

# The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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## The Genetics and Crime Conference Revisited

C. Ray Jeffery  
Florida State University

### The 1995 Genetics and Crime Conference

A conference to explore the relationship between crime and genetics scheduled to be held on October 9, 1992 at the University of Maryland under National Institutes of Health sponsorship was cancelled because of charges of racism. The conference was rescheduled for September 22-24, 1995 at the Aspen Institute Wye Center on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a site selected to discourage interruptions by threatened demonstrations. I wrote an article, published in *The Criminologist*, January-February, 1993, on the cancelled conference, and this article is a follow-up to the earlier article and a report on the 1995 conference.

In the 1993 article I pointed out that geneticists do not argue there is a direct casual link between a given gene or genes and behavior, including criminal behavior, since the expression of genetic systems depends upon the environment in which they exist. Behavior involves gene/environment interaction in order to create such phenotypic traits as the brain and central nervous system, thus creating a link between genes and behavior.

The structure of the brain depends upon the interaction of genetic and environmental processes. Environmental factors, such as nutrition, poverty, lead pollution, stress, child abuse, and drug and alcohol abuse, impact on the brain and then on behavior. The variables listed as important by sociologists are processed by the brain before there is behavior. The argument that behavior is totally the product of the environment is false, and genetic/brain/environment interaction must be central to behavioral analysis.

The charges of racism, a holdover from the Nazi era, can be met by the observation that there are no genes for pure races, only genes for individual phenotypes. The concept of "black" is a social and not biological concept. Each person has his or her own genes not shared by others except for MZ twins. The genetic composition of a black, or a white, is different for each individual. Blacks and whites share a common ancestor. Whether or not a given individual has a genetic predisposition to crime must be examined at the individual level, not at the social level in terms of categories such as race or class or gender. Some males have low testosterone levels, some females high, so how do we discuss the impact of testosterone on behavior in terms of abstract concepts of maleness and femaleness?

### Free Will and Punishment

A major theme of the conference was that since humankind possessed free will, aberrant behavior must be punished. There was discussion of the fact that although genetic predispositions may exist, there is still a large degree of responsibility left to the individual to make the right decision. This means the crime problem is a problem of moral responsibility and punishment, in other words, prisons and O.J. Simpson trials rather than prevention. In fact, the concept of prevention was not a major theme of the conference.

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## AROUND THE ASC

Joachim J. Savelsberg received the 1995 Distinguished Book Award from the International Division of the ASC at last year's Annual Meetings in Boston. The book is: Constructing White-Collar Crime: Rationalities, Communication, Power (with contributions by Peter Bruehl). Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1994. Joachim J. Savelsberg is Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota.

Vincent E. Henry was named recipient of the Arthur Niederhoffer Memorial Fellowship at John Jay's Ph.D. Program in Criminal Justice in May 1995. Henry, also, received the Kenneth B. and Mamie Phipps Clark Fellowship for 1995-96 from the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York.

### ASC EMAIL MENTORING PROGRAM NOW AVAILABLE ON THE WEB!!!

That's right, ASC students can now be mentored by faculty, researchers, and administrators outside their own universities through the ASC homepage.

**STUDENTS.** Sarah Hall, the marvel of ASC, has put the new hard copy of the ASC Email Mentoring Directory Volume 2 in the snail mail to all ASC students. But students can also link up with mentors via the web. The web might be easier for some of you because all you do is hunt for a likely mentor, hit the email address, and you are hotlinked to that mentor right away. No muss, no fuss! The address is: <http://sun.soci.niu.edu/~ascmentr>

And Hey Kids, Try for These Prizes! Be sure to nominate your choice for Mentor of the Year by September 1, 1996. Tell me who you think should receive the prize and why and I'll award the prize to the winner at the 1996 ASC annual meetings.

**ATTENTION NEW MENTORS.** Now, because we have a web site, folks can sign up anytime to be mentors, and I'll just add you to the list. As soon as you tell me that you want to be a mentor to ASC students, you are. You just need to send me the following information: Name, office or home address, e-mail address, areas of specialization within criminology (such as, critical theory, qualitative methodology, biocriminology, etc.), and demographic traits (age, gender, and race-ethnicity). See sample below:

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## The Criminologist

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*CONFERENCE, continued from page 1*Sociological versus Biological Criminology

Several sociologists present at the meeting argued that the social system was critical to crime, and in order to solve the crime problem one must first restructure society. There was no attempt to integrate biology and sociology, or to show how poverty and racism have major impacts on human genetics and on the human brain. One sociologist who did not attend the conference and who has never worked in biocriminology stated to the press that "genetics is a snake pit which suggests we must alter DNA to cure what is perceived to be a genetics problem."

The role of criminology is well-illustrated by the fact that only one of the attendees, Diana Fishbein, has a Ph.D. in criminology from Florida State University. One other attendee, Adrian Raine, has his degree in psychology, and my own background is in sociology, psychology, and law. Others influential in biocriminology with degrees in psychology could be mentioned, such as Terri Moffitt, Sarnoff Mednick, and Nicholas Pallone. The role of biology in criminology is obviously very slim.

