

The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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The Promises and Pitfalls of Macro-level Research

Robert J. Sampson
University of Illinois

The study of communities and crime is once again generating interest. Indeed, after a hiatus in the field we are seeing a resurgence of articles examining the effect of community structure on crime and delinquency rates. I should be happy about this state of affairs because my interest in a structural approach to crime goes back to my first graduate school days at SUNY Albany in the late 1970s. At that time the dominance of the self-report survey was in full swing, and studying for comprehensive exams demanded that I immerse myself in the "latest" research. Nevertheless, everything I read kept leading me to one conclusion — the best and most interesting work in criminology was conducted by Shaw and McKay in Chicago during the roaring twenties! When I finally devoured Kornhauser's *Social Sources of Delinquency*, I was completely hooked on the importance of communities. So I set out to examine "neighborhood structure" and crime, and I have been at it, on and off, ever since.

So why, then, am I suddenly pessimistic at the recent upsurge in macro-level scholarship? Have I switched allegiances and turned to psychiatric diagnoses of predisposing delinquent traits? No, I am still suspicious of the latter approach and I continue to believe that the idea of community is essential. Moreover, I openly confess a sociological bias — a Durkheimian belief that a focus on structural properties of collectivities should be a core interest of criminology. But I do wonder about some of my earlier work, and I am concerned that recent developments in macro-level research may be misleading at best. Let me try to explain.

One thing that troubles me is the mistaken assumption that the unit of analysis automatically determines the level of causal explanation. A host of studies now correlate census data with crime rates for some aggregate unit (e.g., cities, SMSAs, counties, etc.), and thereby claim a macro-social investigation. The ecological fallacy is irrelevant, so it is argued, because an interest in individuals is disavowed. The problem with this strategy is that an apparent ecological or structural effect may in fact arise from individual-level causal processes. For example, it is easy to imagine several reasons why an observed macro-level result

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XIVth International Congress on Penal Law

Sponsored by the International Association of Penal Law, this congress will be held in Vienna during 1-7 October 1989. It is organized by the Austrian National Groups of the AIDP on the invitation of the Austrian Federal Government under the auspices of Dr. Egmont Foregger, Federal Minister of Justice. The Congress consists of four sections dealing with the following topics: I. the legal and practical problems posed by the difference between criminal law and administrative penal law; II. criminal law and modern bio-medical techniques; III. the relations between the organization of the judiciary and criminal procedure; IV. international crimes and domestic criminal law. It includes also a round table discussion on organized crime. The social program contains a city tour, museum visits, a reception by the Federal Minister of Justice, a gala reception at Vienna's City Hall, an excursion to Burgenland, a tour of the Hohenstrasse-Klosterneuburg, available tickets for the Vienna City Opera performing Puccini's "Tosca," and a reception by Casinos Austria AG. For details contact: Cosmos Convention Center, P.O. Box 141, Karntner Ring 15, A-1015 Vienna (tel. 222-587-1596).

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AROUND THE ASC

VINCENT HENRY has been awarded a Fulbright Postgraduate Student Grant to do a cross-cultural study of police corruption. He will spend a year in Australia at Griffin University while on leave from the New York City Police Department.

ANNA KUHL has been appointed Professor in the Department of Correctional Services at Eastern Kentucky University. Professor Kuhl was formerly at San Jose State University.

CRIMINOLOGY '89

7TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGISTS FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 1ST CUBAN MEETING ON CRIMINOLOGY

The Attorney General's Office and the Cuban Society of Penal Sciences (National Union of Lawyers of Cuba) are pleased to announce the holding of Criminology '89 International Meeting at the Havana's International Conference Center, on November 21-24, 1989.

The event will include the 7th International Congress of Criminologists and the 1st Cuban Meeting on Criminology; both aimed at promoting the scientific exchange of experiences and the extensive discussion on current problems.

Outstanding scientists will deliver special lectures on major aspects of their work, in addition to visits to penitentiaries and to prestigious institutions, which are also scheduled.

Criminology '89, whose main topic is Delinquency Problems in Socialist and Socialist-Oriented Countries, will carry out its work in plenary sessions.

During the 7th International Congress of Criminologists from Socialist Countries the following topics will also be discussed:

- Application and Prospects of Criminological Research in the Struggle against Crime
- Crime Prevention. Systematic Approach
- Community Participation in Preventing Crime
- Urbanization and Criminality
- Non-Conventional Crime
- Crime against the Economic System
- Crime against the Environment
- Crime against the Cultural Heritage
- Minors and Youth Crime.

The main criminological research carried out in Cuba in recent years will be dealt with at the 1st Cuban Meeting on Criminology.

For any additional information, please contact: Oficinas del Comite Organizador, Fiscalia General de la Republica, San Rafael No. 3 e/Zulueta y Monserrate, Habana 2, Ciudad de La Habana or Palacio de las Convenciones, Apartado 16046, La Habana, Cuba, Telex: 511609 palco cu, Telefax: 22-8382.

Editor Sought for *The Criminologist*

The term of current editorship will end December 31, 1989 and applications for Editor of *The Criminologist* are therefore being solicited by the Editorial Board of the ASC.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the solicitation and selection of materials, and the design of each issue, and for ensuring that members receive the newsletter in a timely fashion. The successful candidate is also expected to guarantee support from his/her employer in the form of secretarial assistance, expenses for telephone and postage, and other resources as needed.

The editor of *The Criminologist* plays an important role in the affairs of the Society. Aside from the dissemination of news and information likely to be of interest to members, the editor is in a position to make a significant contribution to the professional life of the Society. At present, the editor is also a member of the Editorial Board (formerly the Publications Committee).

The best way to find out more about the position and its responsibilities is to contact the present editor at (618) 692-3712, or write him at Box 1455, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

Members interested in the position should send their application to Marvin D. Krohn, Chairperson, ASC Editorial Board, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Albany, 135 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12222, by August 1, 1989.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME CALL FOR PAPERS

Editor, Don C. Gibbons, announces that the July 1990 issue of *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY* will focus on the topic: WHITE COLLAR CRIME. The special issue will contain from six to eight papers, all of which will have a substantial policy component. Editor for the special issue is Neal Shover.

Papers are invited for possible inclusion in the special issue. (Concept papers are acceptable at this stage.)

Submissions should be sent to: Neal Shover, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0490. Phone 615-974-6021.

Deadline for receipt of submissions is August 1, 1989. All fully developed papers, regardless of how they reach this stage, will be refereed by the special issue editor and at least two professional peers.

