

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 18, No. 5

September/October 1993

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER THE CRIME COMMISSION REPORT: IS THE FIELD STILL DATA STARVED?*

Roland Chilton

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

The celebration of the work of the Crime Commission at last year's Annual Meeting allowed some of us to think aloud about the major contributions of the Commission and its staff. Lloyd Ohlin, Director of the Commission's Assessment Task Force, pointed to several Crime Commission achievements. These included highlighting the need for policy relevant research, the initiation of field studies of police-citizen contacts,



recognition of the need for more and better data to study crime and the system of justice, recommending a National Criminal Justice Statistics Center, and supporting passage of the Safe Streets Act.

Alfred Blumstein, Director of the Commission's Science and Technology Task Force, pointed to the Commission's introduction of systems analysis as a procedure for improving the justice system. He also cited its recognition of the need for improved technologies for communications, crime prevention, police patrol, and identification of offenders. We might add to this list the Commission's championing of the 911 emergency phone number, its encourage-

ment of the use of the steering column lock and the creation of the Criminal Justice Flow Chart discussed below.

It was the possibility of accomplishments like these that made working on the staff of the Commission exciting and interesting. Several advances seemed possible at the time, including changes and innovations that would greatly improve the crime data available to criminologists. Even without this hope, working with Lloyd Ohlin and the consultants he assembled would have been memorable. The experience was both educational and challenging. How could it have been otherwise? We had a chance to work with and sometimes see in action Don Cressey, Marvin Wolfgang, Jim Short, Al Reiss, Karl Schuessler, Peter Lejins, and Thorsten Sellin. We also met and often learned from Dan Glaser, Gil Geis, Leonard Savitz, Walter Reckless, Jack Gibbs, and many others.

Nevertheless, the possibility that our efforts as staff members might greatly improve the kinds of data available to criminologists provided a powerful motivation. After twenty-five years, this may be a good time to ask how successful the Commission was--and how successful criminologists have been--in overcoming the data limitations encountered in 1966. The Criminal Justice Flow Chart is a good place to start. The Chart, with its graphic representation of the operation of an ideal system of justice, has appeared repeatedly in criminology textbooks and collections of readings on crime and criminal justice since 1967. Its persistent use in one form or another over the last 25 years make it a prime candidate for any list of enduring contributions of the Commission and its staff.

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To the Editors:

In some ways, it is interesting to invite book reviews for *The Criminologist* to come from persons who have discussed the same book in "author meets critics" sessions at the ASC annual meeting. There is, however, one serious problem with that approach. Those reviewers were chosen because they found something about the book objectionable, not because they combined expertise in the area with an effort at objectivity. At the annual meeting, the author had the opportunity to respond; in *The Criminologist*, he does not. The result is apt to be more one-sided criticism than would otherwise normally be expected from a book review. Rather than making the Alan Block/Donald Rebovich dispute the exception, I think you might consider allowing a brief response from the reviewed book's author the norm.

Paul H. BLACKMAN
National Rifle Association
of America

Harry R. DAMMER, III, Ph.D., assistant professor of criminal justice at Utica College of Syracuse University, has been chosen as a 1993-94 recipient of the J. William Fulbright Scholar award. Dr. Dammer was one of five professors nationwide chosen to receive the award within the junior lecturer category. Dr. Dammer will travel to the University of Saarland in Western Germany, where he will teach American criminal justice and American corrections. He will also conduct comparative research on German and American prisons and pursue his doctoral research interest in the practice of religion in correctional institutions.

Michael BLANKENSHIP has joined the faculty at East Tennessee State University. Effective this fall, he will also assume responsibilities as editor of the *American Journal of Criminal Justice*. Anyone who is interested in serving as a reviewer should send Dr. Blankenship a letter indicating their areas of interest along with their vita. This information and/or manuscripts should be sent to MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP, Editor, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, East Tennessee State University, Box 70555, Johnson City, TN 37614-0555 BLANKENSHIPM@ETSUVAX.

The 1993 American Sociological Association Distinguished Scholarship Award for Crime, Law and Deviance has been presented to *Policing Domestic Violence* (Free Press, 1992) by Lawrence W. SHERMAN.

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR NEW ELECTRONIC JOURNAL THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POPULAR CULTURE

Scholars are invited to submit manuscripts and/or reviews that meet the following criteria:

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The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism invites studies of the linkage between alcohol use and interpersonal violence and tests of interventions to reduce and/or prevent alcohol-related violence and the alcohol-related sequelae of such violence. Of particular interest is research that might fruitfully identify: (1) individual and environmental conditions, situations, populations, and circumstances under which alcohol and violence are causally connected; (2) sequential processes by which alcohol intake may lead to violent behavior and vice versa; (3) physiological and neural mechanisms that mediate the relationship between alcohol and violence; (4) behavioral consequences of alcohol-related violence; and (5) interventions that may reduce alcohol-related violence. For further information on Program Announcement PA-93-095, Research on Relationships between Alcohol and Violence, contact:

Susan E. MARTIN, Ph.D.
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse
and Alcoholism
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 13C-23
Rockville, MD 20857-0001
301-443-1677; 301-443-9334 (fax)

Copies of this and other program announcements also are available from the NCADI, PO Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852, 1-800-729-6686.

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS OF ASC!!!

A special Pictorial Essay is planned for the January/February 1994 issue, entitled, "The Sights (and Sounds and Smells?) of Phoenix, 1993." While it is common practice to include a few pictures of smiling recipients of awards in newsletters, we envision something more "artistic." We would like to encourage amateur photographers to capture the "feel" of our annual convention.

Depending on the number of submissions, we will run a pictorial essay several pages long in the first issue of 1994. Pictures must be submitted before **December 1, 1993** and cannot be returned. Photographers are also encouraged to include captions for their entries. Send all submissions to:

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CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Attend the **1993 ASC Meeting, Phoenix, Arizona, October 27-30, 1993**. AAA Travel Agency has been selected as the official travel agency for the ASC Meeting. The lowest available airfare will be guaranteed and a special Group Rate has been negotiated with Delta Air Lines for the ASC Traveler. Call 1-800-222-7623 extension 8026 (extension 6446 to leave after hour messages) to receive professional assistance with your travel plans. Reservations made through AAA Travel Agency benefit the ASC organization. The Hyatt Regency Phoenix Hotel is the site of the meeting. Members may call 1-800-233-1234 or 602/252-1234 to make reservations. Rooms have also been reserved at the Omni Adams Hotel. Their phone number is 602/257-1525.

The **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**, U.S. Department of Justice, announces its first national satellite teleconference, "Conditions of Confinement in Juvenile Corrections and Detention," to take place from 1:30-3:00 p.m. EST, **September 17, 1993**. The event will present an overview of the issues arising from the recently released OJJDP funded study to evaluate the conditions of confinement in juvenile detention and correctional facilities conducted by Abt Associates, Inc. The teleconference will be produced in conjunction with the Eastern Kentucky University Training Resource Center. For those interested in participating in this national teleconference, contact: OJJDP Teleconference, Training Resource Center, EKV, Perkins 217, Richmond, KY 40475, 606-622-6293.

The **American Probation and Parole Association's 18th Annual Training Institute** will be held **September 19-22, 1993** in Philadelphia. Over 80 workshops will explore a variety of issues on such topics as intermediate sanctions, officer safety, issues of the 90s, executive management, parole and juvenile justice. For further information, please contact: American Probation and Parole Association, c/o The Council of State Governments, PO Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578-1910, (606) 231-1917.

The **American Restitution Association** announces "Reinventing Justice: Community Solutions at Work," to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, **September 19-22**. The focus of the meeting is to evaluate the existing justice environment, review innovative programs and solutions, and develop strategies for individual communities. For more information contact Tom English at (503) 228-5397.

The **Canadian Criminal Justice Association** and the **Quebec Society of Criminology** annual meetings will be held **October 12-15, 1993** at the Hilton International Quebec and Quebec Congress Centre. The Pre-registration Program for Congress '93 is now available. For those interested in attending and have not received a copy, you may obtain one by contacting: Congress '93 Secretariat, 425, Viger Street West, Suite 620, Montreal, Qc H2Z 1X2, Phone: 514-873-4239, Fax: 514-873-6460.

The **Seventh International Police Exhibition and Conference (IPEC)** will be held at the Barbican Hotel in London, England on **October 12-14**. The IPEC '93 exhibition is designed to meet the needs of a rapidly developing police service--not only in the UK--but also overseas Police and Law Enforcement Agencies. For further information on any aspect of the conference or details of the exhibition, please contact Victor Green, IPEC Organizer, Tel: 081-446-8211, Fax: 081-445-5842.

On behalf of the **Police Science Society of the Ministry of Public Security of China**, in cooperation with the **Office of International Criminal Justice** at the University of Illinois at Chicago, the first international conference titled "Policing Strategies and Crime Countermeasures in the Future--A Challenge of the 21st Century" will be held in Beijing from **November 7-11, 1993**.

The **International Law Enforcement Conference** will be held in Moscow, Russia on **November 7-14, 1993**. Law enforcement professionals the world over are invited to spend one week at this unprecedented event, in which experts from various countries' law enforcement communities will share their knowledge on a wide spectrum of criminology issues. Registration closes mid-September. For more information, call Mike Rennaker, Citizen Ambassador Programs, 800/669-7882.

The **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)** will hold its 1994 Annual Meeting **March 8-12** at the Chicago Hilton & Towers. The theme is "Community, Crime, and Justice." To receive the call for papers, contact Michael Benson, 1994 ACJS Program Chair, University of Tennessee, Sociology Department, Knoxville, TN 37996; (715) 974-6021; (615) 974-7013 (fax); PB106158@UTKVM1 (bitnet). To receive registration materials (available December 1993), contact the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Northern Kentucky University, 402 Nunn Hall, Nunn Drive, Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998; (606) 572-5634; (606) 572-6665 (fax).

The **World Congress on Penitentiary Health Care and Treatment of Offenders** will be held in Tokyo, Japan on **June 6-9, 1994**. The main theme of this Congress is Philosophical and Cultural Approaches of the Penitentiary Medicine and Rehabilitation Aid. Research and clinical experiences of many countries will be reported and discussed. For more information contact Tsutomu Sakuta, c/o JICEF (Japan International Cultural Exchange Foundation), 2-15-5-207 Shoto, shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan, Phone: 81-3-3467-7316, Fax: 81-3-3467-7317.

Delinquents, Gangs, and Interventions

The Gang Intervention Handbook

Dr. Arnold P. Goldstein and
Dr. C. Ronald Huff, Editors

An outstanding group of nationally recognized professionals join Dr. Goldstein and Dr. Huff in this valuable new book on gang intervention strategies.

The Gang Intervention Handbook provides a comprehensive study of strategies and specific tactics ranging from individual-level interventions to macrolevel socio-economic policy reform. It focuses on both preventive and rehabilitative approaches that balance the needs of gang youth with the needs of society.

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 - 14 Gang Prosecutions: The Hardest Game in Town
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 - 6 Gangs as Communities
- Part 3 Interventions**
- 7 Individual Level Intervention: Judicial and Therapeutic Approaches
 - 8 Group Level Intervention: Gang Outreach
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, continued from page 1

The initial impetus for the diagram was probably Alfred Blumstein's desire to carry out a systems analysis for a typical or composite system of justice. To carry out such an analysis, he asked the Assessment Staff for numbers that could be used to describe the flow of cases and individuals through the systems of justice. Everyone involved soon realized that the data necessary for such an analysis did not exist. No system, state or federal, collected the kind of information needed to assign dependable numbers to the diagram. These were dark figures then and they are dark figures now. Consequently, someone on the Commission's staff decided to use lines of various thickness to describe the way most systems probably operate. The varied thicknesses of the lines were, of necessity, based on logical and aesthetic grounds and not dictated by empirical information. Given these limitations, it is remarkable that the diagram has had the longevity it has.