Genetics and Criminal Behavior

No direct link has been made between genetic makeup and criminal behavior. Geneticists discussed twin studies and adoption studies to show that biological relationships are important, but the link between genetic relationships and pathway mechanisms is not obvious. The relationship of genetics to brain organization and human behavior must be spelled out in future research. For example, schizophrenia is highly inheritable, and this is related to dopamine levels in the brain, which in turn are related to genetics. Low serotonin levels are related to violent behavior, and serotonin levels involve genetic systems. A neurotransmitter link can be established between genetic systems and behavioral systems.

At no time was a genetic solution to the crime problem suggested at the conference. In fact shortly after the conference, both *Newsweek* and *Time* magazines (October 9, 1995) published articles on the failures of gene therapy to help a single patient. The discussion centered on such well-known genetic diseases as cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy, and was based on a report published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. But the October 20th issue of *Science* carried an article on successful gene therapy for immune deficiency. The gap between basic genetic research and treatment and prevention is wide, and the prospects of genetic research having an impact on the prevention and treatment of criminal behavior in the near future are slight.

This does not mean genetics is not crucial to the study of criminal behavior. It does mean that the prevention of criminal behavior must involve genetics, the neurosciences, psychopharmacology, and neuropsychiatry as well as biological criminology in a major interdisciplinary effort. We know that poverty, family background, nutrition, toxic poisoning, and other environmental factors are crucial to an analysis of criminal behavior. We also know that the manner in which the individual organism responds to these environmental insults depends upon the genetic structure of that individual. Current legal and social approaches must be replaced with broader inter-disciplinary research, and prevention must replace punishment.

Demonstrations Against Science

Demonstrators did show up at the conference for a brief exchange of f--- words and blows, but then they left and the conference returned to the business at hand. The failure of the demonstrators to show any interest in listening to the arguments and profiting from the discussion is of course most discouraging. When ideology replaces rational thought there is little hope for a better understanding of human problems.

The "medicalization of criminal behavior" is of concern to these demonstrators. At the same time, the medicalization of cancer or heart disease is not a concern. For some reason cancer is in one category, and violent behavior in another. One is a problem for science, the other for free will and responsibility. The demonstrators did not object to medical research on the so-called "minority diseases" such as Tay-Sachs disease, high blood pressure, and sickle cell anemia.

It never did occur to the demonstrators that perhaps the things they wished to achieve as social policy— healthy babies, full employment, adequate nutrition, better schools, and less racism and violence in the world— could better be obtained by the use of science to aid social policy. I interpret this to be the purpose of the conference as conceived by Dr. David Wasserman and The Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy.

Perhaps the most basic lesson from the conference is that scientists from one field have not as yet learned to communicate with those from other fields, or with philosophers and policy makers. The gap between science, law, and public policy is still a barrier to effective public action. However, this gap is smaller because of the efforts of David Wasserman and he is to be commended. Obviously we need many more interdisciplinary conferences in the near future.

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## FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Radcliffe College

#### The Henry A. Murray Research Center: A Center for the Study of Lives

The Henry A. Murray 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 post-doctoral 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.

### John B. Pickett Fellowships in Criminal Justice Policy and Management

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) announces fellowships in Criminal Justice Policy and Management at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government for two separate programs: 1) a 1-year Master's in Public Administration Program and 2) a 3-week Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government.

NIJ is the research and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. It sponsors research into promising methods of controlling crime and improving the criminal justice system and evaluates programs to determine what works and why.

The fellowship program was established in memory of John B. Pickett, the first Director of Planning and Management at the National Institute of Justice.

#### Mid-Career MPA Program:

**Award amount and application procedure.** The fellowship will cover some or all of the cost of tuition for the 1-year Master's Degree in Public Administration. Applicants must submit a statement of proposed graduate study and career plans, a detailed resume, and three letters of reference. For further information, contact Dr. Brenda White, Assistant Dean for Enrollment Services, Mid-Career Admissions, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 or at 617-495-1153.

#### Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government:

**Award amount and application procedure.** The fellowship will provide the full cost of tuition, lodging, meals, and instructional materials for the 3-week session. Applicants may request one of two sessions: June 9 to 28, 1996, or July 7 to 26, 1996. For further information, contact Barbara Roberts, Director, Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 or at 617-495-1165.

**From Gangs to Gangsters: How American Sociology Organized Crime, 1918-1994** by *Marylee Reynolds*. Ever wonder why the famed Chicago School studied juvenile delinquency almost to the exclusion of all else, even though it was at the height of organized crime in Chicago? This book provides a penetrating analysis of the "influence" or lack thereof of organized crime on American academic sociology. 1. Nature of the problem. 2. The social disorganization paradigm of crime and deviance. 3. Early organized crime in Chicago and the development of American sociology: A chronology. 4. John Landesco: Chicago school sociologist. 5. The Landesco study: Its historical and sociological significance. 6. Organized crime: What the public knew and what sociologists studied, 1890-1994. 7. Organized crime as a topic of sociological interest. 8. Academic inattention toward the study of organized crime by American sociologists: some reasons why. ISBN: 0911577300. Hard Cover. Price: \$47.50. Release date: October, 1995.