The Criminologist

(Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology)

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Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to Hugh D. Barlow, Dept. of Sociology/Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to: The Criminologist, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

ASC President: Joan McCord, Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122

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.

Teaching About Women Curriculum Guide

"Teaching About Women in Criminal Justice and Criminology: A Resource Guide" has been compiled and edited by Merry Morash. The Guide is about 220 pages in length, and contains valuable information for those wanting to develop or to refine gender-, class-, and race-inclusive courses on crime, law, and justice. Over 30 faculty members — from the U.S., Canada and England — contributed to the publication. They provided course syllabi, teaching tips and strategies, bibliographies, and other resource materials. The price is \$20.00 for members of the ASC's Division on Women and Crime, and \$25.00 for nonmembers. Send your request and payment to Sarah Hall, ASC, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

New Journal Announced

The Federal Bureau of Prisons announces publication of the *Federal Prisons Journal*.

This new professional journal will have as its primary audience the more than 14,000 men and women working within the Federal Prison System and Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The *Journal* will also be distributed to related agencies within the Federal system, to corrections agencies within State and local systems, and to research facilities.

The Bureau of Prisons invites submissions and proposals for articles. The *Federal Prisons Journal* should not be considered a place to publish original research; rather, the Bureau is interested in applications of research to correctional practice, and in other topics that relate to the management of correctional institutions and the professional and personal development of staff.

Articles should be written in an informal style, with notes kept to a necessary minimum. For further information, or to discuss submissions or proposals, contact Doug Green, Editor, *Federal Prisons Journal*, Federal Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534, telephone 202-724-3198.

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 D. Barlow, Editor, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, Dept. of Sociology/Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026.

SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center announces the availability of two additional tenure track positions to be filled at the Assistant Professor level. **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.) and are expected to demonstrate a commitment to teaching and show strong potential in the areas of research and publication. Applicants capable of teaching undergraduate research methods and statistics will be given special consideration for one of the positions. The Criminal Justice Center is a multifaceted program engaged in teaching, research, and other scholarly activities. A full academic program of study is offered including the B.A., M.A., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in criminal justice. Applicants are expected to participate in all aspects of the Center's program, particularly in teaching and research. **Salary:** Salary is competitive and negotiable. **Apply to:** Faculty Search Committee, Assistant Professor Position, c/o Dr. Dennis R. Longmire, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341. **Application Deadline:** This position has been authorized to begin immediately and will be filled prior to the Fall Semester, 1989. The Search Committee will begin screening applications immediately and continue doing so until the position is filled. Interested applicants should send a copy of your vita and the name, address, and telephone number of three references. Do not send letters of reference. The Search Committee will solicit these later.

THE STATE OF OREGON Executive Department, Criminal Justice Coordinator Office, has an opening for a senior level Researcher. This person will be involved in all aspects of the major research projects conducted by the office, especially related to its administration of several federally funded programs. Duties include designing and conducting research projects; program evaluation; presentations to state and local policy makers; and providing technical assistance to other criminal justice agencies. Current salary is \$2,393-\$3,041 monthly with excellent fringe benefits. For application forms and additional information, contact Personnel and Labor Relations Division, 155 Cottage Street N.E., Salem, Oregon 97310. (503) 378-3147 or *Darla LeBret* (503) 373-7063.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE is seeking applications for a tenure-track position in Justice at the assistant professor level. Teaching areas include law enforcement, 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 SOUTH DAKOTA, Criminal Justice Studies. A tenure track position in the Criminal Justice Studies Program. The University of South Dakota is a state supported public institution with approximately 5,500 students. Criminal Justice at the University of South Dakota is set in the context of a broad based liberal arts education. Within this framework the Program takes a values clarification approach in its courses. The Criminal Justice Program, with approximately 200 majors and 800 enrollments per semester, is administratively attached to the Department of Political Science. Given the generalist nature of our program and its connection with Political Science, the teaching responsibilities are flexible and will be selected by mutual consent. The following are of particular concern: juvenile justice, policing in a free society, Indian law, family violence, internship, research methods, correctional administration, and comparative criminal justice. Additionally the incumbent of this position will be expected to conduct publishable research in area(s) of interest and expertise, to counsel and advise students and to work with criminal justice agencies in the state and region. Ph.D. preferred. ABD's and J.D.'s nearing completion of their work also will be considered. Preference will be given to individuals with prior successful teaching, research, and service in criminal justice. Appointment will be at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications. Appointment will be for the nine month academic year with the possibility of summer sessions. Interested persons should send a resume and three letters of recommendation to: *Frederick W. Zuercher*, Criminal Justice Studies Program, University of South Dakota, 414 E. Clark St., Vermillion, SD 57069.

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A Primer in the Sociology of Law by Dragan Milovanovic

New!

The vagaries of the sociology of law made accessible to all! Places criminal justice in true perspective. Use in courses on sociology of law, social problems, law and social control, nature of crime, introduction to criminal justice, introduction to sociology, theoretical criminology. **CONTENTS:** I. *Basic Concepts and Origins of the Sociology of Law.* II. *The Classical Theorists.* 1. Durkheim. 2. Weber. 3. Marx. III. *Modern Perspectives.* 4. Legal Realism. 5. Critical Legal Studies. 6. Structural Theories of Law. 7. The Semiotic Approach to Law. IV. *Conclusion.* 8. Essay Questions. 160 pages. Prices: Hardbound (ISBN: 0-911577-13-0) : \$32.00. Paperbound: (ISBN 0911577122) : \$17.50.

Crimes Against Health and Safety

by Nancy Frank

Covers criminal pollution of all kinds, and questions the effectiveness of health and safety regulation. Carefully reviews corporate behavior, and recommends changes in criminal prosecution. Widely adopted for courses in white collar crime, safety management, private security, regulatory justice, and sociology of law. 95 pages. Price (Paperback 0-911577-05-X) : \$9.99.

Delinquency and Identity: Delinquency in an American Chinatown.

by Shuen-Jim Sheu

An outstanding blend of self-report and historical methods. Makes new insights into control theory and the process of assimilation. Essential for all courses that deal with minority studies. 130 pages. Prices (Hard:0911577-07-06): \$27.50 (Soft:0-911577-08-4):\$15.50.

Crime and Punishment

by Graeme Newman and Jack Kress.

We are pleased to offer this widely acclaimed computer game at an incredible 70% discount. This simulated sentencing game comes complete with on-screen sentencing tutorial, graphics and sound. It even computes your sentencing IQ and compares your judicial performance with a national sample of U.S. judges. Price: \$15.00.

