

The Criminologist

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Race, Crime and Justice: The Aftermath of Rodney King

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"Black Man Beaten, White Cops Acquitted, Major City Burns." It is by now doubtful that any person living within the confines of the United States is unfamiliar with this scenario. Historically, it has repeated itself too many times and most recently and graphically in the form of Rodney King. The name "Rodney King" became a household word after the night of March 3, 1991 when Americans were exposed to the videotaped beating of a black motorist by several Los Angeles police officers. During this incident, King was repeatedly clubbed and kicked 56 times within a span of 81 seconds by white police officers. Photographs taken of King upon arrest portrayed a man possibly attacked by a mob with numerous sustained injuries including a broken leg, several broken facial bones and various body bruises. But this wasn't an ordinary mob, rather these were Los Angeles police officers legally empowered to uphold the law.

Subsequent to the incident, four Los Angeles police officers were dismissed from the department, indicted for the beating of Rodney King and scheduled for trial. Although the King beating took place within Los Angeles County (with an African-American population of 10%), the defense filed a motion for a change of venue so that an impartial and supposedly unbiased jury could be impaneled. Despite prosecutorial objection, the motion was granted and the case was moved to Ventura County in the town of Simi Valley. Ventura County is a predominantly white, middle class community of 100,000 (with 2% being African-American) located 35 miles northwest of Los Angeles. After numerous challenges and objections, a jury was finally impaneled consisting of ten whites (four

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Some Reflections on Doing Crosscultural Research: Interviewing Japanese Prison Inmates

Jurg Gerber
Susan L. Weeks
Sam Houston State University

Introduction

The vast majority of articles and books published in criminology in the United States have had a relatively narrow focus: crime and justice *in the United States*. There has been little international and crosscultural research in American journals, collections of essays, and monographs. Such a narrow perspective produced two important consequences. First, it has made the work of American researchers less useful to scholars from other societies. Merton's argument that crime is caused by a disjunction between socially approved goals and culturally prescribed means is an excellent example of this. However accurate this explanation may be for the United States, it is culturally bound and thus of very little utility

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Farewell from the Editor New Editor to be Appointed

This is the final issue to be edited at East Tennessee State University, as it marks the end of my three year editorial term. The next editor will be appointed at the annual meeting in New Orleans. Consequently, your next issue of *The Criminologist* will probably be co-edited by us and the new host institution.

My three years serving as editor have been pleasant and rewarding. I have had the benefit of editorial assistance from Narda Boggs. Those of you who have had occasions to contact us know the major role she has played. I have also had the routine support and guidance of Sarah Hall, our administrator in the Columbus office, who has always kept in close contact and reminded me of concerns and traditions within the ASC. Numerous colleagues, both at ETSU and other institutions, have advised me in regard to materials to include and read papers under consideration.

I aspired to several goals for my editorial term with *The Criminologist*. First was to continue the Barlow/Kramer tradition of publishing lead articles of a stimulating nature: discussions of controversial issues in the field, reviews of criminological trends and directions, and biographical statements of persons who have made a mark on the field. The prospect of stating one's position in regard to the most controversial issues facing the field of criminology, outside of the context of reporting research and publishing in traditional academic outlets, can be quite intimidating. My thanks go to the following contributors of lead articles who have been willing to speak out on these important matters.

Joan Petersilia - Death Penalty Resolution Debated and Endorsed
Finn Esbensen & Scott Menard - Is Longitudinal Research Worth the Price?

Michael C. Brasell - Peacemaking: A Missing Link in Criminology

Ralph A. Weisheit - Challenging the Criminalizers

James A. Inciardi & Duane C. McBride - Legalizing Drugs: A Gormless, Naive Idea

Hans Joachim Schneider - The Division and the Unification of Germany: Personal Reflections of a German Criminologist

Ed Latessa, Rob Mutchnick & Charles Wellford - Graduate Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice: What Are Our Needs?

Ernest van den Haag - My Life and Times

Charles Tittle - On Being Labelled a Criminologist

C. Ray Jeffery, Laura B. Myers & Laurin A. Wollan, Jr. - Crime, Justice, and Their Systems: Resolving the Tension

Harold Traver - Teaching Criminology in Hong Kong

Leroy C. Gould, Gary Kleck & Marc C. Gertz - The Concept of "Crime" in Criminological Theory and Practice

Richard Korn - NOVUM ORGANUM An Argument for a Fundamentally Different Curriculum in Criminal Justice

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AROUND THE ASC

Joan Petersilia, Director of the Criminal Justice Program at RAND, has joined the faculty of the School of Social Ecology at the University of California at Irvine as Associate Professor of Criminology. Joan Petersilia will maintain her RAND affiliation.

Timothy Austin, Professor of Criminology at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, has received a grant from the U.S. Institute of Peace to study Muslim-Christian conflict in the Southern Philippines during the Spring semester of 1992.

Gilbert Geis, professor emeritus of criminology, law and society in the UCI School of Social Ecology, received the third annual Donald R. Cressey Award from the National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners at a recent meeting in Nashville. Geis was honored for his research on white-collar crime.

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Ineke Haen Marshall & Vincent J. Webb - Some Questions on Teaching "Minorities and Criminal Justice"

B. Grant Stitt and David J. Giacomassi - Trends in the Connectivity of Theory and Research in Criminology

Betsy Stanko - Sexual Harassment and the Criminological Profession

Jurg Gerber & Susan Weeks - Some Reflections on Doing Crosscultural Research: Interviewing Japanese Inmates

Carl E. Pope & Lee E. Ross - Race, Crime and Justice: The Aftermath of Rodney King

Letters to the editor responding to published papers were always especially satisfying to me, whether or not I sympathized with the substance of the response. I have viewed critical dialogue as a central role of our newsletter. It was, in fact, the previous success of *The Criminologist* in this vein that stimulated my interest in the editorship. Although I will miss playing a major role in shaping that dialogue, I look forward to returning to the less objective sidelines and weighing points of view expressed in both articles and letters from my own criminological framework.

Other pragmatic issues have been given priority during my editorship. I have been fairly strict with deadlines in order to get issues to you within their time frame. This sometimes led to disappointment of colleagues anxious to disseminate important announcements, but I experienced nearly unanimous empathy with this editorial dilemma. Nominal charges for position announcements also were initiated, moving *The Criminologist* a long way toward self-supporting status. The response to this change was overwhelmingly positive as well.

I leave this role feeling invigorated by the new acquaintances and stimulating exchanges it brought my way. The Executive Board's support of *The Criminologist* has been vigorous and I am sure will continue, as evidenced by the forthcoming expansion to include a book review component. Thanks for the opportunity I have been afforded to serve the Society and for the support and encouragement extended by so many of you. Please continue this support with the new editor and actively voice your views regarding how *The Criminologist* can better serve our community of criminologists.

Stephen E. Brown
East Tennessee State University

All the best
Ernest van den Haag

To the Editor . . .

Regarding Gwynne Nettler's "On Killing Our Killers" letter to the Editor, Volume 17, Number 5, September/October Issue:

I saw your letter in *The Criminologist* and your logic is fine but there is one popular but unsupportable factual premise.

It is not true that execution costs more than life imprisonment. There are lots of papers that say so but

1) They use average cost when marginal cost ought to be used.

2) They assume that the life prisoner makes no appeals in forma pauperis when in fact he spends his time doing so.

3) Perhaps most important the high cost of death trials has been largely imposed by the sabotage of the legal profession including federal judges. Reforms particularly of habeas corpus appeals and other reforms would easily reduce the cost without any loss of justice.

ANNOUNCEMENT

John Conrad, a long-time member of the American Society of Criminology passed away Saturday, October 10, 1992 of a massive brain hemorrhage.

He was 79 years old.

He is survived by his wife Charlotte, two sons and one daughter and their families.

Response to Stitt and Giacopassi

by **Bonnie Berry**
Indiana University

I found the Stitt and Giacopassi analysis of theoretical connectedness and contributions of criminology, which appeared in the July-August edition of *The Criminologist*, to be reflective of the growing concerns recently expressed by members of the crime, law, and deviance discipline (cf. Liska 1991; Williams 1984).

Concerns about whether present efforts in criminology lend themselves to a deep and valid understanding of criminal behavior have led me to examine the isolation of crime, law, and deviance studies from the broader science of sociology. In my analysis, I have considered some of the same questions raised by Stitt and Giacopassi as well as others. One question is, of course, whether the study of criminal behavior contributes to broader social and behavioral science disciplines through theory construction and development, improvements in research methodology, and so on. A less esoteric version of the question is whether criminological studies explain the phenomenon of crime or not. Recent criminology has been criticized for being limited to (1) impressive statistical displays of relationships between variables without ensuring the validity of the measured phenomena, (2) descriptions of responses to criminal behavior (to wit, evaluations of crime control programs) without an address of causal generalizations, and (3) applying theory to findings, if at all, *ex post facto*.