**New!**

**A Primer in The Politics of Criminal Justice** by *Nancy E. Marion*. Many "radical" texts on criminal justice and criminology argue that the operations of criminal justice and the definition of criminality are essentially political. These texts are, however, largely ideological and entirely theoretical. In contrast, *The Politics of Criminal Justice* shows exactly how politics in its everyday sense affects the workings of criminal justice and the generation of criminal definitions. From interest groups to Presidents, this book provides the practical, down-to-earth account of the relationship between political science and criminal justice. 1. Introduction. 2. Congress and Crime. 3. Presidents and Crime. 4. Courts and Criminal Justice. 5. Bureaucracies. 6. Interest Groups. 7. Campaigns, Elections, and the Issue of Crime. 8. The Media and Public Opinion. 9. Conclusion. Bibliography. Index. 138 pages. Paperback. \$19.50. ISBN: 0911577327.

**New!**

**Prison Crisis: Critical Readings** edited by *Edward Sbarbaro and Robert Keller*. Foreword by *William Chambliss*. Introduction: Prisons as Social Control of the Powerless. 1. Prisons and Capitalism: The New York State Prison Experience. 2. The Proliferation of Control Unit Prisons in the United States. 3. Twenty Years Later—Attica Civil Rights Case Finally Cleared for Trial. 4. Coming to Terms with Existential Death: An Analysis of Women's Adaption to Life in Prison. 5. Speaking Ill of the Dead: Institutionalized Responses to Deaths in Custody. 6. Visiting at the Prison: Renewed Courtship and the Prisoner's Wife. 7. The Cost-Benefit Analysis of Imprisonment. 8. Teaching 'Criminology' to 'Criminals' 9. From 'Con' to Counselor: Changes in Gender Identity in a Prison Juvenile Awareness Program. 10. Rehabilitation: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives and the Imposition of Church and State. 11. The Conditions of Effective Implementation: A Guide To Accomplishing Rehabilitative Objectives in Corrections. 12. Prisons and Protest in Canada. 13. Prisoner Activism as a Mechanism of Struggle for Social Justice. Conclusion. Bibliography. Index. 1995. 238 pages. Hard \$38.50.

**New!**

**Method in Criminology: A Philosophical Primer** by *Bruce DiCristina*. DiCristina by force of logic demands a rethinking of the value of the criminological knowledge that has been received. Contents include: Part One: The Logic of Privileging Methods in Criminology. 1. Causation and the Unreason of the Quest. 2. Probability and the Spirit of Induction. 3. Falsification and the Subjectivity of Facts. 4. The Logic of Privileging: A Final Word. Part Two: Criminological Inquiry: Law and Order v. Anarchism. 5. Scientific Criminology: The Privileged Law and Order. 6. Reflexive Hermeneutic Criminology: An Alternative Law and Order. 7. Anarchic Criminology: An Alternative to Law and Order. Summary and Conclusion. References. Index. 130 Pages. ISBN: 911577-28-9. Hard. \$28.50.

**New!**

**Just and Painful: A Case for the Corporal Punishment of Criminals** 2ed. by *Graeme Newman*. More Outrageous! More Shocking! More Convincing! More Challenging than ever! CONTENTS: Prologue to Second Edition. 1. Pain: The Forgotten Punishment. 2. Pain and Punishment. 3. On Crimes and Their Punishments: The Psychology of Retribution. 4. The Limits of Pain: Barbaric and Civilized Punishments. 5. Electric Shock: The Fairest Punishment of All. 6. Splitting Crimes from Criminals. 7. Prisons as Purgatory. 8. Comparing Punishments. 9. Choosing the Punishment. 10. Cruel and Unusual?. 11. The Moral Superiority of Retribution. 12. Pain is Not Evil. 13. Pain is not (Necessarily) Torture. 14. Will Corporal Punishment Deter? 15. Turning Bad into Good. 16. A Punishment Manifesto. 181 pages. Price \$21.50, paper. ISBN: 0911577335. Available December, 1995.

**It's Back!**

**Who Pays? Casino Gambling, Hidden Interests and Organized Crime** by *Craig Zenzian*. An enlightening glimpse into the secret world of casino gambling, the deals, the mob, the executives, and their relationship to governmental bureaucracy. CONTENTS: Preface. 1. Introduction. 2. Nevada and Earlier Gambling Movements in America. 3. The Bahamas and Casino Gambling. 4. Gambling Comes to New Jersey. 5. Let's do Business: The Corporate Way, that is. 6. Who Investigates Racketeers?. 7. Where Does it End? References. Index. 149 pages. Price: ISBN: 0911577254. \$42.50. Hard cover.

**Discovering Criminology: From W. Byron Groves.** Edited by *Graeme Newman, David Galaty and Michael J. Lynch*. A fascinating collection of unpublished and published papers of the works of Casey Groves, critical criminologist, philosopher, and theorist of criminology. Papers run the gamut of critical theory, Marxism, delinquency theory, psychoanalytic criminology, philosophical foundations of criminology, social deviance and bureaucracy, existentialism and much more. Introductory comments by Shlomo Shoham, Graeme Newman, Thomas Bernard, Nancy Frank, David Galaty, and Michael Lynch. 311 pages. Price: Hardbound only. ISBN: 911577165: \$66.00.