*All disks IBM compatibles only

A Primer in Radical Criminology by Michael J. Lynch and W. Byron Groves

Lucidly describes the rise of radical criminology and its relation to Marxist theory. "...remarkably comprehensive and thorough in its coverage of radical, as well as much 'traditional' literature..." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.* 115 pages. Price: (Paperback: 0-911577-06-8): \$9.99.

Punishment and Privilege

Edited by W. Byron Groves and Graeme Newman

A collection of original articles by outstanding scholars in criminal justice. **CONTENTS:** 1. Introduction / Groves and Newman. 2. Physician Immunity from Prosecution and Punishment / Jesilow, Pontell and Geis. 3. Sanctions Against Corporations: Economic Efficiency or Legal Efficacy? / Fisse. 4. Retributivism, Punishment and Privilege / Braithwaite. 5. Punishment, Privilege and Structured Choice / Groves and Frank. 6. On Sentencing / van den Haag. 7. Power Concentration and Penal Severity / Killias. 8. This Can't be Peace: A Pessimist Looks at Punishment / Pepinsky. 9. Punishment and Social Structure: What Does the Future Hold? / Bernard. 170 pages, paper. Price: (0-911577-106): \$17.50.

The Punishment Response: 2nd Edition

by Graeme Newman

The definitive social history of punishment. An enthralling study of the cultural role of punishment from the beginning of time to the present. "...read with enormous appreciation for its erudition and method of analysis." --Michel Foucault. 323 pages. Price: (Paper: 0-911577-02-5): \$17.50.

Sex as Bait

by S. Giora Shoham

This book is a breath-taking treatment of sex and love by world renowned criminologist Shlomo Shoham. This is an innovative work that sheds new light on incest, the sacred and profane aspects of love, and theories of psychosexual development. 226 pages, hardbound. Original list price \$29.95. Our special price: \$15.00!

The Myth of Tantalus

by S. Giora Shoham

"A brilliant and compelling piece which analyzes the personal and social mechanisms which make it possible for a society to continue to send its children to war..." - *Contemporary Sociology.* Shoham convincingly links violence, mysticism, and meditation, to social deviance. 350 pages, hardbound. Original list price: \$35.00. Our special price: \$15.00!

Buy both and pay only \$25.00 for the two!

Coming August '89:

Crimes Against Children

by Clifford K. Dome.

A first-rate review of the criminal justice processing of child maltreatment, as well as a primer in causes and prevention of child abuse. ISBN:0911577149. Price: 15.00 (Tentative), paperback.



Harrow and Heston

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Geis Receives American Justice Institute Award

Sacramento, California: Gilbert Geis, Professor Emeritus at the University of California, Irvine was presented the Richard A. McGee Award by the American Justice Institute. The Award was presented during the 26th annual meeting of the Association for Criminal Justice Research-California, in Sacramento.

Geis, a past President of the American Society of Criminology, was honored for his extensive research and significant publications in criminology. He has authored over 160 articles and nine books, including: *Juvenile Delinquency* (1988) *Methods of Research* (1983) *White Collar Crime* (1982) *Forcible Rape* (1977) and *Man, Crime, and Society* (1970). Geis has served on two Presidential Crime Commissions and received a Fulbright Award in 1985.

The award was established in memory of Richard A. McGee, the first director of the California Department of Corrections.

Thirteenth National Conference on Correctional Health Care

The National Commission on Correctional Health Care is now accepting proposals for presentations, panel discussions, and workshops for the thirteenth National Conference on Correctional Health Care, to be held 9-11 November 1989 in Chicago. Proposals may cover one or more of the full range of issues concerning medical treatment and services in jails, prisons, and/or juvenile confinement facilities. Presentations that incorporate "hands-on" teaching, audience participation, superior teaching technique, lively discussion, etc. are particularly desired. More than 600 professionals in correctional health care and others interested in the field are expected to attend the conference, which has become the most important correctional health care educational meeting held each year. For more details contact: NC-CHC, 200 North Racine, Chicago, IL 60616, USA (tel. 312-528-0818).

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(e.g., the correlation of median income and percent black with crime rates) is simply the aggregate of relationships occurring at lower levels of social structure and not a manifestation of processes taking place at the level of the community as a whole. Even though rates of crime may not be used to make inferences about individuals, individuals surely commit the crimes that constitute the rates.

The fallacy of assuming macro-structural effects on the basis of the unit of analysis is also pervasive even when an aggregate measure does not have an immediately evident micro-counterpart (e.g., inequality, density). Simply put, macro-level researchers are not immune to questions concerning the level at which one's *theoretical* explanations should be pitched. The level at which a causal relation occurs is a complex issue that is not solved simply by the nature of how variables are measured or the unit for which they are measured, since psychological and sociological causal factors may underlie relations observed at *both* the individual and aggregate levels. Thus it is not the unit of analysis that necessarily defines disciplinary boundaries but the level of causal explanation. Some of us seem to forget that the information contained in aggregate data are not magically imbued with macrosociological wisdom. (Likewise, of course, observed individual-level relations are not necessarily generated by micro factors. The "individualistic" fallacy is commonly ignored by criminologists.)

Consider also the basic facts on delinquency. Time and time again research has demonstrated the early onset of many forms of delinquency, and its long-term stability. These general differences among individuals that are stable over time have profound implications for an ecological study of crime. For example, longitudinal research suggests that delinquent tendencies are fairly well established at early ages — perhaps even at age 8 or so, and certainly by the early teens. Anti-social children tend to fight, steal, become truant, drop out of school, drift in and out of unemployment, and yes, live in lowerclass areas and go on to commit adult crime. In fact, in *Deviant Children Grown Up* Lee Robins (1966) offered the provocative hypothesis that antisocial behavior predicts class status more efficiently than class status predicts antisocial behavior.

However true Robin's hypothesis, it is clear that area differences in crime rates may result from the characteristics of individuals selectively aggregated into those communities. What then do we make of the findings that macro-sociologists so commonly emphasize — e.g., that poverty/inequality is correlated with crime rates? Is the relation caused by an aggregation of individual-level effects of class, a genuine community-level effect, or is it simply a differential selection of individuals into communities based on prior (e.g., antisocial) behavior? Upon critical examination, ecological research often seems overly simplistic and unwilling to tackle hard questions. In a quest for macro-level universals and a defense of the sociological tradition, warnings about compositional effects and selection bias, stated most eloquently by Kornhauser, are being widely ignored.