For my study, I compared citational counts as found in the **Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals** for 15 years (1971 - 1985, the most recent edition) and in the **Sociological Abstracts** for 29 years (from its inception in 1963 to 1992). Going on the assumption that journal publication is a form of contribution, I wanted to see if crime, law, and deviance studies are less represented than **other subareas** of sociology (for example, social stratification, medical sociology, gender, family, education, religion, etc.) and less than the four major **areas** of sociology (theory, research methodology, social organization, and social psychology). To my surprise, I found that studies of crime, law, and deviance appear disproportionately in sociological publications. For example (and keeping in mind that crime, law, and deviance is not an area but is a subarea of sociology), crime, law, and deviance studies rank second in the number of citations compared to the four major areas (theory, etc.) Comparing crime, law, and deviance just to other subareas, I found that it outranks all other subareas.

Recognizing full well that quantity of publications may have little to do with quality of contributions, I conducted a content analysis of randomly sampled crime, law, and deviance abstracts appearing in **Sociological Abstracts** and journal articles appearing in **Criminology** (sampled from the last 11 years), **Law and Society Review** (one year, 1991), and **Justice Quarterly** (since its inception to date, eight years). Whereas Stitt and Giacopassi's study is a detailed content analysis of strictly theoretical papers, I looked for indications of contribution through theory development; improvements in research methodology; or attention to social psychology, social organization, and general sociological concepts (such as norms). Using these criteria, one-half of the randomly selected abstracts in **Sociological Abstracts** can be considered to contribute but nearly all of the articles from the three "top" crime, law, and deviance journals appear to (Berry, 1992).

In summary, crime, law, and deviance studies are prominently featured in publications according to my citational counts, and they seem to connect and contribute to theory and other core

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components of sociology according to my content analysis. Stitt and Giacomassi discovered less theoretical contribution in their content analysis than I did; specifically, 26.5% of the papers over the 28 year period were found to develop theory. The difference, however, is probably due to their focusing on one journal and perhaps due to their focusing on a particular form of contribution — theoretical. Interestingly, they found an almost tenfold increase in the number of theory papers published in this one journal over time. Yet these authors, like everyone else who examines this issue, including me, still seem concerned that criminology as a discipline is not engaging as fully as it ought in the explanation of criminal behavior (Stitt and Giacomassi 1990). No matter what is found regarding connectedness and contributions by journal articles, the perception persists that studies of crime, law, and deviance are not getting at an accurate, meaningful understanding of criminal behavior.

As a discipline, we are left to wonder **if** the study of crime, law, and deviance is actually unconnected and noncontributory or if the perception of isolation and noncontribution is merely a perception. No one with whom I have spoken (Liska 1992; Stitt 1992; Matsueda 1992; to name a few) have felt that the perception is false. They believe that criminology is unconnected and noncontributory, particularly to theory, for a combination of the following reasons: (1) snobbery of an intellectual variety, (2) polarization of the discipline, (3) a societal-level, supported-by-the-government desire for simple answers to complicated questions, and (4) social control trends.

The first and second explanations are strongly related to each other as are the third and fourth explanations. Regarding (1) and (2), the many disciplines involved in criminology (sociology, psychology, biology, political science, law, etc.) jealously guard their individual positions as having the “best” answers or the best methodologies to get at the answers. Even within one discipline, such as sociology, there is polarization between and among methodological and theoretical preferences. The outcome of snobbery and polarization is unnecessary fragmentation and therefore failure to accomplish the task at hand — explaining criminal behavior. As for (3) and (4), it may have always been the case that political agendas influence social policy and social research. The law-and-order orientation of the United States government over the past 15-20 years, which distributes funding for social programs and research, has encouraged the imposition of social control without an interest in understanding crime causality. In other words, political and economic segments strongly influence what and how criminologists study and the uses to which our studies are applied. One can safely predict, for example, that if Bush is re-elected, we will be vigorously pursuing grant money and publications in “family values” and crime, and not with an eye to explaining criminal behavior.

So, where do we go from here to achieve a better criminology? The analyses thus far have elected to use scholarly publications as the measure of contribution rather than teaching. Teaching as a method of contribution, while it does not directly lead to evolutions in the explanation of criminal behavior, does ultimately contribute when, through teaching, others are encouraged to engage in criminological study which then improves the theory and measurement of criminology. For this reason, a survey of university departments of sociology and criminal justice is needed to look for variances in number and content of courses offered and required, paying special attention to theory courses. We need to know if theory construction and development, known and tested theories, and broad global theories (such as functionalism) versus specific theories (such as rational choice) are taught.

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More painfully but just as importantly, we may want to examine the purpose(s) of our work. It looks as though the personal goals of criminologists (and probably other scholars) to publish rather than perish and to gain funding sometimes overshadow the strictly intellectual purposes of criminology; these are professional pressures which can lead to poor research practices (Berry 1991). The blame for unconnected and noncontributory criminology, then, does not lie entirely with the individual criminologist. In conclusion, the key to improve criminology may be to re-examine our purposes and our teaching and research practices. If they are found to be lacking in theoretical and other scientific utility, we can change them.

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Call for data

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1992

The Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project is working on the 20th annual **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics**. This project is funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. We are seeking the assistance of individuals and organizations who may be able to help identify new or innovative data for possible inclusion in **Sourcebook 1992**.

Sourcebook is organized into six sections: (1) Characteristics of the criminal justice systems; (2) Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics; (3) Nature and distribution of known offenses; (4) Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested; (5) Judicial processing of defendants; and (6) Persons under correctional supervision.

If you have conducted any studies or have knowledge about studies that may be included in any of the above sections, we would greatly appreciate your forwarding the reports or information on how to obtain them. Data of national scope are of particular interest. If you have any questions about **Sourcebook**, please contact us.

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to researchers in other societies where the relative importance of goals and means are reversed. Second, American researchers have not had the benefit of the work that is done elsewhere (unless it is published in English language journals abroad.) The result is that American criminologists (and criminal justices) are sometimes forced to reinvent the criminological wheel; America's inability to learn from European strategies in dealing with illicit drugs provides a case in point.

Fortunately, this situation is slowly changing as more crosscultural research has been published in recent years in American journals. Foreign criminologists such as John Braithwaite, who himself has a crosscultural orientation, have become well-respected in the United States. ASC has a Division for International Criminology. There are also an ever-increasing number of journals that publish international and crosscultural work: journals that range in political orientation from *Crime, Law and Social Change* to *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*. Thus American criminologists have become more sensitive to research from other societies, and sometimes look towards other societies to find answers to our own vexing problems of crime and criminal justice.

Japan as a suitable society for crosscultural research.

Japan-bashing is currently in vogue; according to conventional and political wisdom, Japan is partly responsible for America's economic woes. However, most criminologists find in Japan something to marvel at: its low crime rates. As a fully industrialized society with large metropolitan areas it should have high crime rates, but doesn't. Explanations

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women and six men) and two minority women (one Hispanic and the other Filipino). Most notably, none were African-American.

In May 1992 the jury reached its verdict in the King case dismissing all but one count against the four Los Angeles police officers. Given the composition of the jury and the location of the trial, one might logically expect such a verdict. Contrary to this expectation, however, most of the nation (black and white) was shocked by the dismissals. A Time magazine poll conducted in the aftermath of the trial found that approximately 78% of both black and white respondents fully expected a guilty verdict. Moreover, when asked how they would have voted had they been on the jury, 62% of the white respondents and 92% of the black respondents stated that they would have rendered a guilty verdict. While the difference between black and white respondents is substantial, it is important to note that more than half of the white respondents would have found the defendants guilty. Clearly, neither America nor the city of Los Angeles was prepared for this outcome.

The King verdict sparked the most costly and deadliest riot in the history of the nation. For 36 hours Los Angeles burned leaving 54 dead and 2382 injured. While nowhere as devastating as Los Angeles, the violence quickly spread to other cities including, Atlanta, Seattle and Madison, Wisconsin. After massive police and military presence, the violence in Los Angeles was finally contained but not without 17,000 arrests, 40,000 lost jobs, 5200 buildings destroyed or damaged and a price tag of over one billion dollars.

If nothing else, the beating of Rodney King, the resulting trial and the ensuing violence raised serious questions for both majority and minority Americans with respect to the nature of crime and the administration of justice within this country. Concerns regarding the verdict and the violence split across racial lines. Time magazine reported that blacks were most angry over the verdict while whites expressed more anger at the violence which followed. Moreover, white respondents were substantially less likely than black respondents to feel that the events in Los Angeles were a genuine reaction to the verdict. However, the majority of both black and white Americans felt that at least some police officers are prejudiced against blacks while twice as many blacks felt at risk of actually being treated unfairly. Thus, differences in experiences, attitudes and beliefs may well lead to different conceptions of crime and justice. The reality, however, is that a substantial proportion of minorities (especially blacks) remain confined in American's correctional institutional and local lock-ups.

That black offenders are over-represented with regard to their population base in arrest, conviction and prison counts has been well documented and is beyond dispute. For example, in most jurisdictions blacks make up approximately one-half of those confined in correctional institutions and secure juvenile facilities. What is in dispute, however, are the reasons for such disproportionate representation within the justice system. Some forcefully argue that black over-representation is largely attributable to the nature and volume of crime being committed — that blacks commit more of it and more serious crimes. Others point to the selective nature of the justice system in that black citizens face higher probabilities of arrest, conviction and confinement. In other words the argument is that, as in society generally, blacks face discrimination within both the criminal and juvenile justice system. Clearly, Rodney King and the Los Angeles riots underscore these contrasting positions.

