. I was selected because of my position as Past President and one of the founders of the Division. The responses do not represent the opinions of the Division but my observations over the years (30 plus) as a member of ASC. I have been very active in the ASC and served as a member of the Executive Council. I have been somewhat active in discussions on the future of the Society and thus these opinions are for discussion by the entire membership. As we grow in terms of membership, the growth requires us to look at the future of the organization. ASC has grown to be a very large organization and with the growth has come a feeling of isolation to many of its members. This dialogue is an attempt to address some of the prevailing issues of rapid growth.

My years in the organization have been enjoyable years and I have disagreed on numerous occasions with not only members but with the board as well. Relationships have been established with many members. I value those relationships but as one gets older, those relationship fade because of retirements, and the size of the organization.

Relationships are fostered within the Society and they are established over long periods of time. Those relationships in most cases should lead to a sharing of ideas, collaboration and friendships. To some degree, we share ideas through presentations but even those sharing times are limited now because of the size of the organization. Friendships are now established with a few members but generally that friendship is fleeting. Collaboration with minority scholars by members of the organization is practically non-existent. With the increase in membership over the years, minority scholars increasingly become more and more invisible. We see very few publications in Criminology that are written by minorities, we see very few minority members serving on important committee’s and we see more and more distance within and between groups.

The expansion of the American Society of Criminology in terms of increase membership has created opportunities within the country as well as internationally. Our members now come from all over the globe. The opportunities for globalization of research have not been shared with minorities. The opportunities for collaboration within the states are still a dream. Minorities perceive themselves as being outside of the mainstream of ASC. They perceive that there is not a sharing of information and that governmental organizations that provide funding opportunities find the same people to fund and that the same people make decisions on who will get funded when they sit on review panels. They see that the “old boy” network is alive and well.

The discussions within the Division of People of Color over the years have centered on publications and research or the lack thereof. The publication and research performance of minorities is abysmal. The responsibility for the poor performance not only lies with the scholar but with the system as well. Minorities perceive that they are classified as second class citizens and are excluded from venues that will assist them in publications and research grants. They believe that they are to be included in research projects as victims and or offenders but not included in research as workers who will share the knowledge of the project. Major research studies conducted at some of our best criminal justice programs often do not include minorities as Research Assistant’s, Research Associates, or Co-Investigators. If we are going to improve scholarship, we must share our research skills not only with those we feel comfortable with but with those that have been

(Continued on page 3)
AROUND THE ASC

FELICE LEVINE, Executive Officer for the American Sociological Association has been appointed to the National Human Research Protections Advisory Committee. Levine is part of the 17-member Committee charged to provide expert advice and recommendations to the Secretary of HHS, Assistant Secretary for Health, Director of the Office of Human Research Protections, and other department officials on a broad range of issues and topics pertaining to the protection of human subjects.

D. KIM ROSSMO. A 21-year veteran of the Vancouver (British Columbia) Police Department, has joined the Police Foundation as Director of Research. He is the creator of the geographic profiling methodology and is an internationally recognized expert in serial violent crime investigation.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS


SECOND INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON VIOLENCE AND ADOLESCENCE, July 17-19, 2001, Jerusalem, Israel. For further information, contact ISAS International Seminars: 972-2-6520558 (fax), email-confer@isas.co.il


AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 96TH ANNUAL MEETING, August 18-21, 2001, Anchorage, California. Theme: Cities of the Future.” Members of the ASA and other interested individuals are invited to submit formal papers and informal topics to be considered for inclusion in the 2001 Annual Meeting Program. www.asanet.org/convention/2001/call4papers.html

FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, September 6-8, 2001, Lausanne, Switzerland. Conference Theme: European Criminology. For registration and other organizational questions contact: Martin Killias, School of Forensic Sciences and Criminology, University of Lausanne, IPSC – BCH, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland. E-Mail: Martin.Killias@ipsc.unil.ch

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, September 16-19, 2001, Leuven, Belgium. Theme: Positioning Restorative Justice. For inquiries, email: andrea.oms@law.kuleuven.ac.be
The outreach in ASC must improve to ensure that when we leave, we will leave a legacy of young researchers of all races and creeds. Most of our grants are from the traditional agencies of the Justice Department and of Education and the National Institutes of Health but when we research those areas to obtain information on numbers of grants awarded to people of color, we find very few names. ASC has increased its membership of racial and ethnic groups but has done very little in reaching out to this group.

Reaching out actually starts in Graduate School. We need to provide the leadership within ASC to ensure that Minority Graduate Students are mentored from the first day they enter a program. We have wonderful schools and wonderful programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice as well as in other disciplines but these same schools do not provide the mentoring necessary to ensure that minority students interact with majority students, that they are a part of various programs within the school. How many have worked on grants with major professors? How do we expect them to be successful in a career of research and teaching if we don’t train and educate at earlier stages of their careers? We have such a small population of Minority students and we know so little about them in programs or in the ASC. How many enter Criminology/Criminal Justice programs around the country and how many graduate? What is the time to degree within programs compared to other programs? What kinds of support do we provide? The National Institutes of Health provides minority supplements for Principle Investigators who are willing to work with minority scholars. These minority supplements provide additional funding for Principle Investigators to work with Minority Scholars. ASC provides a minority scholarship but we don’t have data on what happens to those that we fund.

CoraMae Mann who just retired from Indiana University, spent many years teaching at Florida State where she mentored many African American students who are very successful today. CoraMae never had a major grant throughout her career and it was not because she did not try. A major grant would have allowed her to mentor more students in Research. Her scholarship was individual for the most part. Her publications were also written without partners except for her books. Within our discipline, we work in a solitary way most of the time. Whereas other disciplines work in groups and publish in groups. We need to rethink how we conduct research within the discipline. What can we do or better yet, what can the ASC do to change the way we do our research. We need to involve more minority researchers in projects throughout the country.

