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# The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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March-April, 1988

## Changing Times

Joan McCord, Temple University

The year 1956 was a beginning, of sorts, for me. That was the year H.L.A. Hart was teaching a seminar on Causation and the Law. One day, several of us spent hours arguing that it was impossible to know more than that events were or were not "conjoined." Hart suddenly reached for a heavy glass ashtray and slid it across the table against the stomach of Henry Aiken, a Humean. "I caused that!" he announced. Hart's shove issued the challenge that drove my interest in longitudinal research.

How can we learn that one thing causes another? Despite the appeal of radical skepticism, it was impossible to reject the idea that at least sometimes, people cause things to happen. And, as Hart's gesture indicated, detection of causal relations cannot be entirely dependent on perceiving constancy of conjunction. Hart had not previously shoved anything across the conference table — much less an ashtray. Yet it seemed clear that Hart had been the cause of his colleague's pain. We had seen Hart touching the ashtray; the touching had preceded the ashtray's movement; and we could follow the trial as the ashtray crossed the table en route to Aiken's stomach. Temporal priority seemed to be central to the causal relationship.

The same year, 1956, *Psychopathy and Delinquency* appeared. My ex-husband and I had worked together on this, our first book. We had spent time at Wiltwyck, then a reform school in upper New York. The school was a model for milieu therapy. Twenty-four hours a day, every adult on the premises was involved in the treatment program. Believing that punishment "taught only how to punish," Ernst Papanek (Director of Wiltwyck) devised ways to help the boys correct their behavior without resort to the international infliction of pain. *Psychopathy and Delinquency* reports our conclusion that milieu therapy was beneficial. The book also developed our psycho-physiological theory about the causes of psychopathy.

Also in 1956, I became a Research Assistant at Palfrey House, the study center for Child Psychology at Harvard. The faculty included Wesley Allensmith, Roger Brown, Harry Levin, Eleanor Maccoby, and Beatrice and John Whiting.

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## CALL FOR PAPERS

Members of the American Society of Criminology are invited to present papers at the 10th International Congress on Criminology to be held in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, September 4-9, 1988. Papers may be presented on any of the topical sessions of the Congress or others that will be established by the Organizing Committee around themes of submitted papers. The Organizing Committee hopes to be able to provide an opportunity for all papers submitted for presentation at the Congress.

The central theme of the Congress is: *Perspectives in Criminology: Challenges of Crime and Strategies of Action*. There are four central topics of the Congress (1) Criminology and the Sciences of Man; (2) Violence and Criminal Careers; (3) Crime and the Abuse of Power; (4) Meaning and Crisis of the Penal Model (especially imprisonment). Other major areas of interest are (5) Police Research; (6) Womens' Studies in Criminology; (7) Historical Studies of Crime and the Penal System.

As soon as possible you should send a copy of the title of your paper to

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## CALL FOR PAPERS

The International Association for the Study of Organized Crime (IASOC) is expanding its official quarterly publication, *CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS* (formerly *Update*), to accommodate a growing interest in organized crime. Founded in 1984, IASOC has an international membership of persons in law enforcement, academia, prosecution, the media, investigative commissions, and others interested in promoting a better understanding of organized crime.

*CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS* will consider for publication descriptive, analytical, speculative, or issue-oriented articles on any aspect of organizational crime. These can include: a summary of an interesting case; research efforts and findings; the use of innovative investigation, prosecution, or defense techniques; and analysis of recent crime trends in a certain geographic area; an examination of a particular type of criminal activity; the impact of organized crime in a given jurisdiction or market; legislative activity or the impact of organized crime-related legislation; or any other informative article that might be of interest to those studying organized crime.

### Submission Guidelines

1. Send your typed or computer-generated, double-spaced material to the address below.
2. Material will undergo editorial review, and changes will be made only with the explicit permission of the author.
3. If the author does not have publication experience, we will link him/her with a published author to develop an accomplished article.
4. Contents of articles can include news of cases, crimes, research, agencies, or jurisdictions. Any topic appropriate to the study of organized crime will be considered for publication.

Send all materials to: Jay S. Albanese, *CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS*, Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice, Niagara University, NY 14109. (716) 285-1212.

## ERRATUM

The publisher of Marc Ancel's *Social Defense* was incorrectly identified in our November/December issue. The book is published by Fred B. Rothman and Co., Publisher, Littleton, Colorado.

## AROUND THE ASC

**PATRICK EDOBOR IGBINOVIA**, Senior Lecturer in Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Ilorin, Nigeria, is appealing for data, information, or research papers dealing with the explanation, prevention and control of automobile theft. Members having such material should send it to him at the Department of Sociology and Social Administration, University of Ilorin, P.M.B. 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria.

**ROBERT G. CULBERTSON**, formerly Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at Eastern Montana College, is now Vice President for Academic Affairs at Arkansas State University.

Members may be interested in a special issue of the *Journal of Social Issues* (Vol. 43, #3, 1987) edited by George Levinger and titled "Covert Facilitation of Crime." Contributors include John Braithwaite, Gilbert Geis, Lawrence Sherman, and Ezra Stotland.

**SHELDON ECKLAND-OLSON** of the University of Texas at Austin has collaborated with attorney Steve J. Martin on a major study of Texas prison reform titled *Texas Prisons: The Walls Came Tumbling Down* (Texas Monthly Press, 1987). The book explores the personalities, politics, and events surrounding the class-action suit *Ruiz v. Estelle* which was filed in 1974 and concluded in 1980.

**STEPHEN E. BROWN**, chairman of the Department of Criminal Justice at East Tennessee State University has been named "Educator of the Year" by the Southern Criminal Justice Association.

**PETER HODGKINSON**, probation officer and Lecturer in Penology at the Politechnic of Central London, England, invites inquiries from members wishing to arrange academic programs with criminal justice content in England. Hodgkinson is on the Council and Executive of the Howard League for Penal Reform, and was for five years Honourable Secretary of the British Society of Criminology. Write him at the Faculty of Law, The Politechnic of Central London, Red Lion Square, London WC 1R 4SR, England.

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either: Professor Klaus Sessar, Seminar für Jugendrecht und Jugendhilfe, University of Hamburg, Schlüterstrasse 28, D-2000, Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany, or Professor Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Department of Sociology, Box 1965, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

Members of the ASC who wish only to attend the Congress should write for information on arrangements to 10th International Congress on Criminology, Hamburg Messe und Congress GMBH, Congress Organization, P., Box 30 24 80, D-2000 Hamburg 36, Federal Republic of Germany.

## Papers Sought

Professor Gerhard O. W. Mueller is seeking papers for a panel session on the topic of Maritime Crime for the 1988 ASC meeting in Chicago. Send papers or abstracts to: Prof. G.O.W. Mueller, School of Criminal Justice, S.I. Newhouse Center for Law & Justice, Rutgers University, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102.

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**Membership:** For information concerning ASC membership, contact J. Robert Lilly, ASC, Treasurer, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

Second class postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

## Treasure Trove for Social Scientists: The National Archives

When author Charles Merrill Mount was arrested in Boston last August and charged with attempting to sell allegedly stolen documents, his case focused attention on a vexing problem for federal records management specialists: identifying what records are in the National Archives. Although series of records are cataloged, individual pieces within series often are not, making it difficult for archivists to identify what is actually held.

This lack of documentation is one of the hurdles researchers face in using the Archives. But it is not an insurmountable barrier, and often presents opportunities (serendipity, as every scholar knows, is one of the driving forces of research). In recognition of the fact that many researchers are unaware of the possible research potential of federal records, the National Archives and Records Administration is reaching out to scholars who might not normally use the National Archives.

In recent years the use of records in the Archives by social scientists has increased, as evinced by the number of articles in social science journals which cite sources from the Archives. But the Archives remains essentially an untapped treasure trove for social scientists. The mission of the Archives is to preserve the permanently valuable records of government, including computerized records (which include much of interest to social scientists), but, despite the growing importance of historical studies in such disciplines as economics, sociology, and anthropology, the holdings in the Archives are underused by scholars outside the groups traditionally associated with the use of archival material (historians, political scientists, and genealogists).

Hidden at the top of the Archives building in Washington, DC, is the Machine-

### POSITIONS—VACANCIES—OPPORTUNITIES

**THE CRIMINOLOGIST** will regularly feature in these columns position vacancies available in organizations and universities, as well as positions sought by members of the Society.

There will be no charge for placing such announcements. For those agencies or persons not wishing to have their identities known, arrangements can be made for a box number and all appropriate inquiries will be forwarded accordingly.

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

*Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.*

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

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

**THE ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY** is seeking qualified candidates for the following two positions:

**Information Resource Center Director.** Responsible for the administration and supervision of staff of the Information Resource Center within the Research & Analysis Unit of the Authority. Work of the center includes the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of criminal justice information to Illinois and the U.S., short term focused research projects and maintenance of the Authority's research library. Candidate must have a graduate degree in criminology, criminal justice, public administration or a related social science. Five years experience with a criminal justice agency and at least two years experience supervising professional staff in a criminal justice agency. A solid background in research and statistical analysis. Familiarity with national criminal justice trends and issues. Salary Range: 28,000 to 32,000.

**Data Quality Control Center Director.** Responsible for the administration and super-

vision of staff of the Data Quality Control Center within the Research & Analysis Unit of the Authority. Work of the center includes auditing of Illinois' repository of criminal history record information, short term focused research projects and a variety of other research and analysis efforts involving various components of the state's criminal justice system. Candidate must have a graduate degree in criminology, criminal justice, public administration or a related social science. Five years experience in a criminal justice agency and at least two years experience supervising staff in a criminal justice agency. A solid background in research and statistical analysis. Familiarity with national criminal justice trends and issues. Previous experience with criminal justice information systems and issues. Salary Range: 28,000 to 32,000. For further information contact: *John R. Firman*, Associate Director, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016, Chicago, Illinois 60606. 312-793-8550.