Looking at other dark figures, the Commission and its staff wondered about the size of the large empty area to the left of the diagram. This area represented the number of crimes that did not come to the attention of the police. To get a better fix on the number of such events, the Commission sponsored a national victimization survey and later recommended the development of a continuing national crime survey. This attempt to supplement the indicators of crime produced by the Uniform Crime Reports led to the creation of a program that eventually became the National Crime Victimization Survey, which has published victimization statistics since 1973.

As it turns out, instead of providing us with a clearer picture of predatory crime trends in the U.S., the Victim Surveys have created additional confusion. Other indicators, including UCR offense and arrest data and incarceration data, suggest substantial increases in crime rates since 1970. Yet, as Figure 1 shows, the NCVS has suggested a decline in predatory crime rates since 1972. This anomaly has inspired some sophisticated attempts to explain the differences in the trends. Still, it leaves us with contradictory answers to a question put to the Crime Commission's staff in 1966. It was this: Is crime increasing? There were three answers to the question then--yes, no, and a suggestion that we lack the data needed to say yes or no. Based on the trends shown in Figure

1, the same three answers might be given today.

The interest of some commissioners and staff members in the operation of the system and its consequences also inspired some enthusiasm for the development of "Computerized Criminal Histories" and other procedures for creating statistics from criminal justice records. The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS), which constituted the first attempt to create a National Criminal Justice Statistics Center, spent large amounts of money to develop a variety of information systems. The Service funded development of prosecutor's information systems, judicial information systems, and correctional information systems. Almost nothing in the way of national statistics came out of these expenditures. Moreover, we are still a long way from having dependable information on the histories of persons who repeatedly encounter various systems of justice in the United States.

Perhaps the most useful development to come out of the work of the Crime Commission was the creation of a set of computerized data archives. The UCR program, the National Institute of Justice, the Consortium at Michigan, and the Juvenile Judges Association probably would have created and expanded their data archives without the urging of the President's Commission. Still, the Commission recommended the development of such programs and urged the establishment of a National Center with responsibility for all crime statistics programs. These suggestions led first to the creation of NCJISS and then to its current manifestation--the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The creation and growth of computerized files that make data available in machine readable form to criminologists has clearly provided more researchers with more information than was available to criminologists before 1966. This does not mean, however, that the field is not data starved. The information in the archives is limited by the programs and procedures used to generate it.

Some areas in which there is still a need for more and better data include judicial operations, corrections, and offenses generally classified as victimless crime--consensual, non-predatory, non-complaint generating crime. We have very limited information about such crime--although the new Incident Based Reporting program of the FBI collects data for some of these offenses under the heading "crimes against society." The Uniform Crime Reporting Program reports arrests for drug and gambling offenses but, for obvious reasons, not the number of these offenses that come to the attention of the police. The National Crime Victimization Survey is of necessity limited to questions about predatory crime. If it were expanded to ask about victimless crimes such as drug use, it would become a self-report survey. A similar problem would arise if the surveyors asked questions about tax evasion, or the respondent's participation in commercial fraud or various forms of trust violation.

In addition, there has been almost no progress in the development of comparable judicial statistics. We still have little dependable information on the numbers of people flowing into and out of the judicial phase of the several systems. Information

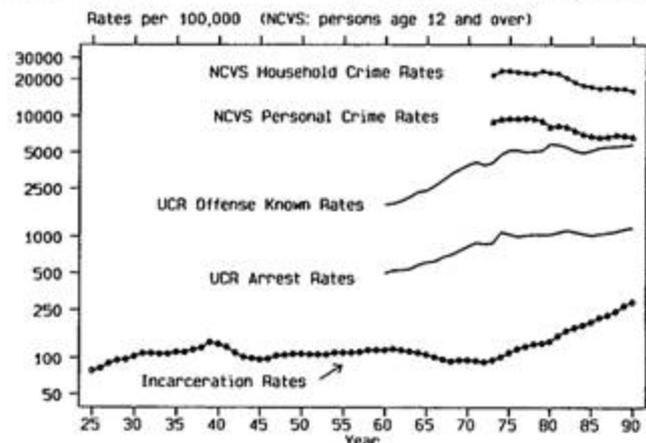


Figure 1. U.S. UCR, NCS, and Incarceration Rates

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, continued from page 6

on people punished in various ways is also still limited—especially information on the use and outcomes of probation and parole and the contemporary counterpart of parole, early release to relieve the overcrowding caused by mandatory sentencing and other "get tough" measures. In general, court and

able to us and that they are going down *because* so many people are incarcerated. This interpretation requires that we ignore as inaccurate the 1970 to 1990 Uniform Crime Reports on offenses known to the police.

The suggestion that crime rates are going down because incarceration rates are

The current victimization surveys are of limited use in this area. Only about 15 percent of those who report crime victimization come into contact with the offenders who created the incidents. Even for this set it would be unrealistic, probably futile, to ask about their perception of the social class

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, continued from page 7

kind will be needed if we are to overcome the limitations of current and past self-report studies. By including people of all ages and occupations, employed and unemployed, such surveys would permit analyses of social class variables that go beyond questions about the work and education of the parents of self-identified young offenders.

Direct observation studies, as important as they are, probably cannot be more than exploratory, illustrative, and limited as procedures for assessing the importance of race and class for crime trends. This is because our selection of individuals or groups for observation decides the social class of those observed. Still, data from such studies might be useful if a group of criminologists were to select a large set of sites and groups from several points along the race and class spectrums. Periodic study of the responses to social control efforts of those in these varied settings might help in the resolution of some social class and crime issues.

The earliest breakthroughs on issues of race, class and crime probably will come when official agencies routinely report the income, education, occupation, and employment status of those involved in crime as victims or offenders, accused or convicted, incarcerated or punished in the community. The current National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) goes beyond questions of age, race and sex—but only to whether or not the offender lives within or outside the community submitting the report. Still, since individual states and local police agencies may collect additional information if they wish, and because the national IBR system collects information on a much larger set of offenses, there is great potential for improvement in the kinds of data available to criminologists. This remains an untapped potential because only a handful of states are collecting IBR data and the central data set is still unavailable for analysis by criminologists.

While there has been a vast increase in the information on crime and criminals available to us since the Crime Commission completed its work, the field is as data starved today as it was in 1966—in the areas cited above. I have no convincing explanation for the glacial pace of development in this area. But, as criminologists, we have to take some blame for the weaknesses of the data sets available to us. As we become increasingly

less able to attribute the problem to weaknesses in the technology available to us, we must consider other explanations. One such explanation is that our field is data starved because we are unwilling or unable to confront the political and ideological resistance to the collection of better crime data. The information necessary to resolve fundamental theoretical issues in the field will remain unavailable if we do not recommend that it be collected. Even if we manage to shake off our own political and methodological biases and request the kinds of data needed, we will encounter considerable resistance to the collection of data that will almost certainly turn out to be inconvenient for someone's party position on crime and its causes. Still, until we overcome this basic limitation, the field will suffer from a lack of relevant data and we will continue to debate on logical and ideological grounds issues that could be resolved empirically if the appropriate data were available.

*Revised version of a paper presented at the 1992 meeting of the American Society of Criminology. The formal name of the 1966-1967 crime commission was the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. I am indebted to Gordon Hawkins for the characterization of the field as "data starved." It is a term he used in his remarks at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology in San Francisco, where he received the 1991 Sellin-Glueck award.

RESULTS OF 1993 ASC ELECTIONS

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JOURNAL

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POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

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

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

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

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

To place announcements in **The Criminologist**, send all material to: Editors, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. Telephone: (409) 294-1689, FAX 409-294-1653.

University of Illinois at Chicago. The Department of Criminal Justice seeks to hire a tenured or tenure-track faculty member in one or more of the following areas of specialization: community and/or institutional corrections; juvenile justice; organizational behavior. Candidates should possess a social sciences Ph.D. and demonstrated skills in advanced quantitative analysis are desirable. Minority and women candidates and candidates with experience in applied settings are urged to apply. The Department is committed to interdisciplinary approaches to the study of crime and justice and is an equal opportunity employer. This offering is contingent upon funding. The closing date for applications is November 15, 1993. Applications should be sent to: Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice (M/C 141), 1007 West Harrison Street, Chicago, IL 60607-7140. The University of Illinois is an AA/EOE.

University of Alabama at Birmingham. The Department of Criminal Justice of the University of Alabama at Birmingham seeks applications for a tenure track position to begin Fall 1994. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminal justice/criminology or relevant social science discipline required. Well-qualified ABD's will be considered if the dissertation can be completed by December 1994. Preference will be given to candidates exhibiting the potential for research productivity and capable of teaching courses in policing and research methods. Possibility exists for directing the internship program. Teaching load is two courses per quarter. Closing Date: January 1, 1994 or until filled. Send

cover letter, vita, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Brent L. Smith, Search Committee Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294. UAB is an EO/AA Employer.

Colorado State University. Target of Opportunity: As part of Colorado State University's commitment to fostering ethnic diversity, the Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position in Criminology/Criminal Justice (rank and salary dependent upon qualifications). Ph.D. required. Applicant must have active research program and commitment to excellence in undergraduate and graduate teaching. We seek candidates who have strength in complementary areas such as sociological research methods, minority studies, sociology of law, public opinion/mass media, social change, social policy, social development, and who have cross-cultural/international interests/experience. For best consideration send letter of application and vita by December 31, 1993, to Prabna Unnithan, Department of Sociology, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO 80523. CSU is an EO/AA Employer.

University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology is offering a tenure track position Assistant/Associate/Full Professor (rank will be determined by candidate's qualifications) for October 1994. Requirements: Ph.D. in Sociology with strong specialization in Criminology. Teaching will be required in the following areas--theory, juvenile delinquency, deviance. The teaching language

required is Hebrew. The University of Haifa puts special emphasis on research capability of its faculty. Application deadline is January 31, 1994. Interested applicants may send vita, letters of reference, writing samples, and a statement of research interest to: Dr. Arye Rattner, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Haifa, Haifa 31905, Israel. Bitnet RSS0308@Haifauvm.

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte invites applications for a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor of Sociology in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work beginning in the Fall of 1994. Candidates must have teaching competency in the area of quantitative methods, in combination with specialized interests in deviance and criminology. The successful candidate must possess a commitment to both undergraduate and graduate teaching and demonstrate the capacity to build and maintain a strong record of research productivity and publication. Applicants must have completed the Ph.D. by time of appointment. The department presently consists of 24 full time faculty members. Undergraduate degrees are offered in each of the three disciplines as well as an MA in Sociology. The university's current enrollment is approximately 15,000 students and is located within a growing metropolitan area of a million persons. A letter clearly stating interests and goals, a curriculum vita and three letters of recommendation should be sent to: Chair of Assistant Professor Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223. Review of applications will begin October 15 and continue until the position is filled. UNCC is an AA/EOE.

Eastern Michigan University. The Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position available beginning either January or August 1994 in its Criminology and Criminal Justice Program. Ph.D. in Sociology, Criminology or Criminal Justice strongly preferred, ABD required. Candidates should be generalists in criminology/criminal justice with teaching emphasis in police and society plus at least one other speciality. Candidates should also have teaching experience and potential for scholarly research. Review of applications has begun and will continue until position is

filled. Send curriculum vitae and any teaching evaluations, and request at least three letters of recommendation be sent, to Dr. Gregg Barak, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology, 712A Pray-Harold, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197. We encourage women and members of minority groups to apply and to identify themselves. AA/EOE.