The Division of People of Color and Crime was formed under the leadership of Freda Adler when she was President of ASC. The Division has had wonderful support through scholarship offerings for minority scholars, through the annual dance to raise funds for fellowship support and through programs at the meetings. The Division has tried to get others involved at its sessions but the attendance at panels, as been mostly Division members. We need to support the panel sessions. Plenary sessions very seldom include issues that are relevant to the Division nor do they include Division members. We need to increase member-ship within the division, and members should be encouraged to join regardless of color. The Division was formed primarily to discuss issues of race and ethnicity and we can’t do that in a vacuum. The Division needs mentors who are willing to write and conduct research with members.

**Leadership**

ASC must exert its leadership to include all people within the organization. Each and every member must believe that the organization is there to serve all members. The organization must reach out as it has done for International members. We must get our minority scholars involved in the organization and give them the opportunity that most of us enjoy within ASC.

We need to actively promote members to participate in governance within the organization. We have never had a minority President and have only had two minority Vice Presidents and one Executive Counselor in the history of the organization. We all have valid reasons for not nominating minority members but the reality is that we don’t involve Asians, Native Americans or Hispanics to any great degree in the governance of this organization. We continue to have great leadership within ASC but we must reach out and train others to take over leadership positions within the organization. Todd Clear has started the dialogue on race and ethnicity, lets keep it going.

At our last annual meeting in San Francisco, an old timer remarked that she remembers when all of the members of ASC could fit into one ballroom I too remember those days but we have come a long way baby! With our growth, we have made some changes in structure but many more changes need to be made. The most compelling issue is the issue dealing with the future organizational structure. Sarah will not be with us forever and when she retires, which direction should we take the ASC? Should we employ a full time executive director and if so, should we move to Washington, D.C. where we can be more visible?

Sarah is doing a wonderful job in day to day operations of the organization but when she retires, we will need about three or four more people to do the job that Sarah is doing with her small staff. Sarah has grown with the organization and provides a personal touch for us all but the day is rapidly approaching when she will retire and the institutional memory will no longer be a part of the organization. We will then become much more formal keeping most of the information about ASC within computers. We will need more staff to answer questions about every aspect of ASC. We will move to a system of computerization so when we call, we will get an automatic response on the phone rather than speaking to a real person. We will need an accountant to keep day-to-day fiscal reports. We will need someone to instantly respond to questions concerning issues that deal with criminology/criminal justice. Essentially, we are becoming an organization much more complex thus the need for a business manager or Executive Secretary. Who that person should be and what those duties should entail should be left up to the board.

(Continued on page 4)
Office location has always been an issue for the membership. Should we move the office from Ohio State where the cost of operation is low to Washington, D.C. where we could have a more physical presence? Would Washington, D.C. improve the stature of the American Society of Criminology? My answer is no because we can make our presence known from any place on the globe. We are no longer a local organization but a global organization and with communication improvements, we can respond to issues from anywhere, at anytime. The cost of running the organization from Ohio State is much less than running the organization from Washington, D.C. Prior to making a decision on whether or not to move or to stay, we should look to our sister organization, i.e., the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and obtain information on cost and benefits of moving to the D.C. area.

Should the organization take a stand on critical issues around the globe? I have always been in favor of the organization taking a stand on issues. ASC has only taken a stand on one issue that I can recall and that was on the death penalty some years ago. The stand against the death penalty created a critical divide among the membership with some members leaving the organization. As a result of the division among the members, ASC formed a Policy Committee. As far as I know, the Policy Committee functions in a non-threading way. Our Division, has critical issues which affect the entire world but which affects minorities in a much more personal way. Issues such as the relationship between race and crime, the death penalty, profiling, use of excessive force, deadly force, and discrimination within the system. We would like the entire membership to not only study the issue but also respond as a unit and express an opinion as the ASC! If we are going to continue to respond individually to critical issues, then there is not a need to have an office within walking distance of the D.C. area. We don’t lobby, we don’t respond to critical issues as an organization so why should we be in the D.C. area.

Should ASC and ACJS utilize identical staffs for conference meetings to lower the expense? My answer to this issue would again be no because at each conference site, it is cheaper to hire local conference people to assist in running the conference for the few days on site. A more critical issue is the rising cost of hotels. Should we continue to have meetings in large cities or should we move to smaller cities that have less hotel cost? Most of us belong to more than one organization but the rising cost of attending meetings mean that we must eliminate attending more than one national meeting a year. I believe a combination of big city, little city would make sense.

What about having Regional meetings and national meetings. ACJS has regions and people have an opportunity to get to know members on a more personal basis and also junior members have much more of an opportunity to present at these meetings. At the national meetings, very few, if any request for presentations are rejected but we are rapidly getting to the point where we will have to reject papers. Most of the sessions are poorly attended and often times, the presenters do not show up for the panels. We need to seriously look at the question of reducing panels and at the issue of regionalization.

Finally, the Division of People of Color and Crime is opened to all members and we invite you to join us in finding solutions to the above issues of discrimination, research, membership, enrollment and fellowship.

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Do you want to learn more about crime and criminal justice data?

Visit the American Statistical Association’s Guide to Abstracts and Bibliographies at <www.stat.org/research/crime_criminaljustice_research>

- Access information on the many Bureau of Justice Statistics data sets on crime and criminal justice in the United States.

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This site is supported by the American Statistical Association and is maintained by the Center for Criminology & Criminal Justice Research. Any questions or comments should be directed to cccjr@mail.la.utexas.edu.
EASTERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ROSE LAUB COSER AWARD

The Rose Laub Coser Award Committee invites submissions for this award, given annually to a graduate student for an outstanding doctoral dissertation proposal in the area of the family or gender and society. The award was established by the family, friends, and former students of the late Rose Coser, a former president of ESS and recipient of its Merit Award. To be eligible for consideration, the proposal must have been approved by the student's department prior to submission, and the dissertation cannot have been completed or published when the proposal is considered. Proposals should include:

(1) a cover sheet indicating the title of the dissertation, the student's name, the university with which the student is affiliated, and the names of the doctoral committee members;

(2) a two-page summary or abstract of the proposal;

(3) a narrative, which should include a statement of the problem to be addressed in the dissertation, a justification of the importance of the research problem for the field, a description of the methods to be employed in the study, and a statement of anticipated outcomes and their significance; the narrative must not exceed 15 double-spaced pages (excluding references).