Even assuming the above problems were resolved, serious measurement deficiencies prevent macro-level researchers from doing much more than sheer speculation. For the most part researchers have simply inferred the existence of intervening community processes, forgetting that the correlation of crime with ecological characteristics is consistent with many different theoretical perspectives. For example, the typical aggregate-level study shows us that percent black, poverty, family disruption, and region are predictive of crime rates. We then hear talk of "anomie," "engendered hostility," "alienation," "weak informal controls," "Southern values," and so on, even though none of these concepts is measured! It takes little time to think of ten competing reasons — both compositional and macro-level — why factors like poverty rates and percent black might be correlated with aggregate crime rates.

The bottom line is that most macro-level research is crude. The most obvious reason for this tendency, of course, is that ecological researchers must overwhelmingly rely on census data that rarely provide measures of theoretical interest. It is useful to note that individual-level research in delinquency for at least the last decade has tested the nature of intervening processes such as social control, peer subcultures, differential association, strain, and learning reinforcements. We all know that age, race, and sex are related to crime, the research

BJS Study of State Sentencing Activity Released

State courts throughout the U.S. convicted an estimated 583,000 felons during 1986 and sent about 46 percent of them to a state prison, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which is a component of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

An estimated 110,000 people were convicted of a violent felony (a murder, rape, robbery or aggravated assault), 103,000 were convicted of a burglary and 76,000 were convicted of trafficking in drugs, accounting for one-half of the 1986 total, the bureau said.

"The data come from a new statistical series that for the first time provides national estimates of state felony court activity," noted Acting Director Joseph M. Bessette.

About two-thirds of the convicted felons were sentenced to incarceration—46 percent to a state prison and 21 percent to a local jail (usually to serve a term of a year or less). An estimated 31 percent were given straight probation with no prison or jail time and 2 percent were given other sentences that did not include incarceration.

The Bureau estimated that 37 percent of the state drug-trafficking convictions resulted in a prison sentence, 27 percent in a jail sentence and 35 percent in a straight probation sentence.

State courts accounted for approximately 95 percent of all 1986 felony convictions. The federal courts convicted 31,537—the remaining 5 percent, the Bureau said in a bulletin describing the study.

The estimated number of felons convicted in state courts during 1986 and their sentences were as follows:

	Convicted	Prison	Jail	Probation*	Other
Total	582,764	46%	21%	31%	2%
Murder**	9,854	92	3	4	1
Rape	19,685	75	13	10	2
Robbery	42,305	76	11	12	1
Aggravated assault	38,245	45	26	26	3
Burglary	102,683	53	21	24	2
Larceny***	91,092	40	24	34	2
Drug trafficking	76,437	37	27	35	1
Other felonies	202,463	36	22	39	3

*Straight probation with no jail or prison time served.

**Includes non-negligent manslaughter.

***Includes motor vehicle theft.

The report was based on statistics from 100 counties throughout the country that were selected to be representative of the nation as a whole. The series will be expanded in coming years, the Bureau said.

Single copies of the bulletin, "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986" (NCJ-115210), may be obtained from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is (301) 251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-732-3277.

NOTICE

The deadline for submission of materials to *The Criminologist* is the 15th of the month preceding the months of publication.

POSITIONS, continued from page 3

SALEM STATE COLLEGE Criminal Justice Program invites applications for two assistant professor, tenure-track positions in undergraduate criminal justice program to teach, advise majors and conduct research beginning Fall, 1989. Minimum requirements are a Ph.D., college teaching and research/professional experience. Specialties are preferred in Criminology, Criminal Justice, Statistics, and Research Methods.

Send letter expressing teaching and research interests and a curriculum vita to Personnel Office, RE: Criminal Justice position, Salem State College, 352 Lafayette Street, Salem, MA 01970. Deadline: Open until position is filled.

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, Lecturer in Sociology - NAYuma announces a nontenure-track academic staff position in the Bachelor of General Studies degree program for 1989-90 year beginning August 20, 1989, full time teaching and academic advising at the college/university level. Generalist in Sociology with the following areas of specialization preferred: Criminology, social problems, social welfare, gerontology, sociological theory. An ideal candidate will be able to teach in a multi-disciplinary social science core of anthropology, history, political science or psychology, as well as sociology. Doctorate in sociology preferred, ABD and Masters level considered. Experience working with Hispanic and underrepresented students is highly desirable. Application material: letter of application focused on interests, abilities and academic philosophy; curriculum vita; names of three references. Closing Date: June 30, 1989. Send to: Executive Director, NAYuma, P. O. Box NAYuma, Yuma, Arizona 85366.

Charles Rinkevich Receives ASPA Award

The American Society for Public Administration's Section on Criminal Justice is pleased to announce that Charles F. Rinkevich is the recipient of this year's Outstanding Contribution to Criminal Justice Award. This award was presented on April 11, 1989 at the annual meetings of the American Society for Public Administration in Miami, Florida. Mr. Rinkevich currently serves as director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. Prior to becoming Director of the Center, Mr. Rinkevich spent eleven years with the U.S. Department of Justice, most of that time as Regional Administrator of the LEAA office in Philadelphia and later in Atlanta. While in Atlanta, Mr. Rinkevich coordinated two Vice Presidential Task Forces: one to assist the Atlanta community with its murdered and missing children crisis in 1981 and the second to deal with the massive infusion of illegal drugs in south Florida in 1982.

In recognizing Mr. Rinkevich, the ASPA Criminal Justice Section noted that he is "truly a national leader in criminal justice administration. He contributes directly to the quality of the federal public service and unselfishly contributes to public administration more broadly."

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

The 41st Annual Meeting of The American Society of Criminology will be held Wednesday, November 8, through Saturday, November 12, 1989, at John Ascuaga's Nugget in Reno, Nevada. We expect to draw more than 1200 persons to our Annual Meeting.

The Society is making every effort to attract exhibitors. If you have written a book that you would like to have displayed at our Annual Meeting, please send your publisher the attached form and urge them to complete the form and send it to us by October 30, 1989.

We appreciate your help and assistance in this matter. We look forward to seeing you in Reno.

DUE OCTOBER 30, 1989

To: Sarah Hall
The American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212
Columbus, Ohio 43212

From: _____

Please reserve space for _____ books to be displayed in the Joint Book Exhibit at \$35 per book, or at \$30 per book if ten or more books are to be displayed. The fee for a full booth is \$350. Please complete the following form for all books to be displayed in the Joint Book exhibit.