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While official tallies demonstrate high arrest rates for black offenders, there is no way of accurately gauging the extent of criminal involvement. Recent research, for example, contrasting self-report and official counts call into question data typically reported in the Uniform Crime Reports as an accurate representation of black involvement in crime. While it is probably true that the rate of criminal involvement is higher for blacks than for whites, we simply do not know "how high." Further, one could logically expect higher rates of involvement for blacks given the conditions which exist within "urban ghettos" in every major city in this country.

More blacks compared to whites are below the poverty line as well as being unemployed or underemployed. In many inner city areas adequate housing and employment opportunities are simply not available or offer unattractive minimum wages. Urban school systems often serve as warehouses for troublesome youths. Rather than educating and preparing youths for their future roles as citizens, parents and labor force participants, they instead serve as institutions of containment. Thus, structural and economic forces create neighborhoods which vary in the degree to which families are stable, school systems educate, churches instill moral worth and youth are integrated into the community. Further, these conditions have served to create and perpetuate the so-called "underclass" with little realistic hope for a "better tomorrow." Given the marked differentiation between the urban poor and the rest of America, one could logically expect differences in outcome — higher crime and victimization rates. After the ghetto riots of the 1960's, the Kerner Commission stated that America was rapidly moving toward two societies — "separate and unequal." Evidently, not much has changed in the ensuing decades.

The issue of disparity in the processing of minority offenders in the adult and juvenile justice system has received considerable attention in recent years. Debate has centered on whether or not race makes a difference with regard to outcome decisions. Some argue that race effects are non-existent (or play a very minor role) and that legal factors (prior record, seriousness of the current charge) are most determinate of outcome. On the other hand, others argue that race does play a prominent role and that minorities (especially blacks) face discrimination within the justice system in that decisions are often based on the race of the offender. Research findings have not been consistent. Some findings suggest that race effects are non-existent (or minimal) while other findings report direct or indirect race effects. These inconsistent findings have continued the controversy regarding race and the criminal justice system.

It is not likely that this issue will ever be completely resolved. Both the criminal and juvenile justice system are fragmented and administered at a local level. Therefore, one would expect research to be inconsistent given geographical variation, differences in methodology and variation across samples and time frames. With regard to adult processing there have been a number of literature reviews focusing on research dealing with race effects. While it is true that the majority of these reviews suggest that race effects are minimal (e.g. that it cancels out once legal control variables are introduced), this does not place closure on the issue. In other words, there is existing research that suggests that race makes a difference and more of these findings have appeared over the past several years. In part, this can be attributed to improved data collection strategies, improved research designs and the use of statistical routines capable of detecting subtle interaction effects between race and other variables. The point is simply that the impact of race on criminal justice decision-making cannot be completely ruled out and remains a cause of concern and an important

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have focused on the close relationship between the police and the community, a strongly developed sense of community in general, and what Braithwaite (1989) calls *reintegrative shaming*: Japan is thus often held up as an example of a society that has resolved its crime problem; western researchers should study Japan's criminal justice system and use the knowledge to improve our own systems (see, for instance, Johnson's (1991) discussion of a prison for traffic offenders).

We subscribe wholeheartedly to the idea of international and comparative work, and believe that our primary research interests, white-collar crime and gender issues, respectively, can be advanced most fruitfully through crosscultural research. We were therefore delighted when we were given an opportunity to travel to Japan in early 1992 for the purpose of conducting interviews with Japanese prison inmates. While we did not have any formal hypotheses to test, our research interests were relatively straightforward. We were intrigued by the fact that in the United States white-collar criminals are treated differently from street criminals: they are rarely incarcerated, and if they are, they serve their sentences in comparatively attractive federal penitentiaries ("Club Fed"). Similarly, prisons for women in the U.S. receive much less support than prisons for men; female prisoners, for instance, are less likely to have access to college extension programs, or to as many vocational and recreational programs as male inmates. Tentatively, we hypothesized that these differences are a reflection of the social inequality between classes, and men and women, respectively. We were therefore interested in finding out if such inequalities in the treatment of inmates exist in Japan, usually considered to be a more egalitarian

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social justice consideration.

With regard to juvenile processing there is substantial evidence to suggest that race effects are quite pronounced. A recent review by one of the present authors suggests that about two thirds of the research in this area found evidence of either direct or indirect race effects. Since that review, a rather large body of research has accumulated across numerous geographic regions which reinforces these earlier findings. Further, these disproportionate results were not limited to any one decision point, but were manifested across various stages of juvenile processing (e.g. intake, detention, adjudication, disposition). Thus, while some research suggests no race effects, as opposed to reviews undertaken within the adult system, the majority of the research findings here suggests that race does make a difference. Again, this should be of major concern to criminologists, policy makers and others involved in the justice business. This has special significance since what happens to youthful offenders has major implication with regard to later adult offending.

The beating of Rodney King, the jury verdict and the riot which followed have served to reinforce and crystallize the issues noted above. The beating itself and the subsequent jury verdict raised for many in this country the potential for discrimination in the application of justice. Further, it demonstrated that many African-Americans have very little faith in the current system of criminal justice. Given the volatile history of the country in the handling of race related crime, there is very little reason to believe that African-Americans would expect justice from a system which is perceived as essentially unjust. For many African-Americans, there is "justice" on the one hand and "just-us" on the other. On the other hand, the Los Angeles riots (and the beating of Regonald Denny) served to reinforce many stereotypes regarding the nature of crime especially among the white population. That is, the equating of crime with Blackness.

It stands to reason that the nation must move beyond (but not forget) the Rodney King incident and its aftermath. It must move beyond by addressing the conditions which led up to it and working to improve the system of justice and ensuring equity for all those coming into contact with it. Unfortunately, if history teaches us any lessons, it is that past efforts have not proven successful. However, to end this commentary on a more "up-beat note," the following suggestions are offered to stimulate discussion and debate.

First, efforts should be made to reduce the number of youth (especially minorities) coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. This could include increasing the availability and quality of diversion programs aimed at keeping youth out of the system and providing alternatives to incarceration. Such alternatives could include recreational programming, mentoring, academic assistance and the like. Local community prevention programs should be enhanced, especially those that strengthen the role of the family and community. Efforts should be made to empower youths and develop within them a sense of moral worth and responsibility. Various community programs have proven effective in this regard by providing opportunities and support for youth who are prone to serious delinquent activity. Such programs can be effective in reaching individual youth and should be encouraged.

Second, increased efforts should be made to ensure justice and fairness within both the adult and juvenile system. As noted above, there is enough

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and homogeneous society.

The substantive findings of this exploratory research are to be reported elsewhere. Here we discuss the methodological problems we encountered in our work in the hope that others can learn from our difficulties. We would also like to see a dialogue on these issues in the mainstream criminological literature, rather than only in specialized journals; perhaps we need an ASC president to give a presidential address on crosscultural research similar to the 1987 address by the president of the American Sociological Association (Kohn 1987).

Problems associated with doing research in Japanese prisons

1. *Cultural differences.* The cultural differences which make crosscultural research so interesting and valuable can also present problems, especially when important cultural expectations of the researcher and the researched conflict. Western standards of "objectivity" may conflict with eastern notions of loyalty, and western ideals of freedom and individuality may be inconsistent with eastern values of group cohesion. Western-style research may then become difficult, if not impossible, not because of ill-will, but because of cultural conflicts. Many of the problems we encountered in our work, and we suspect are faced by numerous other researchers, dealt with such inconsistent expectations.

Questions concerning culturally sensitive issues provide a case in point. Since American inmates report physical and sexual abuse by fellow inmates and guards, we were interested in finding out whether the same is true of Japanese inmates. We assumed that there would be

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fewer such instances, but wanted to test this assumption empirically. After we faxed a preliminary version of the questionnaire to the Ministry of Justice, we received a reply that expressed great concern over the abuse questions. They were perceived to be offensive to correctional officers upon whose assistance we would depend. We were told that we needed to make an effort to gain the trust and respect of the correctional officers and to conduct research that addressed their concerns. In other words, we were told to drop these questions.

After some negotiations we were able to retain them. When we administered the questionnaire, however, we found no evidence of such abuse in our samples. What we thus found is support for Ali's (1986: 166) realization that "a question may be considered quite unethical or rather meaningless in one culture but not so in another." However, given the extremely sensitive nature of such questions in Japan, we still do not know whether or not sexual and physical abuse of inmates by guards and fellow inmates is indeed as rare as our results indicate.

2. Lack of control. Closely related to cultural differences are issues of control over research. Control and conformity are highly valued in Japanese society, whereas freedom and individuality are more important in American society. It is therefore to be expected that research done in Japan will be subject to closer supervision than is common in the U.S. before discussing specific instances of this problem, we would like to emphasize that what follows should not be read as criticism of Japanese officials, who were only performing their duties in accordance with their society's expectations. However, our goal of conducting what our society considers valid and ultimately publishable research was sometimes in conflict with these expectations.