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

**Madness, Language and the Law** by *Bruce A. Arrigo*. An outstanding semiotic analysis of the legal process in commitment of the mentally ill. CONTENTS: 1. Introduction. 2. On Civil Commitment: Contemporary History Of Institutionalization. 3. On Legal Semiotics: Practical Understanding Of Semiotics, Modernism And The Law, Postmodernism And Literary Criticism. Michel Foucault. Critical Legal Studies. 4. Semiotic Methodology. 5. Results: Language, Commitment and the Mentally Ill: Perspectives On Confinement Governing Civil Commitment Law. Reassessment Of Semiotic Research Strategies. 6. A Sample Case: The Case Of Boggs Vs. N. Y. City Health And Hosp. Corp. (1987), A Postmodern Literary Critique Of The Text. 7. Conclusions. Glossary of Semiotic Terms. References. Index. 179 pages. ISBN: 911577262. Hard Cover: \$49.90.

## IN THE CLASSROOM

*Note from the editor: I hope that the "In the Classroom" column will become a recurring feature of the newsletter. The topic for this issue is the complex nature of defining and measuring race. This issue is central to criminal justice research, as well as, instruction. Specifically, my hope is that the information presented in this essay will help give instructors new ideas on how to deal with explaining the definitional complexities of this term to their students. The next issue will explain how to successfully use the technique of collaborative learning in criminology.*

### MEASURING RACE: HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

The racial and ethnic identification of people has long been an integral part of criminal justice research and continues to this day to be a frequently used method for categorizing subjects. Unlike other social science variables, however, race and ethnicity are less rigorously measured. Many criminologists would not hesitate to operationalize race in the following manner: Black, White, Asian, and Other, but would think twice before measuring socioeconomic status in a similar oversimplified fashion: upper-class, middle-class, or lower-class. The ambiguity inherent in such divisions is too great. The same stringent standards researchers apply to other variables need to be applied to the race variable in order to produce valid research.

Clarity is particularly important when discussing the correlation between race and crime with students who lack an understanding of the different racial constructs used in scientific research or who believe the folk myth that racial groups have a greater degree of physical and genetic similarities with one another than with other human populations. Students are at a disadvantage when evaluating racial statistics if they have not been taught the origins of racial classifications as well as the pros and cons of different racial constructs: administrative, biological, folk and social. To do otherwise would be as egregious as looking at a person's clothes to determine his SES or assuming that all survey respondents operationalize SES in the same way. Babbie (1992) wrote, "We can't solve our social problems until we understand how they come about and persist" (XXI).

In the totality of human history, race is a relatively new term which was first used to classify people in the 1700's by taxonomist, Carolus Linnacus. Linnacus divided the world population into four groups primarily based on phenotypical differences and behavior: Americanus, Asiaticus, Africanus, Europeus. In 1795, the taxonomist Johann Blumenbach became the first to rank geographic populations in a hierarchical fashion with light pigmented Caucasians at the top of the human pyramid followed by Mongolian, Ethiopian, American, and Malay (D'Souza, 1995).

Surprisingly, Blumenbach's racial classification order, albeit with a slight modernization in category names: Whites, Asians, African-Americans, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders, is still being used today in the U.S. In many scientific disciplines, however, these racial divisions have been rejected and a growing number of physical and social scientists have stopped using race as a means to classify people as well (e.g., Reynolds, 1992; Stephen, 1982). On the other hand, most criminologists continue to use a variation of Blumenbach's racial typology in their research. In spite of this continuing use, a handful of criminologists have delved into the issue of the validity and usefulness of racial classifications (e.g., George-Abeyie, 1984; LaFree & Russell, 1993; Robert & Gabor, 1990). Being a multi-disciplinary field, criminology students need to be kept abreast of research which questions race based classifications.

Nowhere is the invalidity of race made more evident than by the examination of the biological construct of race. Skin color and other phenotypical characteristics which have been the traditional way to demarcate racial groups show no concordance with other genetic characteristics of humans such as blood type and genetic diseases. For example, the inability to produce the enzyme lactase in adulthood is a genetic trait found among Asians, American Indians, Mediterraneans and African-Americans (Medical, 1994). If humans were categorized by their lactose intolerance, their skin colors would not fit the traditional race patterns. In the United States classification becomes even more imprecise due to the fact that less than 1/4 of African-Americans are of unmixed descent (Davis, 1991).

Criminologists may argue that racial classifications are necessary to study discrimination. Incorporating the social construct of race in such research can be valid. On the other hand, relying on traditional racial classifications to study an increasingly diversified population can obscure important sociological and cultural differences. Recent immigrants from Africa and the Caribbean, for example, now comprise 25 percent of the "black" population in New York City (Lauter, 1995).

Political and economic issues often affect the enumeration of racial populations, further demonstrating the lack of validity and reliability of racial categories. The Census, for example, reported that between 1980 and 1990, the Native American Indian population increased by 38 percent compared to a 13 percent increase for Blacks and 6 percent for Whites (Census, 1992). Pregnancy rates alone cannot account for this surge in the Native American growth rate.

Similarly during the same decade the Census reported that the Hispanic population increased by 53 percent (Census, 1993). This Hispanic population category reflected great geographic and economic diversity, ranging from foreign born Mexicans and "Black" Dominicans immigrating for economic reasons to political refugees of Cuba who were granted Hispanic status under the Nixon administration. Bean and Tienda (1987) argue, that the Cubans' social and political experience in the U.S. is considerably different from

other Hispanic groups, primarily, because Cubans were never "restricted to a position of second-class workers in an ethnically split labor market" (31).