Central Connecticut State University. The Sociology Department seeks applicants for a tenure-track, assistant professor beginning Fall 1994. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or related field. ABD within one year of completion will be considered. Teaching areas open to include a combination of the following: administration of justice, law enforcement, corrections, research methods, juvenile delinquency, and possible coordination of the field study program. Responsibilities also include research and scholarship in the discipline, and service to the University community, and profession. An employment and/or research experience in the justice system is preferred. Send a letter of application, vita, statement of research interests, and names of three references to: Susan E. Pease, Chair, Department of Sociology, Central Connecticut State University, 1615 Stanley Street, New Britain, CT 06050. CCSU is an AA/EOE. Women, minorities, the handicapped and veterans are encouraged to apply.

Central Washington University. The Department of Law and Justice invites applications for the following faculty positions: Principal Advisor: Lecturer. Non-tenure track, renewable contract. Serve as principal advisor for all law and justice students at satellite center in Seattle, supervise field placement and individual study projects, teach courses in law and justice, and assist department chair in coordination of satellite program, network with professionals to develop field placement opportunities. Must have demonstrated ability to teach criminal justice courses. Qualifications: Master's degree in Criminal Justice or related fields and experience teaching law and justice courses. Preference will be given to those with graduate work in police science, who have had paid law and justice field experiences and/or university teaching experience within the last five years. Working with students and administrative experience desirable. Begins January 1994.

Prelaw/Paralegal: Assistant Professor. Tenure track. Teach core courses in law and justice (correctional law, correctional counseling, rehabilitation law). Teach and develop curriculum specific to prelaw/paralegal track, supervise students in field study placement, network with professionals to develop field placements, advise students, engage in research relative to good teaching and remaining current in the field. Must have demonstrated ability to teach general law and justice courses including Administration of Justice and Correctional Counseling. Qualifications: Juris Doctorate, current bar membership and recent law practice, degree in social science, university teaching experience, research potential. Graduate degree in social science, publications in corrections or criminal justice, law school teaching experience and/or working with students in legal field placement setting preferred. Begins September 1994.

Law Enforcement: Assistant Professor. Tenure track. Teach core courses in Law and Justice, teach and develop curriculum in law enforcement track, supervise students in field study placement, network with professionals to develop field placements, advise students, engage in research relative to good teaching and remaining current in the field. Must have demonstrated ability to teach criminal justice courses including Administration of Justice. Qualifications: Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or related fields, with a research focus in the area of law enforcement, university teaching experience, ability to teach law enforcement focused courses, potential for research. Prefer candidates with recent paid law enforcement field experience, experience working with students in field studies, and publications in the area of law enforcement or criminal justice. Begins September 1994.

All positions are contingent on funding. Send a letter of application, résumé and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to: Search Committee Chair, Department of Law and Justice, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA 98926. Application materials must be received by December 15, 1993. CWU is an AA/EEO, Title I Institution. It operates under an approved Affirmative Action Program and encourages applications from women, minorities, Vietnam era veterans, disabled veterans, and persons of disability.

RESEARCH NEWS

The American Bar Association Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies announces the following institutions which received Mini-Grants for 1993-1994. (1) Memphis State University, "Course Development on the Social Impact of Legal Change." Directed by **David GIACOPASSI** of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Department, the grant will be used to fund the development of a new course on the effects of legal reforms on society and social behavior. (2) Northeastern Illinois University, made in partnership with the Eleanor Women's Foundation of Chicago, "Battered Women and the Law: A Mock Trial." Directed by **Shelley BANNISTER**, Departments of Criminal Justice and Women's Studies, this grant will be used to prepare a mock trial transcript and active learning strategies to enrich a course on "Women, Crime and the Criminal Justice System." (3) Western Illinois University, "Utilizing Telecommunications to Enrich a Course on Business Ethics and White Collar Crime." Directed by **William MAAKESTAD**, Department of Management, this award will fund the incorporation of in-class speakerphone interviews between students and business, academic, and legal experts nationwide, as an integral part of a new interdisciplinary course for students in business, law enforcement and sociology.

The Canadian Crime Victimization Survey is now available. MicroCase Corporation announces an agreement with Statistics Canada to distribute a micro computer version of the Canadian General Social Surveys, including the 1988 GSS which was devoted to crime victimization and accident involvement. The 1988 Canadian GSS contains 440 variables and 11,698 cases. In addition to asking about crime victimization, the survey covered contacts with the police, courts, and lawyers, perceptions of the risk of victimization and attitudes towards the criminal justice system. Other questions covered accident involvement, and some asked what respondents did when they went out in the evenings and how often they did so. For inquiries contact: **MicroCase Corporation, 1301 120th Ave. NE, Bellevue, WA 98005, Phone (800) 682-7367 or (206) 635-0293, FAX (206) 635-0953.** The data file costs \$250.

Harrow and Heston PUBLISHERSP.O. Box 3934, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany NY 12203
Telephone/Fax: (518) 456-4894**Who Pays? Casino Gambling, Hidden Interests and Organized Crime**by **Craig Zendzian**

An enlightening glimpse into the secret world of casino gambling, the deals, the mob, the executives, and their relationship to governmental bureaucracy. CONTENTS: Preface. 1. Introduction. 2. Nevada and Earlier Gambling Movements in America. 3. The Bahamas and Casino Gambling. 4. Gambling Comes to New Jersey. 5. Let's do Business: The Corporate Way, that is. 6. Who Investigates Racketeers? 7. Where Does it End? References. Index. 149 pages. Price: ISBN: 0911577254. \$39.95. Hard cover.

New!**Discovering Criminology: From W. Byron Groves.**Edited by **Graeme Newman, David Galaty and Michael J. Lynch**

A fascinating collection of unpublished and published papers of the works of Casey Groves, critical criminologist, philosopher, and theorist of criminology. Papers run the gamut of critical theory, Marxism, delinquency theory, psychoanalytic criminology, philosophical foundations of criminology, social deviance and bureaucracy, existentialism and much more. Introductory comments by Shlomo Shoham, Graeme Newman, Thomas Bernard, Nancy Frank, David Galaty, and Michael Lynch. 311 pages. Price: Hardbound only. ISBN: 911577165. \$64.00.

New!**Dangerous Men 2Ed. by Richard McCleary**New Foreword by **Todd Clear**

A new edition of this classic essay on the sociology of parole. "...must reading for all students of criminal justice..." (from the Foreword.) CONTENTS: Forewords by Todd Clear and David Fogel. 1. Introduction. 2. Power and Authority. 3. Discretion. 4. Parolee Types. 5. Paperwork. 6. A Sociology of Parole. References. Index. ISBN: 0911577246. 156 pages. Price: \$15.50

Race and Criminal JusticeEdited by **Michael J. Lynch and E. Britt Patterson**

Collection of original and authoritative articles covering role and definition of race in criminal justice research, bias crimes, race and policing, juvenile justice, and much more. Excellent comprehensive coverage for class use. References. Index. 203 pages. (0911577203). Paper. \$19.50.

Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case StudiesEdited by **Ronald V. Clarke**

A rare collection of 22 studies demonstrating the effectiveness of the situational approach to crime prevention. Clarke authoritatively reviews the state-of-the-art of this rapidly growing new perspective. An indispensable handbook for the crime prevention specialist. Tremendously useful for the classroom. "...a superb collection of case studies that goes to the heart of what policing is all about." — Professor Herman Goldstein. 286 pages. ISBN hard/soft: 091157722X/211. Prices: \$49.50/19.50.

Vengeance: the Fight Against Injusticeby **Pietro Marongiu and Graeme Newman**

A tour-de-force of the cultural history of vengeance. Brings together insights from history, anthropology, sociology, classical and literary studies and mythology. "A landmark study that greatly enlarges our understanding of the problems of violence, criminal justice, and vigilantism in modern society." 177 pages. References. Index. ISBN: 094767540. Hard cover. Originally \$34.00, special discount price \$12.00.

It's Back!**A Primer in the Psychology of Crime**by **Mark Seis and S. Giora Shoham**

Nothing like this book anywhere. Provides a balanced, innovative account of the psychology of crime. CONTENTS: 1. Perspectives, Defining Crime, and Theoretical Evaluation. 2. Psychoanalytic Theory. 3. Trait Perspectives. 4. Behavioral, Situational And Social Learning Perspectives. 5. Cognitive Learning Perspectives. 6. Existential and Phenomenological Perspectives. 7. References. Index. Approx. 170 pages. ISBN: 911577173. Paper. Price: 17.50 (tent.) Available Jan. 1994.

New!**Corporate Crime, Corporate Violence: A Primer**by **Nancy Frank and Michael J. Lynch**

This is a revised and extended edition of *Crimes Against Health and Safety*, published under a new title. CONTENTS:

1. Quiet Violence. 2. Corporate Crime: Definition and History. 3. Calling a Crime a Crime. 4. Conventional Laws for Unconventional Crimes. 5. Regulating Health and Safety. 6. Green Criminology: Corporate Violence and the Environment. 7. Explaining Corporate Violence. 9. Restructuring Risk Decision-making. References. Index. 172 pages. ISBN: 0911577238. Price: \$17.50

It's Back!**A Primer in the Sociology of Crime**by **S. Giora Shoham and John Hoffmann**

With depth, clarity and erudition, this primer covers all the classic theory and research on the sociology of crime. CONTENTS: 1. Criminology and Social Deviance. 2. Theoretical and Methodological Issues in Criminology. 3. Ecological Theories of Crime and Delinquency. 4. Anomie and Social Deviance: Strain Theories. 5. Differential Association and its Progeny. 6. Control Theories of Crime and Delinquency. 7. Social Reaction to Crime: Stigma and Interaction. 8. Conflict and Radical Perspectives on Crime. 9. Recent Developments in the Sociology of Crime. References. Index. 179 pages. ISBN: 091157719X. Paper. \$17.50.

A Primer In Private Securityby **Mahesh Nalla and Graeme Newman**Foreword by **R.V.G. Clarke.**

The first and only book that places private security squarely in the traditions of social science. "...flawless performance..." *Journal of Security Administration*. References. Index. 174 pages. Price: Paper ISBN: 0911577181. \$17.50.

A Primer in the Sociology of Lawby **Dragan Milovanovic**

The vagaries of the sociology of law made accessible to all! CONTENTS: I. Basic Concepts and Origins of the Sociology of Law. II. The Classical Theorists. 1. Durkheim. 2. Weber. 3. Marx. III. Modern Perspectives. 4. Legal Realism. 5. Critical Legal Studies. 6. Structural Theories of Law. 7. The Semiotic Approach to Law. IV. Conclusion. 8. Essay Questions. 160 pages. Prices: ISBN: Hard/soft: 0911577130/122. \$32.00/18.50.

A Primer in Radical Criminology 2edby **Michael J. Lynch and W. Byron Groves**

Substantially revised and expanded. The most popular and widely adopted text in radical criminology. The *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* said of the First Edition: "...remarkably comprehensive and thorough in its coverage of radical, as well as much 'traditional' literature..." 158 pages. 0911577157. Price Paper: \$15.00.

RECENT PH.D. GRADUATES

Ph.D. graduates in criminal justice from The Claremont Graduate School include:

Dennis BUCHE (May 1993). "Public Agency Management Style and Organizational Design: Significant Components of a Public Organization's Internal Climate," **Professor George T. FELKENES**, Chair.

Keith OLBERG (May 1993). "Private Rights: The Necessary but Insufficient Basis for a Constitutional Right of Privacy," **Professor George T. FELKENES**, Chair.

Bernadette PALOMBO (May 1993). "Academic Professionalism in Law Enforcement: An Analysis of Higher Education's Influence on Police Officers on Patrol in the L.A.P.D.," **Professor George T. FELKENES**, Chair.

Risdon SLATE (May 1993). "Stress Levels and Thoughts of Quitting of Correctional Officers: Do Perceptions of Participatory Management Make a Difference?" **Professor George T. FELKENES**, Chair.