Social scientific research is quite common in the United States in a variety of settings, including prisons. As a result, researchers have relatively easy access to inmates and have more autonomy than is the case in a highly controlled society such as Japan. We struggled to retain control at several points in our work; sometimes we succeeded, at other times we did not. The above-mentioned problem with some of our questions contained an element of struggle over control; in that instance we prevailed. We had, however, no say in the selection of

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evidence accumulated to date to suggest that this may not always be the case. This is especially true within the juvenile justice system. With regard to the justice system, decisions within local jurisdictions should be based on case characteristics (e.g. nature of the current offense, prior commitments, etc.) and not tied, either directly or indirectly, to the personal attributes of offenders (e.g. race, social class and the like). If race is found to be a factor within any jurisdiction, then steps should be given toward staff training in order to develop sensitivity to race related issues. Cultural sensitivity training should be made a priority and efforts should be made to increase the representation of minority staff.

Third, given the Rodney King incident, closer attention should be given to police operations and the jury selection process. If there is a "squeaky wheel" in the criminal justice system it is the jury selection process. This very process is exclusionary by nature, often destroying faith in justice, and casting doubt as to whether the system was designed to include all Americans. There is something inherently wrong in a system which allows both counsels to engage in a game (voir dire) designed to "stack the deck" in their favor. Sometimes, a jury's verdict can reinforce all that is good about America. At other times, as in the Rodney King trial, it can offend our sense of justice. Many Americans (both black and white) waited patiently for the system to bring about justice in the King case. When the verdict was delivered, it was both offensive and threatening to African-Americans. In this context the Los Angeles riot cannot be condoned, but it can be understood.

With regard to the police, it is important to further integrate law enforcement through increased minority hiring and required cultural diversity training for all officers. Problems arise when circumstances surrounding an incident appear to be racially motivated. Throughout the nation, police in most major cities have come under attack for what the public perceived as overly aggressive and brutal law enforcement practices. To be regarded as a true professional, proper education and training is a must for all police officers as well as increased skills in communicating with those who are racially and culturally different. Otherwise, in the words of the new Los Angeles Police Chief Willie Williams, "we talk at each other instead of to each other."

Finally, perhaps the single most important issue revolves around economic well-being. Until sound efforts are made to revitalize the United States' economy and create meaningful work for all citizens, all other efforts are likely to be piecemeal at best. Reforming the justice system is the "right thing to do." Similarly, revitalization of family, neighborhoods and communities are worthy goals, but are not likely to bring permanent change without some sort of economic infusion. Rampant poverty, unemployment and underemployment are central issues that must be given national, state and local attention. Failure to do so will only result in more instances such as the Rodney King encounter and subsequent urban riots. ■

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inmates who would complete our survey. At Prison A, an institution for females, 100 inmates were selected by the administration and staff, and at Prison B, the male prison, three groups of 25 inmates each participated. Despite our assurances that participation was totally voluntary, only one inmate withdrew. It seemed to us that the inmates were not in control of their participation nor were we, the researchers, since in the U.S. one expects much lower response rates. These high participation rates generated conflicting feelings in us: we were glad to have samples as large as possible, yet leery of the possible bias in the answers to those who would have preferred not to participate. However, since conformity to one's duty is a highly valued cultural trait in Japan, our worries that the prisoner's participation was not voluntary are culturally biased toward western ideals of independence. In effect, the prison staffs controlled the research settings, but at a deeper level, societal values exerted the ultimate control.

Another control issue manifested itself in the male prison during one of three sessions in which the questionnaires were administered. We made it clear to the inmates they would remain anonymous and thus they should not provide any information that would identify them individually (e.g., names). The administrative officer in charge, however, felt that inmates would be tempted to lie if there were no names on the questionnaires and instructed them to provide their identification numbers without the consent of the researcher who was present. Subsequently we were able to have the inmates remove the numbers again, but we still felt uncomfortable with the incident. Such discomfort was compounded by the fact that at one time during that session the twenty-five were watched by the warden, ten guards, a translator, and one of the researchers.

The more open, less militaristic atmosphere in Prison A resulted in a lack of consistency in the control afforded the researchers in the two prisons, making the comparison of the male and female responses more difficult. In Prison A, for instance, the researcher was allowed to take photographs, while in Prison B, the researcher had to describe to a prison official what pictures should be taken, and was not allowed to be present to direct the process. It was thus possible only in Prison A to gather relatively spontaneous pictorial data to enrich the survey data. Also the survey situation was much more relaxed in the female prison. Only one of the researchers, the head of the classification department, who acted as translator for inmates' questions, and one guard were present. While such differences often occur when the same survey instrument is administered in different settings, they may be more pronounced in a country unaccustomed to research procedures based on western-style scientific principles.

Another example of our struggle for control over the research came in a conversation toward the end of our stay in Japan between a Ministry of Justice official and one of the authors. It had become obvious by then that we, the researchers, were more critical than other scholars who had been invited in previous years. He "explained" that we had a professional obligation to other researchers who might also want to take advantage of the program that had funded us. We should therefore not produce writings that are too critical, or else the program might be discontinued and other scholars would be hurt. In any case, he stated explicitly that we were to submit all our articles to him and he would edit them. He also made it clear that the editing would entail substantive changes, when the program announcement had stated that the agency would "impose no substantive alteration." He relented upon being shown this passage, but we decided to take the questionnaires home to be translated, rather than leaving them with his staff, which had been our original intention.

3. Linguistic problems. A commonly encountered problem in doing crosscultural work related to language. Very few western researchers have mastered the Japanese language to an extent that makes unassisted research possible. Consequently, foreign scholars have to rely on translators. The Correction Bureau was extremely accommodating in providing us with translators and all the help we needed in reading Japanese documents. Nevertheless, there was always a "filter" between us and our conversation partners. For instance, we were able to conduct face-to-face interviews with twenty-four inmates after they completed the written surveys. We found them to be very open and interested in talking to us, but everything they said was necessarily filtered through the translators. It was not uncommon for inmates to provide three or four minute answers to our questions, but these answers were condensed to forty seconds by the translators (who were always individuals associated with Japanese corrections). This problem can probably be explained by the fact that for our interpreters English was a second language, and also because some of them were not familiar with scientific notions of detail and precision in quoting respondents. Alternatively it might be explained by considerations of control. We had been told repeatedly by many individuals, both people associated with the Ministry of Justice and outsiders, how unusual it was for us to be allowed to administer questionnaires to inmates; Japanese academics, for instance, do not have this opportunity. Several Japanese with whom we discussed this issue also pointed out that they felt their government is more accommodating with foreigners who do not speak their language since there are some ways in which their actions can be more easily constrained.

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We certainly do not believe that the second, more cynical interpretation, characterized the whole of our experiences in Japan. We were given generous access to most information we requested; the obstacles that were placed in our way were not fundamentally different from those which gatekeepers in American research often use to control the flow of information. Nevertheless, while the *quality* of the obstacles was similar, our impressionistic assessment is that the *quantity* of attempts to control information was significantly greater in Japan than is common in the U.S.

Conclusion

We felt extremely privileged when we were given the opportunity to travel to Japan to conduct research in prisons. We believe strongly that Iacovetta, and many others, are correct when they emphasize the importance of comparative, crosscultural, and international work:

Comparative analysis is of critical importance if we are to make progress. Knowledge and understanding of what other countries are doing — especially countries that may be doing things quite differently — is necessary in order to assess the potential utility and merit of these applications in our own system (Iacovetta 1981: 208).

Being familiar with the correctional system in Texas, we know that Americans have to turn elsewhere to learn how to improve our institutions. Japan, with its very low crime rates, may yet provide us with answers to our criminal justice problems in general, and correctional problems in particular.

Nevertheless, our experiences make us more cautious in assessing the comparability of research conducted in different countries, especially those as divergent as the east and the west. In this project we must have violated every guideline of research we teach our undergraduate students. Yet it seems that our work is methodologically as sound as any other done in Japanese prisons; perhaps even more so if we are to believe the claims that it was the first time researchers were able to administer questionnaires to Japanese inmates.

What we would like to see in the future is more dialogue about the methodology used in doing research in widely differing cultures. Perhaps part of the answer to the problems we encountered lied in more qualitative research, which allows for a richer, more situation-imbedded approach, capturing more easily the cultural milieu. However, such an approach would probably serve to heighten the linguistic and translation problems; and if we restrict crosscultural research of those who do not require an interpreter, its existence will be more precarious than it is now.

It may also be possible to design more culturally-sensitive research methods. Perhaps the feminist critique of the masculine bias in supposedly "objective" methodology could be instructive. For decades, feminist researchers have been grappling with how to use what is clearly valuable in rigorous scientific methodology while critiquing and expanding on it (Nielson 1990; Reinhartz 1992). Aspects of this debate reiterate some of the contentious issues that arose in our research in Japan, for instance, two criticisms of "mainstream" social science often made by feminists are, first, that many of the research questions do not tap into women's experiences, and second, that its supposed objectivity obscures its attempt to protect the status quo, in which men are the dominant sex (Westcott 1990). In Japan, we were told that some items in our questionnaire were not appropriate because they just were not part of the Japanese inmates' experience. And we were also told that the goal of our research should be to enable the Japanese to better manage their inmates, rather than merely to gain information about their prison experience. Our immediate, ethnocentric reactions were that they were probably trying to cover up aspects of inmate mistreatment, and that pure scientific objectivity was somehow tainted by the reasons for which they wanted the research conducted. As feminists ourselves, however, we have come to believe that just as mainstream social science and criminology can learn from feminist critiques of their methodologies, cultures can learn from each other how to create research methods that are viable and respected by both the researchers and the researched. In the end, such a dialogue will benefit all parties involved.

