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Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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Teaching Criminology in Hong Kong

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University of Hong Kong

In the British colony of Hong Kong, as in countries where colonial rule is now a thing of the past, Western conceptions of crime and justice continue to dominate. Hong Kong's laws and judicial procedures generally conform to those found in other 'common law' countries. Its criminal laws, juvenile justice system and correctional services would be familiar territory to anyone who has experience with the British criminal justice system. The resemblance, however, is by no means complete. For instance, the Royal Hong Kong Police have a greater paramilitary role in the ter-

ritory than would generally be true of police forces in the West. Indeed, with something in the region of 27,000 officers, Hong Kong has one of the largest urban police forces in the world. Despite this and other differences, crime and justice continue to be interpreted from a Western standpoint.

This introduction of criminology into Hong Kong, in a sense, represents a continuation of the colonial tradition, in that it involves the importation of an essentially Western discipline into a society which is, in many respects, radically different from the one in which it was originally

developed. In the case of criminology, the transfer is relatively recent. Up until 1986, when the Master of Social Sciences degree in Criminology was established in the Department of Sociology at the University of Hong Kong, criminological topics had, normally, been consigned to the sociology of deviance and offered to students as an undergraduate subject. The Master's program changed all that by establishing criminology as a distinct academic discipline in Hong Kong.

The introduction of criminology

Please see TEACHING, page 3

Editor's Note:

This article expands the previous contributions from "Graduate Programs in Criminology: What are our Needs?" (May/June 1991) to include the needs and perspectives of criminological study in non-Western societies. Please contact me if you have suggestions or proposals for discussion of other issues related to teaching criminology that may be of interest to members of the society.

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CHILDCARE AT FUTURE ASC MEETINGS

At last year's meeting in Baltimore, a petition requesting that provisions be made for childcare at annual meetings was signed by over 100 members. In discussions about the petition, some members pointed out that many professional associations now offer childcare to participants at their annual meetings. Others stressed that attending to the childcare needs of ASC members may be a way to heighten the participation of dual-career couples, single parents, and men and women with families.

In response to these concerns, President John Hagan has formed the ASC Childcare Committee. The committee is currently composed of several members, including Nancy Wonders (Chair), Kathy Daly and Ron Kramer. ASC Childcare Committee members have already begun to explore various options that could help to meet the needs of members attending meetings with their children, including several variations of on-site day care, off-site day care, and use of a referral service. For this year, the Local Arrangements Committee was able to obtain information on a childcare referral service and on several local childcare facilities in San Francisco that can be used by ASC members. This information has been included in the registration packet for the 1991 meeting.

There is a great deal of work to be done to ensure that the childcare needs of members are met at future meetings. In the short-term, what is most needed is the participation and commitment of a broad cross-section of members to the development of a viable plan for the provision of childcare. To facilitate that goal, the ASC Childcare Committee has scheduled a meeting for Saturday, November 23rd at 9:45. Please plan on attending the meeting to offer your advice, support, and labor to help make childcare a priority at future meetings. If you are unable to attend the meeting of the ASC but would like to offer ideas and/or labor to the committee, please contact: Nancy A. Wonders, Northern Arizona University, P.O. Box 15005, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5005. Phone: 602-523-6336/Bitnet: WONDERS@NAUVAX.

AROUND THE ASC

Michael S. Vaughn, a doctoral fellow in the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University, has won the 1991 Peter P. Lejins Paper Competition. The competition was offered by the Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of Maryland honoring Professor Emeritus and Mrs. Peter P. Lejins. It was awarded to the student whose paper was judged by a specifically constituted review panel as making the most significant contribution to the advancement of thinking concerning the problem of prison overcrowding. Vaughn conducted a national survey before writing his paper entitled, "And the Cup Runneth Over: A National Study of Correctional Administrators' Responses to Prison Overcrowding." He received a stipend of \$2,000 and a plaque.

The American Bar Association announced its Mini-Grant Award winners for 1991-1992. Among those was Project Director **Louise Shelley**, Chair of Justice, Law & Society at American University in Washington, D.C. Shelley received a \$750.00 grant for "Course Development & Faculty Seminar on 'Western Legal Tradition.'" Partial funding was received for a week-long faculty seminar to discuss thematic and instructional issues for a general education course drawing upon historical and comparative materials.

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into Hong Kong was not, as one might have suspected, in response to a serious or rising rate of crime. Hong Kong has, in fact, maintained a remarkably low rate of crime in the face of extreme disparities in wealth and high levels of urbanization. Instead the establishment of the criminology program was a response to a growing awareness that public sector workers, including those in the criminal justice system, needed better professional and academic training in order to meet the demands of an increasingly complex and rapidly developing society. Moreover, the criminal justice system, as one of the largest components in the government, was a logical target for developing post-graduate education. The Department of Sociology at the University of Hong Kong, which had offered courses in the sociology of deviance since the late 1960's, was the appropriate place to base such a program.

In the years following the introduction of the Master's program, Hong Kong's criminology establishment has grown dramatically. In the two universities and two polytechnics there are now, in all, 10 to 12 people who are directly involved in teaching criminology, criminal justice or related topics such as criminal law or who, at least, have some form of criminological training. In the University of Hong Kong, the main center for criminological teaching and research, three members of the Department of Sociology are involved in teaching the Master of Social Science program in criminology. Additional local expertise is provided by 'Honorary Lecturers', who are appointed for three years. These non-Departmental teachers include the Commissioner of the

Correctional Services Department, and Senior Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Hong Kong Police, a High Court judge, and a senior official from the Social Welfare Department. While the number of people involved in the teaching and professional practice of criminology is relatively small, it can be said that these individuals are, in a sense, engaged in the creation and establishment of criminology as an academic discipline in Hong Kong.