New Ph.D. graduates in criminology, law or deviance from the University of Delaware in the last year are:

Patricia JENKINS (December 1992). "School Delinquency and the School Social Bond," **Professor Cynthia ROBBINS**, Advisor. Dr. Jenkins is currently employed by Temple University.

John LINN (December 1992). "Complex Organizations and Their Work Force: An Analysis of Organizational Characteristics and Employee Loyalty," **Professor Robert ROTHMAN**, Advisor. Dr. Linn is currently employed by Gustavus Adolphus College.

Dorothy LOCKWOOD (Expected August 1993). "Violence Among Seriously Delinquent Youth," **Professor James INCIARDI**, Advisor. Dr. Lockwood is currently with the University of Delaware.

William LOFQUIST (May 1992). "Crafting Corporate Crime Controls: The Development of Organizational Probation and Its Implications for Criminology," **Professor Valerie HANS**, Advisor. Dr. Lofquist is currently employed by SUNY, Geneseo.

The following individuals are recipients of the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Criminology from Florida State University:

Miriam Ann DeLONE (August 1992). "Marginal Labor and County Level Punishment Patterns in Florida During the 1980s," **Professor Theodore CHIRICOS**, Chair.

Tamara Meredith POULOS (August 1992). "A Woman's Place is on Patrol: Female Representation in Municipal Police Departments," **Professor William DOERNER**, Chair.

Taiping HO (December 1992). "Morality and Legality of Human Behavior: A Cross Cultural Examination of Perceptions of Criminal and Deviant Events," **Professor Leroy GOULD**, Chair.

Ali Akbar RAHMATIAN (May 1993). "The Nature of Punishment in the Islamic Legal System: Review, Analysis, and Interpretation," **Professor Frederic FAUST**, Chair.

Stewart John D'ALESSIO (August 1993). "Unemployment and the Incarceration of Pre-trial Misdemeanor Offenders," **Professor Frederic FAUST**, Chair.

Jacqueline Faye HUEY (August 1993, may be extended to December 1993). "A Historical Analysis of the Development of a Feminist-oriented Criminology: A Contextual Model," **Professor Michael LYNCH**, Chair.

Leonard A. KRZYCKI (August 1993). "Popular Cultures Contribution to the Consensus Conflict/Debate," **Professor Michael LYNCH**, Chair.

Ihekwoaba D. ONWUDIWE (August 1993). "Terrorism and the World System," **Professor Michael LYNCH**, Chair.

Lisa Ann STOLZENBERG (August 1993). "Impact of Sentencing Guidelines on Reducing Unwarranted Sentence Disparity: A Longitudinal Analysis," **Professor Gordon WALDO**, Chair.

1992-93 Doctoral Graduates from Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, CSS Interdisciplinary Doctoral Program include:

Mark M. LANIER (Spring 1993). "Explication and Measurement of the Theoretical Constructs Underlying Community Policing," **Professor Robert C. TROJANOWICZ**, Chair.

James FRANK (Summer 1993). "Antecedents and Consequences of Citizen Attitudes Towards the Police," **Professor Timothy S. BYNUM**, Chair.

The School of Public Policy and Management, The Ohio State University awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree to **Fred L. CHESSMAN II**. The title of his dissertation was "Modeling the Intake Process to a Juvenile Correctional System," and was advised by **Dr. C. Ronald HUFF**.

The University of Maryland at College Park granted the Ph.D. to:

Q. Akin ADESEUN (May 1993). "The Impact of Religious Beliefs and Religious Commitments on Delinquent Behaviors," **Dr. Raymond PATERNOSTER**, Chair.

Nanette GRAHAM (May 1993). "Predictors of Adolescent Drug Use: Differences by Sex and Race," **Dr. Denise GOTTFREDSON**, Chair.

Jody KLEIN-SAFFRAN (May 1993). "Electronic Monitoring versus Halfway Houses: A Study of Federal Offenders," **Dr. Doug SMITH**, Chair.

Sam Houston State University, College of Criminal Justice recently graduated the following doctoral students:

Bruce W. GAY (May 1993). "Policing Hard Core Offenders: An Analysis of Targeted Offender Programs in Texas That Use Pre-Arrest Targeting and Post-Arrest Case Enhancement Strategies to Selectively Incapacitate Career Criminals," **Dr. Larry HOOVER**, Chairperson.

Robert J. HUNTER (May 1993). "Shock Incarceration: An Impact Assessment Measuring Attitudinal Change in the Harris County Texas Courts Regimented Probation Program--CRIPP," **Dr. Dennis LONGMIRE**, Chairperson.

Elmer O. POLK (May 1993). "The Effects of Race/Ethnicity on the Career Paths of Advanced or Specialized Texas Law Enforcement Officers," **Dr. Larry HOOVER**, Chairperson.

Randolph T. McVEY (December, 1992). "The Historical Development of the Administrative Process of Prison Discipline and Appeal in Texas," **Dr. James W. MARQUART**, Chairperson.

Paige H. RALPH (August 1992). "Texas Prisons Gangs," **Dr. James W. MARQUART**, Chairperson.

Jeffery T. WALKER (August 1992). "Ecology and Delinquency in 1990: A Partial Replication and Update of Shaw and McKay's Study in Little Rock, Arkansas," **Dr. Margaret FARNWORTH**, Chairperson.

Madhava R. BODAPATI (August 1993). "Analyzing the Texas War on Drugs During 1980-1989 and Its Impact on the Texas Criminal Justice System from an Open Systems Perspective," **Dr. James MARQUART**, Chairperson.

Frank Fu-Yuan HUANG (August 1993). "A Conceptual Examination of the Determinants of Occupational Attitudes of Jail Personnel in the Republic of China," **Dr. James MARQUART**, Chairperson.

Michael M. KAUNE (August 1993). "The Impact of Sentencing Reform on Sentencing Practices in Four States," **Dr. Raymond H. C. TESKE, Jr.**, Chairperson.

Robert F. SCOTT, Jr. (August 1993). "Prevalence of Illicit Anabolic Steroid Use among Rural-Agrarian College Age Students," **Dr. Wesley JOHNSON**, Chairperson.

Michael VAUGHN (August 1993). "Deliberate Indifference: An Analysis of a Supreme Court Standard in Prison Civil Liability Claims for Medication Distribution and Inmate-on-Inmate Assault," **Dr. Rolando V. DEL CARMEN**, Chairperson.

Ph.D. recipients from the State University of New York at Albany include:

Steven CHERMAK (May 1993). "Interested Bystanders: An Examination of the Presentation of Crime Victims in the News Media and How Their Involvement in the News Production Process Affects the Final News Product," **Dr. David BAYLEY**, Chair. Dr. Chermak is currently employed by Indiana University.

Bruce DiCRISTINA (August 1992). "The Art of Criminology: Toward the Diversification of Criminological Thought," **Dr. Graeme NEWMAN**, Chair. Dr. DiCristina is also currently employed by Indiana University.

Paul McCOLD (May 1993). "The Role of Fiscal Policy in Producing Prison Population Dynamics: A Trend Analysis and Dynamic Simulation of Felony Offender Processing in New York State 1975-1988," **Dr. David DUFFEE**, Chair. Dr. McCold currently works for the New York State Division for Youth.

William OLIVER (May 1993). "Violent Confrontations between Black Males in Bars and Bar Settings," **Dr. Hans TOCH**, Chair. Dr. Oliver is currently employed by the University of Missouri, St. Louis.

Yumin WANG (May 1993). "Work Design and Job Satisfaction in Community Policing," **Hans TOCH**, Chair. Dr. Wang currently holds a governmental position in Taiwan.

Shu-Lung YANG (December 1992). "Juvenile Delinquency in a Transitional Chinese Society: An Assessment of a Social Disorganization Model in Capital Taipei," **Dr. Terence THORBERRY**, Chair. Dr. Yang is currently employed by the Department of Correction, Ministry of Justice in Taiwan.

The Université de Montréal awarded the Ph.D. to:

Maryse BARBANCE (May 12, 1991). "De la pulsion à l'interdit. Analyse critique de l'évolution, au fil de l'histoire, de la pensée sociale de Freud," **Marie-Andrée BERTRAND**, Directrice.

Colette PARENT (September 5, 1991). "Les féminismes et la question paradigmatique en criminologie," **Pierre LANDREVILLE**, Directeur.

Boniface DIARRA (May 5, 1992). "Les normes internationales et la criminalité de l'État: Essai d'analyse criminologique de la violation du droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes en Afrique du sud," **Pierre LANDREVILLE** et **Daniel TURP**, Directeurs.

Laurance EARNSHAW (September 1, 1992). "The interactions of patterns and aggressive children. A test of three theories," **Richard TREMBLAY** et **Marc LeBLANC**, Directeurs.

Germain TROTTIER (June 2, 1992). "Prostitution juvénile masculine et identité personnelle," **Marcel FRÉCHETTE**, Directeur.

Mylène JACCOUD (April 5, 1993). "Les Inuit et la question pénale: le cas du Nouveau-Québec," **Jean POUPART**, Directeur.

BOOK REVIEWS

Imogene L. MOYER, ed. *The Changing Roles of Women in the Criminal Justice System: Offenders, Victims, and Professionals.* (2nd ed.). Prospect Heights, Illinois: Waveland Press. 1992. 367 pages. \$18.95.

The second edition of *The Changing Roles of Women in the Criminal Justice System: Offenders, Victims, and Professionals* is a clear improvement over the first edition and makes some important contributions to the still too small literature addressing women's experiences within the criminal justice system. Although Moyer's edited collection does not contain much original research, many of the chapters provide valuable summaries of existing research on gender and justice issues.

The book has several strengths, including some that represent improvements over the earlier edition. The book is divided into three sections: the first section is on women offenders, the second addresses female victimization, and the third discusses women professionals within the criminal justice system. The section on female victimization is by far the strongest section, and worth the purchase price of the book for those interested in current research on this issue. The chapters on rape by Goodstein and Lutze, on battering by Belknap, on child sexual assault by Schwartz and Miller, and on sexual harassment by Erez and Tontodonato, consistently provide thorough summaries of the current literature on each of these topics. These chapters also describe the myths that frequently accompany each of these forms of victimization, as well as current victimization statistics.

Several of the chapters in the section on women as criminal justice professionals are also well done. These include the chapters on female police officers by Martin, women in legal work by Bernat, and women in corrections by Zupan. They, too, provide good summaries of existing research and current statistics. For this reason, the sections on women as professionals and female victimization are particularly useful for an undergraduate audience and for those who seek a brief introduction to these topics.

Another strength of this volume, compared to the previous edition, is the greater appreciation of the ways that the social locations people occupy overlap with one another. Many of the articles explicitly address issues of race, class and sexual preference, in addition to the central concern with gender. This is so rarely done in criminological scholarship that is very noticeable and noteworthy in Moyer's book. At times, the attention to their social locations, such as race, feels tagged on rather than integrated into the

central themes of the chapters. However, Moyer's book is still a clear improvement over most other books within criminology, and it serves to remind us that women are never just "women"; they always simultaneously occupy other social locations that shape the salience of gender within particular contexts.

Although Moyer's book has several strengths, it also has some noticeable weaknesses. Perhaps the most obvious is the dated nature of much of the literature used in the volume. Of the sixteen chapters in the second edition, about eight are partially or entirely drawn from the first edition. In some cases, these older chapters contain valuable historical information. The chapter by Feinman on criminal codes and women is a good example. However, in eight out of sixteen chapters, 50% or more of the references were written prior to 1980, and in five of these eight, over 75% of the references precede 1980. The over-reliance on material from the 1960s and 1970s is particularly problematic for the first section of the book on female offenders, and weakens the volume considerably. Although the amount of contemporary literature on women and justice issues continues to be scant, some chapters in Moyer's book fail to acknowledge the work that has been done in the last five to ten years on the subject, which limits their usefulness for classroom use.