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CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The ACJS Program Committee invites participation in the 1993 **Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences** to be held March 16-20, 1993 at the Hyatt-Regency Crown Center in Kansas City, Missouri. This meeting marks the 30th anniversary of the Academy. The theme of the program is Class, Race, and Gender. The program will include panels, workshops, and roundtables. For preregistration materials write: Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Northern Kentucky University, 402 Numm Hall, Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998, (606) 572-5634; fax (606) 572-6665.

The **International Conference on "Children and AIDS: Medical, Ethical, and Legal Issues"** will be held June 20-26, 1993, at the International Institute for the Sociology of Law in Oñate, Guipuzcoa (near Bilbao-San Sebastian), Spain. For more information, please contact Professor Emilio Viano, School of Public Affairs, DJLS; The American University; Washington, DC 20016-8043;

USA. Phone: (202) 885-2953; fax (202) 885-1292 or (202) 885-2353; BITNET: EVIANO@AUVM.

The **World of Abnormal Psychology**, a video series and undergraduate course, covers the spectrum of psychological disorders from simple stress to paranoid schizophrenia. Each episode visits real people who suffer with mental disorders as well as clinicians, researchers, and teachers who shed light on the causes, symptoms, and effective treatments for these disorders. Thirteen one-hour programs will be broadcast weekly on PBS; check local listings for date and time of broadcast.

ASC members are encouraged to attend the 1993 **American Association for the Advancement of Science's** Annual Meeting in Boston. AAAS93 includes an ASC sponsored symposium entitled "Analyzing and Redirecting Criminal Careers." It will be presented on Sunday, February 14, 1993 from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. at the Haynes Convention Center in Boston. **John Hagan** will talk on

Interventions in the Linkages of Work and Crime. **Deborah Baskin** will discuss the Criminal Careers of Violent Female Offenders. **Albert Reiss** has been invited to present Preliminary Results of a Large Scale Prospective Study of Criminal Careers. **Jacqueline Cohen** will talk about Linking Official Records and Self-reports, and **Alfred Blumstein** will consider the Implications of Criminal Career Research for Incarceration Policies. **Jerome Miller** and **Delbert Elliott** will speak as discussants. The symposium will be chaired by **Roland Chilton**, ASC Representative to the AAAS.

The **American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers (ASLET)** will convene its Annual International Training conference in Reno, Nevada, January 5th - 9th, 1993 at the Nugget Resort Hotel. This year's host agency will be the Washoe County Sheriff's Office. For more information regarding registration fees contact; ASLET, P.O. Box 361, Lewes, DE 19958, (302) 645-4080, FAX (302) 645-4084.

1992 ASC Gene Carte Student Paper Competition Winners

- First Prize: **Brenda Sims Blackwell**
University of Oklahoma
"Religions and Normative Based Support for Random Drug Testing"
- Second Prize: **Thomas R. O'Connor**
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
"Is Albert Cohen a Strain Theorist?"
- Third Prize: **Michele Alicia Harmon**
University of Maryland
"Reducing the Risk of Drug Involvement Among Early Adolescents: An Evaluation of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)"

ASC STUDENTS CALL FOR ENTRIES

1993 ASC GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

We invite participation in The American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. These awards are given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Following are the procedures for the 1993 competition.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAPERS

Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical. They must be directly related to criminology. Papers must be 7,500 words or less, typewritten, double-spaced on 8½ x 11 white paper using standard format for the organization of text, citations and references. Submissions must be accompanied by a letter, indicating the author(s) enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director. Author(s) names(s), department(s), and (optional) advisor(s) MUST appear only on the title page, since papers will be evaluated anonymously.

DEADLINE

Papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before **April 15, 1993** to:

FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN
Department of Criminal Justice
1100 Niehardt
University of Nebraska-Omaha
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0630

Entries will be judged by a panel of scholars in the field and, therefore, it will be necessary that **SEVEN** copies of papers be provided.

PROCEDURES FOR JUDGING ENTRIES

Judges will independently rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, literacy quality, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology. The judges' selection of entries for awards will be final.

AWARDS

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$300, \$150, and \$100, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the 1993 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in Phoenix, Arizona, October 26-31. The 1st prize winner also will be granted a travel award to the meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Fewer than three awards may be given. Prize-winning students will be acknowledged at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony.

NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS

The author(s) of entries selected by the judges for awards will be notified in writing by August 1, 1993.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASC FELLOWS

The ASC Fellows Committee invites nominations for Fellows in the Society. This title is available to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in criminology. The names of those who have been awarded the Fellow status will be announced at the 1993 Annual Meeting and the candidates will be acknowledged by the Society with the presentation of a Certificate.

In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vita (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee). All materials should be sent to Ronald L. Akers, Chair of the ASC Fellows Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 by March 1. The nominations will be reviewed by all members of the committee and recommendations made to the Executive Board for their consideration during the Spring Board meeting. Any questions concerning eligibility or the nomination process should be directed to Akers.

As of November, 1992, the following people have been named Fellows in the Society:

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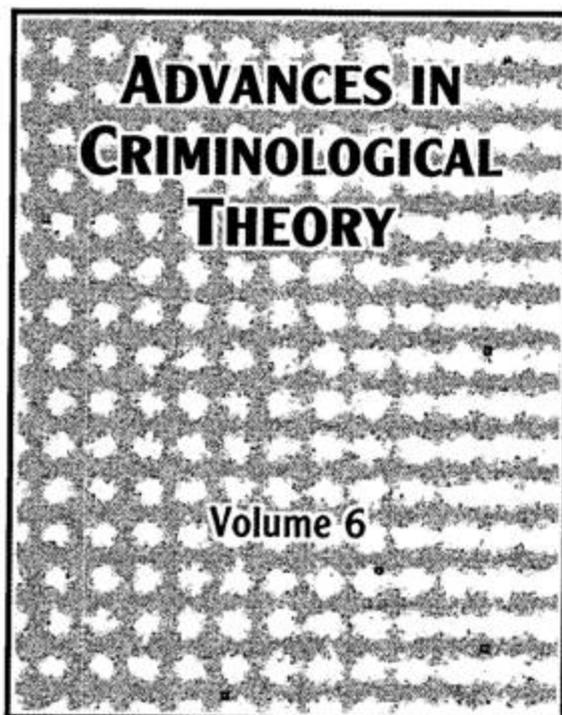
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CALL FOR PAPERS

VOLUME SIX



Criminology has developed strong methodological tools over the past decades, establishing itself as a competitive and sophisticated social science. Perhaps because of its emphasis on research design, methodology, and quantitative analysis, criminology has had few significant advances in theory. This is the first publication exclusively dedicated to the dissemination of original work on criminological theory. It encourages theory construction and validation, and furthers the free exchange of ideas, propositions, and postulates.

Papers are now being accepted for *Advances in Criminological Theory, Volume 6*. Contributions should appear in the form of theoretical deliberations, theory construction, and efforts to test the validity and reliability of theories of crime and criminality.

Articles under consideration will receive blind peer review. Thus, contributions must be submitted in triplicate, and for purposes of uniformity conform to the publication manual of the American Psychological Association, 3rd Edition.

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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 70,555, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614-0555. FAX 615-929-5770.

SETON HALL UNIVERSITY - THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE invites applications for a tenure track position at the assistant professor level, starting Fall, 1993. Applicants must have demonstrated teaching competence in the following areas: the criminal court system, victimology, and research methods. Research specialization in at least one of the above is necessary. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field is required. Practitioner experience is desirable. Send a letter of application, vita and three letters of reference by January 15, 1993 to: *Faculty Search Committee, c/o Joseph Palenski, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ 07079.*

