

# The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 20, No. 5

September/October 1995

## President's Message . . .

This, I trust, is the last message from your president—the soon-to-be most junior past president—of our Society. My message is simple: Come to Boston, and please make your hotel reservations as soon as you can, as space will be at a premium. We are expecting 2,000 participants, from possibly 60 countries, including the presidents of national criminological societies from around the world. Our theme, this year, is "Crime and Justice: National and International." Thus, our pre-registrations show a massive participation of colleagues from around the globe, ranging from Argentina to Zimbabwe, all of whom are convinced that only through international cooperation can we deal with a problem that has become truly globalized.

In Boston we shall also have occasion to celebrate the success of our society: twelve task forces developed by the National Policy Committee have responded to the request of the Attorney General for guidance from our members who have researched the various topics which are in the public eye. Our members have responded swiftly and thoroughly and have made their views known to the Administration—like it or not. These views, including policy options, are the conclusions of some of the best research available; they are not the views of the ASC, for the ASC is not, and never should be, a consulting arm of government nor does the ASC make collective policy statements. But in facilitating policy making at the national level, we have rendered—for the first time—a service to the nation. (The task force reports will be available in print a.s.a.p.). By the time you receive this message, the chairpersons of the task forces will have met with Attorney General Reno in Washington, in a joint effort to make the national approach to crime control more rational and more humane on the basis of criminological research. May I also thank those of you who have responded to the call for action at the state level. The task force charged with coordination of all statewide efforts has begun its work. This task, obviously, will extend far beyond my tenure. I am sure that my successors in office will continue the dissemination of research-based policy recommendations to those in office at the local, state, and federal levels.

Speaking of successors, it gives me great pleasure to report to you that the membership, by majority vote, has elected the following as officers for the year 1996/7:

**James SHORT, Jr.**, President  
**Robert BURSIK, Jr.**, Vice President  
**Drew HUMPHRIES**, Executive Counselor  
**Marcia CHAIKEN**, Executive Counselor

To those elected I offer my warm congratulations, and best wishes for your service to our Society.

Well, then, we shall see each other in Boston where we can show our friends from abroad good old American hospitality. Make them feel welcome. They are not really from abroad—they are all just citizens of the same global village, a village that is confronted with a [global] village problem: crime!

**Freda ADLER**  
President

## What's in Store for Boston: A Plenary Update

Plans for the annual meeting in Boston, November 15-18, 1995, at the Park Plaza Hotel, are just about complete. We expect a full and active meeting, well in keeping with the theme—"Crime and Justice: National and International." In this announcement, we want to alert you to the topics and times of the plenary sessions.

As we meet in Boston, the United States will be gearing up for its 1996 presidential elections, and it is a safe bet crime will be a major theme on the political landscape. Several of the plenaries will explore the relationship between crime and politics. In addition, we have received a tentative agreement from U.S. Attorney General **Janet RENO** (Thursday).

On Wednesday, there will be a plenary in honor of the 10th anniversary issue of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, entitled "Ten Years of Quantitative Criminological Research." The session will be chaired by **John LAUB** (editor, *JOC*) and will feature invited papers by noted contributors to the field of quantitative criminology. The papers for this plenary will form the core for a special issue of *JOC*.

Following the *JOC* session will be a plenary entitled "Aftershocks from the Trial of O.J. Simpson: Testifying and Other Issues." It will be chaired by **Jerome SKOLNICK**, and featured speakers will include **Alan DERSHOWITZ** and **James FYFE**. The session will consider the likely impacts of the Simpson trial on the justice system.

Thursday's plenary sessions will begin with a panel discussion on "Reducing Juvenile Violent Crime." The session, chaired by **Barry KRISBERG**, with Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Director **Shay BILCHIK** as featured speaker, will present the OJJDP initiative on violent juvenile offenders.

Please see page 3

Around the ASC . . . 2

Feature Article . . . 4-9

Conferences and Workshops . . . 11

## IN THIS ISSUE . . .

Washington Update . . . 12-13

Position Announcements . . . 14-16

Book Reviews . . . 17-22

## AROUND THE ASC

The Department of Criminal Justice of Coppin State College, Baltimore, MD recently invited **Mr. Shaun L. GABBIDON** to join their program. Gabbidon will be an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. He is currently completing his dissertation, *The Criminological Thought of W. E. B. DuBois*, at Indiana University. He has presented several conference papers and has additional work under review for publication, including *Blackophobia: What is it, and Who are its Victims?*

**Don DRENNON-GALA** has accepted the position of Assistant Professor in Criminal Justice in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at Fayetteville State University in Fayetteville, NC. Don received his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester where he studied the effects of parental and teacher social support on early adolescents' propensity toward delinquent behavior and disengagement in education. Don has recently written a book entitled *Delinquency and High School Drops*, published by the University Press of America, Inc. (September 1995).

Coppin State College, Baltimore, MD recently awarded tenure to **Dr. O. Elmer POLK**, Associate Professor of Criminal Justice. Polk, who is acting chair of the Department of Criminal Justice, completed his doctoral work in Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University in 1993. He has several publications and among other projects is currently co-editing a special issue of the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* on police training and violence. He joined Coppin State in 1993 and became acting chair in December, 1994.

**R. Barry RUBACK**, a Professor of Psychology and Professor of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University, has been selected as a 1995-1996 Judicial Fellow assigned to the United States Sentencing Commission. The Commission is an independent agency in the judicial branch, promulgating sentencing policies and practices for the federal courts, including guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of federal crimes.

The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners presented the Donald R. Cressey Memorial Award to **Diane VAUGHAN**, a sociology professor at Boston College for her contributions to the field of white-collar crime prevention and education. Dr. Vaughan has published a myriad of books and articles, including her 1983 book *Controlling Unlawful Organizational Behavior: Social Structure and Corporate Misconduct*. Her most recent work on NASA's corporate accountability in the Challenger Space Shuttle disaster, entitled *The Challenger Launch: Risky Technology, Culture, and Deviance at NASA*, will be released early next year. **Gilbert GEIS**, President of the Association and recipient of the 1992 Cressey Award, presented this year's honor to Dr. Vaughan during the Sixth Annual Fraud Conference, August 7-9, 1995, in San Antonio, Texas.

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## CALL FOR PAPERS

Please send manuscripts and/or commentaries on the O.J. Simpson case for a book of readings on *Newsmaking Criminology and O.J. Simpson* to: **Gregg BARAK**, Professor and Head; Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology; Eastern Michigan University; Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197. Within two weeks of receiving your manuscript, commentary, Gregg will be back in touch with you regarding its inclusion on this work.

Manuscripts are being solicited for consideration for several special issues of *Women & Criminal Justice*. One issue will cover women on trial—either nationally or internationally—that has resulted in changes

in the law, psychology, forensics, and other fields related to criminal justice. A second issue focusing on curriculum development/innovative methods of teaching women and criminal justice/crime courses is also planned. A third issue plans to examine the experiences of women in criminal justice/criminology academic settings. Anyone interested in contributing to the special issues, please contact **Donna HALE**, Editor; Department of Criminal Justice; Shippensburg University; 1871 Old Main Drive; Shippensburg, PA 17257; Tel.: (717) 532-1608; Fax: (717) 532-1273. The journal continues to welcome manuscripts for review, book reviews, book review essays and biographies of women who have made a contribution to criminal justice/criminology.

This session will be followed by the National Institute of Justice plenary on the topic "The Politics of Three Strikes You're Out." Chaired by NIJ Director **Jeremy TRAVIS**, this plenary will feature **Charles OGLETREE**, who will lead a panel discussion on the topic. Fifteen panelists will be present, among them elected officials and senior researchers.

On Friday, **Todd CLEAR** will chair the ASC topical plenary on "Cops, Custody and Cohorts: Debating Causes of the Decline in Urban Crime Rates." The session will consider New York City Police Commissioner **William J. BRATTON'S** recent comments on policing and the drop in crime in New York. **Alfred BLUMSTEIN** and **Franklin ZIMRING** will join Mr. Bratton to debate this question.

In addition to these thematic plenary sessions, there will be an Awards plenary and a President's plenary, both on Friday. The Awards plenary will honor recipients of this year's ASC awards. **Delbert ELLIOT**, recipient of the Edwin Sutherland Award, will speak on "Lies, Damn Lies, and Arrest Statistics." Other award recipients will be **Rebecca EMERSON DOBASH** and **Russell DOBASH** (August Vollmer Award); **Ulla BONDESON** (Thorsten Sellin and Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck Award), and **Ruth D. PETERSON** (Herbert Bloch Award). The President's plenary will feature the Presidential Address, by **Freda ADLER**, as well as interventions by the presidents and directors of national and international organizations around the globe.

In the preceding issue of *The Criminologist*, we presented the preliminary program, composed of about 400 panels and special sessions on the full range of topics. We predicted that we had made some scheduling errors, and asked you to help us find them. To those who responded, thanks for your assistance—we will make corrections in the final program, which goes to press shortly.

Finally, note that we have placed an order for clear and mild Fall weather with remnants of color still on the trees.

**James AUSTIN**  
National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
**Todd CLEAR**  
Rutgers University

### *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 10th Anniversary

*The Journal of Quantitative Criminology* is celebrating its 10th anniversary in 1995 and a plenary session has been planned for the ASC meeting in Boston to mark this special occasion. This plenary will bring together several prominent scholars to assess advances in quantitative research in criminology and criminal justice over the last decade. In addition, each scholar will address the directions quantitative research should take over the next ten years. Such stock-taking ventures are important for our field, and it is an especially opportune time to evaluate the state of quantitative research given the increased availability of quantitative data on crime and criminal justice and the development of more sophisticated and powerful data analytic techniques.

The following individuals have agreed to participate in this plenary session: **David FARRINGTON**, **Marianne JUNGER**, **Per-Olof WIKSTROM**, and **Ross HOMEL** will examine quantitative criminology in the English-speaking world outside of North America; **Michael MALTZ** will discuss the influence of operations research in the field of criminal justice; **Alfred BLUMSTEIN** will explore the interaction of quantitative research with crime policy; and **Candace KRUTTSCHNITT** will address the contributions of quantitative methods to the study of gender and crime. Given this prestigious line-up, this session promises to be quite exciting and informative for the entire criminological community, regardless of whether one conducts quantitative research or questions its value. *The Journal of Quantitative Criminology* is published by Plenum Press and is housed at the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University in Boston.

**John LAUB**  
Northeastern University

## **TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOSTON MEETING**

A contract has been signed with Cruise and Travel of Orlando, Florida to handle travel arrangements for ASC members attending the annual meeting in Boston, November 15-19.

Cruise and Travel will offer the following benefits to members of the Society who book through them:

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In addition to these benefits, Cruise and Travel will provide an on-site convention desk for any members needing assistance, including flight changes, lost luggage, general information about Boston, and tickets for special tours of the city.

Cruise and Travel has made a commitment to the Society to provide "full service" for our members. I encourage all members to call their toll-free number (1-800-732-2784) before making any travel arrangements. Doing so will benefit the Society as well.

**Hugh D. BARLOW**  
Travel Arrangements Coordinator

## SOUTH AFRICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY IN TRANSITION

Dirk van Zyl Smit, Dean of the Faculty of Law  
Wilfried Schärf, Director  
Don Pinnock, Senior Researcher  
Institute of Criminology  
University of Cape Town, South Africa

Slightly more than a year has passed since Nelson Mandela was sworn in as the first democratically elected President of South Africa. It is time to take stock of promise and performance in the sphere of criminal justice and to reflect on the many reforms being proposed. What are their prospects in a climate where the politics of law and order are becoming increasingly prominent? What is the role of the criminologists in this crucial period of social reconstruction?

Expectations, not surprisingly, were utopian. What was envisaged was a criminal justice system which would meet the standards of a liberal democracy and reduce the rates of crime in general and violent crime in particular.

These expectations have not been met. Although a new (interim) Constitution with an entrenched Bill of Rights is in place, there have not yet been major changes in the way the criminal justice system operates. Generally speaking, legal rights have yet to be translated into specific reformative measures which will have an impact on how the system actually works.

While there have been some changes in personnel because of resignations and the appointment of outside policy advisers to the various government ministers, the criminal justice system, by and large, is still being administered by the same people. The primary reason for this is that the negotiated settlement guaranteed the continued employment (although not the posts) of existing members of the civil service.