Mention should also be made of the Hong Kong Society of Criminology. The Society, founded in 1984, predated the Criminology Master's program by two years and currently has around 100 members, including a number of judges, lawyers and a respectable cross-section of senior officials in Hong Kong's criminal justice system. In December 1988, the Society assisted in setting up an international conference which was organized by the Research Committee for the Sociology of Deviance and Social Control of the International Sociological Association. This conference had the distinction of being the first international criminology conference to be held in Hong Kong. The fact that the Society has been successful in attracting senior and respected members of the criminal justice system into its ranks has enabled it to be quite effective in conveying to community leaders and workers within the system itself the important contribution that criminology can make to the understanding of crime.

The University of Hong Kong's Criminology Master's program merits special attention here in that it is one of the few, possibly the only, degree programs in crimi-

nology in Asia. It is certainly the only one conducted in English. The program is a two year part-time degree and is designed to complement the student's professional skills through the advanced study of theoretical and research materials on crime and justice. Within these two years, students are required to take eight academic courses (for a total of 300 hours of work), and complete a Master's thesis. Four of the eight courses are prescribed foundation courses, which include research methods, social theory, theoretical criminology and applied criminology. There are additional optional courses dealing with the criminal justice system and the formation of social policy, juvenile delinquency, corrections, economic and organized crime, the sociology of law, and crime and development. Within the program, it is the general intention to introduce students to recent developments in criminological theory and research, rather than imparting practical or professional skills. All courses involve a combination of lectures and seminars, as well as some workshops. The program has a biannual intake of 20 students. The overwhelming majority of students in the program are Chinese. It's popularity is such that, since its inception, there have been four to five applicants for every place.

While the program is open to anyone who possesses a good University degree and is interested in the study of criminology, in most cases, places go to individuals who already have a career in the Hong Kong police, corrections or some other branch of the criminal justice system. This is partly a product of the nature of the applications and part-

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ly a decision to give some preference to applicants who have some criminal justice experience. The police force, as the largest single criminal justice agency in Hong Kong, quite naturally accounts for the greatest proportion of students in the program although they, by no means, dominate. In fact, from the outset, there has been a conscious effort to maintain a balance amongst entrants. Rather than training people from one part of the criminal justice system, it was felt that the needs of the community would be best served by a program that brings together a variety of criminal justice workers. Since virtually all of the students are already working in some part of the criminal justice system no serious consideration has needed to be given to providing them with practical work experience through the use of student placement or internship.

A feature of criminology education in Hong Kong that stands in contrast to that of North America is the extension of criminology and criminal justice training to students who do not possess a university degree. Until quite recently Hong Kong followed British educational practices which resulted, in effect, in restricting University education to a small intellectual elite within the population. As a result of this, somewhat less than four percent of the Hong Kong population presently are university graduates. Consequently, there are in the community a large number of highly experienced criminal justice workers who have, until now, been unable to gain access to a university education in their field. Such a situation obviously placed limits on the further expansion of graduate level criminology training.

Considering that criminology is a relatively recent Western import into Hong Kong and that few people have any idea what criminologists do, the future development of the discipline depends on finding ways to expand awareness of and places for criminological training in the community. In line with this thinking, the Department of Extra-Mural Studies at the University of Hong Kong has recently established a Certificate in Criminal Justice in association with the Department of Sociology in the University of Leicester in England. The Certificate program is aimed at People with a strong professional record in criminal justice whose educational qualifications would, normally, be insufficient for entering a University or Polytechnic degree program and will be eligible for direct entry into the Leicester Master of Arts programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice.

The Department of Applied Social Studies at the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong is the other center for criminology teaching and research in Hong Kong. As part of its Higher Diploma in Public and Social Administration, students are offered a series of Criminal Justice Administration modules extending over three terms, as well as a one term module in criminology. In addition, plans are underway in the Department of Applied Social Studies to revise the Bachelor of Arts with Honours degree in Public and Social Administration to include an elective module in criminology.

The non-university graduate sector of the student market is proving to be a sizable one. The Certificate program in the University of Hong Kong currently has an enrollment of over 100 students. The City Polytechnic modules in

Criminal Justice Administration and Criminology typically manage to attract 20 to 40 students out of a total enrollment of around 100 in their Diploma program. As with the Master's program, the strongest demand for the Certificate in Criminal Justice has come from within the ranks of the police; however, once again effort has gone into making sure that there is a reasonable mix of students in the certificate program. As one might suspect from its title, The City Polytechnic's Diploma program has attracted students from a variety of origins, not just from within the criminal justice system.

While Criminology is in the process of becoming a relatively popular subject in Hong Kong, teachers of the discipline have to contend with a serious lack of locally relevant teaching materials. The vast majority of criminological research, theory and data comes from the West, usually North America and Britain. It is to be expected that most publishing on this topic will be done where the major markets are, but this presents a dilemma for teachers in Hong Kong. While available textbooks are readable and attractive, the discussion of such topics as black/white conflict, urban decay and rising drug abuse may have little relevance for students living in predominantly Chinese society, in which the rate of construction exceeds that of Post-War Germany and which has managed to successfully contain a once serious heroin problem. Despite repeated calls for cross-cultural or comparative criminology, the flow of information between East and West is still such that, while criminologists in Asia are likely to be reasonably well informed about Western develop-

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ments, the average Western criminologist may know little about crime and justice in Asia. The irony is that these same local criminologists may, actually, be better informed about crime and justice in the West than in their own country.