A second general weakness of the book is that it is unclear who the intended audience is. The chapters range from summary articles to relatively narrow research projects, such as the article on Project MET by Fortune and Balbach. Although the summary pieces would be ideal for an undergraduate audience, the articles that describe more narrow research projects will likely appear esoteric to a student audience. Additionally, some of the primary research projects rely on data obtained in the 1970s, without information updating the findings.

One more personal note, it was disappointing that Moyer's book failed to explicitly acknowledge the contribution that feminist perspectives have and can make to the study of gender and justice. While Moyer and the other authors do favorably mention the importance of feminist and the women's movement, they all seem to agree with Moyer that "conflict theory" is the theoretical thread holding the chapters together. It is clear that some authors have been influenced greatly by feminism, and it is unfortunate that "conflict theory" gets much of the credit that I believe is more accurately owed to "feminist theory." As Kate Stimpson has pointed out, feminism continues to be the "F" word in many academic disciplines, unfortunately including our

own. I have little doubt that the authors of many of the chapters would acknowledge the intellectual contribution of feminism to their own work, but it is unfortunate that it is not more self-consciously reflected in the text of Moyer's volume.

Despite these weaknesses, *The Changing Roles of Women in the Criminal Justice System* does make several contributions to the current criminological literature. Moyer's book is among a very limited number of books that have attempted to raise the consciousness of the discipline about gender issues. It contains several excellent chapters that summarize the extant literature on important gender and justice issues, and it illustrates the value of utilizing a more nuanced approach to the study of gender that is sensitive to the multiple social locations people occupy.

Nancy A. WONDERS
Northern Arizona University

Arlene Bowers Andrews. *Victimization and Survivor Services: A Guide to Victim Assistance.* New York: Springer Publishing Co., Inc. 1991. 264 pages. \$35.95 cloth, \$12.00 paperback.

In the new field of victimology and victim services, there have been few books that could be used as standards in the field. Andrew Karmen's *Crime Victims* remains the definitive text in victimology. For academic courses in victim services, we had to use lists, graphs, handouts, and articles for many years. Recently, several authors have tried to develop books to fill this void with little success.

This book by Dr. Andrews is a notable and timely exception. This book gives an excellent overview and analysis of the field for both academics and providers. It begins with an introductory chapter, in which the author gives an overview of the victimization process, a summary of the ecological perspective, and defines terminology using the most recent views in victim services on "survivors" and "empowerment." The book is then separated into five chapters describing the victimization process and six chapters delineating services for survivors.

For a field that is just over twenty years old, Dr. Andrews presents an impressive 25-page bibliography that could be valuable as a resource for anyone in the field. The entire book is well organized and continually presents fair and concise information about both the victimization process and survivor services.

The book is particularly complete and thorough in the following areas. Her point about the

lack of clear stages in the grief process is well-taken; the "denial and intrusion" repetitive cycle I believe coincides closer to the daily experience of survivor service advocates. There are many times in the book where she is candid but fair (even kind). One of those times has to do with the need for more "objective" research in the field. My tendency might have been to dwell on this need at more length.

Dr. Andrews does an excellent job of describing a comprehensive continuum of care that includes the rehabilitation of the perpetrator as a necessary component. This description includes an analysis of all four systems that can support the survivor: natural support, protective services, the criminal justice system, and the human services system. Her list of survivor vulnerabilities and competencies is broader and even more inclusive than Albee's.

Her use of the BASIC analysis (behavior, affect, somatic, interpersonal, and cognitive) of crime's impact and the recovery process should be required reading for professionals in each one of the four systems to counteract their tendency to be myopic about the survivor's needs. As an academic who is also a clinical psychologist, I found her list on psychosocial care in Chapter Eleven to be both exhaustive and humbling. The four-page list itself places a clear demand on service providers to collaborate, a point she emphasized later in the same chapter. Finally, the advocacy plan in the final chapter presents a realistic and even-handed approach, while being very kind about some of the persistent dissension among providers.

Any changes or additions I would make to this book would only be minor. In Chapter Three, Dr. Andrews probably should have been more emphatic about the issue of "victim precipitation." I realize that generally this book will be "preaching to the saved," but hopefully it will get a broader reading and this myth is still extremely prevalent in our culture. Her statistics in Chapter Six about the elderly's fear of crime may not be currently supported in the literature. Her points about the need for broad socio-political changes regarding women and minorities are very good, but she might have been more specific and tied them directly into her final chapter on advocacy. In her section on "Training and Education" in Chapter Seven, she omitted the oldest academic training program in the United States, the Victim Services Certificate Program at California State University, Fresno.

This is an excellent book that gives a fair and thorough analysis of victim services in the United States and a clear view of future advocacy issues. Personally, I felt the quote by President John F. Kennedy in the last chapter was a very nice touch.

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Lawrence W. SHERMAN. *Policing Domestic Violence: Experiments and Dilemmas*. New York: Free Press. 1992. xvi + 443 pages. \$35.00.

Policing Domestic Violence is a case study of case studies. In it Lawrence W. Sherman describes his own landmark experimental investigation of interventions with domestic violence. That study, first reported in 1983 and subsequently targeted for replication in Omaha, Nebraska; Charlotte, North Carolina; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Miami (Metro-Dade), Florida; and Colorado Springs, Colorado, involved randomly assigning arrests or other alternatives to domestic calls in which arrest might be appropriate but was not mandatory. Each replication compared arrest to alternatives, though the alternatives differed from city to city.

In *Policing Domestic Violence*, a reader sees the history of the replication experience in an appropriate context. The author evaluates the claim that domestic violence has only recently become a crime. Sherman also provides a picture of the nature of domestic violence in terms of injuries and other social costs. He describes the replication studies and their results, documenting defects and procedural advances while also showing the complexity of drawing conclusions from the NIJ-sponsored projects.

This book is worth reading, in part, because of the courageous way in which it addresses issues related to replication. The replication studies failed to reproduce results from the initial study—though in many ways they have expanded knowledge about using controlled field studies. As Sherman argues, such controlled studies are necessary if we are to distinguish between guesswork and knowledge.

As compared with the various alternatives (e.g., warning, counseling, mediation, protection order), those arrested were less likely to commit subsequent domestic violence in three cities, and those arrested were more likely to have done so in three cities. After the fact, Sherman tries to figure

out the conditions under which arrest deters violence. Yet the distribution of results could equally be interpreted as showing that arrests and recidivism for domestic violence are randomly related. If among six pennies flipped, three landed heads up and three landed tails up, a reasonable conclusion would be that the distribution was random. Post hoc examination could easily find some description identifying the three with heads up that distinguish these from the others. The descriptions would not, however, be evidence that non-random forces had influenced the outcome.

Sherman's interpretation of the data suggests that arrests deter among those who have something to lose, those who have a stake in society. On the other hand, "arresting unemployed men without incarcerating them may simply be a recipe for more crime" (p. 249).

This book should be read both because of its topic and as a methodological primer. It should be read critically. Reliability has been slighted, and yet some of the discrepancies in results may in fact be due to unreliability of the measures. Mistakenly also, the author implies that random assignment equalized groups. Sins of omission are even more important.

The general well-being of families as consequences of the various forms of intervention seems to have been overlooked in all the experiments. None of the experiments considered victims in relation to their variability along such dimensions as education, occupation, and family or emotional resources. Yet it would be reasonable to consider characteristics of the victims as influencing their vulnerability to victimization in domestic situations.

Support systems (either natural or as part of available services) might well affect results of these experiments and be collinear with the differences among cities that Sherman considers, and yet availability of support systems have not been included in the analyses. Assertiveness, abilities, and employment status of the women are likely to be as central to recidivism for violence as is employment of the men; yet none of these variables seem to have been studied as part of the investigation into domestic violence.

Relatively few police studies have used random assignment. Prior to the studies reported in this volume, impressions, hunches, and rumor provided the guidance for police to decide what to do. Whether conclusions reached on the basis of faulted science are an improvement may be debated, but the attempt to discover better means for reducing domestic violence surely deserves approval. This book documents that attempt.

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Jeffrey REIMAN. *Justice and Modern Moral Philosophy.* Yale University Press. 1992. 322 pages. \$16.00 paperback, \$35.00 cloth.

Justice and Modern Philosophy is one of the more difficult books that I have been asked to review. This work by Jeffrey Reiman is not easy to understand, particular in one sitting. One must have a willingness to read and to read in order to get the message that Reiman is attempting to get across in this writing. In Reiman's own words:

This book is about religion in that it claims that the case of the morality carried by the Judeo-Christian religious teaching is built into human reason. . . . tried to explain why it would be natural to hear about the moral voice of reason as the voice of God (p. 310).

Reiman attempts in this work to analyze the theories of such philosophers as Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Marx, Rawls and others, and then offers his own theory of justice. He builds a social contract theory of justice. The author presents the argument that for the true principle of justice to be found, there must be conditions identified under which people are not subjugated by others.

There are two parts to this work: The Science of Natural Justice, and The Principles of Justice. In his preface he informs the reader that his objective is to "present and defend a complete theory of justice. . . ." It is Reiman's hope to "vindicate the widely held belief . . . that the most important truths of morality can be identified by the natural reasoning faculties of human beings." Right we are told is different from might.

The work under review took fifteen years to complete--it cannot be read in a short period of time. Reiman sketches for the reader the five theses representing the theory of where he believes justice lies:

1. Justice is the set of principles regulating behavior that it would be reasonable to accept to best protect themselves against the threat of subjugation each poses to the others.
2. Justice has primacy over all other moral beliefs.
3. Only reason can require in a non-subjugating way. If there are requirements of justice, therefore, they must be requirements of reason that are not based on assuming in advance the truth of any unproven moral principle.
4. The social contract theory works as a theory of justice, because--whatever the understanding of its proponents--the theory effectively poses the question of justice as that of determining the conditions under which social actions are non-subjugating.
5. Reason requires that we refrain from subjugating our fellow human beings. Therefore,

the requirements of justice are requirements of reason (pp. 4-14).

In his discussion on religion he indicates that Jews are the chosen people based on the fact that they have outlasted all the powerful states. Reiman builds a social contract theory of justice. He also raises some very substantive problems for contemporary political theory.

I can only recommend this work, if you have time to read and to concentrate on some very thought provoking material. The work certainly lends itself to some very strong discussion. Reiman has incorporated some very up-to-date problems in a work on moral philosophy. He ends by stating that "justice makes possible a social order that people can truly be said to share freely" (p. 309). For him a just social structure is what people can call their own, and in which people in a society are able to speak honestly with each other. Out of this grows a friendship and for Reiman this has an appealing moral vision.

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Robert J. SAMPSON and John H. LAUB. *Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points Through Life.* Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, 1993. 309 pages. \$32.50 hardcover.

Crime in the Making presents the authors' age graded model of informal social control which offers a theoretical explanation for both inter and intraindividual stability and change over the lifecourse. Sampson and Laub have extracted and synthesized the most salient theoretical concepts and empirical findings from the two leading schools of thought in developmental criminology. The result is a product whose whole is far greater than the sum of its parts.

The theory can be encapsulated into three interrelated propositions: (1) Disadvantaged structural backgrounds and childhood antisocial propensities can be mediated by the formation of strong social bonds to the family and school. (2) Antisocial behaviors demonstrate continuity from childhood through adulthood. (3) The formation of strong adult social bonds to family and employment can interrupt this behavioral continuity and redirect delinquent pathways. The conceptualization of informal social control institutions as behavioral mediators, their relative importance over the lifespan, and the emphasis on variations in the strength of the social bonds throughout the lifecourse, enhance the model's robustness and explanatory power. Consequently the model is able to account for career criminality, conformity, desistance, and late onset of adult criminality.