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES anticipated position announcement for an Internship Coordinator. The Internship Coordinator is responsible for the internship program in the Department. Responsibilities include the development and maintenance of appropriate sites and relationships with personnel in the criminal justice system (correctional institutions, police agencies, court related, etc.), supervision of college students during the internship experience, collections and assessment of student work related materials, and assigning grades in a cooperative relationship with agency personnel. Teaching courses related to the internship experience will also be included. Additional responsibilities include working with alumni, overseeing the publication of the Department Newsletter, assisting in the implementation of the Department assessment program, and other duties as assigned by the Department Chairperson. Qualifications: Demonstrated ability in working effectively with college students and criminal justice agency personnel. Experience in college teaching or administration or extensive work experience in a criminal justice agency is required. A Master's degree in Criminal Justice or related field is required. Appointment: 12 month Administrative/Professional position. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Pertinent Dates: To insure con-

sideration, application materials must be received by October 15, 1992. The starting date for the position will be January 4, 1993. Application Procedure: Send a letter of application, vita, and the names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to: *Internship Coordinator Search, 5250 Criminal Justice Sciences Department, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761-6901, (309) 438-7626, fax: (309) 438-7289.* Illinois State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action University.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE - SCHOOL OF JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION. Nominations and applications are sought for the position of Director, Southern Police Institute. This is a tenure track faculty position in justice administration with administrative responsibilities. This institute provides credit and non-credit instruction to police administrators and officers representing agencies worldwide. Established during 1951, the Southern Police Institute is one of the oldest and most prestigious academic law enforcement programs in the United States. The SPI presently is graduating approximately 700 students per year through its on-campus Administrative Officers Course and off-campus career development programs. This institute is located on the attractive main campus of the University of Louisville and enjoys the full services of the urban setting of Louisville, Kentucky. Responsibilities include administration, leadership, and participation in instruction, research and service missions of the Southern Police Institute, the successful candidate for director must be capable of ensuring that the SPI continues to occupy its prominent position and develop responsive and progressive courses and career development programs. The director also seeks information from law enforcement practitioners and develops initiatives to address the needs of the policing profession. The director works closely with the alumni association. The director teaches at least one course each term in the Administrative Officers Course. Minimum requirements include: 1) a Juris Doctorate or an earned doctorate in criminal justice or a related discipline; 2) progressive senior level

experience in law enforcement. Preference will be given to applicants with: 1) demonstrated proficiency in police education and training; 2) demonstrated ability to develop and to implement and to implement creative organizational programs; 3) demonstrated ability to communicate effectively and to inform national law enforcement agencies regarding the services and programs offered by the Southern Police Institute; and 4) potential for admission to the graduate faculty. Rank and salary are negotiable, depending on qualifications. Applications must be received no later than December 23, 1992. Please submit vita, transcripts of highest degree; five names, addresses, and the phone numbers of references; and any other documentation supporting qualifications to: *B. Edward Campbell, Chair, Director's Search Committee, Southern Police Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292, Facsimile: (502) 588-0335.* Position available July 1, 1993. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY - SOCIOLOGY seeks applications for a tenure track assistant professor position in sociology for fall 1993, pending budgetary approval. Position requires a Ph.D. degree, or evidence of imminent award, in sociology/criminology with expertise in one or more of the following areas: sociology of law enforcement, comparative criminology, criminal courts, or victimology and demonstrated potential for teaching, scholarship, publication and grant writing. Western Michigan University, a Carnegie Classification Doctoral I Institution, has embarked upon a vigorous affirmative action program and encourages applications from women and members of minority groups. Send letter of application, concise statement of research interests, vita, academic transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: *Lewis Walker, Chair, Sociology Department, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008-5151.* Review of applications will begin December 1, 1992 and continue until position is filled.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY - invites applications for a one two-year limited-term Assistant Professor position for teaching in criminology at the graduate and undergraduate level (Position subject to final budgetary approval). The candidate must have an LL.B. accompanied by at least one other graduate degree (e.g. Ph.D., LL.M. and/or J.S.D.), with demonstrated teaching interests in one or more of the following areas: criminal law and procedure, human rights and civil liberties and criminal justice policy and law reform. The teaching faculty is multi-disciplinary and, at present, consists of 21 members. In accordance with Canadian citizens and permanent residents. However, if suitable Canadian applicants cannot be determined, individuals from other countries

POSITIONS, continued from page 17

will be considered. Simon Fraser University is committed to the principle of equity in employment and offers equal opportunities to qualified applicants. The start date is September 1993, at a salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. Send a c.v., names and addresses of at least three references, by January 15, 1993 to: *Dr. Margaret A. Jackson*, Director, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6 (Tel: (604) 291-4305; Fax (604) 291-4140).

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO - DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE anticipates one or two tenure track positions at the junior or senior level, depending on the availability of funds, starting fall, 1993. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in relevant social or political sciences areas, although applicants will be considered. Positions require teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels and supervision of graduate students. Strong background in social science methodologies and a developed personal research agenda expected. Substantive areas of interest include but are not limited to: juvenile justice/delinquency, corrections, criminology, impact of crime on minorities and women, crime and substance abuse, courts, and organization theory. The University is an affirmative action equal opportunity employer and especially invites minority and women applicants. Deadline for applications: December 31, 1992. Contact person: *Professor Michael D. Maltz*, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice (M/D 141), University of Illinois at Chicago, P.O. Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA - Charlotte Department of Criminal Justice has a tenure-track Assistant Professor position for a well-qualified scholar to teach graduate and undergraduate courses beginning Fall, 1993. A Ph.D., demonstrated research ability, active professional involvement, and strong publication and teaching potential are expected. Preference will be given to candidates with expertise in victimology, statistics, law enforcement, juvenile justice/juvenile corrections and for a specific crime area such as drugs or property crime. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive. Review of applications will begin January 8, 1993 and continue until the position is filled. UNCC is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Applications are due January 8, 1993. Candidates should send a cover letter, vita and three letters of reference to: *Paul C. Friday*, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, University of North Carolina - Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 29223.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, invites applications for an anticipated tenure track position at the Assistant Professor level to

begin in September 1993. Candidates are invited to apply who have a doctorate or terminal degree in criminal justice, criminology, sociology, psychology, geography, history, law, political science, economics, or a related discipline. Applications will also be accepted from persons in ABD status who expect to have complete their PhD's before September 1993. All research specialties will be considered. Applications from women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged. Temple University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Review of applications will begin November 1, 1992, and the search will remain open and applications will be considered until the position is filled. Interested persons should send a curriculum vita, three letters of reference, and samples to: *Professor M. Kay Harris*, Search Committee Chair, Temple University, Department of Criminal Justice, 5th Floor Gladfelter Hall 02502, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY - INSTITUTE FOR CONFLICT ANALYSIS & RESOLUTION seeks an Associate Professor in the field, for appointment as early as September 1992. Tenure negotiable. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. The successful applicant will participate in the Institute's research and teaching programs at masters and doctoral level and in the new Applied Practice and Theory Program. He or she will have an important role to play in the Institute's system of student advising and tutoring. Applicants from all relevant aspects of the field will be considered. Important qualities for applicants include a central interest in theory development, demonstrated by publications in that area, together with substantial teaching experience in the field of conflict analysis. The position is available from September 1992. Applications from women and minorities are strongly encouraged. Applicants should forward a letter of application, a curriculum vita, two examples of recent publications, and the names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to: *Dr. Christopher Mitchell*, Director, Institute for Conflict Analysis & Resolution, George Mason University, 4400, University Avenue, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. (703) 993-1300, fax (703) 993-1302.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE seeks a specialist in policy analysis and evaluation. Rank is open, although preference will be given to a tenure-stream appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor. Major teaching responsibilities will be in a Masters of Public Policy and Public Administration (MPA) Program, which has a strong practitioner focus, although some instruction at the undergraduate and Ph.D. levels will also be expected. The substantive field is open. Relevant fields could include the role of public, private, and nonprofit institutions in the

policy process; however, candidates in any field will be considered. Candidates will be expected to maintain a strong research program, have a commitment to applied policy studies, and have excellent methodological skills. The appointment would begin August 16, 1993. The application closing date is December 15; however, later applications may be considered if the search is still active. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. Please send curriculum vita, samples of written work, and at least three letters of recommendation to: *Brian D. Silver*, Chair, Department of Political Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1032. Michigan State University is an AA/EO employer.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE seeks a specialist in nonprofit organizations. Rank is open, although preference will be given to a tenure-stream appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor. Major teaching responsibilities will be in a Masters of Public Policy and Public Administration (MPA) Program, although some instruction at the undergraduate and Ph.D. levels will also be expected. The candidate will be asked to provide leadership to the MPA program in instruction and research on the nonprofit sector. Candidates will be expected to maintain a strong research program, have a commitment to applied policy studies, and have excellent methodological skills. The appointment will begin August 16, 1993. The application closing date is December 15; however, later applications may be considered if the search is still active. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. Please send curriculum vita, samples of written work, and at least three letters of recommendation to: *Brian D. Silver*, Chair, Department of Political Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1032. Michigan State University is an AA/EO employer.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS - INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE seeks an Assistant Professor (tenure-track) to start January 1, 1993. Must have Ph.D. or equivalent in Criminal Justice, Psychology, Social Work or related field - no ABD's. Expertise in offender counseling and psychometrics preferred. Ability to work within department to formulate grant proposals is crucial. Applications from minorities and women are especially encouraged. UNT is an EO/AA employer. Send 1) current vita; 2) three letters of recommendation; 3) samples of written work; and 4) teaching evaluations (if available) to: *Dr. James Quinn*, Chair, CJUS Search Committee; Institute of Criminal Justice; P.O. Box 5053, University of North Texas; Denton, TX 76203. Review of applications will begin November 1, 1992 and continue until the position is filled.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA - DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant or associate rank beginning Fall 1993. Preference will be given to generalists who hold the doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, public administration, or a related social science. Exceptional ABD candidates with strong research and teaching potential or experience will be considered. Duties include teaching undergraduate courses; conducting scholarly research; student advising; and university and community service. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Send letter of application, vita (including areas of teaching expertise), and names/addresses/phone numbers of three references to: *B. Grant Stitt*, Search Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0026. Review of applications will begin January 1, 1993, and continue until position is filled. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