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**THE CASTINE RESEARCH CORPORATION** Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior is beginning a two year planning project to design a coordinated set of longitudinal studies to investigate the development of anti-social behavior, delinquency and crime from birth to adulthood. It will explore factors that affect the onset, maintenance and termination of criminal careers and seek to identify especially promising experimental interventions. This Program is sponsored by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the National Institute of Justice. During this planning phase the Program will be co-directed by Lloyd E. Ohlin and Michael Tonry from headquarters in Castine, Maine, and David Farrington will serve as research director.

We need a full-time project coordinator who has a Ph.D. in the social sciences and well developed quantitative and research skills. The Program has established a distinguished interdisciplinary advisory committee and four smaller interdisciplinary working groups focused on pre-onset pathways, onset, continuation and desistance from crime. These groups will identify position papers, literature reviews, and pilot studies needed to support their recommendations on the state of knowledge, theoretical issues and relevant variables, methodological problems, possible experimental interventions and exploitation of existing data sets.

During this planning phase the organizational work to produce fundable proposals will be directed from Castine. The position of project coordinator will be compensated by a salary in the low to middle 30's, plus fringe benefits, depending on the experience of the applicant. We hope to fill this position by mid May or later if necessary. Qualified applicants should forward a letter of application, vitae, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to Lloyd E. Ohlin, Castine Research Corporation, Box 549, Castine, ME 04421. For further information, call Lloyd E. Ohlin at 207/546-7808.

## Christian Science in Social Science: Michalowski vs. Gibbs

Gwynne Nettler

Ray Michalowski's criticism (*The Criminologist*, November-December 1987) of Jack Gibbs's autobiographical commentary condemns Gibbs for advancing a "positivism" that assumes "a world of concrete facts" to be known. In place of this presumably defective assumption, Michalowski proposes a "social constructionism" that regards all "facts" as "constructed meanings produced within specific cultural, political, and economic contexts."

Social constructionism tells a truth, but not the whole truth. The truth is that we **conceive** reality as well as perceive it. We appreciate some part of the world through concepts that are partial, time- and culture-bound, and hence endlessly contestable.

The rest of the truth is that we also *perceive* facets of reality, and we test conceptions of how things are with experience. Experience is fallible, of course, but no one can justify a claim to *knowledge* without making empirical assumptions.

Social constructionism can be stated, then, but it cannot be consistently practiced. It can be proposed, but it cannot be *believed*, where belief is recognized by a coherence among words and deeds. Social constructionism is not believed even by those who advocate it because, at some juncture in their depictions of the world, students of conduct come down to earth and utter propositions. They make statements about "facts," including their thematic "fact" that we "construct meanings." They go further and assign causes, presumed to be efficacious rather than mere creatures of our imagination, and they propose consequences of thinking-acting one way rather than another.

Thus Michalowski wants to tell us something about how matters *are*. He asserts relationships, including those of causes and consequences. For example, he holds that "Marxist inquiries are no less likely to make a contribution to our knowledge in criminology than any other theoretical system." (A proposed consequence). He claims that there are "powerful actors and social groups whose hands are on the levers of the basic institutions of economy, politics,

and culture." (An alleged fact). He indicates that the Cold War produced "the near disappearance from criminology of research into crimes by the powerful." (An alleged fact and its suggested cause). And he assures us that we can ascertain whether, and how, "economic and political power [causes] selective criminalization of injury . . ."

Such sentences *predicate* something. They are propositions about reality that can receive more and less vindication by observation.

If, however, Michalowski's assertions are *not* so interpreted — if, in the spirit of social constructionism, they are to be read only as "meanings" assigned without reference to anything that can be reliably observed — then social scientists who follow his precepts are trapped in a circle of ignorance.

With the confused Hamlet and Christian Scientists, social constructionists argue that, "There is nothing either good or bad [or true or false], but thinking makes it so." "Disease" (his AIDS, her cancer) is only socially construed, and it may therefore be "reconstructed" as "wrong thought." What seem to be rape, theft, murder, or "social harm" can be otherwise conceived.

In this fashion, it is popular to cite W. I. Thomas's dictum that, "If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences" — a contingency, we note, that is offered as a *fact*. Thomas's maxim is itself presented as an empirical statement — a proposition about how things are — and it tells a truth, but not the whole truth.

A remainder of the truth is the converse of the social constructionist argument: "If people do *not* define situations as real, they may yet be real in their consequences."

The world does not move willy-nilly with every tribe's conception of it. Some believers die of their Christian Science, and some criminologists are wounded by acts independently of their social definition as "crimes."

It is moral terms — beginning with that most evaluative of words, "crime" — that get us in trouble, and

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA Anchorage** is seeking applications for three tenure-track positions in Justice at the assistant professor level. Teaching areas include law enforcement, law, administration, research methods, and general justice courses. Research and service activities in an organized research unit are expected of Justice faculty. Ph.D. in appropriate discipline (ABD considered). Salary \$1,433.60 bi-weekly minimum. Send vita to University of Alaska Anchorage, Personnel Services, 3890 University Lake Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508-4638.

**UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA, Department of Criminal Justice** anticipates a tenure track position beginning academic year 1988-89. This position will be at the Assistant/Associate Professor level. The position is for a criminal justice generalist with strong research and methodological skills. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or related social/behavioral science is required. Duties include undergraduate and graduate instruction, research, and service.

A second position may be available and will be a joint appointment with one of the following programs: School of Social Work, Department of Public Administration, Gerontology Program, or UNO's Goodrich Scholarship Program (social science curriculum). Candidates should have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field, or in one of the disciplines in the joint appointment programs. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching, research, and service.

Potential for scholarship and research as well as for excellence in teaching will be the primary criteria for evaluating candidates for these positions.

Applicants should send a letter describing current research and teaching interests, a vita, and the names of three references to: Vincent J. Webb, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, The University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182. Review of applications will begin immediately and remain open until positions are filled.

## Restitution Conference to be Held in San Diego

The Second Annual Conference on Juvenile Restitution will be held in San Diego, California, May 22-26, 1988. The conference will offer informative panels and workshops on restitution topics, including:

- New directions and trends in restitution programming
- Revitalizing probation through restitution and community service
- Legal and Legislative issues
- Managing victim/offender mediation
- Improving restitution program structure and management

Attendance is limited. For more information contact the National Restitution Resource Center, Department RESTTA, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call (800) 638-8736.

## POSITIONS, continued from page 4

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. Dean, School of Public Affairs.** Applications and nominations are invited for Dean of the newly created School of Public Affairs at the American University. The University is seeking an outstanding individual with a record of distinction in scholarship, and significant achievement in academic and/or governmental administration to begin on or after July 1, 1988.

The School of Public Affairs (SPA) is a new and major unit of the University, combining the resources of the former School of Justice and the School of Government and Public Administration. SPA has a multidisciplinary faculty with a strong commitment to research and academic programs of excellence in public management, American national government and politics, justice, human resource development, and policy analysis. The candidate should possess exceptional skills and interest in bridging the worlds of academia and government. SPA has a large and diverse student population, and offers bachelors, masters and doctoral degrees. Since this is a new administrative unit, the possibilities for innovative leadership are substantial.

Nominations and curriculum vitae should be sent to: Chair, SPA Dean's Search Committee, Box 106, Eagle Station, The American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016. Applications received by April 15, 1988, will be assured of full consideration.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, College of Criminal Justice** anticipates filling several faculty vacancies during the next year and is now accepting applications for these positions. The College is active in a number of areas of criminal justice, but the primary areas are law enforcement and corrections in which the College maintains a close working relationship with operational agencies, in South Carolina especially, bringing superior scholarship to bear on significant contemporary problems. There is special interest in candidates: (1) who can demonstrate effectiveness and innovation in their instructional practices, (2) who can demonstrate an emphasis/commitment to the development of communication skills (oral and written) and problem-solving skills, (3) who can demonstrate an emphasis/commitment to a theory-into-practice pedagogical approach, (4) who can demonstrate competence in evaluating/prioritizing the importance of research opportunities, research design, and analysis of data, and (5) who have the interpersonal skills to deal effectively with students, faculty, and practitioners. One position will likely be at the Professor or Associate Professor rank, the others likely at the Assistant Professor or Instructor rank. Reviews of applications will begin February 15, 1988, and will continue until positions are filled. Salary competitive. Send letter of application stating teaching and research interests and a statement of educational philosophy for a criminal justice program to: Dr. William J. Mathias, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

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To the enormous benefit of graduate students, John Whiting established the rule that only "shop talk" would be permitted at meal times. Five days a week, most of the faculty discussed their research around the lunch table. Because of the many differences in perspectives, we were a part of a running seminar on methodology.

My first assignment at Palfrey House introduced me to the Human Relations Area Files then being created. I was asked to code for the child-rearing section of these cross-cultural resources. Fascinating anecdotes. We were supposed to classify societies on the basis of reports for which, often, only one or two cases had been described. Yet I could not overcome my doubts about generalizing from what might well be atypical families or erroneous reports. We were to give ratings of such things as maternal warmth, use of physical punishment, and permissiveness of aggression. After classifying a culture on a particular dimension, we recorded our confidence in the rating as representing a picture of the society. My constant rating of "doubtful" led to a reassignment!

Robert Sears, Eleanor Maccoby, and Harry Levin were coding information about children's behavior for their study of child development. I became Eleanor's research assistant.

Data for the classic Sears, Maccoby, and Levin study had been collected by asking parents to describe their children and to respond to questions about their own child-rearing techniques. *Patterns of Child-rearing* reported the correlations between the two sets of information. The source of information both for the child's behavior and for the home environment had been the mother. Alternative explanations for the relationships were equally plausible. Although mothers might be accurately reporting their own and their children's behavior, for example, their reports might merely reflect justifications of their behavior. Alternatively, the reports of both sets of data could be reflections of different biases about idealized parent-child relationships. At least partly to overcome these problems, we were coding children's behavior from an independent source: the children's "doll play." Doll play had been developed as a technique for understanding how children perceived the world. The children in the Sears, Maccoby and Levin study had told stories using dolls to represent their families. The measure assumed that a child identified with a doll assigned the same sex as the child. We were measuring conscience by counting punishing events for which the cause was unknown.