In sum, a racial and ethnic classification system that pigeonholes entire segments of the population obfuscates true understanding. Scientists have proven there is no biological basis for such traditional racial classifications. Students need to be made aware of the inherent problems in this currently accepted system. The validity of this shorthand way of identifying different groups in an increasingly diverse society needs to be questioned by more criminologists.

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Jeff Mellow is a doctoral candidate in the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany, State University of New York. He was previously the news producer for the Law Enforcement Television Network. His current research is on the validity and reliability problems of using Hispanic population counts in criminology research.

#### TOPICS NEEDED FOR "IN THE CLASSROOM"

What are your most challenging dilemmas in the classroom?  
What issues do you find difficult to explain to students?  
Are you interested in techniques to convert you from a lectureholic to a seminar facilitator?  
What foolproof tips for success do you have for beginning instructors?  
What pedagogical techniques would you like to share? Or have explained in more detail?

Please forward topics for "In the Classroom" to:

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### NEW EDITOR SOUGHT FOR CRIMINOLOGY

The American Society of Criminology invites applications for the position of Editor of Criminology, its official journal. The new Editor will be responsible for three volumes beginning with the February, 1998, issue. It is anticipated that manuscript submissions will transfer to the new Editor during the spring of 1997.

In addition to supervising the peer review process and selecting articles for publication, the Editor is responsible for the production of the journal. The American Society of Criminology now pays for copy editing, printing, and mailing of the journal and for a one-fourth time managing editor. The Editor's supporting institution normally provides office space, files, equipment, and funds to cover office expenses such as postage and phone for editorial correspondence, copying, graduate student assistance, and release time for the Editor. Supporting institutions may propose to assume some of the expenses now provided by ASC. ASC will provide a \$5,000 honorarium to the Editor each year.

Application materials should include (1) assurances and details of institutional support, (2) a statement of editorial philosophy, and (3) resumes of all proposed personnel, including the Editor and Managing Editor, Copy Editor, and Associate Editors.

Interested applicants may contact the current Editor, Charles Tittle (509-335-4003), for additional information regarding the logistics or operational details of editing and producing the journal.

Applications (ten copies) should be sent to: John H. Laub, Chair, ASC Editorial Board, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115. They must be received by June 1, 1996.

### CALL FOR PAPERS

*The Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* is soliciting manuscripts for a special issue highlighting "Crime and Mental Health". Contributions are invited which deal with theory, research or policy in this area, including but not limited to topics such as the insanity plea, involuntary commitment, policing and treating the mentally ill offender. Manuscripts should be 10-15 pages in APA style with four (4) copies sent to: Professor Thomas O'Connor, Dept. of Sociology, Social Work & Criminal Justice; Southeastern Louisiana University; SLU 686; Hammond, LA 70402.

*Behavioral Sciences and the Law* announces a special issue devoted to PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY. The issue will cover the interface of the law and behavioral sciences regarding tort and civil rights liability for health care. Manuscripts are now being solicited for this special issue with a DEADLINE OF JUNE 1, 1996. Manuscripts should be 25-35 double spaced pages adhering to the style of the Publications Manual of the American Psychological Association (4th ed.) or the Harvard Law Review. They should contain an 150 word abstract and be submitted in triplicate to Robert M. Wettstein, M.D., Editor, *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, Law and Psychiatry Program, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, (telephone 412-624-0540, FAX 412-624-9120). Manuscripts will be peer reviewed. Detailed style sheets for the journal are available from the Editor.

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## **NEWS FROM THE DIVISIONS**

### **DIVISION OF CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY**

#### **CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 1996**

##### **Critical Criminology Awards**

The Division of Critical Criminology is accepting nominations for the 1996 awards:

**MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT AWARD:** Signifying singular contributions to the development of critical criminology scholarship or pedagogy over time; or, contributions of an exceptional recent accomplishment (major scholarship or something exceptionally innovative).

**1995 AWARD RECIPIENT : William Chambliss, George Washington University**

**CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST OF THE YEAR AWARD:** Recognizing a scholar who has symbolized the spirit of the Division in some combination of scholarship, teaching, and/or service within the past year.

**1995 AWARD RECIPIENT: Walter DeKeseredy, Carleton University**

**STUDENT PAPER RECOGNITION:** Recognizing graduate or undergraduate papers that best exemplify the spirit of the Division.

Nominations can be mailed to:

Jim Thomas  
Department of Sociology  
Northern Illinois University  
DeKalb, IL 60115  
jthomas@sun.soci.niu.edu

Supporting documentation should be included.

### **DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY**

#### **Annual Distinguished International Scholar Award**

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is soliciting nominations for the DIC 1996 Distinguished International Scholar Award. The DIC offers the award of \$700 to a non-United States scholar who has made a significant contribution to fostering research and exchange of information concerning criminology in an international perspective or a scholar whose work has been of particular interest to criminologists in the United States.

Before sending in a nomination, please do the following: (1) ascertain whether the scholar would be willing and able to come to the conference, (2) obtain a brief resume from the scholar.

Please send nominations by June 1, 1996 to the Chair of the Distinguished International Scholar Award Committee:

Dr. Richard Block  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
Lake Shore Campus  
6525 North Sheridan Road  
Loyola University Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois 60626  
[E-mail: RBLOCK@WPO.IT.LUC.EDU]

### Annual Distinguished Book Award

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is seeking nominations for the 1996 Distinguished Book Award. Self-nominations are encouraged. This award is offered for a comparative book on crime, deviance, or social control, published in 1995. Researchers from any country may be nominated.