In contrast to many places in the world we are fortunate, in Hong Kong, in having a high degree of academic freedom, combined with readily accessible government information on matters of public import. Crime statistics are freely available, as are many government reports on crime and criminal justice. Published academic analyses contribute information on such topics as crime trends, juvenile delinquency and the operation of the Royal Hong Kong Police, as well as the nature and incidence of corruption and the founding of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (a government body established to eliminate corruption in the public and private sectors). Moreover, a book dealing with crime and justice in Hong Kong is to be published by Oxford Press later this year, followed shortly by another outlining the Hong Kong criminal justice system. What is currently lacking, however, is an established body of criminological theory and research, such as would be found in the West. Large and important areas of crime and justice in Hong Kong are just waiting to be examined. Hopefully, the tertiary training programs can provide individuals who will apply themselves to building the essential local materials. Until such a body of local information is in place criminology in Hong Kong will continue to rely primarily upon Western sources.

It is quite different to make general statements about how a

teacher in Hong Kong sets about conveying what is, essentially, Western criminology to Chinese students. It is my impression that, if there is such a thing as an overriding perspective adopted in this regard, it is probably best termed 'pragmatic relativism'. The position is relativist to the extent that it acknowledges the uniqueness and diversity of different cultures, and it is pragmatic insofar as it admits the possible usefulness of Western notions of crime and justice. To put it another way, in conducting one's everyday affairs as teachers and researchers, Western concepts and theories are viewed as tools, which will be used until, if ever, something better comes along.

While people in Hong Kong, as elsewhere in the world, want to see their property protected and feel safe to walk the streets, the nature of crime and justice is not exactly that which would be found in the West. What may be essentially different here is the way in which the criminal justice system is perceived and responded to by the people of Hong Kong. In general there is a degree of order, discipline and respect for authority found in Hong Kong that would be quite alien to the Western experience. The Chinese family, in particular, exerts considerable control over the behavior of its individual members. As a result, even in the absence of an authoritarian government, Chinese society may still be observed to be, on the whole, relatively well controlled. One might speculate that criminology, as a discipline which, implicitly or explicitly, stresses the importance of order and control, is likely to strike a responsive cord in such a community as this.

A similar observation may well apply to China. While its criminal

justice system differs radically from that which is found in the West and it may have difficulty in grasping the finer points of the rule of law, the same emphasis on order and respect for authority runs throughout that society also. Since criminology, like virtually everything else in Hong Kong, is shaped increasingly by the prospect of the territory's return to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, this may have important implications for the discipline. While there will be guarantees of a degree of judicial and legislative independence, as well as a Bill of Rights, few people doubt that the Chinese government will have a considerable say in Hong Kong's political and social affairs. For the discipline of criminology, which depends upon a relatively free flow of government information and statistics and which frequently raises embarrassing questions about the ability of the government to control crime and maintain public order, this poses some special concerns. If criminology in Hong Kong can successfully walk the tightrope of maintaining its professional integrity and independence while being seen to contribute to China's national development, then Hong Kong's criminology establishment has nothing to fear. Indeed, it may find itself in the enviable and unprecedented position of forming part of a bridge between East and West which facilitates the flow of information both ways and leads to greater mutual understanding. On the other hand, failure in this regard could, ultimately, lead to the decline and disappearance of criminology as an academic discipline. Like so many things in Hong Kong, the situation is one of 'high risk, high gain.'

MINORITY FELLOWSHIPS

Julius Debro

Some three years ago, the American Society of Criminology decided to support one fellowship per year for minority students. Two students have been supported and another will receive support at our November meeting. The reason for the support is that there are very few minorities with terminal degrees in the field. Yet, most of our clients in the criminal justice system are minorities and the numbers are rising. There are no minorities in tenure track position within the major universities that have Ph.D. Criminology/Criminal Justice programs within the country. There are less than ten blacks, less than five Asians, and no Native Americans with terminal degrees in Criminology/Criminal Justice that are teaching in our many Criminology/Criminal Justice programs. Yet, a vast majority of our undergraduate students are minorities who are enrolled in our programs but for unknown reasons, do not enter our Ph.D. programs. One of the major reasons is that our discipline has not made a concerted effort to recruit and retain those minorities that may have shown an interest in entering our Ph.D. programs. Another reason is that there are no role models within departments to assist those students who may be interested. Our faculty at our major degree granting institutions are similar to our criminal justice system, i.e. all white and male at the top.

One yearly fellowship is a start but it does not provide sufficient funding for a student to enter and complete a program. We have no comprehensive studies of time to degree but an estimate is approximately four to six years. Additional funding is needed to support

the student for that period of time. The Society does not have additional monies to increase the amount of fellowships at this time but it has been looking for creative ways to insure that monies are available for minorities at the graduate level.

Diversity has become the buzz word on most of our campuses today. Diversity is like motherhood and apple pie i.e. everyone agrees that we should have diversity but no one is willing to aggressively implement programs. When I speak of diversity, I speak about those underrepresented minorities such as Native Americans, Hispanics, and Blacks who are not represented in our programs or are on our faculty and staff. In our discipline, the above four groups represent more than half of our prison and jail population as well as more than half of those persons served by criminal justice agencies within our community. These are the groups whom we study but yet have little or no knowledge of their cultures or their values.

In 1968, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders suggested that education in our society must equip children to develop their potential and to participate fully in American life. Minorities have not been participating at the decision making processes. They are generally our line workers but not our administrative staff. They are not our senior faculty nor our department chairs or our deans. Less than four percent of all faculty in this country are black and the majority of those teach in historically black colleges. Black administrators comprise of less than seven percent of the total. While

I do not have figures for Hispanics, Native Americans and Asians, I am sure that their numbers are considerably less.

The Society decided to take the first step in trying to increase diversity by providing a one year fellowship for a minority student. This year, under the leadership of John Hagan, the Society has embarked on a campaign to increase those fellowships.