Reported crime has also not responded as favorably as had been hoped to the changed circumstances. Numbers have remained very high, even for those crimes against the person where a 'peace dividend' was expected. As will become apparent, criminal statistics are particularly problematic in South Africa, but official figures for the territory of the old South Africa (i.e., South Africa without the so-called Independent Black Homelands) reveal that 10 448 homicides were reported to the police in the first seven months of 1994. This should be seen against an estimated population of South Africa of about 40 million. Official figures for the major metropolitan areas indicate that the murder rate of the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg/Soweto area) was 52.3 per 100 000 of population and 38.7 in the Western Cape (Cape Town area). In Natal, where political violence has been most rife, the homicide rate was officially 128.9 per 100 000. If one adds to these figures the fact that there were 38 3695 reported armed robberies and 53 994 vehicle thefts during the same first seven months of 1994 and that these figures represent increases of 17.7 and 26.6 per cent on the equivalent period in the previous year, the gloomy statistical picture becomes clear.

Equally important are public perceptions of crime as a social problem. Survey evidence shows not only that tourists feel unsafe, but that members of the wider public regard crime control as the single most important item on the political agenda. Add to this the government's concern that foreign investment will be deterred by fear of crime and it is clear that pressure is building up for a major law and order campaign.

### **Criminal Statistics, Crime and the Transition**

Every criminologist knows that criminal statistics are not a true reflection of the actual amount of crime in a society but equally that they will be used and manipulated in the public debate about crime. In South Africa there are apparent causes for high rates of crime but there were and are particularly strong reasons to be suspicious about rates of reported crime compared over time.

There can be no doubt that the apartheid regime left behind a highly criminogenic society. Many of its laws, most obviously the discriminatory ones, did not command the respect of the majority of the population. Breaking the law, whether as a political act or as a more conventional crime, was seen in many circles as an act of defiance and resistance. The state itself violated international law, and lied systematically to its own subjects. In the years preceding the election the main focus of the media, both locally and internationally, was on political violence. Yet even then the levels of reported 'ordinary' crime were already unacceptably high.

The high rate of recorded crime in the apartheid years was probably significantly understated because of the reluctance of many blacks to report incidents to what they perceived as an oppressive police force. Most black townships developed their own justice systems. In part they were adaptations of indigenous customary law to suit the urban environment.

To some extent the fact that the rate of reported crime appears to be rising even further now can be explained by the process of transition itself. In part these rates may reflect new-found confidence of the citizenry in the police, if not in their ability to solve crimes, at least confidence on the part of black complainants that they will not be treated with contempt.

Some aspects of the transition have undeniably contributed directly to the underlying causes of crime. Of great sociological significance are the changes in civil society. All the major structures of civil society that fought against the apartheid government, such



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*continued from page 4*

civic associations, women's organizations, youth structures and trade unions allied to the African National Congress and its partners, have reduced their activities substantially, if they have not collapsed completely (as has happened in the case of the youth structures). The same goes for parents,' students' and teachers' organizations related to schools in the townships. These organizations constituted the 'social glue' in society and provided direction and leadership for their members. The decline of civil society activism has not only provided more opportunities for crime, but has robbed township communities of the power of social censure which was strong during the 'struggle years.' The pressure to take up this role has been shifted by these communities to the state which unfortunately has been unable to respond effectively.

At the white collar end of the crime spectrum, doubts about the policies of the new government have contributed to capital flight, large-scale fraud and exchange-control violations. In a speech made to mark the first anniversary of the new South Africa, President Mandela claimed that the flow of capital out of the country had been stemmed. However, the economic situation remains uncertain and with it the incentive for contravening restrictions on the export of capital.

The reintegration of South Africa into the international community has opened the country to visitors making their living on both sides of the law. International crime syndicates have shown a strong presence, as they did in the transitions in Eastern Europe, catching the local police off guard and under-equipped to handle sophisticated criminals. The problem has been compounded by the fact that in the past few governments were prepared to negotiate extradition agreements with South Africa. No major new agreements have yet been entered into. It is thus very difficult for the South African authorities to cooperate fully with others at an international level.

Finally, there are also technical reasons why recent criminal statistics which attempt to draw comparisons should be treated with particular caution. The incorporation of the black homelands into the new South Africa means both that criminal statistics which have been recorded particularly poorly are now added to the overall picture and that the official figure for the overall population of

the Republic of South Africa is increased enormously. This last factor is perhaps the most distorting of all. There are simply no accurate figures recording the population of South Africa or even providing a reliable official estimate of it. In these circumstances it is perilous for policy makers to use comparative crime rates.

### **Problems of Criminal Justice Reform in a Period of Transition**

At the very time that the country needs an efficient, effective criminal justice system, transitional dynamics have robbed it of the will and the capacity to act resolutely against those exploiting new opportunities for crime. Four features of the transition have affected the police service particularly:

First, there have been more resignations in the police than in other arms of the criminal justice system. Some senior police officers either feared systematic investigations of their past conduct, or have not been able to associate themselves with the new order in which affirmative action appointments would see them passed over for promotions.

A second factor has been the amalgamation of 11 different forces, combined with rationalization and affirmative action in the service as a whole. This process has caused high levels of anxiety and plummeting morale. The amalgamation of the police forces from the so-called independent black homelands has exposed one of the farces of apartheid, viz. the creation of 'autonomous' ethnic states with their own criminal justice systems. The standards allowed to prevail in those enclaves came into sharp focus once it was decided to bring all the police agencies together. Rank and capabilities simply did not match, yet policemen and women of all ranks now have to find a way of working together in a service in which racism had been deeply entrenched.

Moreover, the promotions system within the police agency is now based on a complex interplay of affirmative action and a process of investigating the past. The deep demoralization and demotivation of white members are hard to convey. More than a year after the elections the exact parameters of the process for investigating the past have still not been finalized, allowing police personnel to envisage worst-case scenarios. Those members who acted in terms of the explicit and implicit mandate of the apartheid

government feel doubly victimized insofar as firstly they face the prospect of taking the blame instead of their former rulers, and secondly they are likely to be passed over for promotion on what they perceive to be unfair criteria. Intense trade union activity and a right-wing backlash within the police are not to be discounted in this painful transition. A high incidence of police suicides reflects this unease.

Thirdly, moving from a confession-based investigative and prosecutorial process to an evidence-based one in which due process under the Bill of Rights is paramount, presents an enormous challenge. This has placed tremendous pressure on individual investigators who can no longer deal with more than 100 cases of serious crime a month. Both their investigations and prosecutions are taking much longer.

Fourthly, corruption is one of the pernicious hangovers from the past. One of the features of the low-intensity war was that many gang leaders were informers for the police against the liberation movements. Gang members took on contracts from state hit-squads to harass or even eliminate members of organizations opposed to apartheid. This has compromised the ability of the police now to act resolutely against the gangs, and in part is also responsible for the resignation of police officers at senior levels in some provinces. Moreover, corruption was and is still rife at all levels of the police. It is most visible at the lower levels where poor pay and low morale lay men open to temptation.

To a greater or lesser extent other arms of the criminal justice system face similar problems of transition. The prosecuting service depends largely on prosecutors of the old order. There is no national attorney-general to act as chief prosecutor for the country as a whole. The result is that the provincial attorneys-general, whose independence is statutorily entrenched, cannot be compelled by the government to develop a national crime control policy. (That this independence has considerable advantages from the perspective of the separation of powers is a different issue.)

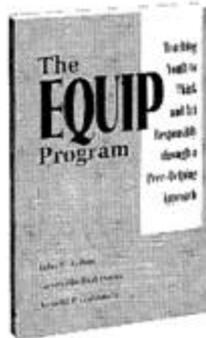
Criminal defence faces problems of a different kind. The vast majority of offenders, even those who may be sentenced to terms of imprisonment, have no legal representation at all. Broadly speaking, there are now enough

*Please see page 8*

# Effective New Resources for Working with Adolescents . . .

## The EQUIP Program Teaching Youth to Think and Act Responsibly through a Peer-Helping Approach

Dr. John C. Gibbs, Granville Bud  
Potter, and Dr. Arnold P. Goldstein



An intervention program for use with antisocial and behavior disordered adolescents. The authors utilize a mutual help approach to motivate youth and equip them with prosocial skills, anger management techniques, and mature moral judgment.

### Contents

#### Part 1 Motivating and Equipping Youths to Help One Another Think and Act Responsibly

- 1 EQUIP: Introduction and Description
- 2 Developing a Positive Youth Culture
- 3 Equipping with Mature Moral Judgment
- 4 Equipping with Skills to Manage Anger and Correct Thinking Errors
- 5 Equipping with Social Skills

#### Part 2 The EQUIP Program

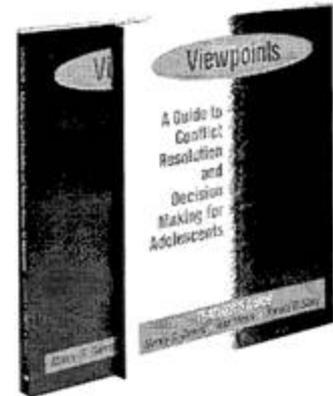
- 6 Program Implementation
- 7 Developing a Positive Staff Culture
- 8 Program Adaptations and Expansions

The book also includes two assessment instruments that are invaluable for assessing youths' moral judgment and social skill levels, the *Sociomoral Reflection Measure — Short Form* questionnaire and the *Inventory of Adolescent Problems — Short Form*.

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Dr. Nancy G. Guerra,  
Ann Moore, and  
Dr. Ronald G. Slaby



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*continued from page 6*

trained lawyers to do this work but not enough money to pay them professional rates. Attempts to introduce less highly qualified professional to defend indigent accused persons more cheaply have been thwarted by a combination of the legal profession's concern with maintenance of professional standards and the view of the Black Lawyers Association that a predominantly black group of indigent accused persons should not be represented by lawyers who have had an inferior training. Whilst these arguments are not without merit their effect has been to retard the development of a system which can provide legal defence to all indigent persons facing the threat of imprisonment.

There is no doubt that public perceptions about the rise in crime are having an influence on the formation of policy. The reactions of politicians in and out of government have been ambiguous. On the one hand, they have been constrained not to appear soft on crime. Thus, one may speculate that the recent decision of President Mandela not to grant as generous an amnesty to "ordinary, non-political offenders" as a judicial commission had recommended, was inspired by a fear of public reaction. On the other hand, as part of the process of transformation they have been prepared to consider genuinely progressive reforms.

### **Prospects for Reform**

In spite of all the difficulties there have been a number of important institutional developments which hold the promise of fundamental changes. First amongst these is the constitutional structures of the new democracy. The new Parliament has been relatively slow in legislating, but has brought about a degree of scrutiny of the way in which the various branches of the criminal justice system operate which was largely absent before. Parliamentary select committees which monitor the activities of the ministries and departments of Safety and Security (police), Justice and Correctional Services (prisons) have become much more active in policy formation.

The new openness in Parliament has been complemented by serious attempts at achieving wider public involvement in the process of transformation. Outside Parliament, government sponsored "fora" have sought to bring together criminal justice

professionals, academics and community organizations as well as lay members of the public to debate almost every aspect of policy. These events have been largely symbolic in character—few hard policy proposals have flowed directly from them—but they have been important in establishing a basis for cooperation (and a changed set of attitudes) among groups who had long stood in opposition to each other.

One of the paradoxes of the current transitional phase is that, given the dearth of legislative initiatives, policies are having to be implemented largely within the existing legislative framework. This is proving to be less of a handicap than may have been expected. The reason is that in a number of areas the previous government began a process of change which lends itself to further development. To take a single example: Criminal cases in South Africa have long been tried by professional judicial officers sitting alone. Almost only in capital cases were the judges assisted by one or two assessors. These assessors were not lay persons but invariably lawyers nominated by the judges themselves. There was no effective lay participation. In 1991 a legislative amendment provided for the appointment of lay assessors in criminal cases tried by magistrates. The system was slow to develop but it is now being used as part of a major programme in the Western Cape to create mixed benches in which lay people have a real say. Indeed, on questions of fact, the two assessors can out-vote the professional magistrate.

In other areas structural change designed to achieve civilian participation and oversight is being brought about without any major legislative change. This is true of policing and to a lesser extent of corrections. In policing, in particular, this change has been fostered and encouraged by the role played by foreign experts on the one hand, and pressure from some township communities on the other.

During the two years prior to the April 1994 elections, observer missions from the world community monitored the transition process. Some of the missions were more active, and provided some advice and guidance to the South African Police. Several of their suggestions have been heeded. In particular, crime information management systems commonly used abroad are gradually being introduced. In the field of community

policing there has been a great deal of foreign assistance as well as in training at all levels. Representatives of several foreign governments sit on change management teams at both national and provincial levels.

The result of this assistance, combined with pressure from some communities, has been the introduction of community visitor schemes to monitor police treatment of arrestees and suspects. Some police stations even allow community representatives to be part of management meetings. Community-nominated watchdogs have been allowed in two provinces to oversee investigations of police misconduct and corruption pending the establishments of the monitoring structures required by the Interim Constitution.