Item #1 Title: _____
Author: _____
Year Published: _____ Price: _____

Item #2 Title: _____
Author: _____
Year Published: _____ Price: _____

Item #3 Title: _____
Author: _____
Year Published: _____ Price: _____

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question has been "why?" When confronted with the comparatively crude state of affairs at the macro-level, we get defensive and appeal to higher (macro) loyalties. Techniques of neutralization aside, macro units of analysis do not absolve us from concern with measurement of theoretical concepts.

Yet another problem is that culture is easily denied in macro-level research. We hear earnest talk of the "structural determinants" of crime, but not much about cultural orientations and beliefs. This is because census data are once again conducive to simplicity itself — virtually all census-derived measures may be classified as structural. An abundance of structural measures does not make culture go away, however. I should admit here that I am one of the biggest offenders in this regard. I have rather consistently advocated a structural approach to crime, and I still think subculture theories are wrong. But I have not demonstrated this to be so, and neither has anyone else as far as I can see. And even when culture is confronted in ecological research, it is haphazard. For example, it is commonplace to use region and percent black as indicators of "subculture." Truth in advertising requires that we break this habit — one cannot test the subculture of violence theory by correlating census data with crime rates.

Finally, we come to that old bugaboo of multicollinearity. Anyone who has conducted macro-level research has at one time or another, if not every day, sworn viciously at computer output over those damned correlations. So what do we do? We pay lip service to the issue and say something like, "Well, a .80 correlation is not really that high. The economists allow .90!" Let's face it — variables like percent black, poverty, inequality, and family disruption are all highly interrelated. As Robert Gordon demonstrated some twenty years ago in "Issues in the Ecological Study of Delinquency" (ASR, 1967), one may have success at partialling independent effects in particular samples, but in general multicollinearity renders that approach an exercise in futility. (Ironically, factor analysis got a bad name back in the 1960s, but it may yet be needed to solve the problem.)

So there you have some of the sources of my recent pessimism and angst about macro-level research, including my own. The confluence of selective aggregation into communities, cross-level misspecification (e.g., compositional effects), multicollinearity, onset of the dependent variable ten years before we measure the independent variables, and crude measures is enough to make anyone depressed. Given this, it may come as a surprise to learn that my pessimism is short-lived. Indeed, I continue to believe strongly that macro-level research is crucial, and that social facts do exist. Moreover, perhaps because of an underlying positivist optimism, I see ways out of these dilemmas. Space limitations preclude detail, but let me briefly suggest four that come to mind.

The first is a simple, though costly, measurement strategy. Survey instruments can be designed to measure community concepts and they can be administered with community sampling frames in mind. For example, theoretically-based survey measures could be constructed to capture community-level patterns of informal social control, friendship networks, collective cultural orientations, rates of organizational participation, and more. I have tried to do this in recent work, but we need surveys designed ahead of time to test community-based theories on units of analysis defined by the research question, not by governmental agencies. In short, there is nothing *inherently* deficient about a purely macro-level research strategy. The problem is that the funding deck has always been stacked against macro-social concerns.

A second approach is contextual analysis where information on communities is combined with individual-level data to explain crime. This approach eliminates the tendency in criminological research to ignore either the micro or macro levels based on disciplinary biases and data availability. At the risk of employing jargon, linking the community and individual levels through contextual specification appears to be a crucial agenda in criminology.

A third approach, embedded within contextual analysis, is a substantive focus on *children and families* as they relate to communities. Macro-social researchers

The Justice Professional Selects Managing Editor

Roslyn Muraskin, Ph.D., Assistant Dean of the School of Business, Public Administration and Accountancy (Faculties of Accountancy, Criminal Justice, Business and Public Administration) is pleased to announce that she will be the Managing Editor of THE JUSTICE PROFESSIONAL for the Fall and Spring Issues. Please submit any articles in care of Roslyn Muraskin, Ph.D., Long Island University - C.W. Post Campus, School of Business - Roth Hall, Room 307, Brookville, New York 11548.

All manuscripts should be submitted typed on standard (eleven by eight and one-half inches) size paper, include a title page with the full name and address of the author and an abstract of 90 words or less. For further information contact Dr. Muraskin at the above address or at (516) 399-3017.

Harvey Kushner, Ph.D., Chairman of the Department of Criminal Justice at C.W. Post will be co-guest editor. Frank Schmallegger, Ph.D. of Pembroke State University will be Executive Editor.

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Law Conference Announced

The Constitutional Law Conference will be held in Washington D.C., September 8-9, 1989. U.S. Law Week's review and analysis of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1988-89 term by the nation's leading constitutional law scholars: Jesse Choper, University of California; Yale Kamisar, University of Michigan; and Laurence H. Tribe, Harvard University. Unmatched in depth and scope of coverage, this is the most informative, enlightening, and authoritative conference on the work of our highest court and developments in constitutional law. For more information call 1-800-424-9890 or write to: Constitutional Law Conference Registrar, BNA Conferences, 1231 25th Street, N.W., S-600, Washington, D.C. 20037.

National Conference

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July 19, 1989

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202/737-1234

This one-day national conference will address the issues and challenges facing criminal justice in the 1990s, with a focus on the criminal history record and information technology.

National Crime Survey Users' Group Newsletter

The American Statistical Association's Committee on Law and Justice Statistics, in conjunction with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, has initiated a newsletter for users of the National Crime Survey (NCS) data. This newsletter will include articles on such topics as newly available data, changes to the questionnaire, computer-assisted telephone interviewing, and workshops and conference sessions concerning the NCS. If you would like to receive the newsletter, please send your name and address to: Ms. Lee Decker, American Statistical Association, 1429 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314-3402.

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need not be hostile to the individual-level research on early antisocial behavior. To the contrary, there is a connection here and it needs to be explored. For example, what characteristics of communities interfere with parental supervision of children? How do early developmental experiences interact with community context? What is the role of community day care and the delivery of health services? Does effective family social control and transmission of values depend on levels of community social disorganization? Does the meaning of community change at different states of the life cycle? These and many other questions are ideally suited to a sequential concern with community influences on the well-being and functioning of families, and in turn on early childhood behavior.