A few months earlier, Gordon Allport had asked William and me to re-evaluate The Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study, a program designed to prevent delinquency. The Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study had included random assignment of high-risk children to treatment and control groups. Almost a decade earlier, Edwin Powers and Helen Witmer had evaluated the program and concluded that no beneficial effect had been demonstrated.

Here was an opportunity to use a behavioral measure of conscience. Allport hoped that a delayed effect would be found. Perhaps the project had taught the boys to benefit from their experiences. If so, early evaluations might not detect differences that would appear as the boys had opportunities to practice what they had learned. Hoping to understand the development of conscience, we extended our work beyond comparing the randomly assigned treated and control groups.

On December 10 of 1956, I put the finishing touches on our book, *Origins of Crime*. Then I went to the hospital to deliver the first of our two sons.

Geoffrey's birth made understanding cause-effect relationships in personality development both more interesting and more urgent. From Papanek, I had learned that punishments were unnecessary. Furthermore, my reading in psychology led me to conclude that punishment was as likely to lead a child to avoid his punisher as to avoid the act for which he was punished. Because I wanted my children to share my interests and to learn from watching me, I decided not to punish them.

Rearing children without using punishments involved the constant reconsideration of rules for which only conventions provided support; I had to be able to enforce a rule or convince the children to abide by it without external threat.

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The process of mutual education that developed served us well. When they were children, I was their assistant as well as their guide. Now, as a result, they are my friends as well as my sons.

Although 1956 marks an important beginning for me, my interest in studying society began, of course, much earlier. As a child, I had to cope with understanding why people threw snowballs with rocks inside—calling "Jew, Jew"—as I walked home from first grade. We moved from Scarsdale to New York City to Tucson, Arizona. I was perpetually an "outsider."

My high school boy friend and I were married as Stanford undergraduates and went to Harvard together. I taught elementary school while my husband earned his Ph.D. Just as my turn came to complete graduate school, my husband was invited to become Assistant Dean of Humanities and Sciences at Stanford.

We followed the unwritten law that a husband's career "comes first" and we moved west. My second son, Rob, was born in 1959. As a Research Associate in the Department of Sociology, I directed studies of personality development. During this period, we were interested in understanding the development of alcoholism. My projects also included studies of placement in foster homes, of paternal absence, and of maternal employment. Our theoretical orientation was largely Freudian. We looked for the impact of a model in terms of identification; we organized our studies of aggressive behavior in terms of drive strength and inhibition.

We spent most of 1961 in France. Caring for children in a foreign culture provided a perspective quite different from the adult world to which I'd previously been exposed. At least in the places I visited, adults interacted little with their children; my contacts in the parks were teenagers eager to learn about American "Co-boys."

Upon our return, I resumed studies aiming toward a Ph.D. in Philosophy. At about that time, our marriage broke down. We separated in 1963. I lost my scholarship, almost lost our house, and struggled to keep food on the table. Without a Ph.D., I could not get the positions for which my experience and training had qualified me; yet employers were unwilling to hire me in assistant positions because, they said, "You will be bored." I rented rooms, tutored children, and became a consultant. During this period, I was also fighting a mean battle to maintain custody of the boys and went through an operation that involved losing a piece of my tongue. Finally in 1965, the National Institute of Mental Health funded my return to graduate school. The project I had outlined in my NIMH proposal was to have combined Philosophy, Psychology, and Sociology. I'd had only one course in Sociology (as an undergraduate), so Sociology seemed the appropriate place to begin. After the first year, several of my professors urged me to stay in Sociology. I earned a Ph.D. in Sociology, from Stanford, in 1968.

One of my Sociology professors had announced to our class that there was "a single prejudice" that he and his colleagues were "proud to have: a prejudice against female academics." It was therefore only a small surprise to discover that after receiving a Ph.D., my "mentors" at Stanford would recommend me to positions only in the West ("where children of a divorced woman could grow up well"). Yet East Coast culture attracted me. A friend from Harvard days was teaching in Philadelphia, at Drexel, and arranged an interview. I loved Philadelphia; it provided the interest and anonymity I had missed at Stanford. Drexel wanted to build their honors program in Humanities and Social Sciences, so I accepted their offer. Carl Silver, a Professor of Statistics with a delightful sense of humor, began courting my sons and me in 1969. Carl and I have been married for eighteen years.

The boys from the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study had become middle-aged. During the 1950s, I had directed coding of the records describing family interactions. These records included detailed information about how fathers, mothers, and siblings interacted. Thanks to my work with Eleanor Maccoby, the final codes had been descriptive rather than evaluative. (Our first round of coding had been influenced by the Gluecks and evaluative judgments had been built into the codes themselves.) The lure of discovering delayed benefits of treatment—which I fully expected—in combination with the possibility of a more adequate study of the influence of child-rearing on adult behavior drove

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, The Wharton School, Department of Legal Studies** invites applications for a tenure-track position in Criminology at the Assistant Professor level. Duties include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses and departmental administrative responsibilities. Candidates must have research expertise in criminology and quantitative methods, with specialization in some combination of the following areas: violence, biosocial factors, juvenile delinquency, criminal justice systems, policy and evaluation, sociology of law, white-collar crime, victimology and sentencing. Evidence of strong potential or record of excellence in research productivity and teaching is required. Ph.D. preferred. Send vita, samples of written work and three letters of reference to *Professor Marvin E. Wolfgang, Sellin Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, 3733 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104-6301*. The University of Pennsylvania is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Please reply by April 30, 1988.

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S Department of Criminology** invites nominations and applications from senior scholars in any specialty of criminology for the recently created Distinguished Professor position. This prestigious new position will enhance Pennsylvania's oldest and largest Department of Criminology in both instruction and research.

IUP's Department of Criminology is rapidly expanding with a Ph.D. degree program beginning in the Fall of 1988, a Center for Research in Criminology, and publication of the *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. The addition of a permanent-track distinguished professor will augment a department of 16 regular faculty. The criminology program at IUP is in the college of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Of the more than 200 colleges and universities in Pennsylvania, Indiana University of Pennsylvania is the fifth largest with an enrollment of 13,405 students on its main campus and two branches. The University, employing over 1500 employees, including a faculty of approximately 700, consists of six colleges and two schools and offers more than 100 majors within 40 departments. Located just 50 miles Northeast of Pittsburgh, IUP is located in the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains in Indiana, PA, a community of 35,000 residents.

Duties: To teach at the graduate level and advise doctoral students in dissertation development/or thesis development at Master's level.

Qualifications: Ph.D. in Criminology or closely related area. Teaching experience at doctoral level.

An exceptional salary, supplement and fringe benefit package will be negotiated.

Send application, resume, transcripts and three references to: *Dr. W. Timothy Austin, Department of Criminology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705*. Telephone (412) 357-2720. Review of applications will begin March 1, 1988 and will continue until position is filled.

POSITIONS, continued on page 7

## POSITIONS, continued from page 6

**UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, Fayetteville.** Tenure-track Assistant Professorship in Criminal Justice in a 16-member Department of Sociology with undergraduate programs in Criminal Justice, Sociology, and Social Work and an M.A. program in Sociology. Applicants must have a doctorate in criminal justice and practical experience, preferably in Law Enforcement. Tenure consideration will depend on recorded evidence of excellence in teaching and scholarly research. Send vita, transcript, and the names and addresses of three references to: Criminal Justice Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. The review of candidates will begin on March 1, 1988; however, the search will continue until a suitable candidate is found.

**NIAGARA UNIVERSITY, Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice** is recruiting for a new faculty position in the Bachelor of Science program in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. (or have ABD status) in Criminology or Criminal Justice. The successful candidate should be a generalist, able to teach courses in several substantive areas, although interest in law and legal process is desirable. Salary is negotiable depending upon qualifications.

Niagara University is located 20 miles north of Buffalo and 70 miles south of Toronto, along the Niagara River. Niagara University is committed to providing its students with a well balanced education and a strong background in the liberal arts.

Candidates for the position should forward a letter of application, vita, and three letters of reference to *Dr. Nancy E. McGlen*, Search Committee Chair, Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice, Niagara University, New York 14109.

**THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH)** is recruiting for the position of Chief, Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch, in its Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences. This position is responsible for extramural research and research training activities in program areas encompassing: childhood antisocial behavior; individual violent behavior (including domestic violence); law and mental health; and sexual abuse and assault. This is an interdisciplinary senior level position and may be filled by individuals trained in psychology, sociology, medicine (psychiatry), or social work, providing they possess the education (generally Ph.D. level training or the equivalent is desired) and the experience required for a GM-15 civil service appointment in their discipline. In addition, all candidates should have a well-established record of research, scholarly publications, and related accomplishments in the field of antisocial and violent behavior; sound research training; and supervisory skills. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. The salary range for this GM-15 position is \$54,907 to \$71,377 per annum. Send curriculum vitae or requests for further information by April 15 to: *Dr. Thomas Plaut*, Acting Deputy Director, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences (NIMH), 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 18C-26, Rockville, MD 20857 (Tel: 301/443-3683).

POSITIONS, continued on page 8

## Announcing a Summer Short Course Event History Analysis

June 20 - 24, 1988  
Philadelphia, PA

### Content

An intensive course on regression analysis of longitudinal data on the occurrence of events, such as arrests or convictions. Topics include:

- Accelerated failure time models
- Proportional hazards models
- Partial likelihood
- Time dependent covariates
- Competing risks
- Repeated events
- Discrete time methods
- Censoring

### Instructor

Paul D. Allison is Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of *Event History Analysis* (Sage, 1984), "Survival analysis of backward recurrence times," *JASA* (June, 1985), and "Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories," *Sociological Methodology* 1982.

### Prerequisite

A good working knowledge of the principles and practice of multiple regression.