An account of institutional change would not be complete without mentioning the role that new structures are likely to play in the foreseeable future. The new Constitution provides for several of them. Most prominent is the Constitutional Court, a new separate court of final instance on constitutional matters. By mid-June it had handed down several important judgments. The first was a relatively uncontroversial ruling that in criminal cases the state always had to prove that a confession was made voluntarily before it would be admissible as evidence, even if the confession was made before a magistrate. The practical impact of this decision was minimal as prosecutorial practice had largely anticipated it by leading evidence on the voluntary nature of confessions as a matter of course. The two judgements which followed were more dramatic. In early June the death penalty was abolished. A few days later it was followed by the abolition of corporal punishment of juveniles as a sentence which courts may impose. Whilst the abolition of the death penalty has attracted the most public comment, the outlawing of court-ordered corporal punishment will require the urgent introduction of alternative sentences for juveniles.

The Constitution also provides for the creation of a Human Rights Commission and the appointment of a public protector—an ombud. The former has been appointed but not yet begun its work while the appointment of the latter is still subject to dispute. Both institutions have wide statutory powers and have the potential to perform

*Please see page 9*

important supervisory functions in the criminal justice sphere. But whether they in fact do this will depend on the political and financial priority which they are given by the Government. The delay in bringing them into operation is a bad omen. The same applies even more strongly to the Commission on Gender Equality which is provided for in the Constitution. By mid-June no concrete steps had been taken to appoint such a Commission.

Undoubtedly the most controversial of the proposed new bodies has been the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It is to be established to investigate the human rights abuses committed since 1 March 1960 and to facilitate the granting of amnesty to persons who make full disclosure of criminal acts associated with political objectives. Legislation on the Commission has been the subject of considerable parliamentary debate and umpteen amendments. On 17 May the National Unity and Reconciliation Bill which creates the Commission was finally passed by the National Assembly. However, debate in the Senate has been equally protracted and it is not yet sure when the Bill will become law.

At the same time as legislation is being considered for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Parliament is also functioning as a Constitutional Assembly. In this capacity it is drafting a permanent new constitution. Important principles which will have long-term significance for the administration of criminal justice are being established. One of these is the controversial suggestion that public participation will be advanced by making community courts a feature of the new system. The Ministry of Justice has asked that pilot projects be undertaken to determine how such courts could best be structured. Courts along these lines were introduced in Cuba, Zimbabwe and Mozambique at various stages of their transitions with varying levels of success.

A variation of community courts is presently being tested within the embryonic juvenile justice system. These proposals were drawn up in 1994 after several independent national organizations and two university research units—concerned about the justice system's failure to deal appropriately with young people at risk—produced a blueprint for innovative and far-reaching changes in this area. Central to the suggestions was a community-centred system of family-group

conferences, and strong community presence in legal procedures concerning young people and in decisions about punishment. These conferences would be convened by youth justice workers, but would include the young offender, the victim and any family or peer support people either party needed. The outcome of these meetings would have to be arrived at by consensus, and punishments would be in keeping with the principles of restorative justice. The aim of this process would be to ensure that young offenders take responsibility for their actions and that appropriate individual punishments are agreed to by all parties. These principles are going to be very controversial, and their implementation even more so. It will be a major challenge to those who have advocated the continued existence of such community courts.

### The Place of Academics in the Transition

Academics in the criminal justice field at the liberal universities were mostly shunned by the apartheid government. Academic activists were vilified and often harassed. The field of criminology was polarized between those who saw themselves as the technicians of the apartheid regime and those who worked within a human rights or even a materialist perspective. The tables have turned. The new government has turned largely to the critics of the old regime for assistance. The Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town and similar organizations elsewhere now have to respond to requests for ideas, policy suggestions, systems-design, systems-testing, piloting, strategizing against old-order bureaucrats, implementation teams and evaluation research. There is a sense of urgency in tackling the enormous task of transforming an authoritarian system.

Juvenile justice is an illustrative example. Although the proposals were widely acclaimed outside of government, they initially appeared to lose their way in the in-trays of the key Ministers. Then in May 1995 the President signed an amended section of the Correctional Services Act which made the detention of persons under 18 in prisons and police cells illegal. This precipitated a crisis of accommodation which fed into the larger crisis of juvenile justice. The drafters of the proposals, including academic criminologists and lawyers, suddenly found

themselves with seven Cabinet ministers planning a multi-million rand budget for the transformation of the juvenile justice system. Politicians, unwilling to entrust key matters of transformation to their own civil servants, are now finalizing the arrangements for co-opting these intellectuals to change the emphasis in a key sector of the justice system from retributive to restorative justice. President Mandela's speech announcing these developments on June 16—the Day of the African Child—was written for him by a researcher within the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology.

As a consequence of rising public concern about crime and of the demand for innovative policies academic criminologists are increasingly finding themselves quoted in newspapers, speaking on radio and in front of television cameras. Explaining and interpreting information about crime to a wider audience is critical if the reform process is to proceed. At the very moment when they are being expected to provide the government with answers, criminologists are being absorbed into political and bureaucratic processes which may inhibit reflection, research and well-measured opinions. As the country moves from the politics of siege and then negotiation to the politics of development and battles for scarce resources, extraordinary opportunities present themselves to those willing to blend theory and practice in the construction of a new South Africa. The debates surrounding these issues can be greatly enriched by the participation of foreign criminologists who share the democratic ideals of the new South Africa and who wish to contribute their expertise to improving our society.

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## ASC NOW HAS E-MAIL!!!!

ASC's E-mail address is:  
76551.201@compuserve.com

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## ASC MINORITY FELLOWSHIP DANCE—BOSTON

Bring your dancin' shoes and have some fun at the ASC Minority Fellowship Dance, Friday, November 17, 1995 at 9:00 p.m. in the Boston Park Plaza Hotel.

Once again, the Lawrence SHERMAN Rock 'n Roll Band will play at the dance. Donations of \$5.00 or \$10.00—your choice—will help benefit the ASC Minority Fellowship Fund. The dance is sponsored by the ASC Affirmative Action Committee who encourages everyone to attend and have a great time.

## 1995 ASC GENE CARTE' STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION WINNERS

**Julie HORNEY**, Chair of the ASC Student Awards Committee, announced that her committee had made their selections for the 1995 competition as follows:

**First Place:** **Timothy BREZINA**, Emory University. "Adapting to Strain: An Examination of Delinquent Coping Responses."

**Second Place:** **Calvin JOHNSON**, University of Maryland. "What Role Does Economic Deprivation Play: A Community Area Analysis of Homicide, 1970 and 1980."

**Third Place tie:** **Karen GELB**, New York University. "Social Control and Social Learning Theories: An Application of Two Theories to the Prediction of Drug Use." **David MAY**, Mississippi State University. "Fear and Loathing and Social Control: A Critical Test of Explanations for Delinquency."

## AVAILABILITY OF GRANT FUNDS

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has awarded \$825,000 to Radcliffe College to support programs for the next three years at the Henry A. Murray Research Center. The Murray Center is a national archive of social science data whose central mission is the study of human development across the life span. Because of the ongoing support of the MacArthur Foundation, many of the country's most important, best known, long-term studies are part of the center's collection. The \$825,000 award is the third grant that the MacArthur Foundation has made to the Murray Center since 1989 for a total of \$2.4 million in support. Social scientists from across the country use Murray Center data to investigate such topics as teenage substance abuse, eating disorders, midlife, juvenile delinquency, and child-rearing.

The Henry A. Murray A. Research Center of Radcliffe College is pleased to announce the availability of grant funds for postdoctoral level research drawing on the Murray Center's data resources and for doctoral dissertations in the topic areas listed below. The center also offers a visiting scholars-in-residence program. The Murray Center is a national repository of social and behavioral sciences data for the study of lives over time with a special focus on the lives of American women on such topics as political participation, women and work, family life, sex roles, and mental health. Over 200 studies in the archive are available for secondary analysis, replication or longitudinal follow-up. Programs include the following:

**THE RADCLIFFE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM** offers small grants of up to \$5,000 to postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the center's data resources. Funds are provided for travel to the center, duplicating, computer time, assistance in coding data, and other research expenses. *The deadlines are October 15 and April 15.* For more information, contact the Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-8140.

**THE JEANNE HUMPHREY BLOCK DISSERTATION AWARD PROGRAM** offers a grant of \$2,500 to a woman doctoral student. Proposals should focus on sex and gender differences or some developmental issue of particular concern to American girls or women. Projects drawing on center data will be given priority, although this is not a requirement. The application deadline is April 1. For more information, contact the Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-8140.

**THE HENRY A. MURRAY DISSERTATION AWARD PROGRAM** offers grants of \$2,500 to doctoral students. Projects should focus on some aspect of "the study of lives," concentrating on issues in human development or personality. Priority will be given to projects drawing on center data. The application deadline is April 1. For more information, contact the Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-8140.

**THE VISITING SCHOLARS PROGRAM** offers office space and access to the facilities of Radcliffe College and Harvard University each year to six to eight scholars who wish to investigate some aspect of women and social change or the study of lives over time. The program does not include a stipend. However, applicants planning to use center data may apply to the Radcliffe Research Support Program. The application deadline is March 1. For more information, contact the Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-8140.

## CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The **American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS)** has announced the scheduling of **Integrity Interview, October 2** at The Warwick in Philadelphia. Integrity Interview reviews proven tactics for yielding the most significant information about an applicant's previous work experience that may have included dishonest acts or misconduct situations. Contact: Joe Ricci (703) 312-6304 and/or Kate Sur (703) 312-6305.

The **Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children (KECSAC) Conference**, "Education of At-Risk Youth," will be held **October 4-6** at Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond, KY. Contact (606) 622-6552.

The **International Association of Correctional Training Personnel's 11th Annual Training Conference**, "Training—Gateway to Excellence," will be held in St. Louis, MO on **October 15-18**. Contact Becky Moyer (314) 751-4040.

The **International Association of Justice Volunteerism/Volunteers in Prevention, Probation and Prisons Incorporated Forum 95** will be held on **October 15-18** at the Westin International Hotel in Detroit, MI. Contact (313) 964-1110.

The **1995 Fall Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association for Criminal Justice Research (California)** is to be held on **October 19-20** at the Claremont Inn (formerly Griswolds) in Claremont, California. The theme is "Significance of Domestic Terrorism." Contact Roxanna Sweet, Program Chair, Professor Emeritus; 458-49th St.; Oakland, CA; (510) 655-6812; or Ann Goolsby, Executive Officer, c/o Geology and Geophysics; University of California; Berkeley, CA 94720.

**John Jay College of Criminal Justice** is sponsoring a **Conference on Criminal Justice Education on October 20**. A special issue of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* will be devoted to the proceedings of this conference. Contact Professor Eli Silverman; Department of Law, Police Science & Criminal Justice Administration; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; 899 10th Avenue; New York, NY 10019; Phone: (212) 237-8375; Fax: (212) 237-8309; E-mail: ebsjj@cunyvm.cuny.edu.

The **American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS)** has announced an **ASIS Workplace Violence Workshop, October 30-31** at the Hyatt in Denver, CO. A variety of topics will be addressed, including prevention, profiling of individuals, managing aggressive behavior, law enforcement and government's roles, and legal implications of incidents. Contact: Joe Ricci (703) 312-6304 and/or Kate Sur (703) 312-6305.

The **6th National Workshop on Adult and Juvenile Female Offenders** will be held **November 5-8** at the Radisson-Kingston Plantation in Myrtle Beach, SC. Contact Joann Morton (803) 777-6381.

The **19th National Conference on Correctional Health Care** will be held **November 13-15** in Washington, D.C. Workshop presentations may cover one or more issues concerning health treatment and services in correctional institutions. Contact Daniel Mendelson at (312) 528-0818.

**A NATO Advanced Study Institute on Psychopathy: Theory, Research, and Implications for Society** will be held **November 27-December 7** in Alvor, Portugal. The meeting will be an intensive tutorial presented by leading experts in the field. Participation is by invitation. Some financial assistance is available. Contact Robert D. Hare; Department of Psychology; 2136 West Mall; University of British Columbia; Vancouver, Canada V6T 1Z4; Fax (604) 822-6923.

## HOUSE CHAIRMAN TARGETS NFS SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

*What follows is an update on recent Washington developments affecting criminologists. It was prepared by Michael Buckley of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA).*

House Science Committee Chair Robert Walker (R-PA), a vocal critic of the National Science Foundation's Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Sciences Directorate, successfully offered an amendment approved by his committee that jeopardizes the existence of SBE as a structural entity within the Foundation.

The amendment, adopted on June 29 as part of the reauthorization of NSF, requires NSF Director Neal Lane to reduce the number of directorates from seven to six. Created in 1991, SBE is the newest of the seven. While the amendment did not specify which one, a committee report to accompany the bill is expected to include language sharply critical of the social sciences directorate.