One suggestion is that participating schools must make a commitment to provide financial resources to that student so that he or she can complete the doctorate program. Most minority students enter doctorate programs at an older stage in their lives. They often are single parents, or enter with family, or enter from prior employment. Their needs are greater than students who enter just after receiving a M.A. or B.A.

Participating schools could provide a research assistantship for one or two years, a teaching assistantship for an identical year and additional funding for the dissertation year. At some universities assistantships pay for tuition as well as a stipend of approximately \$950.00 per month. Some dissertation fellowships are for four years, while others allow for tuition waiver, and still others also provide assistantships in summer months.

The Federal Government has monies available for minority students. One such program is the Patricia Harris Fellowship which generally provides about \$10,000 for yearly fellowships. Most of the major universities and colleges are receiving this fellowship but none of these fellowships are going to

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criminology/criminal justice or justice programs. Additionally, there are National Sciences Fellowships, and Javitz Fellowships, as well as other federal fellowships that could be utilized for our minority students. For those persons who are principal investigators on major grants, supplemental funding, at no cost to the grant, is available for training minority researchers.

Foundations are another source of fellowships for minority students but most have been reluctant to provide monies for students in our field. The Lilly and the Danfort foundation have supported minority students at selected universities for many years. We have not done a creditable job in selling our discipline. In July, John Hagan and myself did visit foundations in New York City and hopefully we will be able to increase the number of minority fellowships within the next year. The Clark and The Burden Foundations are among the few foundations that support

criminal justice programs but none support criminal justice education.

The American Sociology Association has a Minority Education Project in which they support Ph.D. candidates. Some support for this program has been received from the National Institute of Mental Health as well as from foundations. This program has been highly successful in increasing the number of minorities in the field.

We must begin to improve our record of attracting minority students to our programs. We must go after the very best students who enter graduate school. We know minorities are going into other fields such as chemistry, engineering, medicine, law, sociology, math and computer science. Why are they not going into criminology and criminal justice? Perhaps it is because of our recruitment policies, limited financial assistance, and restrictive admissions. The major problem in our

country is crime and crime control yet we do not provide scholars who can advise our cities on how best to deal with those issues nor do we provide minority scholars on our campuses who can educate others to go into the world to deal with crime issues.

The Society has taken the first step in providing the initial fellowship. Now we must move more vigorously to obtain additional funding that will insure that we increase diversity within our membership. We need to discuss ways in which our membership can contribute to the fellowship.

One such way would be for our members to contribute their royalties from books to the fellowship program. Another way would be for members to contact their friends who are with foundations or who work for agencies and try to establish additional fellowships. If we are going to succeed, it must be through the creative imagination of the membership. ■

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD

The American Society of Criminology has established the Michael J. Hindelang Award, to be given annually to the book published during the previous two to three years that makes the most outstanding contribution to criminology. The Award shall be presented during the annual meeting of the Society. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in a given year.

The guidelines for this award provide that the Editorial Board of the society has the responsibility of gathering nominations and making recommendations for this Award to the Executive Board.

The award committee is soliciting nominations for the Hindelang Award. If you wish to offer a nomination, please send the title of the book, its authors, and a brief statement indicating the basis of your recommendation, to the committee. The deadline for receiving nominations is April 15, 1992. Send nominations to James Garofalo, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901-4504, 618-453-5701.

The Criminal Justice Institute Presents its Eleventh Year of Valuable Information about Corrections, Probation, and Parole in Four 1991 Volumes

The Corrections Yearbook annual survey of federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies is conducted by researchers George M. and Camille G. Camp. It is produced by compiling information solicited by questionnaire from state and federal adult and juvenile correctional agencies, state and federal probation and parole agencies, and jail systems with an average daily population of more than 200. Follow-up telephone calls are made to verify responses and gather further information. The responses of these agencies are entered into CJI's database, tabulated, and, where appropriate, averaged, compared with other subject categories, or compared with prior years' findings. The results are presented in the Corrections Yearbook in graphic, tabular, and narrative formats.

Partners and principals of CJI, both George and Camille Camp are schooled in corrections research and experienced in correctional administration. They share their expertise in correctional planning, prison management, staffing, policy and procedure development, staff training, securing operations, and offender programs through consultation, research, and publications.

1991 THE CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK™

INSTANT ANSWERS
TO KEY QUESTIONS IN CORRECTIONS



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Adult Prisons (population counts, projections, capacities, crowding, construction, incarceration rates, ages, sentences, classifications, AIDS, admissions, releases, recidivism, programs, services, staffing; 96 pages.)	\$10.00
Juvenile Corrections (populations, racial/ethnic composition, admissions, average ages, releases, commitment types, facilities, programs, staffing levels and salaries; 72 pages.)	\$ 8.00
Probation and Parole (general administration, staff salaries, budgets, costs, officer caseloads, electronic monitoring, programs and services, drug testing, removal; 72 pages.)	\$ 8.00
Jails (staffing, salaries, budgets, capacities, construction, population, ethnicity, admissions and releases, length of stay, AIDS, programs and services; 72 pages.)	\$ 8.00
Four-Volume Set (Adult Prisons, Juvenile Corrections, Probation and Parole, and Jails)	\$30.00

Substantial discounts for orders of 5 or more copies. Back issues to 1981 also available at the same prices.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies is holding a World Conference in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The Conference will take place from June 21 to 26, 1992 at the RAI Conference-center in Amsterdam. The theme is "Trauma and Tragedy: the origins, management and prevention of traumatic stress in today's world." For information contact: ICODO, P.O. Box 13362, 3507 LJ Utrecht, The Netherlands, telephone: (+31) (0)30 - 369312, Telefax: (+31) (0)30 369037.