SEATTLE UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE has an entry-level, assistant professor, tenure-track position for the Fall of 1993. The applicant will teach courses on the undergraduate level in the areas of Juvenile Delinquency, Correction, Deviance, Introduction to Criminal Justice, Punishment, Comparative Criminal Justice Systems, and Criminal Justice Theory. A Ph.D., or a D. Crim. is required. Salary is competitive. Qualified candidates should send a letter of application, a curriculum vita, and three letters of reference by January 15, 1993, to: *Dr. Michael Kelliher*, S.J., Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Seattle University, Broadway and Madison, Seattle, WA 98122. (206) 296-5480. Seattle University is an EO/AA employer, and is committed to a strong emphasis on Jesus liberal education.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY - SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS announces three tenure track positions in Criminal Justice. The School is the largest school for public affairs in the United States, provides graduate and undergraduate degree programs, and has programs in the areas of public affairs, public policy and public management with concentrations in criminal justice on the Bloomington, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Northwest (Gary), and South Bend Campuses of Indiana University. The School is seeking new faculty for tenure track positions for the 1993-94 academic year. Each position requires the appropriate terminal degree; more senior applicants must have credentials consistent with the proposed rank at a major research university. School faculty members represent many academic disciplines, including both sciences and social sciences. This mixture facilitates the multidisciplinary research on complex public programs that the School encourages. All applicants must demonstrate a serious interest in applied research, an interest in professional service applications, and a commitment to high teaching standards. Teaching at graduate and undergraduate levels will be

expected for all positions.

Indianapolis Campus - Criminal Justice (Assistant Professor) — Preference will be given to applicants whose research and teaching interests are in the areas of policing, law or the administration of justice. Must have demonstrated a serious commitment to applied quantitative criminological research, a strong interest in professional and public service, and teaching excellence. Knowledge of and ability to teach in public affairs and/or public management (graduate and undergraduate) as well as in criminal justice would be beneficial.

Fort Wayne Campus - (Assistant Professor) - Doctorate in social science field with teaching and research interest in criminal justice. Area of specialization is open, but applicants with serious commitment to applied quantitative criminological research will be preferred.

South Bend Campus - (Assistant or Associate Professor) - Primary teaching interest in criminology with secondary teaching interest in either corrections or law enforcement. Strong quantitative analysis skills preferred. Experience with community level organization desirable.

Send application letters and curriculum vita to the following address, please do not send letters of reference, research samples, or other materials until requested. We will start reviewing applications on December 1, 1992 and will continue until a suitable candidate has been identified. *Steve Gottfredson*, c/o *Deborah A. Freund*, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. An equal opportunity, affirmative action education, employer and contractor, M/F.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA - LAS VEGAS - DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE invites applications for one or two tenure-track positions at the rank of Assistant Professor to begin Fall, 1993, pending budgetary approval. Areas of specialization are open. However, we encourage applicants with expertise in one or more of the following areas: social policy, the courts, law and social science, or organizational theory. Ph.D. in criminal justice or other related social or behavioral sciences is required. We seek candidates with an excellent record of scholarship who can contribute to the department's development of a broad-based graduate program, and who are prepared to teach at the graduate, as well as undergraduate level. Deadline for applications is February 1, 1993. Send letter of application, vita, names and addresses of three references to: *Carole Case*, Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV 89154-5009. The University of Nevada, Las Vegas is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. UNLV employs only U.S. citizens and aliens authorized to work in the U.S.

WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE - seeks to fill a full-time tenure-track position at the Instructor or Assistant Professor level. Rank

will depend upon qualifications. Earned Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or Criminology required for Assistant professor position, ABD required for Instructor. We seek a criminal justice generalist with evidence of effective teaching and potential for a demonstrated record of scholarship. The successful candidate will also be required to teach Introduction to Sociology. West Georgia College, a senior institution in the University System of Georgia, is located on a beautifully wooded campus forty-five miles west of Atlanta. Send vita with names and addresses of three references to: *Dr. Kate Parks*, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia 30118. Initial screening of applications will begin January 15, 1993. West Georgia College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY - CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT: Full time assistant professor. Starting September, 1993. Nine-month appointment with annual review and possibility of summer teaching. Teach undergraduate and graduate courses in at least two specialty areas within criminal justice, conduct research, publish scholarly work, advise students, direct graduate research, and participate in university-related service. Areas of speciality are open. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related field is required (ABDs may apply but must have Ph.D. by start of employment). University teaching experience and a demonstrated record of research and publication required. Salary is commensurate with qualifications. Deadline to submit letter of application, C.V., and complete contact information on at least three references is November 17, 1992. Send to: *Dr. Loretta Stalasn*, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, 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.

EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY — DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY, College of Arts & Sciences. Assistant Professor. Position begins August 15, 1993. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology strongly preferred. Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in research methods, statistics, criminological theory, and general criminal justice (specialty areas open). The successful candidate is expected to have or show strong evidence of potential for developing a sound publication record in criminology/criminal justice. Review of applications will begin November 30. Contact: *Dr. Stephen Brown*, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Box 70,555, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614-0555.

National Institute of Justice Graduate Research Fellowship Program

Take advantage of a unique research program that offers promising graduate students an opportunity to undertake independent research on relevant policy and practice issues in criminal justice.

Advanced doctoral students who have completed all degree requirements other than the dissertation are welcome to apply. Candidates typically propose research that demonstrates the potential for direct contributions to criminal justice policies and practices, and advances the body of knowledge on important criminal justice research issues. Possible research projects might address:

- Criminal justice system responses to specific offenses and offenders;
- Community policing strategies;
- Evaluation of violence intervention and control strategies;
- Forensic research and applications, including DNA uses in forensics

Competitive selection is based on candidates' individual backgrounds and experience and the quality and viability of the proposed project. Some master's degree students may also be eligible. Candidates should provide a letter of support from their advisor that includes an evaluation of the interests and potential of the candidate. The sponsoring educational institution must be willing to waive all indirect costs.

To obtain a program description and application procedures, call the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS at 800-851-3420 and request a copy of the 1992-1993 NIJ Graduate Research Fellowship Program Plan. You're urged to consult also with Dr. Richard Rau, the Program Manager, at (202) 307-0648.

American Sociological Association Crime, Law and Deviance Section Student Paper Competition

The American Sociological Association section on Crime, Law and Deviance announces its annual student paper competition. Paper topics can cover any subject matter relevant to the sociology of crime, law or deviance. Papers may be reports of original empirical or theoretical scholarship, or evaluation of existing research or theory. Entries must be a **maximum** of 40 double-spaced pages (including all tables, references, and appendices) and should follow the American Sociological Review style for citations and references. Eligible papers must have been written while the author was a college or university student anywhere in the world. (ASA membership is not required.) Entries may have been presented or submitted for publication elsewhere, but may not have been accepted for publication or published at the time they are submitted to this competition.

The winner will receive a \$500 travel grant to attend the 1992 ASA meetings (August 13-17, 1993 in Miami Beach, Florida) for acceptance of the award and, at the winner's option, to present the paper at a session.

The entry deadline is **March 15, 1993**. Seven copies of the paper should be sent to: *Neal Shover*, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0490.

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ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY - SOCIOLOGY seeks a tenure-track position for September 1993 as Assistant Professor or beginning Associate Professor. Strong teaching and research interests in Urban Sociology. A strong second teaching and research interest in any of the following: Applied Sociology, Social Welfare Policy, Ethnic Studies, Criminology or Deviance is sought. A cross-cultural teaching perspective is highly desirable. Contribution to the department's introductory courses is required and participation in the University's Interdisciplinary First Year Program is encouraged. Preference will be given to candidates who will have completed the Ph.D. by September 1993. A supportive environment exists for development of teaching and research interests. Review of applications will begin February 1, 1993. A curriculum vita, statement of interests and three letters of reference should be sent to: *Thomas James*, Chair, Department of Sociology, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617. St. Lawrence University is committed to fostering multicultural diversity in its faculty, staff, student body and programs of instruction. As an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer, we specifically encourage applications from women, persons of color, and the disabled.

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL - L'École de criminologie de la Faculté des arts et des sciences de l'Université de Montréal cherche deux professeurs ou professeures à plein temps. Fonctions: enseignement aux trois cycles, recherche et encadrement dans le champ de law criminologie. Une priorité est accordée au secteur clinique et ensuite à celui de la psychologie sociale. Ces secteurs incluent l'intervention auprès des individus ou des groupes. Exigences: doctorat en criminologie, en psychologie ou dans un domaine connexe (avant l'entrée en fonction); aptitudes à la recherche et à l'enseignement aux divers cycles en criminologie. Une expérience en clinique ou dans l'intervention constituerait un atout. Traitement: selon la convention collective. Date d'entrée en fonction: le 1^{er} juin 1993. Les personnes intéressées doivent faire parvenir leur curriculum vitae, une copie du dossier académique ainsi que le nom et l'adresse de trois personnes susceptibles de fournir des lettres de recommandation *avant le 6 novembre 1992* à: *M. Maurice Cusson*, directeur, École de Criminologie, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succursale A, Montréal (Québec), CANADA, H3C 3J7. Conformément aux exigences prescrites en matière d'immigration au Canada, cette annonce s'adresse aux citoyens canadiens et aux résidents permanents.