Many observers had feared that Walker would move to eliminate NSF support for these disciplines. A possible reason why this did not occur was the large volume of mail Science Committee members received from individual researchers protesting such a move. Lane and leaders of science policy organizations such as COSSA actively lobbied committee members and staff in support of NSF programs in this area.

In early May the House Budget Committee, in a document that sets non-binding spending priorities for the coming fiscal year, singled out SBE as the lone element of NSF to not receive increased funding. In a subsequent press conference, Walker, who also serves as Vice Chair of the budget panel, said of SBE: "In large part, we think that's an area where the National Science Foundation has largely wandered into in recent years, that was kind of a politically correct decision. And that is a place where the science budgets can be rescoped."

### **Skeptical of Violence Research**

In an interview with a science reporter shortly thereafter, Walker singled out violence as an area of NSF research being used for political purposes, "That just raises some red flags with me, because I think that, depending on what direction you take that works, it could end up scientifically justifying—so-called scientifically justifying—a particular theory of how violence occurs."

The legislation adopted by the Science Committee is not expected to reach the House floor until September at the earliest. No Senate action is currently scheduled.

### **HOUSE BEGINS 1996 APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS**

The House of Representatives is approximately halfway through allocating federal funds for Fiscal Year 1996, which begins on October 1 of this year. The Senate will make its spending decisions in September.

House appropriations figures for relevant agencies are given below. All amounts are accurate as of August 1, and are subject to change.

- \$28.0 million in direct funds for the National Institute of Justice, an increase of \$1 million.
- \$21.4 million, level funding, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- \$148.5 million for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, down from the current \$155.3 million.
- \$3.3 billion for the Crime Control Trust Fund, an increase of \$1.3 billion.
- \$2.245 billion for research at the National Science Foundation, a one percent decrease over current funding. Support for NSF's violence center is continued.
- \$11.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health, an increase of 5.7 percent.
- \$43.7 million for the injury control programs for the Centers for Disease Control, an amount equal to current funding.

### **PRIVACY LEGISLATION WOULD HURT RESEARCH INVOLVING CHILDREN**

On April 4 the House adopted, 379-46, legislation that would require prior written consent of a parent or guardian for any federally-funded survey that asks questions of minors regarding a wide range of subjects. A provision of the *Contract With America*, the legislation, H.R. 1271, is now pending before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

As passed by the House, the bill requires written parental consent for any federally funded "survey, analysis or evaluation" involving minors that encompasses: "parental political affiliation; mental or psychological problems; sexual behavior or attitudes; illegal, anti-social, or self-incriminating behavior; appraisals of another individual with whom the minor has a familial relationship; relationships legally recognized as privileged; and religious affiliation or beliefs."

The legislation is an outgrowth of an amendment, authored by Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA) incorporated into last year's Goals 2000 bill that applied similar provisions to Department of Education studies.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the bill would increase data collection costs fifteen-fold for relevant surveys. Because of these costs, opponents of the bill say surveys on children and issues such as violence, substance abuse and sexual behavior will no longer be feasible. Moreover, such surveys, if conducted, could have such a small sample size—and one skewed against lower-income families who have been found less likely to return permission forms—that they could be rendered useless.

COSSA, in collaboration with several other research organizations, has been in close contact with Members of Congress

and their staff on this issue. However, the prospects for an outright defeat of the bill seem remote. In the current political climate, parental and privacy rights are clearly favored over data collection used to help formulate effective public policy. COSSA and other advocates do not view research and privacy as mutually exclusive, and are seeking ways to blunt the sweeping impact of the legislation.

### RENO PRAISES WORK OF RESEARCHERS

In a July 10 speech, Attorney General Janet Reno lauded the contributions of criminal justice research. Reno made her remarks at the Justice Department-sponsored Conference on Criminal Justice and Evaluation. The three-day event brought over 700 social scientists, criminal justice leaders, and community activists together to learn more about what works in crime control and prevention.

Reno pledged that the Clinton administration is fully committed to using research and evaluation to shape crime policy. She said that "gathering information systematically" is essential to ensuring that tax dollars are used effectively in this area.

Recalling her days as a Dade County (Fla.) prosecutor, Reno said that a good research and evaluation report was "like finding a gold mine," and said that federally-supported studies had guided her efforts, particularly in the area of drug treatment and boot camps. In implementing the 1994 anti-crime legislation, Reno said that five percent of funds allocated for the community policing, violence against women, boot camps, and drug courts provisions of the bill have been earmarked for research and evaluation.

The Attorney General, who has attended several National Institute of Justice research in progress seminars, cited numerous accomplishments of social science: an increased understanding of how and when to deliver drug treatment; a study of the causes and correlates of crime showing that individuals are twice as likely to commit a crime if they had been exposed to violence as children; evidence showing that aftercare programs are essential to the success of a boot camp; and a greater awareness of how the police and courts can best respond to domestic violence.

Reno urged researchers to present, "in the clearest possible way," not only what works, but how it can work better. She called for more timely and concise research findings that use more comparable measurements. Echoing the sentiments expressed by many in breakout sessions at the conference, she urged researchers to remember the community, saying "behind the data you collect . . . are people." Moreover, she said, listen and do not just tell people what to do, something she said is "one of the great failings of government today."

In August, Reno is expected to meet with a special task force from the ASC to discuss the role of research in criminal justice policy and to learn more about recent research findings.

### WELLFORD URGES HOUSE PANEL TO SUPPORT RESEARCH FUNDING

Charles Wellford, ASC President-Elect and Professor and Chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland, College Park, testified on behalf of COSSA on May 2 before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on

Commerce, Justice, and State. He told the panel, chaired by Rep. Harold Rogers (R-KY), that a strong research and development effort is needed to effectively wage war on crime.

Wellford urged the Subcommittee to support the Administration's Fiscal Year 1996 budget request for the research and statistics programs of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, and if possible to increase each by an additional 15 percent. The agencies involved are the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Noting the public outcry over violent crime and the demands of law enforcement officials for new strategies and resources to fight crime, Wellford lamented the lack of a well-funded research and development program in the area of crime and criminal justice, which he said receives only seven cents of every \$100 of federal research and development funding.

Outlining the contributions of research, Wellford cited gains in areas such as career criminals, sentencing alternatives such as boot camps, juvenile delinquency, drugs, gangs, family, violence, and community policing. He commented that while research has made progress in these areas, there is much that is not known for lack of investment. Wellford lauded NIJ's formulation of a long-range plan to shape its future research agenda around six goals, but said that the plan lacks the resources to be truly effective. NIJ is currently able to only fund approximately one in five quality grant applications, he informed the committee.

For the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, Wellford urged the appropriators to adequately support BJS's efforts to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate statistics on crime, victims of crime, criminal offenders, and operations of justice system agencies and components at all levels of government. He told the panel that while each year BJS produces over 50 reports providing important measurements of crime and justice, the Bureau's current resources do not allow it to address the many statistical needs of the justice system. Without increased funding for BJS, we will continue to fail to provide the comprehensive data policymakers and practitioners need to meet their many challenges, he said.

Wellford noted that while the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention primarily focuses on formula grants, training and technical assistance programs, it does contain a research and analysis component that addresses important issues worthy of the Subcommittee's strong support. He said that OJJDP collaborates with NIJ to examine such issues as the detention of juvenile offenders, the juvenile justice system's response to juvenile sex offenders, and the effects of delays in juvenile treatment and sanctions.

*The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is an advocacy organization for the social and behavioral sciences supported by ASC and over 90 academic societies, professional associations, research institutes and universities.*

*For more information, contact Michael Buckley, Associate Director for Public Affairs, COSSA, 1522 K Street, N.W. #836, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone: (202) 842-3525, Fax: (202) 842-2788, Internet: mbuckley@tmn.com*

## 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 125 words and \$10 for each additional 25 words will be made. 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 Missouri—Kansas City.** Administration of Justice. The Department of Sociology seeks applications for one or more tenure-track positions at the Assistant Professor level to begin in Fall 1996. The Department offers the BA and MS in administration of justice, BA and MA in sociology, and participates in a newly created interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in Sociology/Social Science. Areas of specialization are open but preference will be given to candidates with specialization in two or more of the following areas: law enforcement/police-community relations, community corrections/intermediate punishments, court organization and operations, delinquency and juvenile justice system operations. Candidates should have particular interests in cultural diversity, race, class, and gender as related to the substantive areas noted above. Ph.D. in criminal justice/criminology or related field by the time of appointment is required. Duties include teaching a variety of undergraduate and graduate courses in administration of justice; scholarly research, publication, and pursuit of extramural funding. Salary is competitive. Send curriculum vitae, letter stating teaching and research interests, writing sample, and the names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology; University of Missouri—Kansas City; 5100 Rockhill Road; Kansas City, MO 64110. Review of applications will begin on January 10, 1996,

and will continue until positions are filled. The University of Missouri—Kansas City is an AA-EEO institution.

**Augusta College.** The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor beginning Fall, 1996. Salary competitive and commensurate with experience. We seek a person with special expertise in the area of criminology (or criminal justice) to support the Department's new (began Fall, 1994) and successful (about 100 majors) criminal justice program which includes a major and a minor in criminal justice in addition to an associate degree. The Department, with seven faculty members, also offers a major and minor in sociology, as well as minors in social work and gerontology. Augusta College, located in Georgia's second largest metropolitan area, is a senior unit of the University System of Georgia and serves as the primary college for a nine-county region. The successful applicant will be expected to participate in both the criminal justice and sociology programs. Applicants should have completed the Ph.D. in Sociology by August 1996. Applicants should submit a vita (with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three references), a letter of application describing teaching and research interests, and evidence of teaching effectiveness. Application review begins October 15. Send all material to: Allen

Scarboro; Department of Sociology; Augusta College; Augusta, GA 30904-2200. As an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution, we strongly encourage applications from women and minority candidates.

**Northern Illinois University.** The Department of Sociology invites applications for an anticipated full-time, tenure-track, Assistant Professor position in social problems, social control, or deviance to begin August 16, 1996. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching at least one course in research methods each semester, along with courses in his/her field of specialization. The position requires a commitment to excellence in teaching—sensitive to issues of race, gender, and ethnicity—as well as research productivity. Ph.D. in sociology, criminology, or related field at time of appointment required. The Department of Sociology currently enrolls 550 undergraduate majors and 35 masters students, offers courses in Social Organizations and Institutions, Criminology, Theory, Research Methods, Health and Aging, and Social Psychology, and supports a Sun/Unix computing network and an NSF-funded computing lab for utilization in teaching as well as research. Northern Illinois University is located 65 miles west of downtown Chicago and enrolls over 23,000 students on three campuses. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, sample of scholarly writing, teaching evaluations (if available), and three letters of recommendation to Robert Suchner, Chair; Recruitment Committee; Department of Sociology; Northern Illinois University; DeKalb, IL 60115 by October 10, 1995. NIU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer and strongly encourages minority and female candidates to apply.

**University of Florida.** The Center for Studies in Criminology and Law of the University of Florida invites applications for one, possibly two, tenure-accruing Assistant Professor positions to begin August 1996. Minimum qualifications include an earned Ph.D. in criminology, criminal justice, or in related fields and a strong commitment to scholarly research and teaching. Areas of specialization are open but preference for at least one of the positions will be for persons with interest and competence in one or more

of the following: criminological theory, crime and race/ethnicity or gender, corrections, law/procedure, quantitative research methods, and comparative analysis. The Center is an interdisciplinary unit in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer (AA/EOE). Applications from women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged. Anyone requiring accommodations to make an application should contact the Center director. Applicants must submit a letter of application, a curriculum vita, and three letters of recommendations to Professor Ronald L. Akers, Director, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law; PO Box 115950 (509 McCarty C); University of Florida; Gainesville, FL 32611-5950. The closing date for applications is November 15, 1995.

**Aurora University.** Located in Aurora, Illinois, in west suburban Chicago, an Assistant Professor position in criminal justice is open as early as January 1, 1996. Teaching needs include: introduction to criminal justice, police function, police administration, courts and justice, criminal investigation, and evidence and procedure. A terminal degree in criminal justice/criminology is required with background in law enforcement. Previous college level teaching experience is desirable. *This is a re-advertisement*, and we expect to receive applications from new candidates who have not applied before. Send a letter of interest, a vita, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references to Forest Etheredge, Dean; School of Business and Professional Studies; Aurora University; 327 South Gladstone Avenue; Aurora, IL 60506-4892. Review of applications will begin October 31, 1995, and will continue until the position is filled. Women, minorities and disabled persons are encouraged to apply.