A fourth approach is ethnographic analysis. Whether it be Gans, Whyte, or Suttles, I have learned more about community structure from reading classic ethnographic studies than I ever learned from multivariate analyses of census data. In this sense it is disturbing that modern criminologists seem to think that multiple regression has a monopoly on the production of scientific knowledge. Although probably an anomalous position, I believe it is time we criminologists started supplementing multivariate type research with good "old-fashioned" ethnography. Jonathan Rieder's *Canarsie: The Jews and Italians of Brooklyn Against Liberalism* (1985) is a recent example of how fascinating and provocative community ethnographic research can be.

To achieve any of these breakthroughs, however, requires a restructuring of our habits and reward systems. As we all know, academia has a tendency to reward quantity and speed of publication. As a result, many are socialized to publish frequently and quickly, and to not "waste time" with long-term projects. This publishing stick results in an overemphasis on secondary analysis of data collected for other purposes. The code seems to be: let others do the dirty work and then come in with advanced technology to (quickly) find the truth. Indeed, it is not much of an exaggeration to say that it takes about 20 minutes to load up an ICPSR census tape and crank out multiple regressions of crime rates. Moreover, it is depressing that those who spend years meticulously collecting data are lucky to get a thank-you in the acknowledgement footnotes of the secondary data analysts who publish on the backs of their efforts, often without a genuine understanding of how or why the original data were gathered.

I do not mean to denigrate secondary analysis — I have done my fair share (and no doubt will continue to do so), and I completely support data archiving. But what I am suggesting is that the pendulum has swung too far and that we

CALL FOR PAPERS

DRUGS IN THE WORKPLACE:

Research & Evaluation Data

National Institute on Drug Abuse

September 25-27, 1989

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the Federal agency which serves as the focal point for research and demonstration programs on drug abuse, will sponsor a research conference on "Drugs in the Workplace", September 25-27, 1989 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Bethesda, MD.

The conference will bring together experts from the public and private sector to share results of recent studies on the incidence and prevalence of drug use in the workforce, the impact of drugs on work performance, and industry responses to drugs in the workplace including drug testing and employee assistance programs.

This call for papers is to solicit abstracts for data-based presentations in one of these topic areas. An abstract of no more than 300 words should be submitted to the address below by May 22, 1989. A limited number of papers will be selected. Presentations will last approximately 25 minutes. Presenters will be eligible for travel expenses and honoraria.

Drugs in the Workplace Conference, Office of Workplace Initiatives, NIDA, Room 10A-53, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-6780.

U.S. Prisoners in 1988

The Nation's state and federal prison systems grew by 42,967 inmates last year, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has announced. On December 31 a record 627,402 men and women were being held by federal and state correctional authorities.

"Since 1980 the number of prisoners has grown by about 90 percent and is currently increasing by about 800 a week," said Joseph M. Bessette, the Bureau's Acting Director.

During 1988 states in the West continued to have the highest increase in prisoners (11.5 percent). There was a 9.2 percent increase in the Northeast, a 8.6 percent gain in the Midwest, and a 4.7 percent increase in the South. The federal prison population grew by 3.4 percent last year.

Last December 31 there were almost 298,000 more state and federal prisoners than there were on that date in 1980, and since the beginning of the decade the state prison inmate growth has been most in the West—166 percent. Eight of the 13 states in that region have had increases of more than 100 percent.

During the same period of time the number of state prisoners grew by 120 percent in the Northeast, by 86 percent in the Midwest and by 59 percent in the South. The 1980-1988 federal prison population growth was 107 percent.

The female prison population has been growing more rapidly than has the male population—increasing from 4.2 percent in 1981 to 5.2 percent in 1988. At the end of last year there were 32,691 women in federal or state custody, which was 12.5 percent more than at the end of 1987. The male population, 594,711, grew by 7.1 percent during 1988.

Seventeen states reported holding 14,314 prisoners in local jails because of crowded prisons at the end of last year. Nationwide, state prisons were operating from 7 percent to 23 percent over capacity depending upon the type of measurement used. Federal prisons were estimated to be between 33 and 72 percent over capacity. The federal and state prison systems' capacity grew by 5.5 percent last year.

The bulletin called attention to two trends that have contributed to the prison inmate increases during the

1980s. First, the likelihood that a serious offender will receive a prison sentence has increased, and second, the number of adults arrested for drug trafficking or manufacturing increased by 113 percent between 1980 and 1987.

Single copies of the bulletin, "Prisoners in 1988" (NCJ-116315), as well as other Bureau of Justice Statistics data and publications may be obtained from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is (301) 251-5500. The toll-free number from places other than Maryland and metropolitan Washington, D.C., is 1-800-732-3277.

New Criminal Justice Directory

The Criminal Justice Statistics Association (CJSA) has compiled a comprehensive State-by-State directory of criminal justice information. "The Directory of Criminal Justice Issues in the States, Vol. V" summarizes the criminal justice programs and policy research conducted by 48 State statistical analysis centers in 1987. Over 400 different projects are listed on such issues as drug abuse, missing children, overcrowding, population projections, recidivism, victims, etc.; 37 subject areas are listed in the index.

To purchase the directory, or to make inquiries, contact CJSA, Suite 606, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001, or call (202) 624-8560.

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have lost our concern with good *research design*. Of all the method courses I took in graduate school, what stands out in my mind is not statistics, but a year-long sequence in research design taught by Travis Hirschi. I learned that the time has long since passed when technical capabilities in data analysis outpaced the basic quality of criminological data. Path analysis did not save us in the '70s, and LISREL and event history analysis cannot save us in the '80s and '90s, from bad data, bad research designs, or worse yet, bad research questions. Rather, it seems to me that we need a major reinvestment in fresh research designs and data collection efforts guided by theory, and accompanying this, a renewed appreciation of their value. Then the application of advanced statistical methods will come to fruition.

Fortunately, there are currently several projects under way that buck the trend and promise to yield important breakthroughs. Among others, scholars such as William Julius Wilson in Chicago and Ora Simcha-Fagan in New York City are investing enormous energy into data collection with a theoretical emphasis on community. Wilson's project is blending survey analysis with participant observation and ethnography to understand ghetto culture and lower-class behavior patterns in their community context. Simcha-Fagan's project was designed from the beginning to test community-based theories, and survey questions were specifically oriented to measure community concepts central to criminology. Perhaps more ambitious, the MacArthur Foundation in conjunction with the National Institute of Justice is now preparing for a series of longitudinal cohort studies of delinquency. I am hopeful that one component of these efforts will be a concern with community context in early childhood development and family life, and how contextual effects change over the life cycle.