Please send nominations by June 1, 1996 to the Chair of the Distinguished Book Award Committee:

Dr. Tim Hope  
 Department of Criminology  
 Keele University  
 Keele, Staffordshire  
 ST5 5BG, U.K  
 [E-mail: CRA09@KEELE.AC.UK]

### Invitation From The Division Of International Criminology

The Division of International Criminology has established a DIC-ASC discussion list. To subscribe, send a e-mail message to: [majordomo@s-cwis.unomaha.edu](mailto:majordomo@s-cwis.unomaha.edu) with the following line in the body of the message:

*subscribe DIC-ASC your e-mail address*

Or, if you just want to post a message to the list, send it to the following address: [dic-asc@s-cwis.unomaha.edu](mailto:dic-asc@s-cwis.unomaha.edu)

While primarily intended for DIC members, we do welcome all interested non-members (Remember, for a mere \$7 you can become a DIC member, also!)  
 Ineke Haen Marshall, DIC President

## DIVISION OF WOMEN AND CRIME

### Student Paper Competition

**Eligibility:** Any student currently enrolled in school at the undergraduate or graduate level at the time of submission.

**Paper Specifications:** Paper must be about or related to feminist scholarship, gender issues or women as offenders, victims or professionals. Papers must be no longer than 7500 words (30 pages) with an acceptable referencing format such as APA or MLA. Papers must contain an abstract of 100 words. Papers must be typed, double-spaced and submitted on 8 1/2 by 11 paper. Three copies of the paper must be submitted with verification of student status. Papers by multiple authors are acceptable as long as all of the authors are students.

**Deadline:** Papers must be submitted to the Division Student Paper Awards Committee by April 30, 1996.

**Judging:** The committee will judge the paper based on significance of the topic, conceptualization, and clarity of the writing.

**Award:** A winner will be presented a \$500.00 cash award at the Division on Women and Crime meeting of ASC. In cases where there are multiple authors, the award will be divided among the recipients. The winner(s) will be notified in writing by the committee by September 15, 1996. The committee reserves the right to give two awards if necessary or give no award if necessary.

Submissions should be sent to:  
 Dr. Helen Eigenberg  
 Eastern Kentucky University  
 Department of Correctional Services  
 Richmond, Kentucky 40475  
 (606) 622-1156.

## DIVISION ON PEOPLE OF COLOR AND CRIME

### Announcing a New Division

The Division on People of Color and Crime has been approved and is now accepting members. See the annual dues statement for details. More information to follow in a later issue.



Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation (Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

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16. This Statement of Ownership will be printed in the March/April issue of this publication.  Check box if not required to publish.

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*Miriam A. Delone*, Administrator Date: 1-4-96

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## Criminology

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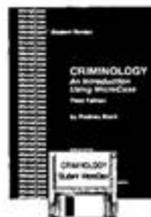
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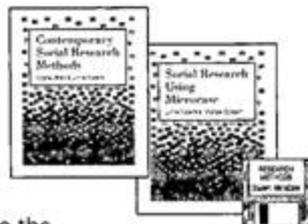
Rodney Stark, Lynne Roberts, Michael Corbett

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Computer Requirements: For IBM compatibles with 640K RAM, VGA graphics and one high density floppy drive.

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**ASC CALL FOR PAPERS  
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY  
ANNUAL MEETING 1996  
NOVEMBER 20-23, 1996  
CHICAGO MARRIOTT DOWNTOWN**

**THEME: CONTROLLING CRIME AND ACHIEVING JUSTICE**

The 1996 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology will be held Wednesday-Saturday, November 20-23 in the "Windy City" at the Chicago Marriott Downtown. The theme for the 48th annual meeting is the twin challenge of controlling crime and achieving justice. The Program Committee welcomes submissions to panels and papers on the thematic topic and all issues related to crime and justice. The list of panel areas can be found in subsequent pages of this call for papers.

If you would like to present a paper, serve as a discussant or chair, or organize your own panel please submit your proposal to one and only one of the relevant area chairs. Please follow the provided submission details, and send it to the area program person before **March 30, 1996**. If you have a question about the location of your paper or panel, please communicate with the appropriate program person or to the chair of the Program Committee:

**Ray PATERNOSTER**  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
2220 Lefrak Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 405-4724  
Fax: 301-405-4733  
rpaternoster@bss2.umd.edu

\*\*\*\*\*

**SUBMISSION DETAILS**

- \* All submissions must be received by **March 30, 1996**
- \* Please send your submission to just one program area chair. If the program area chair decides that another area is more appropriate for your submission, your forms will be submitted to the new area chair and you will be notified of the change.
- \* Please note that each participant is limited to a maximum of two program appearances. Three different examples of appearances include serving as a chair, paper presenter, or discussant.
- \* It is advisable that panels be limited to either four papers and a discussant or five paper presentations. Work shops usually include brief presentations involving more participants.
- \* All paper or panel submissions must include an abstract. In submitting your abstract, please limit it to 200 words. The abstract should only briefly note the purpose, method, and results of the study, or the general theme of the paper.
- \* Please note that the meeting is in **NOVEMBER**. Program participants are expected to preregister for the meetings. Preregistration materials will be sent to all participants by September of 1996. Failure to register may result in the removal of a paper from the program.
- \* Please submit papers that are original works that have not been previously published or presented elsewhere.
- \* Please note that meetings are Wednesday through Saturday. Participants should expect to stay the entire time. While we will try to accommodate special needs, we can not guarantee day and time for panel presentations.