### For Further Information

Call 215-898-6717 or write Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299. Registration fee is \$650.

me and a small cadre of assistants to retrace the group although 30 years had passed without contact. In the process of tracing, we learned much about mobility and case retrieval (for we found 98% of the men). We also learned that self-reports of benefits from treatment were untrustworthy. Despite their descriptions of how the treatment had been beneficial, men in the treatment group actually turned out worse than those in the matched control group. The early records have proven their value in showing that child-rearing differences<sup>o</sup> redict many features of adult behavior. I am still working with the mountains of data produced from this retracing.

My current research projects include studies of the impact of "the computer revolution" on crime, searches for successful intervention programs, and investigations of effects of juvenile delinquency on later life. And I am always eager to write about theoretical or methodological issues.

I sometimes find it hard to believe my recent good fortunes. I remember that during the sixties, there seemed little chance for continued participation in the intellectual world I so treasured. Products from my years of hard work were typically attributed to my ex-husband. After receiving a Ph.D., I was teaching a twelve-hour load. Salary increases—or lack thereof—were justified in terms of sex-roles: my department head explained that his limited funds went to men who "had families to support."

The seventies and eighties brought many changes. Drexel began to treat me very well. And recently, Temple's Department of Criminal Justice invited me to help build one of the best graduate programs in the country.

As President of the American Society of Criminology, I will fight to provide fair and full opportunities to women and minorities. I object to the idea that fairness requires a change in standards, and idea that (it seems to me) masks old prejudices . . . Personal experience has led me to believe that competence is an all too scarce commodity that should be nurtured—regardless of the body in which it is housed.

## POSITIONS, continued from page 7

**LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Department of Criminal Justice.** One Tenure-Track Assistant Professor Position in Department of Criminal Justice, College of Arts and Sciences, which emphasizes core curriculum in Liberal Arts. A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology, Social Work, or a related field is required. Demonstrated interest and competence in teaching, scholarly research and publication in the following subjects: The Criminal Justice System, Police Community Relations, Domestic Violence, Drug Abuse Control, Treatment in Juvenile Institutions, Race, Crime and Violence, Gangs Inside and Outside Prisons. Relevant Experience/Involvement in the Criminal Justice System is also required. Salary is competitive. Submit curriculum vitae to: *Dr. Gad J. Ben-singer, Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Criminal Justice Department, Loyola University of Chicago, 820 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.*

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT TYLER, Department of Social Sciences** has an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice tenure-track position for Fall, 1988 to teach upper-level and graduate criminal justice courses. Specialization in research methods at the graduate and undergraduate levels is preferred. Ability to teach courses in institutional corrections and juvenile justice is also desirable. Salary range: \$28,000 to \$33,000/nine month contract with summer school usually available. Qualifications: Ph.D. in appropriate discipline at the time of appointment; consulting, research, or training experience with a criminal justice agency; and a record of University teaching and scholarly achievement is preferred. Deadline: February 15, 1988, or until position is filled. Send letter of application; names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references; and a current vita to: Search Committee Chair, Criminal Justice, Department of Social Sciences, The University of Texas at Tyler, 3900 University Blvd., Tyler, Texas 75701.

**SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, College of Criminal Justice** announces a tenure-track Assistant Professor position to begin in the Fall, 1988 semester. Qualifications: Applicants must have a Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree in criminal justice or a related field (i.e., Political Science, Sociology, Criminology, Psychology, Social Work, etc.). The Criminal Justice Center is a multi-faceted program engaged in teaching, theoretical and applied research, and other scholarly activities. A full academic program of study is offered including the B.A., M.A., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in Criminal Justice. Applicants are expected to participate in all aspects of the Center's programs, particularly in teaching and research. Salary is competitive and negotiable. Apply to: Faculty Search Committee, c/o *Dr. Rolando V. del Carmen*, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77341. Deadline: March 1, 1988 or until position is filled. Send a copy of your vita and the name, address, and telephone number of three references to the Search Committee may contact. Do not send letters of reference; these will be solicited later.

**STOCKTON STATE COLLEGE, Visiting Instructor/Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice.** A one-year (non-tenure track) replacement position available September 1988. Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field, or law degree and relevant master's degree required for assistant professor, A.B.D. [Criminal Justice or related field] for instructor. Teaching experience preferred. Applicants should consider themselves criminal justice generalists, and should be willing to teach introduction to criminal justice, and some combination of research methods, criminology, courts, and corrections. Participation in interdisciplinary education, supervising independent studies, and student advising are also expected. Starting salary range is \$25,178-\$28,956 for assistant, \$20,713-\$23,819 for instructor. Stockton State College is located in rural, coastal southern New Jersey, an hour

from Philadelphia and fifteen minutes from Atlantic City. The College enrolls approximately 4000 (FTE) students and offers baccalaureate degrees in 23 programs in four divisions. Distinctive features include an interdisciplinary academic structure, a highly credentialed faculty committed to undergraduate teaching, and strong support for general education. Screening of applications begins March 14th, 1988. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and have three letters of reference sent to: *Mr. John Searight, Chairperson, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Box 7770, Stockton State College, Pomona, NJ 08240.*

POSITIONS, continued on page 9

## ARCHIVES, continued from page 3

readable Branch (MRB), which is charged with accessioning, preserving, and making available to researchers computerized records of the federal government. All of these are on half-inch magnetic tape, which means that in order to use them researchers must have access to a tape-reading computer. The records are thus not as readily accessible as, say, manuscript customs receipts, but the MRB copies tapes for researchers at a basic cost of \$90 a data set. An efficient way to access the records is to use the documentation (code books, data-collection instruments, and so forth), which sketch the broad outlines of computer records and are available as tape, photocopies, or microfiche according to the data set used.

The records are classified by agency. Some of the records deposited have been compiled in the course of normal business, such as those of the Civil Aeronautics Board (which compiled records necessary to regulate the airline industry) and the Internal Revenue Service (a sample of individual and corporate tax returns). Also available are data from special programs, including a longitudinal retirement study conducted by the Social Security Administration during the 1960s and 1970s, and records of efforts by the Defense Department to apply business management techniques to the war effort. Some agencies, however, are been so forthcoming, including the Census Bureau and the Department of Health and Human Services. The former tends to retain its records, while the latter deposits its files with the National Technical Information Service, a branch of the Department of Commerce.

One difficulty researchers face is discovering precisely what is available at the MRB. A catalog in preparation has been delayed by budget constraints and the rapid development of MRB holdings, although a title list should be available sometime before the end of FY 1988. The MRB is encouraging researchers to overcome this difficulty and use the tapes not only because of the untapped resources available, but also for the sake of preserving the records themselves. Magnetic tapes, unlike most other media, need to be used for the sake of preservation: the Archives must copy each tape at least once a decade to preserve the magnetic field and thus to preserve the data. (This also presents a problem when agencies wait until the maximum of 30 years has elapsed before submitting records to the Archives; in 30 years computer records could become unusable).

Social scientists are encouraged to contact the MRB for information on holdings in their areas of interest. Moreover, researchers who find that a computer record is not available through the Archives should contact the agency involved to ensure the record is transmitted to the Archives. The chief of the Machine-readable Branch is *Dr. Edie Hedlin*; inquiries should be addressed to her at MRB (NNSR), National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408; telephone inquiries can be made to *Ms. Margaret Adams* at 202/523-6771. General inquiries regarding National Archives holdings can be directed to Reference Services, 202/523-3220.

From COSSA Washington Update, Vol. VII, Number 2, Jan. 22, 1988, pp. 5-6.

## POSITIONS, continued from page 8

**NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.**

The Criminal Justice Department invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level, beginning September 1988. Ph.D. (or equivalent) in Criminal Justice/Criminology, Sociology or related field. ABD also considered if work can be completed within first year of appointment. Demonstrated ability to publish scholarly material. Three undergraduate courses; 10-month contract; summer employment optional. Seeking candidates with competence in areas of political economy & crime, alternatives to formal processing, justice & change. Candidates should also be able to teach undergraduate (and possibly graduate) courses in research methods (evaluation, quantitative & qualitative). The department encourages critical analyses of crime and justice issues, and maintains a community advocacy position. Women and "minorities" strongly encouraged to apply. Excellent fringe benefits include medical and dental plans. Salary negotiable, depending on qualifications and teaching experience. Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: *Dr. Dragan Milovanovic*, Chairperson, Search Committee, Northeastern Illinois University, 5500 N. St. Louis Ave., Chicago, IL 60625. Final approval for position is still pending, but all application material must be received by May 15, 1988.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM.**

The Department of Criminal Justice has a full-time, tenure track, assistant professor position available September 1988. A Ph.D. in criminology/criminal justice or other relevant social science discipline is required. Well-qualified ABDs will be considered if dissertation defense can be completed by December 1988. Competence in criminological theory and justice administration is desired. Teaching load established at 2 courses per quarter. Entry-level salary budgeted at \$23,000. Environment conducive to research. Position open until suitable candidate found. Send vita to *Dr. Charles Lindquist*, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294.

**PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, Fayette Campus,**

seeks applicants for an assistant professor, tenure-track position, in Administration of Justice, effective fall 1988. Doctoral degree required at time of appointment. Applicants who will complete all requirements for the doctorate before the effective date of appointment will be eligible for consideration. Our faculty is broadly interdisciplinary; the emphases area is in private sector security. Preference will be given to candidates with background in legal, behavioral and/or technological aspects of private security. Deadline for applications is June 1, 1988, or until a suitable candidate is identified. Send letter of application, vitae, and names of at least three references to: *Dr. Theodore E. Kiffer*, Associate Dean, Penn State University, 112 Sparks Building, Box D, University Park, PA 16802. Women and minorities encouraged to apply.

**ONCE IN LOVE WITH FLORENCE . . .****Marvin E. Wolfgang****University of Pennsylvania**

By now I had hoped that every criminologist, penologist and student of the Renaissance would have heard of Le Stinche. Alas, only a handful of these scholars know about the prison that was opened in 1300 in Florence, Italy. Let me explain.