Eighth Conference on Criminal Justice Statistics in New York

City. The conference theme will be "Crime Index and Community Policing." Information on the conference may be obtained from Dean Barbara Raffel Price at (212) 237-8423. To contribute papers, send title and abstract by October 1, 1991 to Professor G. L. Gerber [(212) 237-8796], Psychology Department or Professor L. E. Christ [(212) 237-8926], Mathematics Department, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019.

The 1992 Southern Conference on Corrections will be held

February 24th and 25th, at the Center for Professional Development, Florida State University in Tallahassee. This year's theme is "Sentencing: Traditional, Innovative and in Between."

Anyone interested in presenting a paper, setting up a workshop, making a presentation, or renting exhibit space, please contact Laura E. Nagy, Conference Director, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University, Bellamy 155, Tallahassee, FL 32306, (904) 644-4050. Deadline for submission is October 1, 1991.

MSU/NISP Graduate Program

The Center for Security Management and Leadership in the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University in cooperation with the Department of Defense and the defense contracting industry is accepting applications for review from industry, government and military security professionals from formal graduate degree programs to research implementation strategies for the National Industrial Security Program (NISP). The MSU/NISP will begin September 1991 and finish in 1992. Graduate theses, policy papers and dissertations produced by these students, will be used by the NISP to establish the body of knowledge essential for its long term success.

In order to participate in the MSU/NISP Graduate Program, applicants must apply and be admitted to a graduate program at Michigan State University. Successful applicants must make their own arrangements with their agency/organization for financial support, including salary, moving, meals, lodging, tuition and books.

Applicants interested in the graduate program in Criminal Justice should request masters or doctoral application materials from:

**Graduate Coordinator
School of Criminal Justice
560 Baker Hall Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1118
Telephone: (517) 355-2197**

Contact person at the School of Criminal Justice: Dr. Kenneth E. Christian, CPP.

FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETINGS

- 1991 November 20-23 — San Francisco, California
- 1992 November 3-8 — New Orleans, Louisiana
- 1993 October 26-31 — Phoenix, Arizona (dates to be confirmed)
- 1994 November 9-12 — Miami, Florida

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Proudly Congratulates 1991 Award Winners

★★ *LaMar Empey* ★★

Winner of the Edwin H. Sutherland award which recognizes outstanding contributions to theory or research on the etiology of crime. He is recognized for his groundbreaking work in the Provo and Silverlake Experiments. He is widely regarded for his work on juvenile delinquency and his classic text *American Delinquency*.

★★ *Gordon Hawkins* ★★

Winner of the Sellin-Glueck Award honoring a scholar outside North America who has made outstanding contributions to criminology. He was born in England, spent most of his scholarly career in Australia. His research and writing have ranged broadly, focusing on public rhetoric about organized crime, the politics of crime control, prison administration, deterrence, pornography, and the scale of imprisonment.

★★ *Caleb Foote* ★★

Winner of the August Vollmer Award which recognized outstanding contributions to justice or to the control, treatment, or prevention of criminal behavior. He is best known for his scholarship and advocacy on behalf of bail reform in the U.S. in the 1960s and 1970s, and his work on prison reform and police violence has also been influential. His scholarship and activism on criminal law and justice system practices reflect a life-time of service to the disenfranchised and a commitment to social justice.

★★ *Joan McCord* ★★

Winner of the Herbert Bloch Award given for outstanding service to the Society and the profession. She has served the ASC as Executive Counselor and Chair of the Fellows Committee. As ASC President in 1988-1989, she worked to open the participation of more women and persons of color in the ASC and to enlarge the scope of ASC as a research-based forum for debate. She has also served the field in other organizations, including the American Sociological Association and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences.

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition Names Winners

First Prize: Christopher Uggen

Ph.D. Student, Department of Sociology, State University of Wisconsin, Madison — “Innovators, retreatists, and the Conformist Alternative: A Job Quality Model of Work and Crime.”

Second Prize: Sun Joon Jang

Graduate Student, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Albany — “Two Dimensions of Fear of Victimization: A Study on Measurement Model Based on Factor Analysis”

Third Prize: A. Leigh Ingram

Graduate Student, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman — “Urbaness, Urbanism and Delinquency: Further Testing of the Determinist Theory”

SAN FRANCISCO TOURS AVAILABLE

The following tour order form was published in the May/June issue of *The Criminologist*. A Saturday morning City Highlight tour has been added to the form. Tickets will be held under name at registration desk. Children over 7 are allowed on tours. If tours are not filled, remaining tickets will be sold at registration. No exchanges or refunds will be made after November 6, 1991. To make your reservation for any of the above activities, complete the form below and send to:

CABLE CAR TOURS
c/o ASC San Francisco Meeting
1111 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(415) 328-5898

Tour Order Form

	Cost	# Tickets	Amt. Enc.	Name
Hello San Francisco City Highlight Tour				
Thursday, November 21, 9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.	\$20	_____	_____	_____
Cruise on San Francisco Bay				
Thursday, November 21, 1:30 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.	\$24	_____	_____	_____
Sonoma Wine Country				
Friday, November 22, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	\$38	_____	_____	_____
Golden Gate Park and Cliff House				
Friday, November 22, 1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	\$20	_____	_____	_____
Victorian Homes Tour				
Friday, November 22, 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	\$26	_____	_____	_____
Hello San Francisco City Highlight Tour				
Saturday, November 23, 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.	\$20	_____	_____	_____
Alcatraz Tour (tickets only)				
Saturday, November 23, 9:45 Departure Time	\$8.50	_____	_____	_____
Muir Woods and Sausalito				
Saturday, November 23, 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.	\$22	_____	_____	_____
Lunch and Tour of Delancey Street				
Saturday, November 23, 1:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	\$38	_____	_____	_____
Bright Lights and City Nights				
Saturday, November 23, 6:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.	\$45	_____	_____	_____
San Francisco Mini-City Tour				
Sunday, November 24, 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	\$18	_____	_____	_____

Division of International Criminology Elects New Officers

The following officers will serve a two-year term beginning in November, 1991:

President:	Gary LaFree University of New Mexico
Vice President:	Nancy Travis Wolfe University of South Carolina
Executive Board:	Pat Mayhew Home Office Research and Evaluation Unit
	James P. Lynch American University
	Marjorie Zatz Arizona State University

THE OLD ...**Crimes Against Health and Safety***by Nancy Frank*

Widely adopted for courses in white collar crime, safety management, private security, regulatory justice, and sociology of law. 95 pages, paper (091157705X) \$9.99.