In their effort to unravel crime, deviance, and conformity throughout the lifecourse Sampson and Laub exhumed and reanalyzed the Gluecks' original case files and notes which formed the basis for their classic work, *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency* (1950). Sampson and Laub astutely devote twenty percent of the book to an extensive discussion of the Gluecks' original research project and to fully explicate their methodological process of restoring and validating the Gluecks data. This information accomplishes more than simply preparing the reader for the authors' quantitative analyses. Access to the Gluecks' original notes, correspondence files, and interviews with three members of the Gluecks' staff enable the authors to produce an insightful historical commentary surrounding the Gluecks and their work. The authors present a coherent defense for the Gluecks' sampling strategy, meticulous data collection, and the overall utility of their data for life history research. The writers offer a slightly biased, but nonetheless cogent, argument for resurrecting the importance of the Gluecks' research as a foundation for the study of crime and conformity over the lifecourse.

The volume is well organized into ten chapters. Chapters one through three establish the conceptual and methodological framework for their research. Chapter one contains a brief synopsis of the model as well as a succinct overview of the literature. The authors defend the Gluecks' work and delineate their techniques of computerizing, recoding, and validating the Gluecks' data in chapters two and three. Chapters four through eight contain the heart of the book. Sampson and Laub advance their central argument for behavioral stability and change by assessing the role of the dominant social institutions during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. The researchers subject the Gluecks' data to extensive multivariate analyses in order to elucidate the age graded effects of family, school, and employment social bonds over time. The relative importance of these social control agents and their ability to aggravate and mitigate future criminal activity is discussed within the context of the Gluecks' follow-up data for their delinquent and nondelinquent subjects. Further support for their thesis is presented in chapter nine through a qualitative examination of seventy case histories. The authors conclude by addressing critical issues for future life history research and the policy implications of their findings.

The book's logical organization, the authors' parsimonious explanation of key concepts and theoretical propositions, and the comprehensive presentation of their findings interact to produce a volume that possesses a high degree of clarity and readability. While the writers rely upon advanced quantitative techniques, readers who do not possess an understanding of these procedures should not be intimidated. The inclusion of numerous tables and figures plus the

authors' obvious effort to explain their findings as clearly as possible obviates the need for advanced statistical knowledge on the part of the reader. Thus the book would serve as an excellent text for both upper level undergraduate and graduate seminars or selected topics courses.

Sampson and Laub do achieve their goal of explaining stability and change within, and between, individuals over the lifespan. The work will certainly stimulate discussion among both camps of the developmental criminology debate and partially reconcile the major ideological differences between theorists who espouse behavioral continuity and advocates of developmental models encompassing behavioral change. The book should be read by all developmental criminologists and those interested in the study of criminal careers.

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George ROBB. *White-Collar Crime in England: Financial Fraud and Business Morality, 1845-1929*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press. 1992. 250 pages. \$54.95 hardback.

Most researchers have approached the study of white-collar crime from a sociological, economic, or legal perspective, often without giving much consideration to the historical context within which an event occurred. However, George Robb, a historian, has written a well researched and interesting history of white-collar crime in England from the rise of the Industrial Revolution until the Great Depression. The author describes the political, economic, legal, social, and historical contexts within which white-collar crime and fraud was allowed to flourish, virtually unchecked, for close to a century.

Robb expands the definition of white-collar crime beyond Sutherland's definition to include breaches of trust. He claims that "Trust is that evanescent quality without which the operations of modern business would be impossible" (1992:4). Without trust in employees companies could not operate, and without trust in companies individuals would not invest their money. By including acts which violate trust, Robb includes frauds committed by officers and directors of companies, and low-status clerks, as well as frauds committed by persons whose only occupation is that of professional swindler. Using this definition Robb discusses four areas of fraud: (1) The Railway Mania; (2) Banking and Credit Fraud; (3) Stock Fraud; and (4) Company Fraud. Much of the book describes frauds associated with the promotion and sale of shares of stock in different

companies, with an occasional mention of frauds committed against both legitimate and illegitimate companies by their officers and other employees.

The underlying thesis of the book is that white-collar crime was allowed to flourish in the period between the Industrial Revolution and the Great Depression as the result of three factors. These factors were: (1) Joint-stock companies; (2) A *laissez-faire* attitude which diluted any attempts at legal reform; and (3) Lack of accountability by companies, officers, directors, and auditors. The advent of joint-stock companies allowed for a variety of forms of fraud to develop. Prior to then companies were closely held, usually by individuals, families, or partnerships, with a tight span of control which allowed for very little fraud. It was only when owners of shares in companies no longer were responsible for daily operations that fraud was allowed to flourish.

The second factor which allowed for virtually uncontrolled fraud was the strong *laissez-faire* attitude held by Britons of the Victorian period. While repeated attempts were made to reform the business environment in England, the strength of the attitude prevented it. The few Companies Acts passed by the Parliament typically were so diluted that they did little to control fraud. Robb suggests that this is hardly surprising, given that many members of the Parliament were directors and/or officers, but rarely shareholders, in companies and did not want to harm their own interests. Often, Companies Acts would require actions on the part of companies while providing neither teeth for enforcement, nor penalties for violations. In fact, Robb notes that England did not enact an agency similar to the United States' Securities and Exchange Commission until well into the 20th century.

Lack of accountability on the part of companies was the third factor which permitted widespread fraud. For a long time companies were not required to maintain accounting books nor balance sheets. As a result, officers and directors of companies were able to conceal insolvency due to thefts, frauds and embezzlements committed by themselves and/or their employees. When accounting records were eventually required, it was not until the turn of the century that accountant certification and a standard set of accounting rules were enacted. Previously auditors often were cronies of directors. In addition, many famous and/or aristocratic directors loaned cash and/or shares merely for the use of their names, while maintaining little control over the company, nor knowledge of its solvency. Also, for many years companies were not required to provide a standardized prospectus to potential shareholders, a result of which was that the prospectus was used as a tool of deception to reel in innocent victims, often widows, children, clergymen, and others who were least able to afford the loss.

This book provides a wonderful insight into the historical roots of white-collar crime in England. While written at a level above that of the average undergraduate, this book should be one of the first books read for a graduate seminar in white-collar crime. Also, this is a must read for every researcher who is interested in white-collar crime. George Robb provides us with a historical context within which we can better understand white-collar crime today.

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Allen LISKA, editor. *Social Threat and Social Control*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. 1992. 240 pages. \$17.95 paper.

The ten contributions to this volume focus on the threat hypothesis of the conflict perspective which assumes "that social control is a response of elites, authorities, and majorities to acts, people, and distributions of people deemed threatening to their interests" (p. 174). In another version the hypothesis reads: "The greater the number of acts and people threatening to the interests of the powerful, the greater the level of crime control" (p. 165). The scope of the editor is (1) to use the threat hypothesis to organize and interrelate seemingly diverse literatures on deviance and crime control; (2) to use new data to resolve puzzles and crucial issues in these literatures; and (3) to use these literatures to develop and expand the threat hypothesis (pp. xii, 166). Following a separate theoretical introduction, articles on the empirical examination of the threat hypothesis in a variety of substantive areas are grouped into three sections representing the major forms of social control: lethal or fatal controls, coercive controls, and beneficent controls. In his conclusion, the editor summarizes the principal results and discusses empirical and conceptual issues related to the general threat hypotheses.

Liska's opening chapter establishes the conceptual and theoretical basis of the articles that follow. The threat hypothesis as delineated above has two elements which are not clearly separated by the author: (1) Social threat (threatening acts or people) leads to social control [Hypothesis 1]; (2) The powerful determine who, by what means, and to what extent, is submitted to social control [Hypothesis 2].

Whereas the first part of the theory is a neutral statement from a conflict-consensus point of view, it is the second which defines social control as serving the interests of a ruling class. Although this perspective assumes that all people act according to enlightened self-interest, it assumes an uneven distribution of self-interest in crime control and an uneven distribution of power to implement self-interests into social policy.

Law making is assumed to reflect the interests of the powerful; those activities are criminalized that threaten their interests. Assuming that the violation of some laws is more threatening than the violation of others, the conflict perspective asserts that those laws that most protect the interests of the powerful are most enforced. Assuming that law violations are more threatening when committed by some people than by others, the perspective asserts that laws are most enforced against those people who most threaten the interests of the powerful (pp. 17-18).

The weakness of Liska's theoretical contribution lies in the insufficient development of the three basic concepts: threat, the "powerful," and social control.

An important question not stressed by Liska is whether macro level social units can be perceived (e.g. threat) independent of their micro social components? If not, how are micro level perceptions linked to the macro level units? Threat perception is an important micro sociological concept (interactionism, social psychology) and a look into the research literature on stress and anxiety/fear would have provided a more refined picture (Fisher 1989:834). Such perceptions do not elicit fixed coping responses. The latter may take the form of direct action, prevention or avoidance, or even cognitive defense strategies. This very crucial element of the theory is insufficiently investigated. Additionally, the measurement of "threat" through income inequality, percent nonwhite, percent unemployment is questionable. The theoretical chain of the threat theory should read: percentage nonwhites (A) leads to threat perceptions by the powerful (B) which in turn leads to social control measures (C). Therefore, the correlation between A and B must first be analyzed by empirical testing. Only in his concluding chapter Liska marginally discusses the point (pp. 176-78).

Second: Who are the powerful? Liska himself sees a major problem in the fact that this major concept is not clearly defined (p. 18). Implicitly the author departs from a pluralistic model but fails to present a theoretical integration of the political processes at work (see Sheley 1991). The reader is informed that "Conflict theorists have yet to develop this proposition in a heterogeneous, complex post-industrial society, where there are multiple layers and systems of authorities and where that which is threatening to one layer and system of authorities is not to another" (p. 68). In the last chapter one can read: "Hence, racial composition may be threatening not only to elites, control agents, and majorities but also to minorities" (p. 176). I guess that more than one conflict theorist would strongly oppose such an understanding of the powerful.

Finally, the concept of social control is not at all concretized (Gibbs 1989:765-68); instead we get a definition of crime control (p. 4). Important aspects of social control—i.e., the primary producers of conformity (family, peers, school, church) and the relationship between formal controls and these informal social relations—are simply omitted (Horwitz 1990). Therefore, the range of analyzed forms of social control is arbitrarily selected. I would have, for example, liked to read chapters on the social control of the women's movement (emancipation as a threat to men) or drug addicts from a threat perspective's point of view.

Tolnay and Beck's chapter outlines a model of threat perspective of black lynching differentiating between economic, political, and social threats. It explicitly takes external factors, i.e., white class structure and alternative social control mechanisms, into consideration. No empirical test results are presented and the concept of the "powerful" is so broad including the white elite as well as the lower-class whites that it seems to be rather a model based on Hypothesis 1 excluding Hypothesis 2.

In Liska and Yu's article on the police use of deadly force, the central assumption that a high percentage of nonwhites increases the perceived threat for police officers is not examined, but axiomatically accepted from the outset. They show that percent nonwhites has a strong positive effect on police homicides of both whites and nonwhites independent of violent crime rate, police size, and other factors. But, only a micro sociological study on the general stress factor controlling for other situational variables (as use of arms by the criminal, hostages, number of criminals/police officers involved, etc.) could show whether the threat-assumption is right. "Powerful" in this context are the police who work the streets and they even appear to act contrary to their higher authorities' interests: "Segregation . . . may decrease the perceived threat to higher authorities, leading to decreases in formal control, like police size and even arrests, but segregation may also . . . heighten the perceived threat . . . of those police . . ." (p. 61). In sum, a sophisticated study, but, not a stringent test of the hypothesis mentioned above.