During World War II, I was a combat infantryman in North Africa and Italy. After the battle of Cassino for the monastery, I spent several months in and around Florence and, like most persons, fell in love with that city. After the war, I continued my education and entered graduate school in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, not knowing what to do with a double major in sociology and philosophy. But I quickly settled on criminology, for the first graduate course I took was with Thorsten Sellin. His erudition, the depth and breadth of his scholarship so enthralled me that no other subject could match the interest he aroused.

Having learned of my experience in Florence and my studying Italian for one of the two foreign languages required for the Ph.D., Professor Sellin brought to my attention the existence of some material in the State Archives of Florence. In 1924-25, he and his wife, Amy, lived in Europe, travelling in France, Germany and Italy in order to learn about the developments of criminology and penology in those countries so he could return to the University of Pennsylvania to teach the first course in criminology. He discovered that there were around 500 archival items in the inventory of the Archivio di Stato, dealing mostly with commitment and discharge records of prisoners sentenced to the new Carceri di Comune. Professor Sellin had no time to examine the records, but he took careful notes about the inventory.

I did well in his course, *The Evolution of Punishment*, and with his permission wrote my Master's thesis on crime and punishment in early Renaissance Florence, using only English sources. After completion of my doctoral dissertation on criminal homicide in Philadelphia (later published as *Patterns in Criminal Homicide*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1958), I was able to return to my Florentine interest. I applied for and received simultaneously a Fulbright Research Grant and a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship to examine the archives and to study secondary sources in the Biblioteca Nazionale. My enthusiasm soared with the thought of living and working in Florence for a year.

Before my wife, Lenora, and I left for Italy, I consulted with Dr. Kenneth Setton, the Byzantine scholar whose late Medieval and early Renaissance research was world renowned. Dr. Setton was also, at that time, Director of Libraries at the University of Pennsylvania. When I told him what I intended to do and that I hoped to use his historical methods of research, he seemed less enchanted than I had assumed he would be and implicitly accused me of intellectual arrogance. "Do you know the languages?" he asked. "Yes," I hastened to reply, "I had six years of Latin and I have studied Italian for several years." "But you don't know Italian Medieval-Renaissance paleography," he retorted with knitted brow and piercing eyes. And he was right, of course.

For the first few months of 1957-58 in Florence, Lenora (whose Ph.D. is in Medieval French) and I intensively studied Italian paleography, under the tutelage of Gino Corti, who at that time was teaching languages to elementary school children, but who became one of the leading authorities and a visiting professor at the leading universities in the United States on Italian paleography. Based on entries in the archives that described the prisoner, his offense, occupation, court disposition and other items, we even created our own special dictionary of abbreviations, which were commonly used by the different amanuenses over many years. The transition from pure Latin to Vulgar Latin to the Italian of Dante looks like chicken scratches to the novice, but in time the parchments became clear and we were able to transcribe all of the primary sources available.

The Florentine prison came to be known as Le Stinche because the first prisoners in the collection of cells were political ones captured at the Castello delle Stinche, the castle of the Calvacanti family, caught up in the Guelph and

**ASC**  
*Chicago*  
**ANNUAL MEETING**  
NOVEMBER 9-12, 1988      THEME: STATE AND CRIME

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1988 Annual Meeting of The American Society of Criminology will be held at the Downtown Chicago Marriott Hotel from Wednesday, November 9 through Saturday, November 12. For the 1988 meetings the theme is, "STATE AND CRIME." For each of the areas listed, the Program Committee is especially interested in papers and panels with a comparative or an interdisciplinary focus. The Committee is also interested in panels organized around significant controversies or debates within criminology. These panels should consist of two individuals representing distinctly different positions on the topic in question, and two or three panelists who will question the key presenters about their positions. Where there are enough papers, separate sessions will be created.

If you will like to organize a panel and/or present a paper in any one or more of the areas, send your proposal, abstract, or completed paper to the member of the Program Committee whose name is listed with the area. Please note that the areas listed are meant to be suggestive rather than exhaustive.

Abstracts of papers and/or panel suggestions should be sent directly to the **appropriate organizer before April 30, 1988**. The chances that the paper or a proposed panel will find a place on the program will be increased if it is submitted early. Use the attached forms to share with us your suggestions, panel and/or paper abstract.

If you are unsure of the topical area into which your panel or paper falls, send it to the 1987 ASC Program Chair:

**RAYMOND J. MICHALOWSKI**

Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
University of North Carolina at Charlotte  
Charlotte, NC 28223  
704/547-4079

As usual, each participant is limited to a maximum of two program appearances (chair or organizer, presenter, discussant). Because of past experience, we suggest that your panel include not more than four presentations and a discussant. This framework will enable discussants to do their assigned task and will allow members of the audience to interact and exchange ideas.

In order for the Program Committee member or Panel Chair to make an informed decision, it is **required** that an abstract of the paper be submitted to the appropriate Committee member. Abstracts of the paper are bound and made available to all program registrants.

Also, we wish to remind you that program participants are expected to preregister for the meeting. Preregistration materials will be sent to you in due time. Failure to preregister for the 1988 meeting may result in the removal of a paper from the program.

Finally, please remember that papers should be original works and should not have been previously published and/or presented elsewhere.

Thank you for your cooperation.

**THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CRIME AND  
CRIME CONTROL**

Susan Silbey  
Department of Sociology  
Wellesly College  
Wellesly, MA 02181

**WOMEN, CRIME AND JUSTICE: TRADITIONAL  
AND FEMINIST APPROACHES**

Nanci Koser Wilson  
Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and  
Corrections  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, IL 62901

**COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL  
PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND JUSTICE**

Anthony Platt  
Division of Social Work  
California State University  
Sacramento, CA 95819

**THE CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: THEORY  
AND RESEARCH**

Cathy Spatz Widom  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, IN 47405

**MINORITIES, CRIME, AND THE PRACTICE OF  
JUSTICE**

Julius Debro  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Atlanta University  
Atlanta, GA 30314

**ADJUDICATING THE ACCUSED AND PUNISHING  
THE OFFENDER**

Marjorie Zatz  
Department of Justice Studies  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, AZ 85287

**POLICE AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRIME  
PROBLEM**

Carole Garrison  
Division of Public Service & Women's Studies  
University of Akron  
Akron, OH 44325

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE  
JUSTICE**

Meda Chesney-Lind  
Women's Studies Program  
University of Hawaii at Manoa  
Honolulu, HI 96822

**THE DEFINITION, PATTERNS AND CONTROL OF  
WHITE COLLAR AND CORPORATE CRIME**

Deborah King  
Department of Sociology  
Dartmouth College  
Hanover, NH 03755

**VIOLENCE BETWEEN INTIMATES**

Claire Renzetti  
Department of Sociology  
St. Joseph's University  
Philadelphia, PA 19131

**CRIMES BY AND AGAINST THE STATE**

Gregg Barak  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Alabama State University  
Montgomery, AL 36195

**ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND CRIME**

Brenda Miller  
Research Institute on Alcoholism  
1021 Main Street  
Buffalo, NY 14203

**DEBATES AND CONTROVERSIES**

Kathleen Daly  
Department of Sociology  
Yale University  
New Haven, CT 06520

## Public Attitudes about Criminal Sanctions\*

Barry Krisberg, Ph.D.

President, National Council on Crime and Delinquency

With the nation's prisons and jails dangerously overcrowded, political leaders are searching for public policy solutions that are fiscally sound and politically acceptable. It is therefore imperative to measure public preferences, although these opinions must be critically evaluated. A recent survey conducted by Bowling Green State University (BGSU)<sup>1</sup> suggests that the public strongly endorses imprisonment as the main response to criminals. However, the results of the BGSU survey are highly suspect because of the way the questions were posed. Moreover, other surveys of public attitudes about criminal sanctions offer contrary data.

The BGSU study involved a nationwide telephone survey of 1,920 adults. Respondents were read eight brief crime vignettes and were asked to choose a sentence such as prison or jail, probation, restitution or fines. If the respondents chose a sentence of incarceration, they were asked to state the desired length of incarceration.

The majority (71%) of BGSU survey participants chose incarceration as the preferred punishment for a range of serious criminal offenses. Respondents thought that probation, fines and restitution should be used only after a period of incarceration. Those surveyed selected prison sentences that are considerably longer than those currently served by convicted offenders. When asked the reasons for specific sentences, respondents mentioned deterrence, just deserts and rehabilitation as very important rationales of criminal sentencing.

The practical policy relevance of the BGSU study is by no means obvious. First, survey respondents were presented with offense scenarios that were more aggravated than typical criminal cases. Second, interviewees received no information about the conditions of each potential sentence. They were given no option to choose intensive probation or home incarceration in lieu of imprisonment. Third, those surveyed were not presented any information on the relative costs of each sanction. These omissions in the questionnaire virtually assured that incarceration would be selected by many respondents.

The BGSU study also concluded that the public wants longer prison sentences—but this conclusion is highly suspect. If the general public possesses little information about actual sentencing practices in their communities, it is probable that respondents to a telephone survey will choose unreasonably high sentence lengths. Consider the likely results if the BGSU sample were asked questions such as "How many nuclear warheads does the U.S. need to defend against attack?" or "What proportion of deposits should banks hold in reserve to protect their customers?" Asking people who are generally uninformed very specific policy questions may reveal their state of ignorance, but their responses could hardly be taken seriously as the basis for policy making.<sup>2</sup>

While there have been some studies with similar findings as the BGSU survey, other researchers have found public attitudes to be more favorable toward community sanctions.<sup>3</sup> Several researchers have reported that the public is more inclined to choose community sanctions when they possess more information

NETTLER, continued from page 4

that make social constructionism a plausible attitude. Moral terms have a small kernel of denotation and a large aura of connotation, and they are therefore pliable. We can push them around.

Evaluations are more likely candidates for locally assigned and fluctuating meanings than are descriptions, for we have some empirical tests of how things are, but few, if any, such tests of our preferences.