**American Bar Foundation (Chicago): Continuing Research Fellowships.** The American Bar Foundation invites applications for highly qualified scholars interested in joining its community of continuing resident research fellows. One or more appointments may be made, at the junior or senior level. The Foundation will entertain part-time appointments, made in cooperation with area institutions, as well as full-time appointments. Candidates must have completed a law degree or a Ph.D. In

addition, senior candidates must be able to demonstrate outstanding scholarship; junior candidates must demonstrate outstanding scholarly potential. Salaries are competitive with those at leading research universities; generous fringe benefits include TIAA-CREF. The Foundation is an Equal Opportunity Employer and applications from minorities and women are especially sought. The American Bar Foundation is an independent research institute broadly concerned with the social scientific study of law. It is located adjacent to Northwestern University's Chicago campus. ABF research fellows initiate, develop, conduct and publish their own and collaborative scholarly research. They are funded through the ABF's own financial resources or through grants made to individual projects by government agencies and private foundations. The Foundation provides extensive support services, including research assistance and technical services, and research fellows have full use of the libraries and computer facilities at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. Current fellows are pursuing both basic and applied empirical research on law, legal institutions, and legal processes. Fellows approach their work from a variety of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives, including anthropology, criminology, economics, history, law, political science, psychology, and sociology. All candidates are asked to submit a letter of application, a statement of current research interests and future plans, a resume, and copies of their three leading publications, or evidence of scholarly potential. Candidates should also arrange for us to receive confidential letters of support from two referees. Applications received before 1 December 1995 will receive full consideration. All application materials should be sent to Christopher L. Tomlins, Chair, Appointments Committee; American Bar Foundation; 750 North Lake Shore Drive; Chicago, IL 60611.

**American Bar Foundation (Chicago): Post-Doctoral Fellow Positions.** The American Bar Foundation invites applications for post-doctoral fellow positions for the 1996-97 academic year. These positions are intended for junior scholars who within the past two years have completed all requirements for their Ph.D., or who are currently in the final stages of

completing their degree. In exceptional circumstances, candidates with substantial social science training who have completed a JD may also be considered. Two positions may be available, one of which may be reserved for minority candidates at the discretion of the Foundation. The positions carry a stipend of \$30,000, together with fringe benefits and research support. Each is for one year and is renewable for up to one additional year. The American Bar Foundation is an independent research institute broadly concerned with the social scientific study of law. It is located adjacent to Northwestern University's Chicago campus. The ABF's community of continuing resident research fellows research initiate, develop, conduct and publish their own and collaborative scholarly research. They are funded through the ABF's own financial resources or through grants made to individual projects by government agencies and private foundations. The Foundation provides extensive support services, including research assistance and technical services, and research fellows have full use of the libraries and computer facilities at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. Current fellows are pursuing both basic and applied empirical research on law, legal institutions, and legal processes. Fellows approach their work from a variety of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives, including anthropology, criminology, economics, history, law, political science, psychology, and sociology. Candidates are asked to submit a letter of application, a statement describing research interests and achievements to date and plans for the fellowship period, a resume, and a sample of written work (conference paper, dissertation chapter, or published article, if any). Candidates should also arrange for us to receive confidential letters of support from two referees. Applications received before 1 December 1995 will receive full consideration. All application materials should be sent to Christopher L. Tomlins, Chair, Appointments Committee; American Bar Foundation; 750 North Lake Shore Drive; Chicago, IL 60611.

**Moravian College.** Applications are invited for a tenure-track Assistant Professor of sociology with emphasis in criminology/criminal justice to begin Fall, 1996. Routine responsibilities involve teaching three

courses per term including but not limited to Introductory Sociology and/or Introduction to the Criminal Justice System, as well as supervision of senior level criminal justice internships. Ability to teach Introductory Research Methods a plus. Ph.D. in sociology or related discipline required. Moravian faculty teach in both day and evening sessions, and summer teaching is available though optional. Faculty are also encouraged to participate in interdisciplinary teaching. Strong evidence of excellence in teaching is expected and scholarly research is encouraged. Salary competitive. Moravian College is a selective liberal arts college enrolling approximately 1200 students in its regular day session and another 500 in the evening division. Moravian's proximity to New York and Philadelphia presents unusual opportunities for professional and cultural enrichment. To assure full consideration, send only a letter of application, vitae, graduate transcript, and three letters of recommendation by January 1, 1996 to Bettie M. Smolansky, Chair, Department of Sociology; Moravian College; 1200 Main Street; Bethlehem, PA 18018-6650. Moravian is an EOE. We welcome applications from women and minorities.

**Bowling Green State University.** The Criminal Justice Program invites applications for an entry-level, tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning August 1996. The ideal candidate will be a generalist with teaching and research skills in any substantive area. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to teach a variety of topics including introduction to criminal justice, law enforcement, drugs, and research methods, as well as develop new courses. Student advising and program/university service are also required. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology or a closely related field by the date of appointment. A JD degree is not considered appropriate for this position. The CJ Program at BGSU is a selective entry undergraduate program which admits only the top 30 students (based solely on GPA) each year. This process results in a motivated, high quality group of students who are taught in classes of 30 or less. Salary and benefits are competitive. Closing for applications is November 27, and review of candidates will begin immediately. Applicants should forward a cover letter outlining teaching and research interests, vita, and three letters of

recommendation to Steven P. Lab, Director, Criminal Justice Program; Bowling Green State University; Bowling Green, OH 43403. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. EEO.

**University of Illinois at Springfield.** The Criminal Justice Program at UIS (formerly Sangamon State University) invites applications for two tenure-track, entry-level positions at the Assistant Professor rank. Positions to begin August 1996. We seek candidates with a strong commitment to excellence in teaching and the potential for scholarship and academic leadership. Normal teaching load is three courses per semester; some opportunity for reduced loads for scholarly activities. Applications for Position One must be able to teach in two of the following areas: Corrections, Criminology, Research Methods, and Juvenile Justice. Applicants for Position Two must be able to teach in two of the following areas: Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Policy, Criminal Courts, and Research Methods. Successful candidates will also develop and teach courses in their specialty areas. Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, or related social science discipline required (ABDs considered if all degree requirements will be completed by time of appointment). College level teaching experience preferred; professional experience in criminal justice agencies or related programs is desirable. UIS is an upper-division and graduate level campus of over 4,500 students, located in the state capital; the Criminal Justice Program offers a B.A. degree. UIS Faculty are assessed in regard to their accomplishments and potential in teaching, research, and service. Review of applications for both positions will begin on October 16, 1995, and will continue until each position is filled. *A representative will interview at the ASC meeting in Boston, and interested candidates are encouraged to submit credentials prior to the convention.* Submit letter of application specifying Position One or Position Two and explaining your interest and qualifications; also provide a statement of your teaching philosophy, vitae, and three letters of reference. Send to Dr. Barbara Hayler, Search Committee; Criminal Justice Program; University of Illinois at Springfield; Springfield, IL 62794-9243. E-mail contact: hayler@uis.edu UIS is an AA/EEO Employer.

**University of Nevada, Las Vegas.** The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor to begin Fall 1996, pending budgetary approval. Areas of specialization are open. However, applicants with expertise in one or more of the following areas are encouraged to apply: statistical methods, law and social sciences, structural analysis of crime, social policy and issues in the administration of justice. A Ph.D. in the social or behavioral sciences is required. We seek candidates with demonstrated ability for doing scholarly work and are prepared to teach at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Review of applications will begin November 20, 1995 and continue until the position is filled. Send letter of application, vita, and names and addresses of three references to: Richard McCorkle, Chair, Recruitment Committee; Department of Criminal Justice; University of Nevada—Las Vegas; Las Vegas, NV 89154-5009. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. UNLV employs only U.S. citizens and aliens authorized to work in the United States. UNLV is an EO/AA Employer.

**The University of Illinois at Chicago.** The Department of Criminal Justice of the University of Illinois at Chicago seeks to hire a tenure-track Assistant Professor. A Ph.D. in social sciences, strong research agenda, and developed quantitative skills required, with special interest in organization theory as related to criminal justice preferred. This offer is contingent upon funding. Closing date for applications is November 30, 1995. Please send applications to: Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice (M/C 141); 1007 West Harrison Street; Chicago, IL 60607-7140. The University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Minority applicants are encouraged to apply.

**Penn State.** The Crime, Law, and Justice Program invites applications for two or more positions in its crime, law, and justice program. Although area of specialization is open, we particularly seek scholars with research interests in the courts and the legal process, criminal careers, law, demography of crime, policing, and corrections. Strong quantitative skills are important. Political scientists, economists, psychologists, legal

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Stephen SHUTE, John GARDNER, and Jeremy HORDER, editors.** *Action and Value in Criminal Law.* Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1993. 310 pages. \$52.00.

The criminal law is revealed to people in different ways. Millions of Americans know it directly. They are incarcerated in prisons and jails, or are on probation or parole, or have been victimized and reported crimes, or summoned to court as witnesses, or report for jury duty and help administer the criminal law throughout the nation's courthouses. Televisions, newspapers, tabloids, and magazines thrust the criminal law, personified in its ugly fare of death, rape, robbery, fraud and other indecencies, on a daily basis into household living rooms and onto kitchen tables. There is an apparently insatiable appetite for the stories of human failings and tragedies, and occasionally of justice and redemption, that involve violations and enforcement of the criminal law.

Others know the criminal law abstractly, through the luxury of detached reflection about its purposes, its guiding principles, its governing doctrines and rules, and its susceptibility of abuse. Coke, Blackstone, Stephen, Holmes, Hall, Radzinowicz, Hart, Wechsler—true intellectual giants—have filled tomes devoted to the history and jurisprudence of the criminal law. Their writings have continuing influence in the courts, the legislatures, and the educational institutions through which the traditions of the criminal law are perpetuated and refined. Inevitably, yet ironically, these great thinkers' works resurface in connection with names like Goetz, and von Bulow, and Dahmer, and Bundy, and Simpson, and Smith, and will continue to do so in countless sagas not yet begun.

The essence of the criminal law lies in its capacity to make connections between principles and people, concepts and concretizations, and between grand discourse and the street corners and courtrooms where the law comes alive as an instrument of social control. To be successful, writing about the criminal law should have this same facility in negotiating between abstractions and practice. In this respect, *Action and Value in Criminal Law* greatly disappoints. Somehow lost in this volume is the lifeblood of the criminal law, that exciting energy that percolates from the logic of the law to its manifestation in the people, conduct, and cases that give the criminal law its meaning in application.

The editors of this book, which consists of 11 individually authored chapters in addition to the editors' introduction and overview, are Fel-

lows and Tutors in Law in three Oxford colleges. The book grew out of a series of seminars on the philosophical foundations of criminal law convened at All Souls College in Oxford. The contributors are a mixture of scholars from England, Canada, and the United States, including several distinguished experts in contemporary criminal law. In general, the book is plagued by its air of detachment, which borders occasionally on pretentiousness, and its inaccessibility to any audience other than one narrowly interested in the jurisprudence or philosophy of the criminal law. This book is clearly inappropriate for undergraduate students, and it is unlikely that all but the most specialized (and somewhat masochistic) graduate school or law school seminars would find a use for it.

For example, consider the editors' introductory remarks regarding a "dilemma" they perceive in a thesis presented in one of the contributor's chapters.

One way out of this apparent dilemma would be to distinguish the justificatory facts from the fact of the justification. In other words, any defendant who is to benefit from a justification must act for the reason that the justificatory facts obtain, but need not act for the reason that they count as justificatory, which is an *ex post* matter for the judge. It is hard to see, however, why anyone would act for the reason that justificatory facts obtain if she did not also act by reason of the justificatory force of those facts (12).

Unfortunately, the degree of abstruseness illustrated by this passage is not exceptional. If this book is for anyone, it is for those who revel in constructing, agonizing about, and then purporting to solve arcane academic conundra, the existence of which are not soon likely to threaten the continued viability of the fundamental principles of substantive criminal law.

In addition to the editors' introduction and overview of the book, chapters were contributed by Alan Brudner ("Agency and Welfare in the Penal Law"), Jennifer Hornsby ("On What's Intentionally Done"), R.A. Duff ("Acting, Trying, and Criminal Liability"), Andrew Ashworth ("Taking the Consequences"), Michael Moore ("Foreseeing Harm Opaquely"), Douglas Husak and Andrew von Hirsch ("Culpability and Mistake of Law"), George Fletcher ("The Nature of Justification"), Paul Robinson ("Should the Criminal Law Abandon the *Actus Reus-Mens Rea* Distinction?"), Richard Tur ("Subjectivism and Ob-

jectivism: Towards Synthesis"), Stephen Morse ("Diminished Capacity"), and K.W.M. Fulford ("Value, Action, Mental Illness, and the Law").

Readers seeking works that successfully integrate and bridge the gap between the policies and real-world demands that give meaning to the criminal law would be better served by consulting such books as George Fletcher's (1988) insightful account of the law of self defense as played out in the trial of Bernhard Goetz, or Brian Simpson's *Cannibalism and the Common Law* (1984), or Norval Morris's brilliant essays, *The Brothel Boy and other Parables of the Law* (1992). Their time would not be as well spent by pouring over the dense collection of essays in *Action and Value in Criminal Law*. In the final verdict, this book works an injustice to the vibrant principles which animate the criminal law in its application.