For these reasons I continue to believe in the viability of a community approach. Even if some recent contributions to community and macro-level research are flawed, they at least remind us that the study of only individuals and individual causal processes is a mistake. While we are unlikely to gain much from further pursuit of dead ends, the future thus offers a series of exciting challenges in the study of communities and crime. I eagerly await their solutions, as in the end I am probably a lost-cause believer in the importance of structural context.

CALL FOR PAPERS International Review of Victimology

The International Review of Victimology has been established to provide a wider forum for the exchange of ideas in the developing areas of victimology, to encourage the presentation of new theories and findings from research and to foster discussion of projects and victim services.

In stimulating research and services and making findings and practice more widely known, the International Review of Victimology will be priority reading not only for all involved in academic research but also for victim activists and social workers as well as criminologists and other academics whose focus has not necessarily been on victims, together with all those whose responsibilities lie in forming, influencing, and implementing public policy.

For victim services the International Review of Victimology will provide an exchange of information and practice world-wide.

The editors welcome contributions on all aspects of victimology. Editorial correspondence and manuscripts should be addressed to John Freeman, Faculty of Laws, King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R2LS, United Kingdom or to Leslie Sebba, Institute of Criminology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 91 905. Notes for contributors are available from the Editors.

Fifth World Congress of Victimology

The objective of this annual Congress (held at the Acapulco Princess Resort, Mexico, 26-30 July 1989) is to provide medical, legal, mental health, justice and social service professionals, and other intervenors with the tools and information needed to understand the dynamics of victimization and the consequences of abuse, disaster, and loss; with strategies for short- and long-term intervention and treatment; with an update of current research in the field; and with an agenda for reform. Papers and presentations on victims of violence, crime, terrorism, accidents, and disasters and on related themes are invited from all profes-

sions (medicine, psychiatry, law, psychology, social work, sociology, nursing, law enforcement, criminal justice, emergency and crisis intervention, victim and witness services, mediation and arbitration). Among the themes to be discussed are: victims' rights, crisis intervention, child abuse and neglect, sexual assault, domestic violence, elder abuse, compensation, restitution, legal reform, mediation and conflict resolution, victim services, survivors, trauma and its sequelae, emergency preparedness and response, prevention, intervention, and treatment. For further details contact: World Congress, 2333 North Vernon Street, Arlington, VA 22207, USA (tel. 703-536-1750).

CALL FOR PAPERS ANNUAL MEETING

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

October 11-13, 1989
Chicago, Illinois
The Congress Hotel

"Criminal Justice: The Past, The Present, The Future"

The MCJA invites abstracts and proposals for panels, workshops, and round tables for the 1989 Annual Meeting. Scholarly presentations are encouraged in all areas of criminal justice including, but not limited to:

- The Judicial Process, Police Management, Social Control, and Correctional Standards
- Juvenile Detention Centers, The Placement of Juveniles in Private Placement Facilities, and The Success or Failure of Juvenile Placement Facilities
- Historical Reviews of Criminal Justice Associations, Police Agencies, Correctional Philosophies, Judicial Trends, State Statutes, and other areas within the Field of Criminal Justice
- Criminal Justice Education — The Past, The Present State, and Future Trends
- Training within all areas of Criminal Justice, e.g., Police, Corrections, Juvenile Probation

For more information contact: Dr. Michael T. Charles, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice Sciences, Illinois State University, Schroeder Hall, RM 401, Normal, IL 61761, (309) 438-7626.

Drug Policy Reform International Conference

November 2-5, 1989
Washington, D.C.

The Drug Policy Foundation, founded in 1987, is a Washington-based, international organization that is studying and publicizing rational alternatives to current drug policies. The foundation is deeply concerned that current laws and methods of dealing with drug abuse are counterproductive, causing expansion of the black market, the spread of AIDS, loss of civil liberties and corruption of our police. Through this conference and other activities, the Drug Policy Foundation is helping to shape the future of drug policy.

Theme: New Frontiers of Effective and Humane Drug Control.

Hotel Reservations: Reserve rooms directly with the Omni Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Phone: 202-234-0700. Mention that you are with the International Conference on Drug Policy Reform. Rates: \$90/single, \$108/double. Special rates for the conference are guaranteed only until Oct. 1.

For more information contact: Bridget Kinsella, Conference Coordinator, Drug Policy Foundation, 4801 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20016-2087 U.S.A. Telephone: 202-895-1634.

International Congress Announced

First International Congress on Violence and Social Myth will be held in Kiryat Anavim, Israel, July 2-6, 1989.

Topics include: Epistemology, Philosophy, and Ideology, Violence in the Life of the Individual, Violence and Society, The Presentation of Violent Behaviour, and The Science and Art of Human Coexistence.

For more information write to: First International Congress on Violence, c/o International Ltd., P.O.B. 29313, Tel Aviv 65121, Israel.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Rivendell Children and Youth Center's 1989 Fall Conference on children and youth will be held in Hot Springs, AR on December 1, 1989. Papers deadline is July 31, 1989. Topics must relate to emotional and behavioral disorders in children and youth. Send summation to: Scott Williams, Rivendell Children and Youth Center, 100 Rivendell Drive, Benton, AR 72015, (501) 794-1255.

Book Reviewers Solicited

Social Justice: A Journal of Crime, Conflict and World Order (formerly *Crime and Social Justice*), a quarterly publication, is compiling a list of potential book reviewers for upcoming issues. SJ considers both the traditional book reviews as well as the longer review essays, of single or multiple books, appropriate for inclusion. Interested persons should provide an updated resume as well as identification of those subject areas for potential review to: Gregg Barak, Book Review Editor, *Social Justice*, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL 36195.

1988 OJJDP Awards

The following projects were funded during fiscal year 1988 by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP):

Gang Community Reclamation Project. \$1,050,000 to the County of Los Angeles Probation Department.

National Youth Gang Conference. \$150,000 to the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

National Media Campaign on At Risk Youth. \$250,000 to Pepperdine University.

National Information Package: High Risk Youth. \$45,136 to Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse of NCJRS.

Reaching At Risk Youth in Public Housing. \$211,998 to Boys Club of America, Field Services.

Alternative School Program. \$1,000,000 to Cities in Schools, Inc.

Community-Based Anti-Drug Capacity-Building Demonstration Program. \$98,864 to National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise.

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Training for Juvenile Justice Decisionmakers-High Risk Youth. \$249,957 to Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation.

Training for State Policymakers. \$250,000 to Community Research Associates.