Ancillary material such as budgets, work schedules, and human subjects review documentation should not be included. A special session will be held at the annual meetings during which award winners will have the opportunity to present their work. In 2002, the annual meetings will be in Boston, March 7-10. Eligible students are encouraged to submit four copies of their proposal by the deadline of October 15, 2001 to the committee chair:

Professor Steven F. Messner
Department of Sociology
University at Albany, SUNY
1400 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12222  s.messner@albany.edu

EASTERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MIRRA KOMAROVSKY BOOK AWARD

The Mirra Komarovsky Book Award Committee welcomes nominations of outstanding scholarly books in sociology to be considered for this award. Books on any sociological subject are eligible. To be eligible for consideration, a book must have been published during the three years ending March 2002, and at least one of its authors must be an ESS member. Self-nominations are accepted. A special session will be held at the annual meetings, during which award winners will have the opportunity to present their work. In 2002, the annual meetings will be in Boston, March 7-10. Nominations should provide full publication information (including date of publication) and should be sent by October 15, 2002 to the committee chair:

Professor Joshua Gamson
Department of Sociology
Yale University
P.O. Box 208265
New Haven, CT 06520-8265
joshua.gamson@yale.edu
EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

A number of European criminologists held an informal meeting at The Hague approximately one year ago, and resolved to organize a European Society of Criminology (ESC). Over the last months, that Society has been formally established with an official seat at the Institute of Criminology of the University of Cambridge (UK). As the composition of the Board and the heterogeneity of its rapidly growing membership indicate, the ESC is emerging as a comprehensive, trans-European organization in the field of criminology.

The ESC will organize open conferences, with participation from colleagues across Europe, as well as from countries outside the European continent. As a general rule, the language used at the conferences will be English. Plans to create an ESC sponsored journal which will be distributed to all ESC members are currently under review.

The ESC meetings will become particularly useful as a platform for interaction and exchange for Americans wishing to make contact with European colleagues, just as the American Society of Criminology meetings have been of value to Americans seeking contacts with Europeans.

The first annual meeting will be held at the University of Lausanne, Lake Geneva (Switzerland), September 6-8, 2001. The 2002 meeting will be held at the University of Castilla-La Manche at Toledo (Spain). It is planned to hold future meetings at various locations throughout Europe in an attempt to stimulate interest across the European continent.

Colleagues desiring to attend the ESC meetings in Lausanne, or who would like to obtain information about the ESC in general should contact:

Martin Killias, Chair
School of Forensic Science & Criminology
University of Lausanne
CH-1015 Lausanne
Switzerland
martin.killias@ipsc.unil.ch.

Membership dues are 50 Euros (25 Euros for students). Conference registration fees paid before August 1 are 200 Euros (130 Euros for students). For late paper submissions, please contact:

Josine Junger-Tas, Program Chair
Parsifalstraat 9
NL-2555 WG Den Haag
Netherlands
J.Tas@wodc.minjust.nl
EASTERN SOCIOLOGY SOCIETY

CANDACE ROGERS AWARD

The Candace Rogers Award Committee invites submissions for this award, given annually at the Eastern Sociological Society meetings, to a graduate student for an outstanding paper on any current social issue. The paper should be in a style suitable for publication in a professional journal and should not exceed 7,500 words or 30 double-spaced pages. The paper may not be previously published or forthcoming in a professional journal. It may not be co-authored, and its author must be a graduate student at the time that the paper is submitted. A student must be a member of ESS at the time the award is presented. Eligible students are encouraged to submit four copies of suitable papers postmarked by October 15, 2001 to the committee chair. No papers postmarked after this date will be accepted for any reason. Send the copies with your address, institutional affiliation, phone number, and e-mail address to:

Professor Rhonda F. Levine
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Colgate University
13 Oak Drive
Hamilton, New York 13346 rlevine@mail.colgate.edu

A special session will be held at the annual meetings during which award winners will have the opportunity to present their work. In 2002, the annual meetings will be in Boston, March 7-10.

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY (IJCC)

The International Journal of Comparative Criminology (IJCC) is seeking material for our Research Notes section to inform their readers about current, ongoing, and proposed international and comparative projects. We are open to all suggestions and promotional material including information on:

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Thank you.

Shivu Ishwaran, Editor
CALL FOR PAPERS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW
The *Criminal Justice Review* is a biannual scholarly journal dedicated to presenting a broad perspective on criminal justice issues. It focuses on any aspect of crime and the justice system, and can feature local, state, or national concerns. Both qualitative and quantitative pieces are encouraged, providing that they adhere to standards of quality scholarship. As a peer-reviewed journal, we encourage the submission of articles, research notes, commentaries, and comprehensive essays that focus on crime and justice-related topics broadly defined. Four copies of manuscripts should be submitted in English, follow APA style, be double-spaced throughout, including references, tables and indented quotations, and cannot be under consideration by another publication. An abstract not to exceed 200 words must be included with submissions. Send to:

Michael S. Vaughn, Editor
Criminal Justice Review
P.O. Box 4018
Georgia State University
Atlanta, GA 30302-4018
404-651-3660; Email: cjr@gsu.edu; Web Site: www.gsu.edu/cjr.