Punishment and Privilege*Edited by W. Byron Groves and Graeme Newman*

The only text that deals with the punishment of white collar criminality. 170 pages, paper (0911577106): \$17.50.

The Punishment Response: 2ed.*by Graeme Newman*

The definitive social history of punishment. "...read with enormous appreciation..."—Michel Foucault.. 323 pages, paper (0-911577-02-5): \$17.50.

Crimes Against Children*by Clifford K. Dorne.* Foreword by Graeme Newman.

"Especially valuable for the criminal justice approach to maltreatment" - Richard Gelles, *American Journal of Sociology*. 250 pages, paper (0911577149). 17.50

Sex as Bait.*by S. Giora Shoham.*

A breath-taking treatment of sex and love. 226 pages, hardbound. Original price \$29.95. Our price: \$12.00!

The Myth of Tantalus.*by S. Giora Shoham*

"...brilliant and compelling ..."— *Contemporary Sociology*. Shoham convincingly links violence, mysticism, and meditation, to social deviance. 350 pages, hardbound. Original price: \$35.00. Our price: \$12.00!

AND THE NEW FOR 1992:

A Primer in the Psychology of Crime by S. Giora Shoham and Mark Seis. Another first for Harrow and Heston. Fall, 1992.

Dangerous Men 2ed. by Richard McCleary. No classic should ever be out of print! Spring, 1992.

Discovering Criminology: The works of W. Byron Groves. Edited by David Galaty, Michael J. Lynch and Graeme Newman. Collection of published and unpublished works of this brilliant theoretical criminologist. Fall, 1992.

Corporate Crime, Corporate Violence by Nancy Frank and Michael J. Lynch. Completely revised and expanded edition of *Crimes Against Health and Safety*. Fall, 1992.

Harrow and Heston

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Harrow and Heston, C/o Maxway Data Corp.
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THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

invites applications for a nine-month, tenure-track position in the Department of Criminal Justice, effective September 1992 and subject to annual review.

This position is at the Assistant Professor level and requires a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or directly related field. ABD may apply; Ph.D. must be granted before start of employment. University-level teaching experience and a demonstrated record of research and publication are required. Responsibilities include the following: Teach undergraduate and graduate level courses in at least two specialty areas within criminal justice, advise students, direct master's theses and projects, conduct research and publish scholarly works, and participate in college- and university-related service. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Send letter of application, vita, and complete contact information on at least three references by November 12th, 1991 to: Dr. W. S. Huang, Chair of Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, University Plaza, P.O. Box 4018, Atlanta, GA 30302-4018.

Georgia State University, a unit of the University System of Georgia, is an equal opportunity educational institution and an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. (22404)

New Editor of *JQC*

As of July 1, 1991 Professor **John H. Laub** of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University assumed the Editorship of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. Professor Laub has responsibility over all substantive issues pertaining to *JQC*. Professor **James Alan Fox**, who has edited *JQC* since its inception eight years ago, will remain with the *Journal* as Editor-in-Chief, having responsibility over financial and policy matters.

Call for Papers

Clinical Sociology Review announces a call for articles, essays and research reports on the theory, methods and practice of clinical sociology for the 1992 issue. These manuscripts should demonstrate how clinical practice at the individual, small group, large groups, or social system level contributes to development of theory, or how theory can be used to bring about change. Articles may also be oriented to the teaching of clinical sociology. Manuscripts should follow ASA style and include an abstract. There is a \$15.00 processing fee which is waived for members of the Sociological Practice Association. Three copies of the manuscript should be submitted along with one copy on a 5¼ inch IBM compatible disk by the deadline, October 1, 1991 to:

Susan Brown Eve, Ph.D., Editor
Clinical Sociology Review
Department of Sociology and
Social Work

School of Community Service
P.O. Box 13675
University of North Texas,
Denton, TX 76203
(817) 565-2283 or
(817) 565-2054

Laub Calls for Papers

I am quite fortunate to have been asked to become the new Editor of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* and I would like to take this opportunity to articulate my vision for the future of the *Journal*. I see the mission of *JQC* as a simple one — to publish the best empirical research there is in the field of criminology and criminal justice. In the same way that I would broadly define the scope of criminology and criminal justice, I would broadly define empirical research to include any and all work that uses empirical techniques to answer research questions. The level of complexity does not define research as quantitative or not; rather it is in the scientific approach to the study of crime and criminal justice. It is far more important in my view to let the research question dictate the choice of the analytic technique, rather than the other way around. As the Editor of *JQC*, I look to publish empirical research regardless of whether the author uses LISREL or cross-tabulations, provided that the technique used is appropriate to answer the research question posed.

Moreover, with regard to research questions, I would like to consider papers examining research design issues. So much of our work focuses on application of statistical techniques that we often lose sight of the importance of asking good research questions. Research design papers have a natural place in a journal concerned with quantitative criminology, and I encourage their submission.