### REFERENCES

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- Simpson, A.W. Brian. (1984). *Cannibalism and the Common Law: The Story of the Tragic Last Voyage of the Mignonette and the Strange Legal Proceedings to Which It Gave Rise.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

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**Howard B. KAPLAN, editor.** *Drugs, Crime, and Other Deviant Adaptations—Longitudinal Studies.* New York: Plenum Press. 1995. 253 pages. \$39.50.

The purpose of Kaplan's book is to "define lacunae that make up the research agenda for the coming decades concerning the nature of the relationships among drugs, crime, and deviant adaptations to stress, and the nature of their common and pattern-specific antecedents and consequences" (x). The project began in 1992 as a panel of four presentations on "Drug Abuse and Crime in Longitudinal Perspectives," chaired by Kaplan at the ASC meeting in New Orleans. The book includes those papers and four others all having "in common that they use data from longitudinal studies to address questions regarding the nature of the relationships among various forms of deviance in addition to more general

questions about the psychosocial antecedents and consequences of deviant response patterns" (ix).

The theme of the book is that deviance is best explained through understanding the covariation of diverse forms of deviant behavior and that the best way to study these relationships is through longitudinal analysis. This theme links two contemporary trends in the study of deviance: the "investigation of deviant behavior in longitudinal perspective" and the "recognition of the association among forms of deviance" (ix).

Kaplan argues that the historical competition among theories of deviance is being replaced by complementary or integrative explanations. This view, combined with an emphasis on antecedents and consequences inherent in longitudinal analysis of covariant forms of deviance, leads Kaplan to an interest in empirical studies that "specify causal relations among diverse patterns of deviance" (36). Consequently, in addition to the introduction (Part I) and conclusion (Part VI), the book is divided into four sections, each representing one of the four kinds of models posited by Kaplan as a proper category for the study of deviance and each comprised of two longitudinal studies.

In Part II, "Common and Pattern-Specific Antecedents and Consequences of Drug Use, Crime, and Other Forms of Deviance," the two papers each simultaneously consider "diverse patterns of deviance...as both causes and consequences of deviance" (47). For example, Wu and Kandel studied smoking and delinquency in terms of intergenerational transmission of behaviors from parents to their preadolescent and adolescent children and concluded that "[s]uch transmission and underlying mechanics depend on the nature of the behavior, the sex of the adult parental role model, and the sex of the child" (74).

In Part III, "Reciprocal Influences Among Drug Use, Crime, and Other Forms of Deviance," the focus of the papers more directly is on "the causal relationship between particular patterns of deviance" (97). Both Stacy and Newcomb's study of drug use and criminal behavior and McCord's study of criminality and alcoholism demonstrate covariation and temporal order, but neither concludes with an assertion of causality.

In Part IV, "Intervening Variables in Causal Relationships Among Drug Use, Crime and Other Forms of Deviance," the two papers "illustrate different ways of testing for the existence of theoretically informed intervening mechanisms" (143). These studies demonstrate not only covariation among forms of deviance, but also the importance of intervening variables. For example, from their study of youth in Rochester, New York, Krohn and his associates conclude: "It appears that dropping out of school, the use of drugs, and participation in delinquency behavior might form a constellation of problematic behaviors that are, in part, caused by dissatisfaction with school" (182).

In Part V, "Moderators of the Relationships Among Drug Use, Crime, and Other Forms of Deviance," the two papers "consider variables that moderate the hypothesized causal relationships between other deviance-relevant variables" when hypotheses are disconfirmed or findings are inconsistent (185). For example, Kaplan and Damphouse argue that "the relationship between drug use and criminal activity in general, or violence in particular, may also be a conditional one, involving moderating variables" (193) and then go on to examine this relationship in terms of personality dispositions and self-attitudes.

Overall, this book demonstrates that the analysis of covariation among forms of deviance is and should be central for the description and explanation of deviance. Kaplan's introductory and concluding chapters clearly demonstrate this point and it is strengthened by the findings of the studies included in the book. To the extent that deviance is best understood in terms of its antecedents and consequences, particularly causes, then the need to emphasize longitudinal analysis is obvious. But the book does not make a convincing argument that causal explanation is possible, or even desirable. Constructionists and interactionists might argue, for example, that understanding the processes by which behaviors are defined as deviant is more important than understanding what form of deviance preceded or followed another in time. This is actually a strength of the book. It raises questions about the nature of relationships among forms of deviance. In that sense it accomplishes its goal of defining the agenda for the study of deviance in the decade ahead.

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William B. SANDERS. *Gangbans and Drive-bys: Grounded Culture and Juvenile Gang Violence*. New York: Aldine De Gruyter. 1994. 188 pages. \$35.95.

*Gangbans* is a documentary analysis of gangs in San Diego during the period 1981-1991. Sanders details the emergence of violence among four types of gangs: Mexican-American, African-American, Filipino, and Southeast Asian. The historical review of each of these groups shows the reader how important it is to contextually analyze gang violence. This requires examining specific value structures and norms, as expressed in overt actions, in the environment in which they are used. The environment may be a neighborhood, barrio, community, or street. The actions, even violent ones, of the residents are mandates of the community and have specialized meaning in such an environment. This grounding of values permits the reader to explore gang violence as rational defensive rather than just wanton, senseless violence.

The book's merit lies in its methodology. The clarity with which problems are framed and issues defined using qualitative data is not closely approximated by extant quantitative studies. The singular approach of using a grounded perspective sets this book apart from other examinations of gang violence and offers relevant lines of inquiry for policy initiatives.

Sanders offers the following definition of a gang: A youth gang is any transpersonal group of youths that shows a willingness to use deadly violence (20). Sanders focuses on gang violence as the key to defining gangs. Based on his observations, gangs must engage in violence to ensure their continued existence. This narrow definition is crucial and relevant in policy initiatives both locally and nationally. Sanders suggests that the mere existence of a gang engenders the emergence of other gangs. This unique perspective almost begs the question for utilizing a grounded culture approach to examining such a persistent problem as gang violence.

Sanders provides an historical documentation of the gang movement in San Diego. This documentation includes a review of the Mexican-American gangs (the oldest gang in San Diego). He also documents the routine activities and lifestyles of African-American, Filipino, and Southeast Asian gangs. He successfully combines quantitative data with excerpts from interviews with gang members and, in so doing, allows the reader to get a sense of the differences in the level of commitment (hardcore, affiliate, or fringe) of individuals identifying with gangs. This categorization is often lost in public demands that something be done to curb the violent havoc wreaked by gangs. However, such a distinction is crucial for any student of gang violence who is interested in pursuing and advancing violent crime control strategies that are informed of target population input.

The book depicts gang violence in its most common forms (gangbans and drive-bys) from the perspective of the victim and the homeboys (i.e., gang members). Relying on police reports of gang-related incidents and descriptions provided by current or past gang members, Sanders paints a picture of rational, utilitarian, and survival gang violence. He accomplishes this by using a sociological framework that defines concepts, interactions, and justifications in terms of the experiences of the actors. The value constructs, rationalizations, and roles assumed by the gangs are grounded in the community/neighborhood (culture) ethos.

The book's ten chapters can be divided into three general sections. The first section describes the research setting, theoretical perspective and reviews the history of gangs in San Diego. The second section examines the types of violence engaged in by the San Diego gangs. The last section of the book takes a detailed look at activi-

ties, routine and violent, of the most prominent San Diego gangs.

In the first two chapters, Sanders discusses the richness and heretofore hidden knowledge to be had by using a grounded culture framework to study gangs. In Chapter three, Sanders provides a description (ethnoracial composition, economic infrastructure, and educational resources) of the area south of Interstate 8 in San Diego that is home to the four major types of gangs. The discussion of the emergence of the gangs is enhanced by an analysis of structural factors that have been associated with the etiology of violent gangs. When the factors of low income and urban areas are considered in the formation of the San Diego gangs, Sanders concludes that neither structure nor culture alone is sufficient in accounting for the origin and maintenance of violent gangs.

The second section of the book is a bread-and-butter characterization of violent gang activities. The title of the book, *Gangbangs and Drive-Bys*, refers to the major forms of gang violence. These are examined in Chapters 4 and 5. The much publicized hit-and-run gun battles of gangs are presented as strategies for pre-emptive strike, first-strike, or retaliation. Again, a grounded value framework permits the reader to understand how drive-by shootings may be permissible and expected implementations of cultural mandates. Deadly violence is resorted to because it establishes and reinforces the reputation of the gang. The reflexivity of the violence criteria ensures that members use violence to perpetuate the gang, and the gang is known and expected to engage in violence.

In describing gangbangs, Sanders uses the framework provided by Goffman to situationally construct the assaultive activities we have come to characterize as gangbanging. These assaults and deadly violent activities are directed against rival gangs (85). The face-to-face confrontations that characterize gangbangs are frequent occurrences. However, these melees and rumbles are decidedly different types of assaults from those reported by Miller, Thrasher, Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin. For San Diego gangs, guns and defensive weapons punctuate chance encounters between rival gang members. The finality of such encounters argues against a return to choreographed fights characteristic of street corner, working-class, or lower-class gangs of the 1950s and 1960s. Sanders' definition of gangbangs reiterates his notion that a gang is necessarily a violence-engaging and violence-promoting entity.

Chapter 6 explores other types of violence engaged in by gangs. Whereas gangbangs and drive-bys are gang-on-gang activities, gang-inspired interpersonal violence has become diversified and is also directed against non-gang individuals and entities. Mexican aliens, businesses, school children, and women are the victims of gang robbery, extortion, assault, and rape. Some

gangs in San Diego have sustained their reputations by specializing in victimizing gays, drunks, etc. One interesting facet of gang violence observed by Sanders is that interracial-gang animosities and confrontations are taboo. The rivalries that exist are intra-ethnic rather than interracial. This discovery certainly has significant policy implications and again points to the necessity of examining a problem from the perspective of the target population.

The final section of the book, Chapters 7-9, describes the specific gangs of San Diego. The reader is given a glimpse of the routine activities, violent and nonviolent, of gangs. The fact that gang members do not spend every waking hour engaged in deadly violent or near fatal activities is of special note and should be explored in future gang research. Of equal importance in the discussion of African-American and Mexican-American gangs is the revelation that the gang activities of these groups, that are violence-provoking, have different objectives. For the infamous Crips and Bloods, gang activity is directed towards money-making enterprises. However, the Mexican-American gangs are traditional fighters. Gang researchers should take notice that the role of drugs in gang violence is culture/environment specific. In other words, it is grounded in the culture of the gang.

A case for the endemic violent nature of gangs is advanced by Sanders in his definition of gangs. The quantitative and qualitative data presented supports such a definition. The qualitative information specifically challenges us to examine the apparent proliferation in gang membership within a framework that makes full use of concepts, explanations, and meanings of social reality as experienced by the research subjects. It is only within such a grounded perspective that the answers to deadly violence committed by gangs will be found.

This book should be of interest to academics, scholars, and experts who are interested not only in the typology of gang violence, but also in correctly defining and framing gang-drug/gang-violence crime issues to bring about the most appropriate policy response.

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Westfield State College

Josine JUNGER-TAS. *Alternatives to Prison Sentences: Experiences and Developments*. New York: Kuglar Publications. 1994. 102 pages. \$16.00.

As the world and, more specifically, Western countries address their crime problems, the question of sentencing becomes particularly germane. Therefore, this book's examination of sentencing alternatives is highly relevant to current discussions centered on alternatives to incarceration.

The first chapter begins by focusing on the various origins of alternative sanctions. Here the author examines the efforts of von Hirsch and associates who attempted, through their efforts, to reduce the amount of discretionary power and arbitrary sentencing as handed down by some judges. The author then elaborates the impetus the United States has given this reform, and continues by suggesting that the social conditions which served as a catalyst for this have also influenced other countries. This section is concluded with an emphasis of the most relevant points regarding sentencing reform. More specifically, the author argues "that the basic philosophy in the majority of Western countries, including Canada and Australia, consists of three principles." They are "just desert" or the idea of proportionality, "rehabilitation," a more viable philosophy in Canada and Western Europe, and "restrictive legislation" or sentencing guidelines.

The second chapter focuses attention on the "objectives and directives" of alternative sanctions. The author begins by noting what are termed as "offender oriented objectives." Here it is stressed that the objectives are offender oriented because they stress the resocialization of the offender by emphasizing useful work and compensation through community services.

The "system oriented objectives" outlined in the text are defiantly more utilitarian in nature, and the author suggests that they are perhaps more important than the "offender oriented objectives." The author reports that such objectives may vary between states, but typically include some version of the three objectives outlined by the U.S. General Accounting Office. These include the reduction of the prison population, to cut costs by replacing prison sentences with cheaper alternatives, and to decrease the number of re-offenders.