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The *International Criminal Justice Review* is an annual scholarly journal dedicated to presenting system wide trends and problems on crime and justice throughout the world. Articles may focus on a single country or compare issues affecting two or more countries. Both qualitative and quantitative pieces are encouraged, providing they adhere to standards of quality scholarship. Manuscripts may emphasize either contemporary or historical topics. As a peer-reviewed journal, we encourage the submission of articles, research notes, commentaries, and comprehensive essays that focus on crime and justice-related topics in an international and/or comparative context broadly defined. Four copies of manuscripts should be submitted in English, follow APA style, be double-spaced throughout, including references, tables and indented quotations, and cannot be under consideration by another publication. An abstract not to exceed 200 words must be included with submissions. Send to:

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Criminal Justice Review
P.O. Box 4018
Georgia State University
Atlanta, GA 30302-4018
404-651-3660; Email: cjr@gsu.edu; Web Site: www.gsu.edu/cjr.

JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY CRIMINAL JUSTICE
The *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* recently published *Organized Crime: South of the Border* (Fall 1999). It included articles on Latin American transnational crime. A second volume with the same name (Part 2) will be published this year. If you have written or intend to write a paper on organized crime in Mexico, Central or South America or the Caribbean, or transnational organized crime involving those countries, I hope you will consider submitting it for review. The articles must not have been published elsewhere or be under consideration by any other publisher. The volume date is Summer 2000. Please submit papers for consideration no later than June 1, 2001. For additional information contact:

Dr. Robert J. McCormack, Guest Editor
Department of Law and Justice
The College of New Jersey
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Harvey W. Kushner, Editor
American Behavioral Scientist
Department of Criminal Justice
Long Island University
Brookville, NY 11548-1300 (516) 299-2468
hkushner@liu.edu

JUSTICE POLICY JOURNAL: The Official Journal of the Justice Policy Institute
The purpose of the Justice Policy Journal is to provide a forum for the publication and discussion of current policy issues related to criminal and juvenile justice. The specific focus of the journal will be on the promulgation of innovative policy ideas and initiatives. Theoretical and historical approaches are encouraged, as long as these are related to current public policy issues. Stipends of $500 will be provided for each article accepted for publication. The overall goal is to provide a professional venue to practitioners, researchers, policy makers and critics on current issues related to criminal and juvenile justice. Each issue will not only have scholarly articles, but also commentaries, news briefs and up-dates on current legislative initiatives. Article submissions should be provided on a disk or e-mail attachment. Include title page, abstract, institutional affiliation, brief biographical sketch and an e-mail address. Send the manuscript to: Dan Macallair, Justice Policy Journal, 1622 Folsom Street, San Francisco, CA 94103; 415-621-5661; journal@jpi.org. Scholarly articles should not exceed 30 typed pages (double-space), excluding endnotes, references, tables, etc. An abstract of no more than 250 words must accompany the title page of all manuscripts submitted. We also encourage individuals to submit brief commentaries, reviews of current legislative initiatives, and news briefs. A stipend of $100 will be awarded for the publication of commentaries. The length of these reports may vary, but should not exceed five pages.

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THE JUSTICE PROFESSIONAL
Special Edition, “Native Americans and the U.S. Criminal Justice System”. The Justice Professional invites scholars to submit manuscripts for a special edition of its journal on “Native Americans and the U.S. Criminal Justice System.” Manuscripts must be typed, double-spaced, and not to exceed 30 pages in length (including tables, charts, notes, etc.). For four copies of the manuscript should be submitted, accompanied by an abstract of 100 words and a brief biographical sketch of the author(s), indicating affiliation, research interests, and recent publications. Manuscripts should follow APA guidelines for citations, notes, and references. Manuscripts should be addressed to either of the co-editors listed. The deadline for submissions is August 2001. All manuscripts submitted for publication to The Justice Professional are peer-reviewed. David V. Baker, Associate Editor, Behavioral Sciences Dept., Riverside Community College, 4800 Magnolia Ave., Quad 121-E, Riverside, CA 92506-1299, (909) 222-8208; dnbaker@rccd.cc.ca.us; Donald E. Green, Dept. of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P. O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 229-4259; dgreen@uwm.edu
CALL FOR PAPERS

JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGY
The Journal of Quantitative Criminology invites ASC members to submit their research to the journal. JQC publishes papers that use quantitative techniques to address substantive, methodological, or evaluative topics in criminology and criminal justice. While some articles are at the forefront of quantitative methodology, others apply familiar methods to substantively important topics. The Journal emphasizes the use of sound quantitative methods, not methodological sophistication for its own sake. Persons interested in submitting their work to JQC should send four copies of their manuscript to:

Journal of Quantitative Criminology
School of Criminal Justice
University at Albany
State University of New York
Albany, NY 12222

Style guidelines and a sample copy are available at the Journal’s web site: www.wkap.nl/journalhome.htm/0748-4518.

JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SPECIAL EDITION - “SOCIAL CAPITAL, CRIME, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE”
The Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice invites scholars to submit manuscripts for an edition of the journal on “Social Capital, Crime, and Criminal Justice.” Manuscripts must be typed, double-spaced, and not to exceed 20 pages in length. Four copies of the manuscript should be submitted, accompanied by an abstract of 100 words or less, and a brief biographical sketch of the author (s), indicating affiliation, research interests, and recent publications. Manuscripts should follow APA guidelines for citations, notes, and references. The deadline for submission is August 15, 2001. Please send manuscripts to the edition’s editor listed below. All manuscripts submitted to the journal for publication are peer-reviewed.

Mark E. Correia, Guest Editor
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775/784-6114
Mcorreia@unr.edu
Criminology:
Explaining Crime and Its Context, 4th
Stephen E. Brown, Finn-Aage Esbensen & Gilbert Geis

This highly acclaimed criminology text gives prominence to a vigorously updated analysis of the literature throughout. It presents an up-to-date review of rational choice theories, including deterrence, shaming, and routine activities. This book also incorporates current examples of deterrence research regarding domestic violence, drunk driving, and capital punishment, and features thought-provoking discussion of the relativity of crime. The authors explore the crime problem, its context, and causes of crime. The organization of the text reflects the fact that the etiology of crime must be at the heart of criminology. It examines contemporary efforts to redefine crime by focusing on family violence, hate crimes, white-collar misconduct with violent consequences, and other forms of human behavior often neglected by criminologists. This edition provides extensive discussion of evolving laws, including those related to tobacco use, physician-assisted suicide, and DUI. Each chapter addresses the issue of delinquent gangs as it relates to the chapter content. While the prevalence of the scientific method in the field of criminology is highlighted, the impact of ideology on explanations of crime is the cornerstone of the book.