The American Society of Criminology

Call for Papers

1993

**ANNUAL MEETING
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
OCTOBER 27 - 30**

VIOLENT CRIME AND ITS VICTIMS

Violent crime and its victims will be the special focus of the 1993 Annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology to be held at the Hyatt Regency and Omni Adams Hotels in Phoenix, Arizona from October 27 to October 30, 1993. The Program Committee is interested in receiving submissions for panels and papers on this topic. Presentations and panels on other issues in criminology are also appropriate to submit.

The 1993 Program is divided into five broad academic AREAS: theory, research methods, systems of control, correlates of crime, and criminological perspectives/dimensions. Each area includes more specific DIVISIONS. The Area Chairs and Division Chairs are listed in this Call for Papers.

If you would like to organize a panel or a workshop or present a paper on violent crime and its victims or another topic, send your proposal, abstract, or completed paper to the CHAIR of the DIVISION you think most appropriate by MARCH 15, 1993. Please follow the submission details described on page 22. If you have any questions about a submission, please call the appropriate AREA CHAIR listed or The Program Chair:

**Marcia R. Chaiken
LINC
Box 406 — Lincoln, MA 01773
(617) 259-8222**

SUBMISSION DETAILS

- Please send your submission to just **one** DIVISION Chair. If the Chair decides another Division is more appropriate for your submission, your forms will be forwarded to the Chair of that Division; you will be notified of this change.
- Each participant is limited to a maximum of two program appearances (chair, organizer, presenter, discussant).
- We suggest that a panel include not more than five paper presentations or four papers and a discussant. Workshops usually include briefer presentations and more participants.
- All submissions **must be received by March 15, 1993.**
- Submissions must contain an abstract. In addition to the abstract provided on the submission form, if possible, **please provide an IBM-PC compatible diskette with the abstract in ASCII format.** Diskettes should be clearly labeled with the name of the participant and the name of the Division Chair.
- Notification to participants can be expected by June 1, 1993.
- Please note that the Meeting is in OCTOBER. Program participants are expected to preregister for the meetings. Preregistration materials will be sent to you by September 1, 1993. Failure to preregister may result in the removal of a paper from the program.
- Please remember to submit only papers that are original and have not been published or presented elsewhere.

The 1993 Meeting will begin each morning with keynotes on the topic of violent crime and its victims. Keynotes will be followed by breakfast roundtable discussions on theory, research methods, systems for controlling crime, correlates of crime, and criminological perspectives that have advanced our understanding of this special topic.

The last sessions of the day will be reserved for thematic sessions, plenary meetings, and other keynote presentations.

Evenings are slated for social events, visiting the many fine restaurants in Phoenix and the nearby vicinity, or taking advantage of the many athletic and artistic activities the area offers. You may want to consider spending a few extra days in Arizona to enjoy the State's spectacular scenery and National Parks and Recreation Areas.

We hope you will join us for stimulating sessions and entertaining evenings.

SEE YOU IN PHOENIX

Del Elliott, ASC President
Marcia Chaiken, Program Chair
LINC

THEORY

Allen Liska, Area Chair
Department of Sociology
Suny - Albany

135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222, 518/442-4668

DIVISION CHAIRS: THEORY**BIOLOGICAL THEORY**

David Rowe
School of Family & Consumer Resources
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

CONTROL THEORY

Gary Jensen
Department of Sociology
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37235

PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY

Rolf Loeber
Department of Psychiatry
Western Psychiatric Institute & Clinic
3811 O'Hara Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

CRITICAL THEORY

Gary Marx
Campus Box 327
Department of Sociology
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80309

LEARNING THEORY

Marvin Krohn
School of Criminal Justice
University at Albany
135 Western Ave., Albany, NY 12222

INTEGRATED THEORY

Neil Alan Weiner
Sellin Criminology Center
University of Pennsylvania
3733 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

MACROSOCIAL THEORY

Robert Agnew
Department of Sociology
Emory University
Atlanta, GA 30322

ECONOMIC THEORY

Peter Reuter
The RAND Corporation
2100 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

DETERRENCE THEORY

William Minor
Department of Sociology
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, IL 60115

RESEARCH METHODS

Davis Huizinga, Area Chair
Institute of Behavioral Science
University of Colorado

Campus Box 442, Boulder, CO 80302, 303/491-1266

DIVISION CHAIRS: RESEARCH METHODS**ETHNOGRAPHY**

Patti Adler
Campus Box 327
Department of Sociology
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80309

INNOVATIVE METHODS

Michael Maltz
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Illinois/Chicago
Box 4348 M/C 141
Chicago, IL 60680

FIELD SURVEYS

James Collins
Senior Program Director
1808 Steadfast Road
Hillsborough, NC 27278

LONGITUDINAL DESIGNS

Scott Mernard
School of Criminal Justice
University at Albany
1135 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12222

OFFICIAL RECORD STUDIES

Robert Figlio
Department of Sociology
University of California/Riverside
Riverside, CA 92521-0419

CROSS-SECTIONAL DESIGNS

Ross Matsueda
Department of Sociology
University of Wisconsin/Madison
1180 Observatory Drive
Madison, WI 53706

SYSTEMS OF CONTROL

Thomas McEwen
Institute for Law and Justice
1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314, 703/684-5300

DIVISION CHAIRS: SYSTEMS OF CONTROL**FAMILY**

Stephen Cernkovich
Department of Sociology
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, OH 43403

PEER GROUPS

Robert Cairns
Department of Psychology
Davie Hall, Room 25
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3270

COURTS

David Ford
Department of Sociology
Indiana University/Indianapolis
425 University Boulevard
Indianapolis, IN 46202

SCHOOLS

Denise Gottfredson
Inst. of Criminal Justice & Criminology
2220 LeFrak Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742-8235

LAW ENFORCEMENT

John Eck
Police Executive Research Forum
2300 M St., NW, Suite 910
Washington, DC 20037

CORRECTIONS

Mary Mande
Director of Research
4751 Essex Circle
Boulder, CO 80301

COMMUNITIES

Robert Sampson
Department of Sociology
University of Chicago
1126 E. 59th Street
Chicago, IL 66637

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Barbara Allen-Hagan
Office of Juvenile Justice
& Delinquency Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Nancy Guerra
Department of Psychology
University of Illinois/Chicago
P.O. Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680

CORRELATES OF CRIME

D. Wayne Osgood

Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
711 Oldfather Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324, 402/472-6081**DIVISION CHAIRS: CORRELATES OF CRIME****SEX AND GENDER**Nancy Jurik
School of Justice Studies
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85281-0403**SUBSTANCE ABUSE**Richard Dembo
Department of Criminology
University of South Florida
4202 E. Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620**ETHNICITY**Orlando Rodriguez
Hispanic Research Center
Fordham University
Thebaud Hall, Bronx, NY 10458**WEAPONS AND INJURY**Phillip Cook
Public Policy Studies
Duke University
4785 Duke Station, Durham, NC 27706**WORK**Lyle Shannon
Iowa Urban Community Research Center
University of Iowa
W170 Seashore Hall, Iowa City, IA 52240**HEALTH**Margaret Ensminger
Health Policy & Management
John Hopkins School of Public Health
Suite 745, 624 N. Broadway
Baltimore, MD 21205**VIOLENCE**Kirk Williams
Ctr/Study & Prevention of Violence
Institute of Behavioral Science
Campus Box 442, Boulder, CO 80309-0442**SOCIAL CLASS**Charles Tittle
Department of Sociology
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164-4020**PERSPECTIVES/DIMENSIONS OF CRIME**

Cathy Spatz Widom, Area Chair

Department of Criminology, University at Albany
135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222, 518/442-5226**DIVISION CHAIRS: PERSPECTIVES/DIMENSIONS OF CRIME****CROSS-CULTURAL**Rosemary Gartner
Department of Sociology
909 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455**VICTIMIZATION**Angela Browne
Public Sector Division
Department of Psychiatry
University of Massachusetts Medical Sciences
55 Lake Avenue North, Worcester, MA 01655**COMPUTER CRIME**Jonathan Budd
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531**ECOLOGICAL**Keith Harries
Geography Department
University of Maryland-Baltimore
5401 Wilkins Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21228**ORGANIZED CRIME**Lois Felson Mock
Office of Research
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531**WHITE COLLAR CRIME**Kenneth Polk
Criminology Department
The University of Melbourne
Parkville, Victoria 3052 AUSTRALIA**FAMILY VIOLENCE**

Franklyn W. Dunford

IBS-University of Colorado, Campus Box 442, Boulder, CO 80309-0442

POLITICALBernard Cohen
Department of Criminology/Criminal Justice
Queens College Graduate Center
CUNY, Flushing, NY 11367**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**Peggy Giordano
Department of Sociology
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, OH 43403**CRIMINAL CAREERS**Jacqueline Cohen
The Heinz School
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213**The Criminologist**
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