As knowledge-seekers, we are lost if all descriptive statements are nothing more than candidates for local shifts through altered "definitions." In such a case, we should either have to modify every proposition with a "here-and-now, from-this-social-position" qualification — with no possibility of saying anything about futures and the rationality of policies — or keep silent.

But none of us is silent, including the constructionists who speak of having knowledge and of causes and consequences. If constructionists were correct — if there were nothing to be known by reference to anything observable and independent of our conceptions of it — then argument would be only logomachy, a beating of verbal tom-toms for our side. However, students who work under the aegis of "social science" resist being reduced to incantatory priests.

Thinking about the social realm as though all that could be known about it were constructions of meanings puts us at hazard. A major risk is that of redundancy. We attend to the "meanings" others assign their doings. In turn, critics complain about our interpretations, and note that these are also only meanings attributed to others' meanings. We become ensnared thereby in an endless regression of "definitions" of actions, and we share the fate of the fabled whifflebird that flew backward in an ever-tightening spiral until it flew up its own rectum and became extinct.

Enquirers escape this fate by becoming, at some point, "positivists" — "positivists" in the sense that they attempt to relate their ideas to some sets of experience. The antidote to circular constructionism is healthy empiricism — a philosophy that can tell differences between perception and conception, and that recognizes, with Kant, that concepts without percepts are blind.

\*From "FACTS," published by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

<sup>1</sup>The BGSU survey results are reported in Joseph Jacoby and Christopher Dunn, *National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses: Executive Summary* Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1987.

<sup>2</sup>A poll by the Hearst Corporation (1983) reported that the public knows very little about the court system. A majority of respondents could not name U.S. Supreme Court justices, nor did they understand elementary principles of the American legal system. The Hearst poll found that most citizens form their impressions of the courts from information presented in television news shows and dramas.

<sup>3</sup>A study with results similar to that of the BGSU study was conducted by Blumstein and Cohen (1980); however, research by Ragona and Ryan (1983) and Doble, (1987) among others, showed substantial public support for community-based sanctions.

## POSITIONS, continued from page 9

**KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, Criminal Justice Studies.** A tenure-track Assistant Professor position to begin Fall Semester, August, 1988, at the Kent State University's Kent Campus. Responsibilities include: undergraduate and graduate teaching, research and publication, student advising and University service. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related field. Candidates must have a specialization in police studies. The successful applicant will be asked to teach such courses as Introduction to Criminal Justice, Police Role in Contemporary Society, Police & Community, Police Administration and Management, and Varieties of Police Work. Application deadline: **April 30, 1988.** Qualified persons should send a letter of application, curriculum vita, examples of scholarly writing, if available, and have letters from three professional references sent to: *Dr. Peter C. Kratcoski*, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.

POSITIONS, continued on page 16

## WOLFGANG, continued from page 9

Ghibelline battles of the fourteenth century. Stinca, in the singular, refers to shinbone, and the castle was situated in the Val di Greve on a hill which was shaped like a shinbone. One of my proudest articles discusses the etiology of Le Stinche in detail [A Florentine Prison: Le Carceri delle Stinche', *Studies in the Renaissance* 7 [1960]:148-166].

I had hoped, upon returning to my teaching post at the University of Pennsylvania, to write my magnum opus on crime and punishment in early Renaissance Florence. I wrote only a few articles, for almost immediately I became enmeshed in contemporary criminological research and writing grant proposals. Psychophysical scaling of the seriousness of crime, creation of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, work on the death penalty with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, birth cohort longitudinal studies, along with full-time teaching and supervising many dissertations occupied my waking hours. I had time only to dream about Florence and Le Stinche.

Le Stinche is historically important because, so far as I have been able to discern, it was the first prison in Western civilization to be used only for the deprivation of liberty, for which imprisonment alone was the punishment. Other prisons, including the more famous Bargello in Florence, were used to detain offenders awaiting trial, torture, capital or some other kind of corporal punishment, exile or banishment. Le Stinche long antedated the Eastern State Penitentiary, which saw its first prisoners in 1829.

This is my tale of an intellectual love affair. Now you know why Le Stinche is not yet a common item in the indexes of textbooks in criminology and criminal justice. But be patient, for I may still one day tell you the full story.

## MACMILLAN IN 1988!

### Commitment to Social Problems and Criminology

#### INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS

By THOMAS J. SULLIVAN and KENRICK S. THOMPSON

#### EXPLORING CRIMINOLOGY

By WILLIAM J. CHAMBLISS,  
1987/88 President of the American  
Society of Criminology

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Historical, Cultural, Legal Perspectives  
By ARNOLD BINDER, GILBERT GEIS,  
and DICKSON BRUCE

#### ...and Criminal Justice

#### AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

An Introduction  
By CLEMENS BARTOLLAS, with  
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Structures, Processes, and Behavior,  
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## Privatization and the Criminologist: Some First-Hand Observations

G. Thomas Gitchoff

San Diego State University and The University of California, San Diego

December, 1968. Fresh out of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Criminology with the professional doctorate in criminology (the 19th of 130 eventually granted). I accepted an invitation to join the faculty and develop a new criminal justice administration program at San Diego State University.

Without a plan or a goal, but lots of interest, idealism and energy, I settled into San Diego and began developing a criminal justice program. In one semester we grew from 18 students to 80. At year's end, we had 150 students and one faculty member. Within two years, I hired our second faculty member, Dr. Ron Boostrom, another Berkeley D.Crim.

After a couple more years as Director, I turned the leadership role over to Ron. This afforded me time to become active within the criminal justice community, a decision given added weight by a telephone call I received in late 1971. The call was from a local attorney requesting my assistance with a client who was facing sentencing in federal court on a charge of manipulation of funds at a local credit union. The attorney wanted help in developing probation recommendations for his client, and suggested I serve also as an expert witness. I was quick to point out that I was an academic criminologist and that he probably needed the assistance of a psychologist or psychiatrist. He was adamant that he was interested in a criminologist. Drawing on my experiences with probation services and with gangs and middle-class delinquency while a graduate student, I agreed to help reasoning also that utilizing a criminologist in the sentencing phase of a criminal trial might well be a pioneering step.

Thus was born, by fortuitous circumstances, the privately commissioned presentence report (aka: the criminological case evaluation and sentencing recommendation, or CCE-SR). My initial success assisting the attorney in obtaining probation for his client, along with a fine and community service work, impressed all concerned. As a result I was invited to speak before the criminal law committee of the county bar association, the criminal justice committee of the local public defenders' group and to

military attorneys, both defense and prosecution.

As my experiences with privatization grew, I began to share what I was doing in a consulting capacity with colleagues, students and probation officers. I addressed criminologists at ASC, ACJS and WSC meetings, and regionally, to psychologists and marriage, family and child counselors.

I recommended then, and still do, that professors, especially in the areas of criminology, criminal justice, sociology, social work and psychology take advantage of the opportunity to develop practical experience with the criminal justice system and, incidentally, supplement their incomes by writing presentence reports, counseling, and/or testifying in criminal cases. Several colleagues contacted me and requested sample cases, information on getting started, and fees. I happily shared this information and in 1980 wrote "Expert Testimony at Sentencing," American Jurisprudence, Proof of Facts, 2nd, Bancroft-Whitney Legal Publishers. This legal monograph included sample cases and testimony in both civilian and military courts.

The implications of privatization for probation services is miniscule in terms of case volume or its impact on jail/prison overcrowding problems. With the exception of the National Center For Institutional Alternatives (NCIA), private providers (whether referred to as criminologists, sentencing consultants or private probation consultants) simply do not serve large numbers of probationers in a given county or state jurisdiction. Proposals have been made at the misdemeanor level to contract-out several hundred cases to the private sector, leaving felony investigations exclusively to public probation services. I am unaware of any jurisdiction where such a proposal has been accepted.

Eventually, in financially strained countries or states, it is possible that certain aspects of the probation function could be contracted-out to the private sector. Former or retired probation or parole officers, freed from rigid bureaucratic policies, could return as private providers. As budgetary constraints are felt in governmental services, selected functions may well go to the private sector.

The implications of privatization in the larger context of social control (i.e., prisons, liability, costs) are beyond the scope of this brief essay. Suffice to say, the mental health model of involuntary/voluntary commitment to convalescent care hospitals with state-federal guidelines and inspection requirements is likely to be similarly applied to private corrections.

As the notion of "privatization" grew, others in related fields (former U.S., State & County probation officers, social workers and private investigators) began offering their services to the legal community. It was, however, Dr. Jerome Miller, who spread the idea and service nationally through NCIA, and especially his ideas on client-specific planning. Predictably, some probation departments felt threatened by the notion of privately commissioned presentence reports and remain defensive. The judge ultimately decides which of both public and private probation reports he will follow. In many cases, the judge will use an eclectic approach and use information from both reports.

My first case in 1971 had sought a fine and community service work as an alternative to incarceration. Several hours interviewing, verifying, and counseling with the defendant earned me a \$75.00 fee. I was flattered and pleasantly surprised to receive payment for an enjoyable, successful and ego-inflating effort. Within three years and working 2-3 cases per month, my fee increased to \$300. As others, including retired probation officers and investigators began forming full-time businesses, the fees grew to \$700 to \$1000 per case. Recently, a federal probation officer considering retirement and entering the private sector discovered that the fees in the Los Angeles area range from \$1200 to \$1500 per case. Computers, word processors, assistants, networking and community referrals are all part and parcel of a new and growing area: the full-time private criminologist or sentencing consultant.

The novice should be aware of a few problems and pitfalls. In the adversarial arena of the courtroom,

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## 1987 NIJ Awards List

The Fiscal 1987 Competitive Research Program of the National Institute of Justice funded the following projects.