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edited by Gilbert Geis & Mary Dodge

Lessons of Criminology presents the stories, musings, advice, and lifestyle conclusions of well-known criminologists about their research and their careers. This provides students who are considering a criminology career, as well as any younger persons who are already in the early stages of such work, with suggestions about how—and how not—to manage their professional lives. The essays offer a wide range of insight into the elements that will best establish a successful and fulfilling academic life, emphasizing tactics and choices that have worked for the writers. Any reader will finish the book with a much deeper understanding of what is involved in constructing a productive and decent life as a criminology teacher and scholar. Many of the writers are experienced and secure enough, now, to discuss false starts, mistakes, and miscalculations that they made—and how they survived these errors.

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The most outstanding submission will receive an award of $200.00 and will be eligible for presentation at the 2001 meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Atlanta, Georgia, November 7-10, 2001.

Paper Specifications

Entries for this paper competition are limited to a single submission. The paper may not be submitted to more than one ASC student competition for the same year, nor under consideration by a journal at time of submission. The paper must be directly related the area of corrections or sentencing and must be authored solely by one or more students.

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 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(s) must submit 6 copies of the manuscript, accompanied by a letter indicating the authors' enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director.

The Division Students Affairs Committee will judge entries based on the following criteria: significance of topic, quality of writing, appropriate use of methodology, command of relevant work in the field and contribution to the area of corrections and/or sentencing. The Committee reserves the right not to make an award if paper submissions are deemed unacceptable. All Committee award decisions are final.

Deadline

All papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before June 1st, 2001 to:

Marie L. Griffin  
Administration of Justice  
Arizona State University West  
PO Box 37100  
Phoenix, AZ 85069-7100  
602/543-6653  602/543-6658 FAX  
marie.griffin@asu.edu
Correctional Law for the Correctional Officer, 3rd Edition
William C. Collins, JD

This thoroughly updated edition answers officers’ questions about the rights of inmates and staff, and provides correctional staff with a basic understanding of the law. Includes information on federal and state court cases. Explains the legal liabilities and rights associated with searches and seizures, use of force, punishment, AIDS, suicide, protective custody, religion, mail, visiting and more. Includes review questions and answers for each chapter. (2001, 194 pages, 1-56991-132-0)

#630-ASC  •  Nonmembers $19.95  •  ACA members $15.95

Correctional Assessment, Casework & Counseling, 3rd Edition
Anthony Walsh, Ph.D.

This updated edition covers practical interviewing and counseling skills, including how to adapt counseling theories to community or institutional corrections, and how to supervise the alcoholic, drug addict, sex offender, schizophrenic, and mentally immature client. Sample case materials, such as presentence reports, sentencing guidelines, classification scales, and risk and needs scales, give readers an understanding of the actual assessment process. An instructor’s manual is available with the purchase of 10 or more books. (2001, 541 pages, index, 1-56991-063-4)

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From Law to Order: The Theory and Practice of Law and Justice
Anthony Walsh, Ph.D. & Craig Hemmens, J.D., Ph.D.

An ideal introductory law textbook, From Law to Order is the collaborative effort of two authors with extensive backgrounds in teaching and field practice. It examines the many facets of our legal system including: What is Law?; Making Law; Federal and State Courts; Criminal Law; Civil Law and Juvenile Justice; The Law and Social Change; Comparative Law; and Women and the Law. Discussion questions and vocabulary follow each chapter. An instructor’s manual with test questions is also available. (2000, 395 pages, 1-56991-117-7)

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THE USE OF INCARCERATION IN THE UNITED STATES

National Policy White Paper
American Society of Criminology
National Policy Committee

James Austin, Chair, The George Washington University
Marino A. Bruce, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Leo Carroll, University of Rhode Island
Patricia L. McCall, North Carolina University
Stephen C. Richards, Northern Kentucky University

November 2000

The findings and opinions contained herein are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the American Society of Criminology.

America's Growing Use of Incarceration

The past two decades have produced a profound and historic shift in the use of imprisonment within the United States. In 1980, there were less than 500,000 people imprisoned in the nation's prisons and jails. Today we have nearly two million and the numbers continue to rise. We are spending over $35 billion annually on corrections while many other government services for education, health and human services and public transportation are hard pressed to meet the need for such services.

More alarming is the fact that the use of imprisonment has been highest for African American and Hispanic males. It is now estimated by the U.S. Department of Justice that approximately one third of all Black males will experience state prison in their lifetime. We also know that much of this increase in the use of imprisonment is directly related to the nation's war on drugs policy which has also dramatically increased the incarceration of women -- mostly for drug crimes. Furthermore, the high growing incarceration rates have resulted in nearly 1.5 million children (or 2 percent of the entire population under age 18) having a parent incarcerated.

The philosophy towards incarceration and its purpose has shifted from one of rehabilitation between the turn of the century and the middle of the 20th century to a philosophy of deterrence and, more recently, retribution. At one time, it seemed that prison was reserved for violent offenders who posed a threat to public safety and to those who were repeatedly convicted for felonious acts. More recently, a heightened fear of crime among the voting public coupled with economic prosperity has created a criminal justice system that imprisons persons who have never been convicted of violent crimes and who have had no prior convictions.

The single justification for incarcerating so many Americans is that it reduces crime. This is, perhaps, the most hotly debated topic today. Some criminologists have argued that increasing prison populations not only reduces crime but actually saves money to taxpayers. It is essentially a two variable equation which claims that as incarceration increases crime rates decline.