Please address all correspondence to: John H. Laub, Editor, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

Research Fellowships Available

The Social Science Research Council administers a fellowship and grant program for research on urban underclass. The program is designed to encourage research on the structures and processes that generate, maintain, and overcome the conditions and consequences of persistent and concentrated urban poverty in the United States. Undergraduate Research Assistantships, Dissertation Fellowships, and the Summer Dissertation Workshop for Minority Students will be offered in 1992. Application deadline: December 10, 1991.

For further information, please contact:

Social Science Research Council
Research on the Urban Underclass
605 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10158
(212) 661-0280

PLEASE TRY ECHO

Judging from past experience, many members do not use the special group airline ticketing arrangement developed for members traveling to ASC meetings. If the reason is a cheaper fare through some other avenue, who can blame them?

This year, I have broken with tradition and made arrangements with an individual travel company that has considerable experience with group fares — ECHO TRAVEL. Our contract with Echo not only specifies that ASC members will receive highly competitive prices, but it promised to save the Society money as well.

This is to urge ASC members to call Echo Travel before selecting an alternative agent for purchase of air travel to the San Francisco meeting. If it turns out that you can beat the Echo quote somewhere else, call Echo back immediately and they should be able to meet or beat the price, provided seats are available.

The number to call is
1-800-999-1301.

Hugh Barlow, Travel Coordinator

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

A charge of \$50 for up to 40 column lines and \$1 per additional line will be made for each announcement. The charge will be waived for institutional members of ASC.

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

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

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

To place announcements in **The Criminologist**, send all material to: Stephen E. Brown, Editor, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, Dept. of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Box 19150A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614. FAX 615-929-5770.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA at Charlotte invites applications for anticipated opening for Professor or advanced Associate Professor in Sociology beginning Fall 1992. Candidates must have a Ph.D., experience and interest in teaching both graduate and undergraduate students, a recent and sustained record of successful grant activity and a distinguished scholarship record. Preference will be given for experience with grants and leadership in developing graduate programs. Preferred specialty areas: criminology, sociology of law, urban, medical and/or family. The Sociology/Anthropology/Social Work Department comprises 22 faculty members. To apply send a letter of application, vita, names, addresses and phone numbers of four references to: *Dr. Margaret Zahn*, Chair, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, UNC-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223. Review of applications will begin December 1, 1991.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. The Department of Sociology invites applications for two or more tenure-track positions. We are looking for persons with an exceptionally strong research record or potential in deviance/criminology. (1) One position will be at the rank of Associate Professor/Professor. (2) One or more positions will be at the rank of Assistant Professor. All positions are to begin on October 1, 1991, and will continue until the positions are filled. Information inquiries and nominations are welcome. Send curriculum vita (and, for the junior positions, at least three letters of reference) to: *Joachim Singelmann*, Chair, Criminology Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT THE WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY has two positions available at either the assistant or associate professor level. One position is available beginning Spring of 1992 and one position is available beginning the Fall of 1992. Specializations are open, however, a combination of two or more of the following specializations are preferred: law en-

forcement, security, criminal justice agency administration, computers in criminal justice, and counseling and rehabilitation. The successful candidate will be involved in undergraduate and graduate education. Salary is competitive. A terminal degree is required and an established record of research is preferred. Applications for the position available in the Spring of 1992 are due on November 1, 1991 or the first of each month following until the position is filled. Applications for the position available in the Fall of 1992 are due on February 15, 1992 or the first of each month following until the position is filled. Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: *Dr. Wayne Dunning*, Chairperson of the Search Committee, The Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas 67208. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. The Wichita State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA, FLORIDA MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE (FMHI) CHAIR, DEPART-

MENT OF LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH. Tenure-Track Faculty Position. Requires a doctorate in psychology, medicine, criminal justice, law, or a closely related field with a proven research, publication, and administrative record in the area of law and mental health. The Department conducts research, provides training, and develops demonstration programs in forensic psychology, corrections mental health, child welfare, juvenile justice, substance abuse treatment, and other areas of mental health and law broadly defined.

FMHI is a state university system, JCAHO accredited, research, training, and service demonstration unit addressing mental health issues throughout Florida. The Department of Law and Mental Health currently has 19 full-time faculty members and 28 support staff. The department is supported by approximately \$360,000 of FMHI's operating budget and an average annual external funding of \$1,678,077 over the past five years. The department works closely with Florida's Department of Corrections; the divisions of Children, Youth and Families, and Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health within the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and with other academic departments at USF and Stetson Law School.

An appointment will be made at the associate or full professor level with 12-month salary commensurate with experience. Available January, 1992. Send vita, letter of interest, names of three references, and reprints by November 15, 1991 to: *Norman Poythress, Ph.D.*, Chair, LMH Search Committee, Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, 13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd., Tampa, Florida 33612-3899. According to Florida law, applications and meetings regarding the same are open to the public. The University of South Florida is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. FMHI is a smoke-free environment.

POLICY ON POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Criminologist is published six times yearly. Submitted position announcements will be included up until the date each issue goes to press. There will be a charge of \$50 per announcement up to 40 column lines in length and a charge of \$1 per additional line. This charge will be waived for institutional members. Please indicate the issue(s) in which you would like them to appear.

ISSUE	DEADLINE
Jan/Feb	Dec 1
Mar/Apr	Feb 1
May/June	Apr 1
Jul/Aug	Jun 1
Sep/Oct	Aug 1
Nov/Dec	Oct 1

Mail all position announcements to:

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

In memoriam...

Gwynne Peirson 1922-1991

Gwynne passed away on Saturday, May 11 in Washington, D.C. after undergoing a gall bladder operation. Gwynne had just retired from Howard University as a professor in the Sociology department where he taught Criminology/Criminal Justice courses for many years.