Next the author addresses "directives in respect of reform objectives." It is suggested here that Western countries have a definite need for a wider range of sentences to ensure that those offenders who need punishment but not prison can be adequately dealt with. Insightfully, the author brings to our attention the difficulty of ensuring that judges utilize the sanctions as they were intended. They may, in fact, be the most difficult obstacle for reformers to overcome. Nevertheless, the formation of directives is a worthwhile task. Finally, the author concludes by generally restating the numerous objectives of alternative sanctions and by noting that if these objectives are going to be met, the judiciary must be willing to cooperate.

Chapter three provides a detailed outline of the objectives, method, strengths, and weaknesses of eight alternative sanctions. They are mediation projects, restitution and compensation, day-fines, community service, attendance and day centres, (electronic) monitoring, intensive supervision (ISP) programs, and boot camps. Here the

author does an excellent job of providing the reader with a straightforward and detailed account of each alternative.

In chapter four the author begins by asserting that the growth of, and the manner in which (intensive) supervision and other sentences have been carried out, necessitates an evaluation of probation services. The author then addresses several key issues (e.g., role conflict in the administration of alternative sanctions, operational aspects, and probation service as public or private organization) which must be considered when administering alternative sanctions.

Chapter five is a discussion of the effectiveness of alternative sanctions. With refreshing honesty the author illuminates both problems inherent in this type of research as well as a number of empirically grounded conclusions. First, "ISP projects cannot guarantee that all recidivism will be prevented." Second, "more ISP clients re-offend than criminals with a probation sentence." However, the author suggests that this may be an artifact of the "much more intensive supervision on ISP clients than on those on probation." Third, "[r]ecidivism of ISP clients seems to be considerably lower than that of offenders on parole." The author concludes by suggesting and providing considerable support for the position that "prison does not inhibit further criminality."

In chapter six the author suggests that there are several convincing reasons for an expansion of the criminal justice system (e.g., the need for more sanction options). Attention is then focused on a theme which has been evident throughout the work, namely sentencing. The author rightly argues that what is needed is a set of guidelines rather than exact sentences, which can reasonably structure judicial decision making.

In conclusion, this is not only a timely and insightful work, but a pragmatic approach to the problem at hand. The author more than meets the objectives of the study (i.e., to examine the use of alternatives to prison with respect to their effectiveness and efficiency) and does so in a clear and concise manner. Overall, this work provides a considerable contribution to the field and would be worthwhile reading for the student, professional, or lay person interested in the efficacy of alternative sanctions.

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**Raphael F. PERL, editor. *Drugs and Foreign Policy: A Critical Review*. Boulder, CO: Westview. 1994. 221 pages. \$54.95.**

*Drugs and Foreign Policy* documents the history of the U.S. narcotics drug control efforts domestically and internationally. The reader may find that this work is a noteworthy resource book on illicit drugs from an American perspec-

tive. This collection of essays offers perspectives on the nature and multilateral consequences of U.S. drug policy.

The authors contributing to the book include academics, practitioners, and specialists in foreign policy. The contributors focus on the multidimensional critical issues involved in developing and implementing a drug policy of interdiction and enforcement. While the language and acronyms reflect the perspectives of the contributors, the jargon may be too distracting for some readers. On the whole, the reader is thoroughly immersed in the domestic and international 'drug problem' and should come away with general and specific knowledge about the illicit drug trade.

The volume opens with a brief chapter by David Musto who reviews the narcotics drug problem from a transnational perspective. In the next three chapters, the efforts of the United States in addressing its drug problem is considered. First, William Walker describes U.S. policy during the last 50 years. Next, Melvyn Levitsky discusses the current trend in U.S. foreign policy concerning drug enforcement and interdiction. While the top priorities of the international narcotics control strategy remain the reduction of availability and supply of cocaine and heroin, the U.S. strategy encompasses initiatives that provide financial and resource incentives for producer nations to implement economic and political reforms that will encourage the demise of extant narcoeconomies. The review of our National Strategy is positive and highlights past successes and portend future successes in former communist bloc countries.

Raphael Perl examines the role of the U.S. Congress in defining foreign drug policy. Analyzed in four phases, congressional involvement has traveled a circular path from drugs as a low priority, to attacking the evil drug menace abroad, to establishing a coordinated approach in the guise of a drug czar, and finally to loss of interest in expending American dollars to support countries that are not fully committed to narcotics control. The reader is aware, however, that the current congressional apathy in international drug control strategies has been replaced with the recent drug control legislation that bolsters domestic efforts locally.

The next two chapters describe the prevailing techniques to solve the U.S. narcotics drug problem. David Westrate examines the law enforcement technique as implemented by DEA. In addition to placing U.S. agents in 50 nations, DEA has successfully established itself in the international community as a global narcotics investigative force. As such, DEA is in the enviable position of garnering support and cooperation globally among law enforcement agencies, when diplomatic efforts falter. The expertise and resources of DEA have been utilized by Latin American, East Asian, and the British governments to seize assets of drug kingpins, disrupt

the flow of cocaine and heroin, and prosecute major players in the transshipment and distribution chain. This essay and the following one clearly illustrate how U.S. domestic issues and policies are redefined in national security terms, thus creating the need for covert operations carried out by Americans in foreign lands.

Donald Mabry analyzes the impact of the military on problem solution. He presents a thought-provoking history of the military's reluctant involvement in the war on drugs. Although the mandate of the military was clear, detect and repress drug smuggling (emanating from the Andean countries of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru), the Oliver North/Contras/drugs-for-arms debacle demonstrates the ease with which it is to traverse that slippery slope of good intentions-bad methods to implement domestic policy on foreign ground. Nonetheless, the U.S. still maintains a policy of trading U.S. aid for cocaine supply-reduction policies in Latin American countries.

Kevin Healy presents the countervailing issue that hampers law enforcement and military efforts to control the narcotics drug trade. He describes this countervailing force from the perspective of peasants in Peru and Bolivia. The discussion of grassroots organizations participating in drug suppression efforts is particularly insightful. The reader is made aware of the futility of U.S.-imposed foreign drug enforcement strategies that ignore the social, cultural, and political motivations of disenfranchised, small-scale indigenous coca-cocaine producers. One is made painfully aware of how laudable goals of national drug eradication programs impoverish and otherwise discriminate against the rural populations forced to eke out a living growing coca leaves. Drug control strategies (i.e., specialty-crop substitution) that empower this massive human resource have a greater probability of sustained success and public acceptance.

The final three chapters provide the reader with a review of drug control strategies, some U.S.-inspired, globally. The organization of countries into an international effort to combat abuse and trafficking of drugs has a long history. Irving Tragen discusses drug suppression and eradication programs in Central America, Western Europe, South America, the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, and Arab countries. The United Nations has identified drugs as controlled substances that are to be used for medical and scientific purposes. These licit purposes are distinguished from the illicit objectives inherent in drug trafficking and smuggling. Such efforts to standardize terminology, production, manufacture, sale, and distribution are enhanced by U.N. programs of data-sharing, training, and law enforcement funding. There is also an analysis of the real potential of U.S. drug policy on the international scene.

The narcotics drug problem in countries that were previously under communism is the subject

of the essay by Rensselaer Lee and Scott MacDonald. The reader is given an Eastern Europe geography lesson, which at times is laborious. However, the menacing role, in the chain of production of crack/cocaine/heroin, that East Asian counties are poised to assume is that focus of the author's discussion. Unlike countries that are currently partners with the U.S. in worldwide drug suppression efforts, the new and emerging democracies of the Soviet bloc have little 'moral' incentive and nonexistent infrastructure to engage in a war on drugs. The narcoeconomy represents an infusion of capital, jobs, and order into the chaotic economic, political, legal, and social landscape of former Moscow-controlled countries.

In the last chapter, Peter Reuter critically analyzes the utility of U.S. supply-side strategies to reduce cocaine availability and consumption. Within the context of liabilities incurred by consumers and producers, Reuter explains the weakness of a policy that targets cocaine-producing countries. The consumer is faced with increased prices, and local level dealers are exposed to greater criminal justice sanctions as a result of drug reduction policies. However, such policies do not pose a sustained serious threat to the source of the cocaine (farmers, refiners, and traffickers) in the Andean countries of Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. Whether the technique used is coercive or persuasive, the failure to take into account the economic reality and political environment of source countries and their populations dooms U.S. initiatives.

The complexity of the drug problem is painstakingly detailed by the author. This book should be of interest to the uninitiated as well as the seasoned observer of the American drug problem because it correctly defines and frames the narcotics drug issue from the perspective of the micro-level cocaine farmer, and the macro-level producer countries and sanctioning countries.

Evelyn GILBERT  
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Ulla V. BONDESON. *Alternatives to Imprisonment: Intentions and Reality*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. 1994. 279 pages. \$49.95.

Using an approach which integrates sociology of law and criminology, Bondeson utilizes Swedish crime data to evaluate "...how the intentions of the legislator are translated into practice both at the sentencing and implementation levels and how these intentions are realized in terms of the aim of regulating behavior" (p. 4). Three community-based sanctions are examined—conditional sentences (n=148), probation without institutional treatment (n=138), and probation with institutional treatment

(n=127)—and the results of the study indicate, with only a few exceptions, that while community-based sanctions in Sweden are oriented toward the treatment of offenders, recidivism rates increased concomitant with level of supervision. In the words of Bondeson: "The results obtained in this study seem to show that the less there is of coercive treatment, the better the individual preventive effects" (p. 195). Both criminological and socio-legal interpretations of the findings are provided.

This well-researched book begins by laying a foundation upon which Bondeson's research is based. To this end, the history, development, and use of non-institutional sanctions in Sweden are discussed. Particularly insightful are discussions of the sources, origins, and rationales for laws which advance the use of non-custodial sanctions in Sweden.

Having done this, Bondeson painstakingly describes the social and legal characteristics of offenders who received conditional sentences, as well as those sentenced to probation with and without institutional treatment. Utilizing sophisticated statistical procedures, Bondeson attempts to identify those factors which help to explain judicial decisionmaking and offender recidivism. Theoretical explanations are offered to help explain the findings.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of community-based sanctions is explored through an examination of characteristics of correctional personnel. After describing the general purpose of correctional supervision, Bondeson examines how supervision style, for example, is related to recidivism. This component of the study is largely atheoretical, but nevertheless supports the contention that "...supervision is detrimental to the rehabilitation of certain groups of clients" (p. 159).

The book concludes with a laudable attempt to offer future directions in crime policy. These policy initiatives are oriented toward changing not only the criminal justice response to law violators but also to facilitate changes in the social structure. The appendices serve to augment the information contained in the book. For example, Appendix I expounds upon the sampling procedures and methodology of the study. Appendix II describes the changes that have taken place in the use of non-custodial sanctions, based upon the policy changes recommended by Bondeson. An independent study to evaluate these changes has not yet been conducted to determine whether the gap between "intentions and reality" has been bridged or narrowed.

The information contained within this book is potentially useful to practitioners and lawmakers outside of Sweden. The consideration of how other societies respond to law violators, as well as their successes and failures in doing so, are invaluable exercises. However, this book is

written more toward an academic audience. Therefore, its impact is likely to be limited.

Despite a generally positive evaluation of Bondeson's work, the samples upon which this study is based are relatively small. After controls have been introduced, sample sizes frequently drop to below ten. Replications of this study should strive for larger samples.

Notwithstanding, this book has exceptional educational utility. For example, courses in sociology of law would be enhanced by this book because it provides thorough descriptions of legal institutions and the effects of law. Likewise, the numerous attempts at explaining recidivist behavior make this book a logical choice for courses in criminological theory. Additionally, students enrolled in institutional corrections and community corrections courses would find their learning experience to be enriched by this book, especially when the results of the study are compared with contemporary correctional practices in the United States. Furthermore, this book could be used as a supplementary text for research methods courses, as it thoroughly describes sampling procedures, research design, and data analyses. It provides an excellent example of how multiple data sources can be used to gain insight into a research topic.

Michael P. BROWN  
Ball State University

**Editors' Note:** Whereas it is not our editorial policy to provide space for authors or editors to respond to critical reviews, we felt that in this instance, an exception to the rule should be made, and the editors thank Dean Champion for the response.

#### An Uninvited Response to Richard Wright's Book Review Essay of the ACJS/Anderson Monograph Series

I read with interest Richard Wright's recent review essay about the first ten books in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences/Anderson Publishing Company Monograph Series (AAMS) in *The Criminologist*, Vol. 20, No. 4, pps. 33-38, 1995. As the present editor of the AAMS, I felt obligated to respond to Wright's remarks, analyses, and criticisms of it. As in a U.S. Supreme Court holding, I concur in part and dissent in part.