There have been a number of major studies conducted by criminologists which, at a minimum, question the utility of incarceration as an effective crime control policy. The National Academy of Sciences in its two Panels (Deterrent and Incapacitation Effects and Criminal Careers and "Career Criminals") concluded that there is no systematic evidence that general incapacitation and selective incapacitation has had or could have a major impact on crime rates. Similarly, a 1998 review of "what works" concluded that while the incarceration of offenders who will continue to commit crimes would reduce crime, it also noted that "...the number of crimes prevented by locking up each additional offender declines with diminishing returns as less active and less serious offenders are incarcerated."

Criminological theory and research clearly demonstrate that the causes of crime are complex and varied. While the response of the criminal justice system can have some impact on crime, it cannot in the long run be the most effective nor desirable policy for a society and its policy makers to adopt. In the United States, the use of incarceration may well have exceeded its potential benefits and needs to be reexamined and curtailed.
The Role of Drugs, Race, Ethnicity and Gender in Higher Incarceration Rates

War on Drugs

A major reason for the dramatic increase in the U.S. prison population and associated increases in the number of Blacks, Hispanics and women, has been substantial increases in the numbers of persons sentenced to prison for drug crimes. Back in 1980 the number of prisoners convicted for a drug offense was only 19,000 or about 6 percent of the state prison population which numbered less than 300,000. By 1998 the numbers had increased by 237,000, or 21 percent of the state prison population. Furthermore, the average sentence for drug offenses had increased from 13 months in 1985 to 30 months by 1994. Many of these offenders are simple drug users who have no record of violence and who pose little danger to public safety.

Race

African Americans and Hispanics are grossly over represented in the prisoner population, and that this over representation has increased over the past two decades in concert with the selective enforcement of certain forms of drugs use which are associated with race and ethnicity. The degree of over representation in prisons varies greatly from state to state. Although a major reason for this level of over representation is the higher rate of arrests for crimes one can be sentenced for to prison for Blacks and Hispanics, there is a growing body of research suggesting that arrest practices in certain jurisdictions are based, in part, on race. There is also evidence that discrimination persists in other key criminal justice decision points including pretrial detention, prosecution, sentencing, parole board release and parole revocations which serve to further aggravate incarceration rates.

Gender

There have been even more dramatic increases in the number of women incarcerated than we do for men. Between 1980 and 1999, the total number of incarcerated males increased 303 percent whereas that number increased 576 percent for females. Although the incarceration rate in state and federal correctional institutions is about 15 times higher for men than women, the increase in the number of women in these facilities has outpaced the increase for men each year since 1995. These higher increases in incarceration rates are not explained by increases in violent crime arrest rates or more serious criminal histories for women.

Prison Conditions

Most prison systems are crowded with inmates housed in areas that were designed for program and recreational use. Not only does overcrowding contribute to prison violence, it may abort efforts to provide prisoners with vocational, educational, medical, mental health, and other treatment services. Significant numbers of the inmate population is either idle or not receiving basic educational and vocational services that would serve to enhance their ability to succeed in securing meaningful employment upon release. Further, large proportions of the U.S. population that has been diagnosed with life-threatening infectious diseases are passing through the nation’s jails and prison systems each year without treatment while incarcerated or after release.

Recommendations to the ASC Membership

1. Given the absence of scientific evidence that incarceration by itself reduces crime rates and its excessive use may have a negative impact on American society, the Society urges criminologists and policy makers to seek ways to reduce rather than increase or maintain the current use of incarceration. Such studies should initially focus on the relative effects of mandatory sentencing laws, increasing lengths of stay and recent increases in technical parole violations as these are the three largest and current contributors of prison growth.

2. Criminologists and policymakers should be especially concerned about the exceedingly high incarceration rates of African American and Hispanic males and the dramatic increases in the numbers of women and children being incarcerated. We believe these rates of imprisonment are having a devastating impact on certain segments of American society and local communities. We would urge the ASC and its membership to conduct studies that would examine the long-term implications of high life time incarceration rates for certain minority populations. The line of work can help us to understand the social cost of incarceration.

3. Related to the first two recommendations, studies are needed to evaluate the effects of the War on Drugs with particular attention its role in increasing rates of imprisonment for African Americans, Hispanics, women
4. Criminologists need to develop new methods for estimating the impacts of criminal justice legislation on minority populations and, in the absence of a compelling reason, to not pass laws that are believed to have disparate impacts. Additionally, criminal justice agencies should adopt monitoring systems to uncover possible racial, ethnic, and gender biases in their decisions to incarcerate.

5. Studies are needed to examine prison and jail conditions and its impact on those who are experience incarceration as well as on their families and communities. In particular, studies of prison violence, the use of solitary confinement for prolonged periods of time, institutional crowding, access to rehabilitative programs, and other aspects of the prison experience are needed.

6. Experimental demonstration programs should be undertaken to test the most effective ways for reducing incarceration in the United States without jeopardizing public safety. In particular, the federal government should encourage state and local governments to explore methods for reducing admissions to prison, reducing the period of incarceration and rates of probation and parole violations ex-offenders who are unlikely to pose a threat to public safety.

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NOMINATIONS FOR

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

AWARDS

Bruce Smith Senior Award:
Nominees should demonstrate leadership in the administration of criminal justice as an academic and/or professional discipline and be actively involved in criminal justice. Membership of ACJS is not a criterion.

Founder's Award:
Nominees should be an active member in good standing of ACJS for at least five consecutive years, has been actively involved in criminal justice education and research, and through service activities, has made a substantial contribution to the Academy and to the discipline of criminal justice.

Academy Fellow:
Nominees should be a distinguished contributor to criminal justice education, scholarly achievement in the faculty member's discipline, professional contribution to the Academy, and have taught a minimum of five years on crime and/or criminal justice.

Outstanding Book Award:
In recognition of the best book published in area of criminal justice. The nominations should have made an extraordinary contribution to the study of crime and criminal justice and published within the three calendar years prior to the meeting at which the award will be given. Edited books, textbooks, and series books are not eligible.