Thank you for adhering to these submission details.

The 1996 Meeting will begin each morning and end each afternoon with a plenary session. Panel presentations, roundtables, "author-meets-critic," and other sessions will occur throughout each day. In addition to these sessions, there will be local tours of professional and personal interest, and, of course, the wonderful city of Chicago to enjoy during the evening. See you there!

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**  
**ANNUAL MEETINGS – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**  
**1996 PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

**AREA PANELS**

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 College of Criminal Justice  
 Sam Houston State University  
 Huntsville, TX 77341  
 (409) 294-1657 Fax: (409) 294-1653

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 dmacken@bss2.umd.edu

**RESEARCH ON TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION**

Laura B. Myers  
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 Huntsville, TX 77341  
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**COURTS**

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 (208) 885-6777 Fax: (208) 885-2034

**GANGS AND YOUTH CRIME**

David G. Curry  
 Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
 University of Missouri-St. Louis  
 8001 Natural Bridge Road  
 St. Louis, MO 63121  
 (314) 515-5042 Fax: (314) 516-5048  
 sgdcurr@umslvma.umsl.edu

**RACE AND CRIME**

David L. Spinner  
 Department of Criminal Justice  
 University of North Carolina-Charlotte  
 Charlotte, NC 28223  
 dspinne@uncc.vc.uncc.edu

**RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE**

Colin Loftin  
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 2220 Lefrak Hall  
 University of Maryland  
 College Park, MD 20742  
 (301) 405-4702 Fax: (301) 405-4733

**DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE**

David Ford  
 Department of Sociology  
 Indiana University-Indianapolis  
 425 University Boulevard  
 Indianapolis, IN 46202  
 (317) 274-2449 Fax: (317) 274-2347  
 10VZ100@indyvax.iupui.edu

**ORGANIZED CRIME**

Jay S. Albanese  
 Department of Political Science & Criminal Justice  
 Niagara University  
 Timon Hall  
 Niagara University, NY 14109  
 (716) 286-8081 Fax: (716) 286-8581

**CRIME AND THE MEDIA**

Melissa Hickman Barlow  
 Criminal Justice Program  
 School of Social Welfare  
 University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
 PO Box 786  
 Milwaukee, WI 53201  
 (414) 229-2431 Fax: (414) 229-5311  
 mhbarlow@osd.uwm.edu

**WHITE COLLAR CRIME**

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 Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
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 University of Maryland  
 College Park, MD 20742  
 (301) 405-4726 Fax: (301) 405-4733  
 ssimpson@umd.edu

**CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH**

Tim Bynum  
 School of Criminal Justice  
 560 Baker Hall  
 Michigan State University  
 East Lansing, MI 48824-1118  
 (517) 355-2196

ASC, continued from page 15

#### **GENDER AND CRIME**

Susan L. Miller  
Department of Sociology  
805 Zulauf Hall  
Northern Illinois University  
DeKalb, IL 60115  
(815) 753-6436 Fax: (815) 753-6302  
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#### **DRUGS AND CRIME**

Ramiro Martinez Jr.  
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322 Smith Hall  
University of Delaware  
Newark, DE 19716  
(302) 831-2581 Fax: (302) 831-2607  
ramiro@strauss.udel.edu

#### **QUANTITATIVE/QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS**

Christina Polsenberg  
School of Criminal Justice  
560 Baker Hall  
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(517) 432-1998 Fax: (517) 432-1787  
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## AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

### NOMINATIONS FOR 1996 MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD

#### For the Most Outstanding Contribution to Criminology

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

The Award Committee is soliciting nominations for the Michael J. Hindelang Award. To nominate a book, please send the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Award Committee. The deadline for receiving nominations is **April 15, 1996**. Send your nomination to:

**PAUL C. FRIDAY, Chair**  
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### 1996 ASC GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

#### Call For Entries

We invite participation in the American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. These awards are given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Following are the procedures for the 1996 competition.

**WHO IS ELIGIBLE?:** Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level.

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAPERS:** Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers must be typewritten, double-spaced on 8-1/2 x 11 white paper and no longer than 7,500 words. The CRIMINOLOGY format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Author's names, departments and advisors (optional) must appear ONLY on the title page, since papers will be evaluated anonymously. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The author must submit EIGHT copies of the manuscript, accompanied by a letter indicating the author's enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director.

**DEADLINE:** Papers must be submitted with a postmark on or before **April 15, 1996** to:  
**PATRICIA VAN VOORHIS**  
Division of Criminal Justice  
University of Cincinnati  
PO Box 210389  
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389

**PROCEDURES FOR JUDGING ENTRIES:** The Student Awards Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology. The Committee's award determination will be final.

**AWARDS:** The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$300, \$150 and \$100, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the 1996 meeting of The American Society of Criminology in Chicago, Illinois, November 20-23, 1996. The 1st prize winner also will be granted a travel award to the meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Fewer than three award may be given. Prize-winning students will be acknowledged at the Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony.

**NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS:** The author(s) of entries selected by the judges for award will be notified in writing by August 1, 1996.