Director	Recipient	Title
Thomas Moriarty	University of Tennessee	Ultrasonic Detection of Concealed Handguns
John Eck	Police Executive Research Forum	Problem Oriented Policing
David Goslin	National Academy of Sciences	Research on Law Enforcement & Criminal Behavior
Franklyn Dunford	University of Colorado	Omaha Domestic Violence Experiment
Lyle W. Shannon	University of Iowa	Prediction and Typology Development
Sherman Block	County of Los Angeles, Sheriff's Office	CAVIS — Computer Assisted Voice Identification
James Byrne	University of Lowell	Impact of Intensive Probation Supervision in Massachusetts
Patricia Van Voorhis	University of Cincinnati	Psychological Classification of the Adult, Male Prisoner
Gary A. Mendez	National Urban League	Evaluation of Crime Reduction Program
Anthony Pate	Police Foundation	Evaluation of the New York City Police Cadet Corps
Richard Dembo	University of South Florida	Urine Test of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High Risk Youth
Tony Pate	Police Foundation	Dade County Spouse Assault Project
Joseph J. Kelley	Charlotte Police Department	Charlotte Spouse Assault Project
Stuart Jay Deutsch	Technology Institute, Inc.	Atlanta Spouse Assault Project
Sally Hillsman	Vera Institute of Justice	Experimental Day Fines Planning Project
David Buchanan	University of California, Berkeley	Resisting Drug Use Among Adolescents
Woodward Tennant	Wright Institute	Police Management of Mentally Disturbed Individuals
Mario A. Paparozzi	Rutgers University	Controlling Offenders in the Community
Robert Davis	Metropolitan Assistance Corporation	Teaching Victims to Reduce Their Vulnerability to Crime
Jerome E. McElroy	Vera Institute of Justice	Community Patrol Officer Program
John Goldkamp	Temple University	Drug Abuse & Misconduct During Pretrial Release
J. Thomas McEwen	Research Management Associates	Community Crime Problem Resolution Through Police Patrol
Harvey McMurray	Rutgers University	Post Assault Symptoms and Distress Among Police Officers
James Austin	National Council on Crime & Delinquency	Reduce Prison Violence Through Effective Classification
Dean Kilpatrick	Medical University of South Carolina	Crime & Alcohol-Related Vehicle Homicide

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the newly introduced criminologist or sentencing consultant is likely to undergo severe questioning by both judge and prosecutor. The expert may be called by either defense or prosecution to testify regarding various aspects of criminal behavior, including etiology, treatment and control measures. In the sentencing phase of trial, the expert may be the most informed regarding the defendant and the various options available to the judge. As a private provider, I have attempted to design sentencing plans or alternatives that, in my opinion, address the needs of the offender, the victim and the community. Some prosecutors and judges view my recommendations as too lenient, given current emphasis on retribution and/or deterrence. On occasion, the expert may be engaged in a debate with judge or prosecutor in an effort to inform and educate them regarding a host of issues dealt with daily in the university, but rarely in the courtroom. On the witness stand, I have had to respond to attacks by prosecutors and answer unanswerable questions from judges who firmly believe in pain as punishment. In one early case, a local judge castigated me for "presuming to tell the court how to do its sentencing." Down the hall, another judge expressed his gratitude for offering him additional information about the offender and alternative private placement choices. As a private provider-criminologist you must communicate clearly with the attorneys concerned and submit your report several days before sentencing. This allows both attorney and judge to review the report and your credentials in advance of the sentencing hearing. It may save some embarrassment if you are later invited to testify.

As a full-time professor, I continue to consult with attorneys on a part-time basis and average 1 to 2 cases per month. Fees vary depending on time, travel and complexity of the case. Most cases are done for under \$800. If fees become too high, many attorneys will either do the work themselves or assign the effort to a paralegal or assistant. Writing skills and knowledge of community resources and sentencing rules are indispensable. Mediation and interviewing skills with crime victims are growing in importance, and many

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## Fellowships Announced

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is establishing a Visiting Fellowship Program for the 1988 calendar year. Criminal justice professionals and social scientists are invited to apply. The deadline for the application is April 30, 1988. For further information phone Marshall Haines at (202) 724-3228, or write to: Visiting Fellowship Program, Federal Prison System, HOLC Building, Room 300 Research, 320 First St., NW, Washington, DC 20534.

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about the personal attributes of the offender. Recent research by Thomson and Ragona (1987) indicates that if survey respondents are offered the choice of enhanced community sanctions, the proportion choosing imprisonment declines. They also found that information about the relative costs of each sanction will result in fewer respondents selecting incarcerative sanctions.

Even public opinion surveys reporting support for more imprisonment also reveal an electorate that is unwilling to raise taxes or to divert funding from other government services to pay for more prisons and jails (NCCD, 1981).

An important study by the Public Agenda Foundation (PAF) employed focus groups rather than the traditional telephone survey. The focus group approach often produces more complex and subtle mappings of public opinion than telephone surveys. The PAF reported considerable support for community sanctions for many classes of offenders. Community sanctions were even more acceptable when the PAF focus group participants learned of the enormous costs of building and operating prisons. Because of their strong endorsement of the concept of rehabilitation, PAF focus group members were less supportive of prison sentences when they learned that overcrowded prisons were limited in their ability to operate rehabilitative programs.

Virtually all surveys of public opinion on criminal justice issues indicate that citizens are most interested in reducing their vulnerability to crime. Americans do not believe that more prisons will necessarily make them safer. Indeed, our fellow citizens believe that in the long run, crime prevention education, unemployment programs and rehabilitative efforts may be more important to preserving public safety (NCCD, 1981; 1982).

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### POSITIONS, continued from page 13

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE** seeks an Associate Director for its Research Division. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development and implementation of applied criminal justice research projects and the management of an interdisciplinary research staff and consultants. Preferred candidates will have a Ph.D. and a minimum of three years experience as a principal investigator on funded research, and strong quantitative skills relevant to public policy and evaluation research. Send vita to *Stella Meierfeld*, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay School of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th St., New York City, NY 10019.

**MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Criminal Justice** anticipates filling several tenure-track faculty vacancies at the assistant professor level for the Fall, 1988 semester, and is now accepting applications for these positions. The preferred candidates will be able to teach courses in one or more of the following areas: criminal justice administration, management, and planning; law; and/or criminal justice/criminology at both undergraduate and graduate levels. However, exceptional candidates with other areas of expertise will be considered. Agency experience, microcomputer expertise, and a strong commitment to high quality research and teaching are desirable. The department has eight faculty, B.A./M.A. degree programs, and plans a graduate concentration in criminal justice administration/management. Qualifications: doctorate or equivalent terminal degree in law, criminal justice, or related social science, with consideration given to strong candidates who are ABD. Salary is competitive with excellent fringe benefits. Send letter of application, including a statement describing current/future research; vita; and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three references to: Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152. Review of applications will begin April 1, 1988, and will continue until positions are filled. The successful candidates must meet the Immigration Reform Act criteria.

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA** invites applicants for a new tenure track position in the Department of Criminology, in the Fall of 1988 or the Spring of 1989. The position will be filled at the Associate Professor level, or at the Full Professor level for a candidate with exceptional qualifications. DUTIES: The position requires teaching graduate level quantitative research methods, as well as substantive courses in criminology and criminal justice. This new position is primarily intended to provide support for the new Doctoral program in Criminology that is being implemented in academic year 1987-88. QUALIFICATIONS: A Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice, or a cognate field and a record of scholarly activity is required. In addition, the successful candidate must have an active research agenda that will stimulate research by doctoral students. APPLICANTS should forward a letter of interest and a current vita to: Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Criminology, 210 Walsh Hall, IUP, Indiana, PA 15705. Applicant screening will begin on February 1, 1988.

**GLASSBORO STATE COLLEGE, Law & Justice Studies Department** seeking criminal justice generalist with special emphasis on policy and corrections. Tenure-track position. Ph.D. in criminal justice. ABD will be considered. Other duties include departmental governance and student advising. Deadline date: April 15. Contact: *Dr. Herbert Douglas*, Law & Justice Studies Department, Glassboro State College, Glassboro, NJ 08028.

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potential clients now expect you to have them. Opportunities for victim reparation or restitution must be included in the sentencing strategies. Direct or symbolic restitution, community service, volunteer work or whatever else we call it, are also important. Addressing the needs of both victim and offender is crucial both for the punitive aspect of the criminal law's purpose, and for our idealized hope as a community to correct or reclaim the offender. With a 70% recidivism rate, we can't rely on prisons and jails to do anything except warehouse and aggravate an already brutalizing system. Unless and until we (especially criminologists) can agree and advise Congress and legislatures with enlightened options and alternatives, and still keep them in office, we are doomed to perpetuate the repeated failures of our colonial forefathers. We all become recidivists in our own cycle of despair.

## POSITIONS, continued from page 16

**THE ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION'S Drug Policy Research Program** is seeking a Scientist to assume responsibility for the design and conduct of research projects related to the effects of socio-legal controls on the prevention or reduction of drug problems. This position is available after April 1, 1988.

Preference will be given to applicants with a Ph.D., preferably in Criminology, Sociology of Deviance or in a comparable Social Science specialty; demonstrated research competence as evidenced by experience in an applied research setting and an established record of publication; excellent verbal and written communication skills; and familiarity with the addictions field. Please forward a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of 3 referees, to: Manager, Employee Relations & Recruitment, Personnel Department, Addiction Research Foundation, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S1.

**NATHAN S. KLINE INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH** seeks a full-time research scientist for its Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center in New York City. Salary (\$30,000-\$70,000) and title are commensurate with experience. Qualifications include Ph.D. in sociology, criminology, or psychology, with expertise in criminology and epidemiology. Ability to carry out independent work; clinical experience not required but desirable. Academic appointment will be through New York University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry. Contact *Jan Volavka, M.D., Ph.D.*, Manhattan Psychiatric Center, Dunlap Building 14A, Ward's Island, New York 10035.