Anderson Outstanding Paper Award:
Nominations from papers presented at the Academy's 2001 Annual Meeting eligible only.

Anderson Outstanding Student Paper Award:
Nominations from student papers presented at the Academy's 2001 Annual Meeting eligible only.

Nominators must provide supportive information for the awards. Deadline for nominations is August 31, 2001.

Send nominations to: Vivian B. Lord, Ph.D.
Department of Criminal Justice
UNC Charlotte
9201 University City Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28223-0001
Vblord@email.uncc.edu
(704) 687-2009
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 $150.00 with the absolute maximum of 250 words allowed will be made. The position announcement will also appear on the ASC website: www.asc41.com. The charge will be waived for institutional members of ASC. It is the policy of the ASC to publish position vacancies announcements only from those institutions or agencies which subscribe to equal education and employment opportunities and those which encourage women and minorities to apply.

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

To place announcements in THE CRIMINOLOGIST, send all material to: Sarah Hall, ASC, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156. Telephone (614)292-9207, Fax (614)292-6767 or e-mail: asc41@infnet.com

When sending announcements, please include a phone number, fax number and contact person in the event we have questions about an ad.

BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Department of Sociology, Social Work and Criminal Justice invites applications for a temporary, one semester position to teach four courses: two Introductory Criminal Justice and two Criminology sections, beginning August 27, 2001. Those With a Ph.D., J.D., ABD or M.A. in fields related to criminal justice will be considered. Send a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, transcripts (copies okay) and relevant materials (e.g. student evaluations, course syllabi, examples of written work) to: Search and Screen Committee AA#45-1-108, Department of Sociology, Social Work and Criminal Justice, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815. Bloomsburg University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Employer. Demonstrated ability to work with diverse populations is preferred. Finalists for this position must communicate well and successfully complete an interview and/or a teaching demonstration.

THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY

The Law and Justice Department is seeking applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level. This position will allow the Department to fill a critical need in the area of urban criminology and related social policy analysis. The individual selected for the position will be expected to develop courses with emphases on the issues indicated. The successful candidate will also be involved in contributing to the development of an anticipated interdisciplinary urban studies major.

Salary to be commensurate with qualifications. Requirements: Ph.D. in criminology or related social sciences; strong empirical background and expertise in research methods, urban policy analysis and the related issues of urban poverty, racial and ethnic diversity, immigration, crime and delinquency. Professional and/or academic research experience in urban affairs is preferred. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. To apply, send letter of application including evidence of teaching experience, curriculum development and public relations related to the areas mentioned above to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of Law and Justice, The College of New Jersey, PO Box 7718, Ewing, NJ 08626-0718. To enrich education through diversity, The College of New Jersey is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice is seeking applications for one or more tenure-track positions to be filled at the Associate or Full Professor level. Ph.D. or equivalent is required. Applicants are expected to have a demonstrated ability to conduct and publish significant research or other scholarly work. Ability to attract external funding is also desirable. Areas of specialization are open, but the School is particularly interested in applicants with expertise in the following areas: quantitative research methods, social justice and critical theory, policy analysis, and distance learning. The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University has one of the oldest doctoral programs in the country and also offers bachelor's and master's degrees. The School has been a long-standing leader in promoting diversity in criminological education and leads the nation in the graduation of minority Ph.D.s. Women and people of color are strongly urged to apply. Starting salaries are negotiable and dependent upon qualifications. Submit vita and the names of three references to Dr. Thomas Blumberg, Committee chair, School of Criminology and (Continued on page 18)
Criminal Justice, Florida State University, 634 W. Call Street, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1127. (Official transcripts may be required.) Review of applicants will continue until all positions filled. The Florida State University subscribes to equal opportunity and pluralism and complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act. All eligible candidates are, therefore, invited to apply for position vacancies as appropriate. FSU is a public records agency pursuant to Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY - BOZEMAN
The Department of Sociology and Anthropology invites applications for a one year visiting assistant professor position to teach in the Justice Studies option beginning August 16, 2001, pending budgetary approval. We seek a person who is capable of teaching Introduction to Justice Studies and at least two of the following: Police Behavior, Institutional Corrections, Juvenile Justice, and Social Control/Philosophy of Punishment. Other areas are open. Ph.D. or ABD in Sociology OR Ph. D. or ABD in Criminal Justice or a related field with solid grounding in Sociological theory and methods. Applicants should send a letter specifying teaching interests and experience, a curriculum vitae, evidence of teaching ability, and two letters of reference to John Saltiel, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717. Screening is an ongoing process and will continue until the position is filled. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Bozeman is a vibrant mountain community located 90 miles north of Yellowstone. MSU Bozeman is the flagship of the Montana State University system and enrolls 11,500 students. The Department offers a BS, has 11 full time faculty members and about 250 majors. ADA/AA/EO/Vet. Pref.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE
The Department of Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California, Irvine invites applications for a position in criminology and/or criminal justice policy at the full professor level to begin July, 2002 (teaching duties to begin Fall, 2002).

We seek candidates who have a distinguished record of scholarship, and who have achieved excellence in undergraduate and graduate teaching. Our current department emphases in criminology and criminal justice include policing, corrections, juvenile justice and delinquency, criminological theory, evaluation research, hate crimes, white-collar, corporate, and organized crime. The Department of Criminology, Law and Society is one of four departments in the interdisciplinary School of Social Ecology at the University of California, Irvine, and our research and training programs reflect a strong commitment to interdisciplinary scholarship. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, representative publications, and three letters to: Joan Petersilia, Chair, Criminology/Criminal Justice Policy Search Committee, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, University of California, Irvine, 92697-7080. To ensure consideration, application files should be complete by November 30, 2001. The University of California, Irvine is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to excellence through diversity.