First, it is important for us to grasp the core concept of the AAMS in order to understand its purpose and diversity. The intent of the AAMS

is to publish original and noteworthy scholarship. This scholarship, not necessarily earth-shaking, should target themes of interest to those in criminal justice and criminology. Presumably such scholarship should be topical and worthy of dissemination to diverse audiences. Each edited volume is intended to highlight such themes and to present varied essays more or less integrated around them. No requirements exist to limit included chapters to empirical research or theoretical pieces exclusively.

The AAMS editorship is a three-year appointment by the ACJS Executive Board. The editor's responsibility is to commission six separate edited volumes at the rate of two per year. The AAMS editor carefully screens and selects individual volume editors based upon the quality of submitted volume proposals. Regular reports are submitted by the AAMS editor to the ACJS Executive Board. All recommended volume proposals by the AAMS editor must be approved by both the ACJS Executive Board and Anderson Publishing Company. AAMS editors specify conditions governing volume length and format and counsel/guide/shepherd/encourage/prod individual volume editors through the entire process of volume production.

During my term as AAMS editor, I have received over 40 different proposals for prospective volumes. I selected five and inherited one from the previous AAMS editor. Actually, the previous editor forwarded to me three volume proposals and gave me the discretion to retain them under my aegis or reject them. Two proposals were badly beyond completion deadlines and my decision was to drop them from the Series. The remaining project was in an advanced stage of completion and I agreed to include it as one of my six volumes. Actually, the first AAMS volume I commissioned on my own was edited by John Smykla and Bill Selke. Gratefully, the Smykla-Selke work was one of three volumes selected by Wright that "made tangible empirical contributions." Wright gave a very negative review to the volume I inherited. Not wishing to appear like Pontius Pilate, I believe that several of the works criticized by Wright, including the one I inherited, were criticized according to idealistic and perhaps unrealistic criteria. Other than works authored by Robert King Merton, God, and Talcott Parsons, I am fearful that everything else ever written by those in criminal justice and criminology would be scuttled outright if subjected to these same criteria.

I have conducted a crude content analysis of Wright's volume evaluation criteria (VEC) and list them as follows:

1. Volume must make tangible empirical contributions.
2. Volume must be long on science and short on criminal justice.

3. Volume must make noteworthy theoretical innovations.
4. Volume must refrain from massaging, touching, or retouching existing data sets.
5. Volume must refrain from reviewing existing and/or well-known studies.
6. Volume must make scientific advances.
7. Volume must contain thought-provoking essays.
8. Volume must repeatedly examine the crucial link between criminal justice and policy.
9. Volume must be even in quality, original, and consistently good.
10. Volume must address issue of great topical interest.

Armed with these VECs, Wright launches his critical analyses of the ten volumes. I conducted my own inspection of these ten volumes. Frankly, I did not detect anything *unscientific* about them. My socialization in scientific inquiry was such that literature integration or synthesis, and theorizing were desirable qualities. Replication research was also considered desirable and quite scientific, inasmuch as we move gradually toward certainty about things through replication. Innovative, vanguard, cutting-edge pioneering is also desirable, but too much of it generates a plethora of loose ends. Masters' theses and doctoral dissertations are prime examples of writing that are long on innovativeness but short on affirmation. Thus, we need to balance our innovativeness with patient replication and reconsiderations of what is already known.

It was not my intent to defend each and every volume attacked by Wright. My own contribution as AAMS editor can be evaluated later, hopefully by Wright again, as my remaining four commissioned volumes are subsequently published. I can only say that individual volume editors are ultimately responsible for their included selections. The unevenness of chapter contributions "goes with the territory" of edited works—harmonizing ten or fifteen different writing styles is near impossible. Notwithstanding not-so-obvious typos and other chronic glitches that are pervasive and perpetually contaminate the world of publishing, my own reading of the AAMS is that it contains much valuable resource material. All of these works have been published with classroom use in mind. I think that if we adopt the view, apparently Wright's view, that these volumes are somehow intended to be esoteric, policy-setting masterpieces to be read only by the few who teach criminology and criminal justice, we will lose the *raison d'être* for the Series' existence—to inform students about current developments in important and interesting areas of study. Thus far, I think *all* of the works

in this Series accomplish this task more or less successfully.

It is easy to criticize a Series for something it fails to do when it isn't supposed to do it anyway. The AAMS is not a forum for policy recommendations or a foundation for public action about social issues. I will leave policy decision making to politicians, political sociologists, and critical criminologists. However, the Series *does* report original scholarship. Also, some of the scholarship in several volumes restates what has been stated by others previously. This does not mean that such work is unimportant or irrelevant or unscientific. The canons of scientific inquiry specify, in part, that such inquiry is cumulative. Literature reviews necessarily present what is known so that what is discovered can be woven into the fabric of existing knowledge in our quest to learn more about things, scientifically.

We must remember that the birth mother of criminal justice is sociology. If criminal justice is long on practice, this emphasis is what it should be. However, I disagree strongly that criminal justice and the contents of most of these volumes are somehow short on science, if my inference about Wright's criticism of this point is correctly made. The array of contributing authors to these ten volumes is impressive. I find it difficult to believe that much of this work by these contributors is collectively trashed because of Wright's VECs above.

Finally, I wish it noted that Richard Wright and I are friends, and I trust that he will understand my response as it is intended, in the spirit of healthy dissenting discourse.

**Dean J. CHAMPION**  
**Minot State University**  
**ACJS/Anderson Monograph Series Editor**

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*continued from page 16*

scholars, and sociologists are encouraged to apply. Joint appointments with disciplinary departments are possible. Rank is open and senior appointments will be made with tenure, if appropriate. An established record of outstanding research and scholarship is required for a senior appointment. Administrative opportunities as research center director or program director may also be available. Applications received by November 1, 1995 will be assured of consideration; however all applications will be considered until the position is filled. Send letters of application, c.v., and the names of three references to: Ronald L. Filippelli, Search Committee Chair, 111 Sparks Building, Box B, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. AA/EOE. Women and Minorities are encouraged to apply.

## IN REMEMBRANCE JAMES WILFORD SHAW, CRIMINOLOGIST

**DR. JAMES WILFORD SHAW**, Assistant Professor, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Texas, Pan American died on August 6, 1995. After completing high school in Pennsylvania, James Shaw moved to Alaska where he graduated Cum Laude from the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. He received a Masters of Criminal Justice with a minor in Experimental Statistics from the Louisiana State University in 1989, and his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland in 1994. He was 32. He is survived by his wife, Amy Patterson of 2114 Mynah Avenue., McAllen, TX 78504, and his father and mother, James and Darleen Shaw.

**DR. JAMES WILFORD SHAW** was a good criminologist. That is a simple epitaph, but it has enormous value. Many aspire to it; few achieve it. Dr. James Shaw did both. It required hard work, careful craftsmanship, diligent attention to detail, rigorous logic and bold imagination, inspiration and self-direction. In every one of those areas, James gave criminology his complete commitment and integrity. I know, because I had the honor of chairing his doctoral dissertation committee.

I first met James when he entered the doctoral program at the University of Maryland. At that time he was working with **Dr. Doris MacKENZIE** on National Institute of Justice evaluations of boot camp programs, and was clearly one of the most advanced students in my graduate course on police research. He wore his status lightly, never trying to prove himself smarter than the others in the room. But he wrote the finest term paper ever written in that course, a leap of insight rarely seen at any level of criminology.

His inspiration was to marry a correctional technology to a strategy for policing the hot spots of crime. The crime he chose was drunk driving, the origin of which is often concentrated in certain "hot spot" taverns. James proposed to place electronic ankle bracelets on repeat drunk drivers to detect when they entered those taverns, from which they would be banned as a condition of probation. Tavern owners would also be banned from serving them alcohol as a condition of the liquor license. If more criminologists had the kind of strategic vision James Shaw used in that paper, criminology would be a far more effective science.

But criminology almost lost James to the rigors of doctoral comprehensive examinations. The faculty was stunned when he failed one of the two exams on his first try. James was discouraged and considered leaving criminology. But another criminologist, **Dr. Craig UCHIDA** at the National Institute of Justice, reached out to help. Dr. Uchida called me and suggested that I apply for a grant to evaluate the new Weed and Seed project in Kansas City, and hire James as the field investigator to do his dissertation. I was delighted at the opportunity, both to do the work and to work with James. But I made the job conditional on James passing his doctoral exams, which he did with flying colors.

James arrived in Kansas City to a position of great responsibility but little direction from me. He designed his own survey instruments, programmed his own data entry software, and ferreted out official statistics from obscure corners of the police department. When there was no other way to count shooting incidents, he sat down and read every crime report for a two year period. When police were reluctant to have him knock on doors in high crime areas, he persuaded them to accompany him at a discreet distance. And when the evaluation grant ran out before all the data could be collected and analyzed, he was hired by the police to coordinate the entire Weed and Seed program.

I had all but given up on the Kansas City Gun Experiment because of the failure of our first two methods. The 1,500-some police visits to local residents that James carefully observed and documented produced only two anonymous tips about illegal gun carrying. The New York City detective who seized 1,200 guns from pedestrians in his career could not find any guns in Kansas City, where no one walks anywhere. Our last hope was intensive patrol in gun crime hot spots, and I left that entire effort to James with little confidence in the method's success.

But in January of 1994, James sent me the first draft of his dissertation. What he had discovered was stunning: a 65% increase in gun seizures followed by a 49% reduction in gun crime in the target area, with no change in either measure in the comparison area. I was almost bursting with excitement when I called him to discuss his results, which he had presented in a typically modest fashion.

After a year of further checking and more elaborate analysis, our research team presented the Kansas City findings at the American Society of Criminology meeting in Miami. The audience was small but select. A *New York Times* reporter was in attendance at the invitation of the NIJ director. Within three weeks, the fruits of James' contributions were on the front page of the *New York Times*, attracting the attention of police, editorial writers and elected officials all over the U.S. A conservative estimate is that over 100 other police agencies adopted a similar program because of Dr. James Shaw's careful work in Kansas City. And while the jury is still out on what effects these programs will have, there is every reason to believe that the work of James Shaw, criminologist, may be saving lives from gun violence somewhere in America at this very moment.

The terrible irony of his death by gunshot wound cannot be escaped. Americans draw widely diverse conclusions from such brutal facts, and rarely change their minds. But one conclusion is beyond dispute: the death of James Shaw is a substantial loss to criminology, and thus to America. At an early age, he had already achieved more than many scientists achieve in a lifetime. His was not a life of unfulfilled promise, but of promises kept and products delivered. Even at his death, he was completing an important article on minority community reactions to police patrols in gun hot spots. How much more he may have contributed to criminology, we shall never know. But we do know that his work was important, and shall last a long time. James Shaw was a good criminologist.

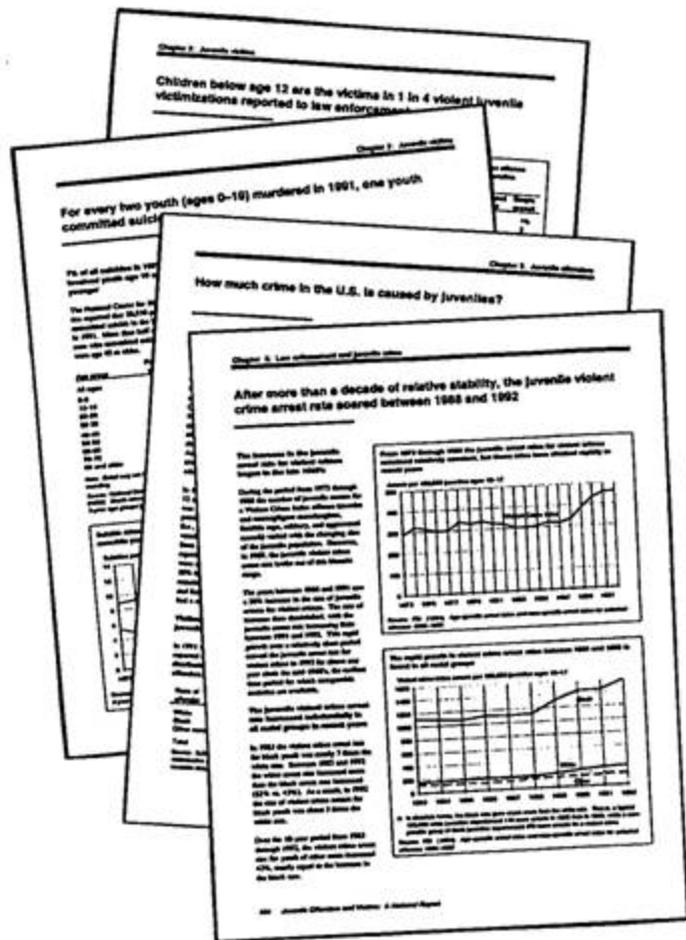
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