Drug-Related Accountability Package. \$100,551 to National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

National Information Package: AIDS in Juvenile Corrections. \$300,000 to American Correctional Association.

Drug Testing Guidelines. \$75,541 to American Probation and Parole Association.

Missing/Exploited Children Action Program (M-CAP). \$382,768 to Public Administration Services.

Training for Juvenile Justice Decisionmakers: Missing Children and Sexual Exploitation. \$259,556 to National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Reunification of Missing Children. \$174,840 to University of California, San Francisco.

Child Safety Curriculum Standards. \$200,000 to the National School Safety Center.

National Conference on Child Sexual Exploitation. \$123,000 to National District Attorneys Association.

Parental Kidnapping. \$99,989 to American Prosecutors Research Institute.

Assistance to Missing and Exploited Children PVO's. \$325,000.

ACJS To Meet In Denver, Colorado

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences will hold its 1990 annual meeting March 13-17 at the Denver Radisson. The theme is "What Works in Criminal Justice?" To obtain the call for papers, contact Harry Allen, 1990 ACJS Program Chair, San Jose State University, Administration of Justice Department, San Jose, CA 95192-0050; telephone: (408) 924-2942. Abstract deadline is **October 1, 1989**.

Fund Awards Research Grants

WASHINGTON—The Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution has awarded ten new grants totaling \$485,000. This brings to \$800,000 the amount the Fund has awarded in grants during its first year of operation. These grants have been supplemented by an additional \$870,000 in contributions from the researchers' institutions and other foundations.

"The research supported by the Fund during its first year reflects the diversity and breadth of the dispute resolution field and underscores the need to examine its impact from many perspectives and approaches," according to Sanford M. Jaffe, chair of the Fund's governing council. "These projects promise to contribute to our knowledge of disputing and provide new insights into basic issues confronting dispute resolution practitioners and policy makers."

Recipients of the Fund's new grants include:

- Marc Galanter, Joel Rogers & Stuart Macaulay, Dispute Processing Research Program, University of Wisconsin— a \$89,152 grant to investigate the increase in the nation's business disputes and commercial litigation since 1960.
- Joan Kelly, the Northern California Mediation Center— a \$41,054 grant to compare how mediation and litigation affected the outcomes of divorce cases that involve such factors as child custody, financial support and property division.
- Elizabeth Loftus, Department of Psychology, University of Washington— a \$61,258 grant to support a two-year study examining the question of lawyer overconfidence and whether it can be a barrier to out-of-court negotiated settlements.

- Emily Mansfield, Karen James & Diane Vendiola, Northwest Intertribal Court System— a \$50,000 grant to conduct a historical and ethnographic study of the traditional and contemporary dispute processes of Puget Sound Native Americans.
- Joseph McCartin, Department of History, State University of New York at Binghamton— a \$9,302 grant to examine worker-elected, locally run grievance committees supervised by the National War Labor Board during World War I.
- Margaret Neale, Robin Pinkley, Jack Brittan & Gregory Northcraft, J. L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University— a \$73,405 grant to study how managers resolve disputes within organizations.
- Janet Neelin & Sheena McConnel, Department of Economics, University of California at Los Angeles— a \$30,000 grant to examine what impact labor laws mandating different dispute resolution procedures have on setting wages, rates of employment and number of bargaining impasses.
- James Perry, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University— a \$42,988 grant to

study what happens when employees "blow the whistle" on their employers' illegal or illegitimate practices by initiating a complaint.

- Janet Rifkin & Sara Cobb, Department of Legal Studies, University of Massachusetts at Amherst— a \$59,997 grant to study how the concept of neutrality in mediation is understood, discussed and practiced.
- Michelle White, Department of Economics, University of Michigan— a \$25,000 grant to construct an economic model to determine whether negligence or a strict liability standard is more efficient in preventing medical malpractice.

Funded by the Ford Foundation, the Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution is an independent grants program affiliated with the National Institute for Dispute Resolution which serves as the Fund's fiscal and administrative agent. Grants are made semi-annually on a competitive basis.

For further information regarding the 1989 grants program, contact Robert Jones, Program Coordinator, Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, 1901 L Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 785-4637.

The Public Calls . . . How Does the Police Respond?

SYMBOLIC COMMUNICATION

Signifying Calls and the Police Response

Peter K. Manning

Calls to the police represent a rich variety of human troubles, concerns, and needs. Although the interpretive possibilities seem infinite, police are able to make immediate inferential leaps or "sign work" in order to classify and deal with the problem at hand. In this first major empirical work on the semiotics of social action, Manning answers substantive, theoretical, and pragmatic questions on how codes actually operate in a specific social setting.

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NEW CRIMINOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TITLES

- Jay S. Albanese — *Organized Crime in America*, 2nd Ed., 1989 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- I. Berg, I. Brown, R. Hullin — *Off School, In Court*, 1989 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)
- S. J. Ceci, D. F. Ross, M. P. Toglia — *Perspectives on Children's Testimony*, 1989 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)
- Todd Clear, Val Clear, William Burrell — *Offender Assessment and Evaluation: The Presentence Investigation Report*, 1989 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- E. A. Fattah, V. F. Sacco — *Crime and Victimization of the Elderly*, 1989 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)
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- Robert Keppel — *Serial Murder: Future Implications of Police Investigations*, 1989 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- M. LeBlanc, M. Frechette — *Male Criminal Activity From Childhood Through Youth*, 1989 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)
- A. Lovegrove — *Judicial Decision Making, Sentencing Policy, and Numerical Guidance*, 1989 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)
- Bo Lozoff and Michael Brasell — *Inner Connections: Finding Peace and Peace Making*, 1989 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- Dragan Milovanovic — *A Primer in the Sociology of Law*, 1989 (Harrow and Heston, Publishers)
- Gwynne Nettler — *Criminology Lessons*, 1989 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- P. B. Paulus — *Prison Crowding: A Psychological Perspective*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)
- P. Schmidt and A. D. Witte — *Predicting Recidivism Using Survival Models*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)
- J. E. Stets — *Domestic Violence and Control*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)
- Lawrence Travis, III — *Introduction to Criminal Justice*, 1989 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- John Whitehead and Steven Lab — *Juvenile Justice*, 1989 (Anderson Publishing Co.)
- E. Zamble and F. J. Porporino — *Coping, Behavior, and Adaptation in Prison Inmates*, 1988 (Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.)

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;

an 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 crime-related legislation; or any other informative article that might be of interest to those studying organized crime.

Submission Guidelines

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