He was one of five blacks that graduated from the Criminology program at the University of California at Berkeley. He came to the program at a later stage in his life. He had been a World War II pilot in the segregated Army Air Force. He was a member of the Tuskegee Airmen and flew 73 missions in a P-51 as well as a member of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. He was perhaps the only person in the history of World War II to shoot and sink a German destroyer with a machine gun. For his act of bravery, he received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Gwynne was also an Oakland Cop and was on the force for 23 years. He was often seen by us students at Berkeley in the famous line of police officers who attempted to prevent the students from marching to Oakland during the Vietnam War. He was also a full time student during this period of time and we use to accuse him of working for the CIA as well.

His first and only academic appointment was at Howard University. He arrived in 1974 and remained until his retirement last year. Gwynne attempted to get Howard to start a Criminal Justice Program but to no avail. He assisted in getting Lee Brown to come to Howard to head the program but it never materialized. Lee eventually left and took the position of Commissioner of Police in Atlanta.

Gwynne attended ASC meetings but his favorite organization was the Western Society of Criminology. Each year he would find reasons to attend those meetings in the West. I think primarily because he always associated himself with the Western School of Criminology. He wrote extensively on Police Education and often indicated to me that minority police officers had more college education than others on the force. He was an advocate of higher education for police. He was the first Administrator for the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

Gwynne will be missed.

Bruno Cormier 1920-1991

Bruno Cormier died on June 16 after a prolonged battle with cancer.

Dr. Cormier has been appointed Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry upon his retirement in 1988.

After obtaining his M.D. from l'Universite de Montreal, Dr. Cormier pursued his studies in psychiatry at the Allan Memorial Institute and from 1950 to 1952 at the Maudsley Hospital of the University of London. He obtained his diploma in psychiatry from McGill University in 1953. He also trained in psychoanalysis both at the London and Canadian Psychoanalytic Institutes between 1950 and 1958. Upon his return to Montreal, he founded the McGill Forensic Clinic of the Royal Victoria Hospital in 1955. He also became Director of Psychiatric Services at Le Penitencier St.-Vincent-de-Paul and later at Dannemora Prison diagnostic and Treatment Center in New York State.

Dr. Cormier pioneered work in the study of the psychodynamics of homicide, intra-family violence and the treatment of dangerous sexual offenders in prisons. One of his main preoccupations was the relationship between the law, psychiatry and human rights. He published a great number of research papers and books on these subjects and was considered in his community as one of the founders of forensic psychiatry. He was a highly regarded professor both in Psychiatry and in the School of Social Work at McGill, and influenced a generation of students who are now leaders in their own fields. He also became Professor titulaire invite de l'Ecole de criminologie de l'Univerisite de Montreal in 1974.

Dr. Cormier received many awards for his contributions to the field and I would like to mention a few: Isaac Ray Award of the American Psychiatric Association in 1977 and le Prix Louis-Philippe Pinel de l'Academie internationale de droit et de sante mentale in 1986.

Also, Dr. Cormier was a true humanist, having, in his younger years, participated as a poet to "le Refus global," a group of artists of the late 1940s and the 50s which broke with tradition and whose members were to become the artistic leaders of Quebec.

Dr. Cormier will be remembered for his teaching to residents in psychiatry at McGill and other universities, as well as to other students in disciplines related to the field of psychiatry and the law. Over the past 30 years, he excelled both in the times of the discipline's infancy as well as when it was later established. He will be remembered for his passionate pleas on behalf of his patients, the depth of his understanding of the dynamics of their acts and his proposed approaches to their treatment.

Gilbert Pinard, M.D.

In memoriam . . .

Raymond L. Ellis 1944-1991

On April 17, Ray Ellis suffered a massive stroke while working at his beloved Coppin State in Baltimore, Maryland. He was rushed to the hospital where he passed away on April 18.

Ray was an associate professor and former chair of the Department of Criminal Justice. He also belonged to an exclusive group of about ten Afro-Americans holding doctorates in criminal justice/criminology and teaching in our colleges and universities. Ray received his degree in 1987 from the University of Maryland, College Park. He entered the teaching profession at a later stage in life than many of us. Prior to teaching, he had worked as a district court commissioner, a municipal court clerk, a clerk for the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and for the National Bar Association where he directed a legal services program. He was determined to complete his doctoral work, though it required many sacrifices. In over a decade of doctoral study, Charles Wellford, Peter Lejins, and Bart Ingraham were his mentors and insisted that he complete his degree.

Ray was a very active member with many friends and colleagues in the Society. One of his greatest goals was to help make the Society more receptive to minorities and women. He served as a leading spokesperson in pressing for the minority fellowships. He also was active in the National African-American Brain Trust on Criminal Justice and Criminology. He served as an Associate Editor for *Libertas*, *Protestas*, *Scientiaquie* and had just completed editing a volume of articles by African-American scholars entitled "African American Perspectives on Criminal Justice and Criminology" to be published later this year by Wyndham Press. Work with Vernetta Young on an article entitled "Disproportionality in Survey Research on Minority Populations" was underway at the time of his death.

We met him at Maryland in the 1970's, one of us as a professor (Debro), the other as a fellow student (Brown). We spend many hours talking about criminal justice and the problems of minorities in the system. Ray was respected and admired by other graduate students, in part because his experiences provided him with greater insight than most of us had, but more importantly because of his kind and gentle manner. Both faculty and students profited from time shared with him.

Ray's most important contribution was perhaps to his students. He worked many hours to insure that they received an education. Two of his students, Mary John and Tonya Woodard, had worked very closely with Ray and he assisted them in presenting papers at professional meetings. Characteristic of Ray's efforts to help students, especially those striving to overcome great obstacles, was his guidance of four inmate students in The Maryland State Penitentiary to earn baccalaureate degrees and to present papers for last years meetings.

Ray brought a rare degree of empathy and kindness to our field. He will be missed by many friends and colleagues.

*Julius Debro
Steve Brown*



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