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Donations to the American Society of Criminology

While not a topic upon which many wish to dwell, writing a will and generally arranging our financial estates is something we all need to do at some point. We each have different financial circumstances and unique family challenges that must be carefully weighed when making these decisions. When the time comes for you to consider such matters, we would ask that you consider the possibility of making a contribution to the American Society of Criminology. Planned gifts may take many forms:

A bequest in your will;
A provision in your trust;
A life insurance policy naming ASC as a partial beneficiary;
A life income arrangement by establishing a charitable remainder trust;
A gift of an asset (real estate, a security, a work of art)

The ASC seeks to promote the professional interests of criminology on many fronts, and consequently, there are many areas where ASC could earmark donated funds, such as:

Support of minority scholarships/fellowships;
Support of the student paper competition;
Support of various ASC division activities;
New initiatives that could be developed in conjunction with the ASC Board

Planned giving is a long-range decision designed to benefit both you and the American Society of Criminology. We welcome your inquiries and will work together with you and your estate planning team in a confidential and professional fashion to balance your philanthropic and personal goals.

Direct inquiries to either Sarah Hall (914-292-9207) or Chris Eskridge (402-472-6755).

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Middlesex University has a long and well established programme in criminology. The leading areas of research conducted at the Centre for Criminology include work on domestic violence, stop and search, drugs, prostitution, victimisation surveys, communities and crime, armed robbery, football hooliganism and organised and corporate crime.

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One year full-time or two years part-time
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- Dr Jayne Mooney author of *Gender, Violence and the Social Order* and the director of the largest survey on domestic violence in Britain
- Professor Vincenzo Ruggiero author of *Crime and Markets and Eurodrugs*
- Professor Jock Young author of *The New Criminology and The Exclusive Society*, and winner of the 1998 Sellin-Glueck Award of the American Society of Criminology

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ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The ASC Nominations Committee announces the call for nominations from the membership for the election of officers for 2001. Positions for election include President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and two Executive Counselors.

Please use the nominations form. All nominations should be received by September 1, 2001, and should be sent to the address below. To assure that your nominee receives full consideration by the Committee, please attach a resume summary of one or two paragraphs to the nominations form.

2001 ASC NOMINATIONS

For President Elect: ________________________________
Name
Nominee's address
Reasons for nomination

For Vice-President Elect: ________________________________
Name
Nominee's address
Reasons for nomination

For Executive Counselor: ________________________________
(you may nominate two)

Signature of Nominator: ________________________________

Please forward your nominations by September 1, 2001 to:

TERENCE P. THORNBERRY
School of Criminal Justice
University at Albany
135 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12222
518/442-4266 FAX
T.Thornberry@albany.edu
Criminal Courts for the 21st Century
Second Edition

Lisa Stolzenberg and Stewart J. D'Alessio

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Table of Contents

I. COURTS, PROSECUTION AND THE DEFENSE
2. Juvenile (In)Justice and the Criminal Court Alternative, Barry C. Feld
3. A Moral Standard for the Prosecutor's Exercise of the Charging Discretion, Bennett L. Gershman
5. The Criminal Defense Lawyer: Zealous Advocate, Double Agent, or Beleaguered Dealer, Rodney J. Uphoff

II. PRETRIAL PROCEDURES AND EVIDENTIARY ISSUES
6. A Judicial View of Plea Bargaining, Rudolph J. Gerber
7. Something Not So Funny Happened on the Way to Conviction: The Pretrial Interrogation of Child Witnesses, Jean Montoya
8. Recantation: Problems for Prosecutors Before, During and After Trial, John Jay Douglass
9. The Use of Amateur Videotapes as Evidence in Criminal Prosecutions: Citizen Empowerment or Little Brother's New Silver Platter?, Nicholas R. Mack
10. Linking Genes with Behavior: The Social and Legal Implications of Using Genetic Evidence in Criminal Trials, Carol A. Gaudet

III. THE CRIMINAL TRIAL
12. The American Jury: Handicapped in the Pursuit of Justice, Saul M. Kassin
13. Should Judges Consider the Demographics of the Jury Pool in Deciding Change of Venue Applications?, Peter M. Kougasian
15. Cameras in the Jury Room: An Unnecessary and Dangerous Precedent, Abraham Abramovsky and Jonathan I. Edelstein

IV. PUNISHMENT AND SENTENCING
16. Themes of Injustice: Wrongful Convictions, Racial Prejudice, and Lawyer Incompetence, Bennett L. Gershman
17. The Gender Gap Argument: Exploring the Disparity of Sentencing Women to Death, Melinda E. O'Neil
18. Death by Judicial Overkill: The Unconstitutionality of Overriding Jury Recommendations Against the Death Penalty, Jason C. Tran
19. Don't Spare the Rod: A Proposed Return to Public, Corporal Punishment of Convicts, Whitney S. Weedman

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Community-Oriented Policing: A Handbook for Beat Cops and Supervisors
Howard Rahtz, 2001

Restorative Justice as a Transformative Process: A Personalist Vision of Just Community
Dennis Sullivan and Larry Tifft, 2001 (Willow Tree Press)

Preventing Campus Crime: A Handbook for College Administrators and Security Managers
George Rengert, Mark Mattson and Kristin Henderson, 2001

Different Responses to Violence in Japan and America
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Problem-Solving Policing and Crime Prevention
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**Correctional Perspectives: Views From Academics, Practitioners, and Prisoners**, by Leanne F. Alarid & Paul Cromwell, softbound, 347 pages.


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2001 ANNUAL MEETING

The March 1 deadline for submission has passed. Late submissions should be submitted to Valerie Jenness or Richard Leo: asc2001@uci.edu They will not be considered for panel sessions.

Late submissions will be organized into “Table Sessions” in which groups of scholars present their papers to each other (and others who want to join the table).

No submissions will be accepted after June 5, 2001.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>November 20-23</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>November 19-22</td>
<td>Denver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>November 17-20</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>November 16-19</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>November 1-4</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>November 14-17</td>
<td>Montreal, Quebec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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