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## NIJ AWARDS, continued from page 15

Doris MacKenzie	Louisiana State University	Impact of Intensive Incarceration in Louisiana
Michael Tonry	Castine Research Corporation	Program of Longitudinal Research on Criminal Behavior
John H. Laub	Northeastern University	Analyzing Data From Glueck's Longitudinal Research Samples
Benjamin Williams	Florida Department of Corrections	Evaluation of the Florida Community Control Program
Robert D. Keppel	Office of Attorney General of Washington	Improving Homicide Investigation and Apprehension Rate
Harry Hatry	Urban Institute	Cost Effectiveness Public & Private Correctional Facilities
Karen Heimer	University of Wisconsin, Madison	Differential Association, Self and Delinquency
Sharon Nichols	University of Wisconsin, Madison	Effect of Sugar Ingestion in Juvenile Delinquency
E. R. Menzel	Texas Tech University	Timed Fluorescence Imaging for Detecting Finger Prints
Timothy Austin	Loyola University of Chicago	Risk Factors Predicting Spouse Abuse
John Thornton	University of California, Berkeley	Occurrence of Diphenylamine or Derivatives in Gunshot Wounds
Linda Templin	Northwestern Memorial Hospital	Drug Use & Psychopathology as Predictors of Criminality
Richard Ward	Univ of Illinois at Chicago	Combatting Domestic Terrorism: The Law Enforcement Response
Susan Pennell	San Diego Association of Governments	Assessment of Multiple Drug Use Indicators
Daniel Waldorf	Scientific Analysis Corporation	Indirect Criminal Justice Pressures on Cocaine Sellers
Roger Bell	Univ. of Louisville	Hostage Negotiation Strategies in Airline Hijacking
Peer H. Moore-Jansen	University of Tennessee	Human Identification from Measurements of Skeletal Remains
Mark Falanga	University of Michigan	Crime Prevention Through Architectural Design
Carole Jenny	University of Washington	Forensic Aspects of DNA Typing
Robert Gaenssle	University of New Haven	Identification of Human Remains From Blood Groups in Bones
Douglas Anglin	University of California at Los Angeles	Cocaine Prevalence Estimation
Raymond Milkman	Lazar Institute	Improving Methods for Measuring Drug Abuse
Jeffrey Fagan	New York City Criminal Justice Agency	Impact of Juvenile & Criminal Court Sanctions
Lyle Shannon	University of Iowa	Predicting Criminality from Patterns of Drug Abuse
Paul Goldstein	Narcotic and Drug Research, IN	Drug Related Crime Analysis-Homicide
Charles Worzell	Wisconsin Correctional Service	Predicting Pretrial Success: A Comparison of Techniques

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by Dragan Milovanovic

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## POSITIONS, continued from page 17

**SOCIAL SERVICE FACULTY:** Faculty position in Social Service with specialization in Social Services and the Law/Legal System and/or Criminal Justice. MSW preferred, and either DSW, JD or Ph.D. Requires background in the areas of social services and the law/legal system, and legal concerns in social work practice. Prior teaching, professional practice and research publication in the areas of social services and the law/legal system and criminal justice system. Sensitivity to community dynamics and to the effects of law/legal system on vulnerable populations, and a commitment to the achievement of social justice. Expected to contribute toward development of a graduate MSW program and to teach undergraduate and graduate level courses in criminal justice and in social services and the law/legal system. Department is within College of Arts and Sciences and awards BA degree in Social Service. Fully accredited by CSWE. Salary negotiable depending on qualifications. Starting date: September 1988. Send resume and three names of reference to *Dr. Andrew Edwards*, Chair, Search Committee, Cleveland State University, E. 24th and Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44115. Application deadline: February 1, 1988 or until position is filled.

**CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Sacramento** seeks an Assistant Professor with demonstrated competency in management information systems in a criminal justice setting. The candidate selected will be considered for teaching in the area of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Criminal Justice Budgetry and Fiscal Planning and associated courses. The position entails student advisory responsibilities and supervision of graduate research. Minimal educational requirement is a Ph.D., D.P.A., or its equivalent degree in the discipline of criminal justice, public administration, or some relevant social and behavioral science which must be completed by August 24, 1988. Teaching and advising experience and demonstrated research competence and publications in refereed journals are preferred. Also, applicants with experience in supervision of graduate research and thesis supervision are preferred. Salary range \$27,588-\$38,136. Application deadline is February 15, 1988 for appointment of successful candidate August 24, 1988. Qualified applicants should send a letter of application and three copies each of their transcript, curriculum vita, and three letters of recommendation to: *Dr. Thomas A. Johnson*, Chair, Criminal Justice Division, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J. Street, Sacramento, CA 95819. *California State University is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer who hires only individuals who are lawfully authorized to accept employment in the United States.*

**FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, School of Criminology.** Applications are being sought by the School of Criminology for two full-time, tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level. The positions involve teaching in a program that offers B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees and evidence of research potential in essential.

One position is for a general criminologist with strong research potential and the other is for someone with interests in non-traditional aspects of criminology (geography, economics, philosophy, anthropology, psychology, history and gerontology). Appointment to these positions begins August 1988. Application deadline: April 1, 1988.

Please send resume, three letters of reference, reprints and other materials supporting application to: *Dr. Gordon P. Waldo*, Interim Dean, School of Criminology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306. Telephone: 904-644-1298.

**WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Political Science, Criminal Justice Program.** Full-time tenure-track assistant professor, starting Fall, 1988. Applicants must be able to teach undergraduate and graduate level courses in some combination of the following areas: Introduction to Criminal Justice, criminal justice organization and operations, crime control strategies, policy development, corrections, juvenile justice, and comparative criminal justice. Ph.D. required. Demonstrated excellence in the classroom and in scholarly productivity or evidence of promise of such excellence is required. Advanced methodological skills preferred. Candidate should send a letter of application, vita, three letters of recommendation and other relevant materials to: *Taketsuga Tsurutani*, Chair, Department of Political Science, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4880. Closing Date: April 15, 1988.

## NIJ AWARDS, continued from page 17

Mary Mande	Colorado Division of Criminal Justice	Improving Self-Report Methodology to Obtain Reliable Data
Lawrence Sherman	University of Maryland	Evaluation of Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment
Harry Hatry	Urban Institute	Patterns of Drug Abuse in Inner Cities
George Cole	University of Connecticut	Collection and Enforcement of Fines: Issues and Innovations
Wayne Whitehouse	Institute for Experimental Psychology	Use and Effectiveness of Hypnosis and Cognitive Interview
Herbert Edelhertz	Northwest Policy Study Center	Study of Organized Crime Business Activities
Laura Patterson	University of Maryland	Determinants of Victimization: A Contextual Effects Analysis
Robert Bowers	City of Houston	Neighborhood Oriented Policing
Stephen P. Klein	Rand Corporation	Phoenix Repeat Offender Program
Joan Petersilia	Rand Corporation	High Risk Parolees Field Experiment
Brian Forst	Police Foundation	Controlling Street Drug Market: Community Oriented Approach
Joan Petersilia	Rand Corporation	Breaking the Drug Crime Connection
Joan Petersilia	Rand Corporation	Assessing the Effects of Imprisonment: A Field Experiment
Peter Deforest	City University of New York	Use of Polymeric Trace Evidence in Forensic Investigations
Mary Ann Wycoff	Police Foundation	Evaluation of Madison's Experimental Police District
Sarnoff Mednick	University of Southern California	Crime and Mental Illness in a Birth Cohort
Jeffrey Fagan	New York City Criminal Justice Agency	Drug Abuse & Criminality Among Crack Users

## Fifth Annual Governor's Training Conference on Crime Victims Scheduled for April 1988

The Fifth Annual Governor's Training Conference on Crime Victims will be held on April 11-13, 1988 at the Red Lion Inn in Costa Mesa, California. This conference will be co-sponsored by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Department of the Youth Authority, the Board of Control and the Department of Corrections. It will bring together practitioners and experts in victims services from throughout California and the nation. All service providers are invited to attend including rape crisis centers, child abuse treatment centers, local victim assistance centers, law enforcement, medical, social service and mental health organizations, prosecutors, probation officers, and interested citizens including members of community crime prevention programs.

Since 1965, when it established the nation's first victim compensation program, California has implemented innovative support services for victims of sexual assault, child sexual abuse, domestic violence and other crimes. California is also taking the lead in ensuring that the rights of crime victims

are protected in criminal proceedings, including the right to make a personal impact statement at the time that a defendant is sentenced.

In 1984 Governor George Deukmejian established the Governor's Victims Service Award Program to recognize exemplary efforts by individuals and service programs in assisting crime victims and their families. This year's conference will honor five individuals and five victims' service and advocacy programs.

For more information, please contact Joyce Fong, Conference Coordinator, at (916) 323-7717.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The Midwestern Criminal Justice Association is issuing a call for papers, panels and workshops to be presented at the 1988 Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois, October 5-7, 1988. Proposals in all areas of criminal justice and particularly, the theme of this conference "Criminal Justice in Crisis: Controversies, Corruption and Deviance" are welcome. Deadline is May 31, 1988. Short abstracts (100 to 200 words) or requests for information should be sent to: Norman G. Kitel, Program Chair, Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, Department of Criminal Justice, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, MN 56301.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Behavioral Sciences and the Law announces a special issue devoted to Sentencing (excluding the Death Penalty). Manuscripts are now being solicited for this special issue with a deadline of July 1, 1988. Manuscripts should be twenty to thirty double-spaced pages adhering to the style of the Publications Manual of the American Psychological Association or the Harvard Law Review. They should contain a 150 word abstract and be submitted in triplicate to Robert M. Wettstein, M.D., Co-Editor, Behavioral Sciences and the Law, Law and Psychiatry Program, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

## Annual Conference

The Mercyhurst College Center for Justice and Mental Health Issues will hold its annual conference on May 26, 1988. The theme is "Adolescence and Juvenile Justice: A Growing Problem in Search of Solutions."

For additional information, contact the Center at Mercyhurst College, Erie, PA 16546; telephone (814) 825-0200; Attention: Dr. David Cooper.

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