The first contribution to the section on coercive control points to an aspect that is normally ignored by the conflict perspective. That is, to the primary conflict between members of society. Warner emphasizes that crime control is only seldomly based on proactive police behavior. Eighty-six to 90 percent of the criminal matters are brought to their attention by the citizenry. Therefore, she examines two central issues: ". . . do threat conditions affect the citizenry's reporting? . . . to what extent is this process in line with conflict theory—that is, is this process one in which 'elites' are predominantly managing crime

control?" (p. 77). Her results are not very much in favor of conflict theory. With one exception the results suggest that it is the poor, in general, and middle and upper-income blacks—not elites—who are most likely to "mobilize the law." This fits well with European research on public attitudes to crime and crime control. It is rather the lower class which feels threatened by crime and, for that reason, expresses 'law-and-order' attitudes. By contrast, persons with high education and high income standards are the most critical groups when they are asked to evaluate the police forces or the prisons. Again, the deprived parts of society express the most confidence in these agencies of social control (Schwarzenegger 1992:248-49).

Jackson's chapter gives a brief overview of research related to capital-police expenditures as a function of threat. Her's is a pluralistic view in that she does not clearly individualize a single dominant group in society. Rather, a variety of interest groups pressure authorities through the influence of politics (p. 91). She stresses that the state should remediate the threat of the 1980s urban gangs by coordinated labor market policies and job training programs (p. 99), i.e., another form of social control.

Chamlin and Liska undertake an empirical test of the threat hypothesis as it applies to arrest rates. "The threat hypothesis suggests that a high percentage of nonwhites produces an emergent property, 'perceived threat of crime', which increases arrest rates through increasing pressure on police to control crime" (p. 104). OLS estimates show the exact opposite, the effect of the percentage of nonwhites (income inequality and segregation have no significant influence) is negative and strong for both white and nonwhite arrests, regardless of crime category. Nonetheless, the authors comment these findings as "support for the conflict perspective" (p. 110). How come? They simply have another hypothesis at hand, the benign-neglect hypothesis, which says that a higher percentage of nonwhites leads to more intraracial crime. The latter is connected with a lower arrest rate because intraracial crime may be viewed by both victims and police as more of a personal and family problem. So, does the conflict theory contain a contradictory hypothesis? The point is the missing micro link. Threat perceptions of the powerful (police officers in this case?) are not examined; therefore, in what structural surrounding they feel most threatened remains totally unclear.

Inverarity's article reviews explanations for the connection between the variation in surplus and incarcerated populations (rational public choice, power elite, managerial elite, structural theory). He concentrates on the structural correlation between business cycles/labor markets and imprisonment rates. Threat perception by the powerful is not important to this kind of theory,

individual and collective actors being solely carriers or transmitters of forces over which they seldom exercise understanding or control (p. 120). There is no mention of important criticism that has emerged against this kind of approach (Garland 1991:134-35). In his conclusion the author tries to connect action and structure theory and advocates a plurality of theories (pp. 127-28).

It remains a secret of the editor why the chapter on the inter-dependencies of the mental health and criminal justice systems is put into Part III (Beneficial Controls) while Arvanites subtitled his contribution rightly "Complementary Forms of Coercive Control" (p. 131). He examines the hypothesis whether a policy shift in the mental health system—e.g., deinstitutionalization—has resulted in the increasing use of the criminal justice system in controlling the mentally ill and finds some empirical support for the criminalization hypothesis. Throughout this chapter no reference is made to the powerful. Hence, hypothesis 2 of the above stated conflict theory is not tested.

Chamlin explicitly links the threat emanating from potentially rebellious underclasses to the welfare expansion during the 1960s and 1970s. Controlling for other important variables (unemployment, poverty, location) he finds results indicating that states respond to changes in the economic structure, as well as to the level of threat to the political order (p. 163).

Liska's concluding chapter is one of the best parts of this volume. He takes up some of the critical issues mentioned above and tries to improve the threat hypothesis conceptually. To end this book review allegorically, this volume on the relationship between social threat and social control reminds me of Swiss cheese: it has more holes than cheese.

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Arnold P. GOLDSTEIN and Ronald HUFF,
eds. *The Gang Intervention Handbook*.
Champaign, IL: Research Press. 1993.
532 pages. \$29.95 paperback.

The *Gang Intervention Handbook* represents an important initial effort to fill a major gap in the criminological literature. While research on youth gangs is expanding with the renewed interest in this problem, aside from the standard suppression approach, information on programs to deal with gang youth has been slow to reach criminologists and justice system personnel alike.

This book covers a variety of levels of intervention and points of contact with social service agencies, schools, and the justice system. The chapters contain discussions of interventions and issues at the individual, group, community, criminal justice system, and macrosocial levels. An overview of the sections and chapters therein will illuminate the editors' multifaceted approach to gang intervention.

The book is divided into five parts with a total of eighteen chapters. The first part contains general overviews of gangs and gang programs over time. The second section of the book focuses on psychological interventions. The chapters are on cognitive-behavioral interventions, interpersonal skills training, and moral-cognitive interventions. Part three is entitled contextual interventions. The six chapters in this section discuss family-based and school-based interventions; and programs centered on employment training, recreation, and community change.

Much of the material in the psychological and contextual intervention sections is based on programs which were not designed specifically for gang youth. The editors are to be commended for taking this direction. In the tradition of the delinquency prevention efforts of Weis and Hawkins, criminologists can learn from the work of scholars in other disciplines that are developing and testing programs to help troubled youth.

Part four is on criminal justice interventions. This section contains chapters on the methodology and selected results of the National Youth Gang Survey, police, prosecutors, and the corrections system. The first part of the chapter on police and gangs stands out in this section.

The final section of the book contains chapters on cultural sensitivity, macrolevel interventions, and general guidelines for planning and conducting gang intervention programs. I was especially pleased to find a thoughtful chapter on cultural sensitivity. On the other hand, the macrosocial issues seem to be relegated to somewhat of an afterthought.

Several of the chapters are grounded in humane philosophies for working with gang members. Gang youth are understood as human beings that have needs similar to those of all human beings. The authors of these chapters are

explicit in their realization that gang youth are engaged in multiple roles in their communities and need to be seen in this light. In this regard, the dominant suppression/deterrence/incarceration strategy is generally passed over in favor of more humanitarian perspectives on working with gang youth.

The descriptive material on many of the programs reviewed was one aspect of the book that fell short of my expectations. Most of the program descriptions were so sketchy that replication in other communities will not be possible without further information. Several of the chapters have extensive references which can be consulted for more complete program policies and procedures, however.

A major limitation of most of the chapters is the dearth of evaluative studies on gang intervention programs. This problem appears to be a direct reflection of the state of evaluation in this field. A reading of this book should serve as a call to researchers and funding organizations to substantially increase efforts to assess the outcomes of gang intervention programs.

As with many edited volumes, the chapters in this book are uneven. While the writing is consistently solid, the chapters vary considerably in their depth of coverage. Again, this appears to be primarily attributable to the amount of information available on the subjects addressed in the book. I was impressed with the thoroughness of the chapters on cognitive-behavioral interventions, interpersonal skills training, family-based interventions, and cultural sensitivity.

This book is the major compilation of literature relevant to interventions with gang youth. The editors have provided a much needed service by bringing together a diverse group of researchers and practitioners to address an issue of utmost concern in America today.

Eric JENSEN
University of Idaho

James A. INCIARDI, Dorothy LOCKWOOD
and **Anne E. POTTIEGER.** *Women and Crack-Cocaine*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. 1993. 197 pages. \$17.00 paperback.

In just the last decade, the number of women imprisoned in the U.S. more than tripled, and many of these women are doing time, either directly or indirectly, for drug offenses. A third of the women, in contrast to only a fifth of the men, are doing time in state prisons for drug offenses, and at the federal level where increases in female imprisonment have been the starkest, over two-thirds of the women are serving time for drug offenses (up from less than half in 1989).

All of this suggests that with very little fanfare, the "war on drugs" has translated into a war on women. As the concern about women and their special problems with illicit drugs has soared, the absence of solid information on women and drug use has never been more keenly felt. For this reason, *Women and Crack-Cocaine* is both timely and welcome.

According to the authors, most of the existing literature on drug use has handled gender in one of two ways. Either it has assumed that only men use drugs or it has assumed that the process of chemical dependence is the same for both women and men. The only exception to this was the frantic and misguided efforts to criminalize drug use by pregnant women. This has meant that the unique problems that women are experiencing with illegal drugs has gone, until recently, virtually unnoticed by all but those who lock women up.

This book is based on findings drawn from three of studies of street youth conducted by the authors in Miami during the years 1985-1991. Two were large scale interview projects that focused largely on drug use and criminal activity and one was an ethnographic study of crack houses.

Interviews conducted as part of this last effort with 17 men and 35 women who had exchanged sex for crack "represent the foundation of the qualitative data" presented by the book (p. 149). One wonders why this is the case, since the other studies include far larger, and possibly more representative samples of drug using women. The authors, themselves, warn that the three studies leave gaps in the understanding of women and drug use.

The book does, though, provide an important and disturbing starting point for understanding the nature of women's drug use. First, the authors note that, contrary to time worn, and androcentric image of the male heroin addict, drug use is increasingly polydrug use, and that women (particularly those who find their way into the criminal justice system) have more problems with drugs than their male counterparts. Finally, their interviews with Miami street girls and women reflect a dramatic expansion of the role of drugs in women's lives; about half (49%) of the women reported "current" use of cocaine in the late seventies compared to 73% in the early eighties (p. 113).

The authors' focus on the backgrounds of women drug users correctly identifies the gendered nature of drug use, noting that while men use drugs for "thrills or pleasure" or in response to peer pressure, women are more likely to drink or use illegal drugs to "self-medicate." Women who use drugs, like most women who find their way into the criminal justice system, show histories of extensive physical and sexual victimization—and drugs begin as a way to escape from this pain. The authors also do a good

job of reviewing shortcomings of conventional drug treatment programs, which are built around the male-model of drug use. They are, for example, critical of the extensive use of peer confrontation and anger in these programs, when women need intensive mutual support and vocational training, to say nothing of child care (which most programs fail to provide).

The work also examines the role of drugs in women's crime, noting that women (including many prostitutes) are drawn to selling crack due to its availability and low cost (unlike heroin). Prostitution, though, is still a mainstay for street women, as is petty property crime. By contrast, female violent crime and major property crime is far less frequent—and clearly related to "heavy" crack use (p. 120).

To support the notion that "women have become the special victims of crack-cocaine" the authors provide harrowing and, in this reviewer's mind, overly graphic stories of sex-for-drug exchanges in crack houses. Here, according to the authors, vulnerable and victimized girls and young women trade sex for extremely small amounts of crack (sometimes as little as \$3 worth), and in the process, expose themselves to the risk of AIDS.

In one of the book's most disturbing accounts, the first author relates his own ethical concerns about his observation of what "appeared to be the gang-rape of an unconscious child." The girl, whom he described as "emaciated, seemingly comatose, and likely no older than 14 or 15 years of age," was lying on a filthy mattress while "four men in succession had vaginal intercourse with her" (p. 154). His inaction, at the time a product of a death threat from his contact in the house, is further justified by his discovery that the victim was a "house girl," and was there to provide sex in exchange for shelter and crack. Despite the author's candor, the reader is left with disturbing questions about the morality and legality of such observational research. Beyond this, the broader significance of these admittedly horrific sex for crack transactions is not established. How common are these patterns in the lives of the many women who come into contact with crack-cocaine? The reader is left to wonder.

A related problem is the book's uneven voice; the tone ranges from detached and occasionally titillated academic to outraged feminist. Perhaps the product of multiple authors, sections of some chapters are written with little concern for gender. A number of the most graphic descriptions of sexual encounters in crack houses are, for example, based on interviews with male customers, and lengthy and detailed discussion of the historical origins of crack houses in opium dens, speakeasies and roadhouses is related with virtually no attention to gender.

In *Women and Crack-Cocaine*, the interest in crack holds steady, but the focus on women seems to come and go. The book is a useful, if sometimes sensationalistic, exploration of a key

theme in women's crime. As the number of women in prison for drug offenses soars, an understanding of the role played by drugs in women's crime is vital. This book begins to fill that void.

Meda Chesney-Lind
University of Hawaii at Manoa

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This important contribution to the discipline brings the "person" back into criminology by focusing on understanding individual differences in criminal conduct and recognizing the importance of personal, interpersonal and community factors. What results is a truly interdisciplinary general personality and social psychology of criminal behavior that is open to a wide variety of factors that relate to individual differences—a perspective with both theoretical and practical significance that is currently reshaping correctional policy and practice in North America and Great Britain.

With respect for the intelligence and motivation of the reader, this book clearly summarizes the depth, breadth and wealth of theory and research on individual differences in criminal conduct. Concluding chapters focus on prediction, prevention and rehabilitation and on how the psychology proposed in this book can be applied in the correctional setting.

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COSSA: ADVOCATE FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

From what was once an informal coalition of the major social science disciplinary associations, the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is now in its twelfth year as a Washington-based advocacy organization for the social and behavioral sciences. COSSA is supported by over 90 academic associations, research institutes, and universities, including the American Society of Criminology, and serves as a bridge between the research world and the Washington policy-making community, promoting attention to and funding for social and behavioral science research.

In its advocacy role, COSSA:

- Lobbies the legislative and executive branches of the federal government on issues affecting federal support for research.
- Educates federal officials about social and behavioral science, and educates researchers about federal policies debates and decisions that affect them.
- Cooperates with other science and education groups in pursuit of common goals.

COSSA was established in 1981 to lead the response to severe budget cuts proposed for the social and behavioral sciences at the National Science Foundation (NSF). COSSA has broadened its purview to address research and related issues across a broad range of federal agencies, including the National Institutes of Health, the Departments of Justice, Education, Labor, and Agriculture, the Census Bureau, and the United States Information Agency among others. COSSA monitors budgets, nominations, and legislation affecting the research arms of these agencies.

To achieve the Consortium's goals, COSSA staff meet with members of Congress and key staff, monitor important hearings on Capitol Hill, present testimony to Congressional and federal agency panels, meet with research program directors and advisory councils, and work in broad coalitions of science, education, health, and social advocacy organizations. COSSA also serves as a resource contact for members of the media, and issues press releases when timely. COSSA publishes a bi-weekly newsletter, *The COSSA Washington Update*, and produces a special issue containing a summary and analysis of the Administration's proposed research budgets for social and behavioral science.

The 1991 creation of the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate at NSF stands as one of COSSA's most noteworthy accomplishments. Working in concert with a coalition of disciplinary organizations, COSSA was able to ensure that these sciences would be better represented in the NSF decision-making process. COSSA achieved a similar success when the National Institutes of Health reauthorization bill was signed into

law earlier this year, establishing an office of Behavioral and Social Science Research in the Office of the Director. COSSA also was involved in the successful effort to appoint an Assistant Director for Social Sciences at the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy. Perhaps COSSA's most important contribution has been the development of a wide-ranging network of supporters across the Washington policy-making community to help advance the interests of social and behavioral scientists.

COSSA has a long-standing commitment to the vitality of the research and statistics programs of the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs (OJP), which includes the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). In 1992 COSSA was a leader in the congressional reauthorization of OJPP, a role it also played in 1984 and 1988. COSSA sponsored a breakfast seminar on Capitol Hill, *Strategies for Winning the War on Crime*, which highlighted the contributions of social science to the formulation of criminal justice policy and attracted an audience of over 90, primarily congressional and federal agency officials. Later that year then-ASC president Alfred Blumstein testified on behalf of ASC and COSSA before the Senate Judiciary Committee on OJP re authorization. As the year drew to a close, COSSA worked with the Clinton transition team, advocating the importance of a strong research arm within the Justice Department.

In May of this year COSSA testified before the House Appropriations Committee on behalf of Fiscal Year 1994 funding for OJP, making a strong case for the need to expand the base of knowledge on crime and criminal justice. COSSA is an active participant in NIJ's focus groups to help implement its long-range research plan, and is also monitoring the Presidential nominations process for OJP. COSSA is preparing to lead the research community's efforts on the 1994 Congressional reauthorization of these programs.

COSSA also monitors violence prevention research at NIH, particularly the programs of the National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development.

An active and informed constituency is an integral part of COSSA's success in advocating for social and behavioral science. COSSA looks forward to continuing to work with ASC on issues of common concern, and welcomes your questions or comments.

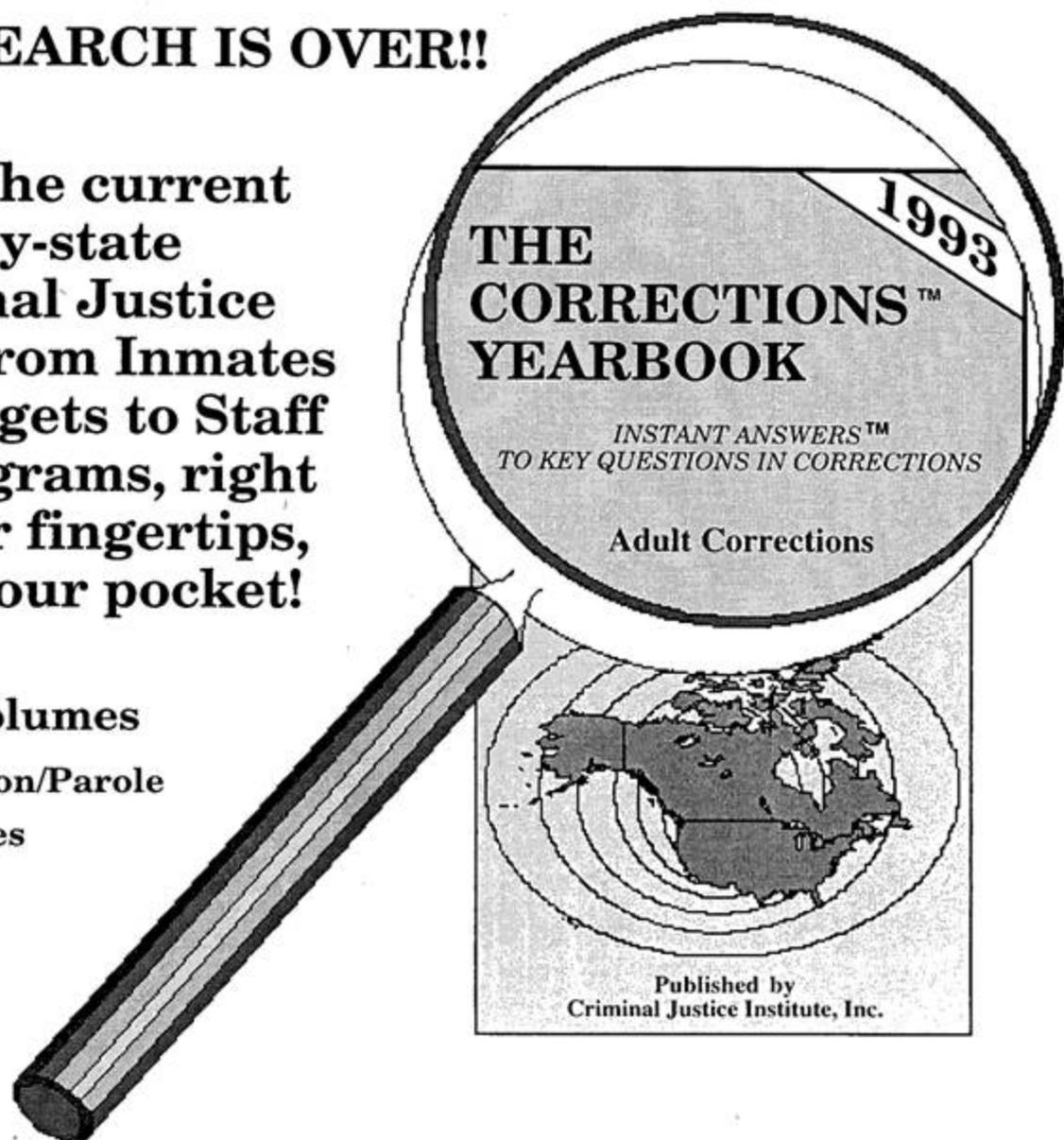
For more information on COSSA, contact **Howard J. SILVER, Executive Director, 1522 E. Street, N.W., Suite 836, Washington, D.C. 20005, phone: (202) 842-3525, fax: (202) 842-2788.**

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In Memoriam

ERIKA S. FAIRCHILD, Professor of Political Science at North Carolina State University, passed away unexpectedly on November 23, 1992. At the time of her death, Erika was serving as Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Programs in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at North Carolina State.

Although Erika's career in political science and higher education administration was cut short by her sudden death, she had a distinguished record. A 1953 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Hunter College, Erika received a M.A. in political science from Yale University in 1955. Afterwards, she served as a management assistant and a financial management analyst in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. After her service at HEW, Erika and her husband, the late Glenn Fairchild, moved to Seattle with their three children, David, Karen, and Laura. For eight years, Erika was a full-time homemaker. She returned to graduate school at the University of Washington where she earned her Ph.D. in 1974. Her dissertation, "Crime and Politics: A Study in Three Prisons" was supervised by Stuart Scheingold.

From Seattle, Erika and her family moved to Raleigh, North Carolina, where she served on the faculty at Meredith College from 1972 to 1976. She then received a faculty appointment at North Carolina State where she was tenured in 1981 and promoted to professor in 1988. At various times in her tenure at NCS, Erika served as director of the Master of Public Affairs Program and the Criminal Justice Concentration. She also served as assistant department head and director of the division of political science in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration. During her academic career, Erika won several Fulbright Awards for research and teaching. She was also a visiting scholar at several European universities. These included the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, the Institute of Criminology at the University of Tübingen, and the Police Leadership Academy in Münster-Hiltrup. Her many publications included *Comparative Criminal Justice Systems* published by Brooks/Cole shortly after her death; *German Police: Ideals and Reality in the Postwar Years* (Charles Thomas, 1988); two co-edited anthologies; an APSA Teaching Module, and articles in *Public Administration Review*, *Law and Society Review*, *Justice System Journal*, *Policy Studies Journal*, and other journals.

An active member of the American Society of Criminology, the American Political Science Association, the American Society for Public Administration, and the Law and Society Association, among others, Erika held numerous professional offices and served on countless committees. She regularly presented papers at national and regional conventions and frequently reviewed books for journals and reviews.

Erika was truly a gifted political scientist, an accomplished scholar, an outstanding teacher, an able administrator, and a tireless departmental and university citizen. More than all of these accomplishments, however, she was a good, gentle, and decent person. Generous of her time and patient with the foibles of both academe and academics, she helped many junior and senior colleagues at NCS and other institutions. With a quick and keen wit and a wide range of interests in music, literature, and languages, she was in every sense a scholar and a gentlewoman. She is survived by a daughter, Karen Fairchild of Baltimore, Maryland; a son and daughter-in-law, David and Charlotte Fairchild of Dayton, Ohio; a daughter and son-in-law, Laura and John Brodie of Lexington, Virginia; two grandsons, Matthew and Daniel Fairchild; a sister, Ethel Matin of Long Island, New York; and countless friends and colleagues.

Susette M. TALARICO
The University of Georgia

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