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**Mark BALDASSARE, editor.** *The Los Angeles Riots: Lessons for the Urban Future*. San Francisco: Westview Press, 1994. 254 pages. (\$17.95 paper).

The Los Angeles Riots by Mark Baldassare is a collection of writings revolving around the 1992 riots in South Central Los Angeles. There are three themes that resonate throughout the book and they are (1) that conditions of the Poor have not improved in Los Angeles since the last riots of the sixties, (2) that black white tensions remain high because of continuing institutional racism and (3) that the effects of foreign immigration and economic restructuring are leading to inter-ethnic hostilities. There are nine chapters written by different author's and each chapter reviews some phase of the Los Angeles riots.

This book has something for everyone. If you are interested in just demographics about the riot, there is excellent material throughout the book about the numbers of persons arrested, where the riots occurred, and how many buildings were destroyed as well as information about the number of deaths that occurred as a result of the insurrection. If you are interested in the long term effects of the riots on the minority population, there is information which attempts to predict the long-term consequences for Los Angeles as well as for other Urban cities.

Morrison and Lowry give an incredible account of how it started, where persons lived, why there were mass movements of various ethnic groups and why Los Angeles was "ripe for civil disturbance". One may take issue with whether or not South Central Los Angeles was "ripe for civil disturbance" because the events of Rodney King may

have precipitated a riot in any city regardless of conditions within that city. Regardless of how one feels about the riot, the chronology of events is accurate and gives a wonderful description of events with maps and details. They believed that there were two factors which contributed to the riot: availability of young males and the ethnic migration. Young males were available because there was a lack of jobs within South Central Los Angeles thus there were "hostile" groups waiting for something to happen. Morrison and Lowry noted that there were approximately 90,000 males between the ages of 16 and 34 and that 42 percent were unemployed thus the availability of young males to riot. Ethnic migration is described as a mass movement of Hispanics and Asians into the area and how that migration especially with the Koreans created tensions that led to the destruction of Korean stores in the area. Prior to the riots, there were severe tensions caused by Korean merchants moving into the area and opening neighborhood stores and liquor stores within the community. Could the riot have been prevented? With better policing at the initial time of the disturbance, it could have been stopped. Still, they argue that with high rates of unemployment and severe immigration, the same conditions could occur in other cities.

Fukurai, Krooth and Butler compared the police trials to the Scottsboro case, the Huey Newton case and the Florida trials that led to the urban riots in Miami in the 80's. The similarity is that they all indicated that the criminal justice system still showed a continuation of racial inequities. In Los Angeles, minorities were upset because this event with Rodney King was a continuation of the use of excessive force in minority communities by the police. This article focuses primarily on the jury and how jury

decisions have disenfranchised minority victims. They argue that jury selection hasn't always been fair to minority groups in the Los Angeles area.

Was this a riot or a rebellion? Lawrence Bobo, Mel Oliver and others refer to the riot as a rebellion and described how it differed from the Civil unrest of the 60's and 80's. Their major thesis is that this "rebellion" represented a range of ethnic groups rather than one group and that the violence had a more systematic quality and was targeted at Korean entrepreneurs. They argue that there were high levels of Latino involvement and that there were more Latino's arrested than African males. They asked three questions: (1) Did the unrest harden ethnic antagonisms or open the door to mutual understanding? (2) Were stereotypes and prejudice worsened? (3) Did the unrest greatly weaken, or did it fundamentally rekindle, a commitment to resolving the American Dilemma?

The Petersilia and Abrahamse article discusses the lack of police response at the initial stages of the riots and raises the interesting question of whether or not vigilant enforcement at the initial stages of the disturbance would have prevented further damage to the city. Over 7,000 adults were arrested and the single largest group of arrestee's were Latino men between the ages of 18-24. They compare the Watts riots of 1965 with the South Central riots suggesting only that the populations were entirely different but the causes were about the same. This is the almost identical conclusion reached by Sears in his article comparing 1965 with the riots of 1962.

Kathleen Tierney compares this riot with the riots of the 60's as well as the Miami riots of the 80's indicating that it was another case of collective violence initiated by a minority community because of

perceived inequities created by law enforcement. She raises some interesting questions regarding understanding the structural sources of the unrest. What role did immigration and the declining economic conditions play in the causes of the violence?

Regina Freer discusses the Black-Korean conflict attributing violence against Koreans to an earlier shooting of a young African American girl by a Korean merchant, the treatment of customers by Koreans and cultural misunderstanding. This is perhaps one of the best chapters I have read on the continuing conflict between Koreans and African Americans.

Two chapters discuss coalition building and how coalitions could have helped if developed properly over time. The chapter on Community Coalition-Building by Jim Regalado is perhaps the least understood but important in understanding the riotous behavior in Los Angeles. Regalado believes that the answer to prevention lies in coalition building. I am sure it makes much better reading for "insiders" but for those of us who do not live in Los Angeles, it is somewhat difficult. Names such as Dymally, Griego, Ridley-Thomas and others mean very little to the average reader but obviously would mean much more to the citizen of Los Angeles. Regalado concludes that coalition-building has been a failure due to conceptual, structural and organizational problems. The Sonenshein chapter is much more historical but concludes by saying that the Rodney King case restored coalitions after a long time of neglect. This chapter goes into great detail describing the many ethnic groups in Los Angeles. It discusses how coalition politics was tried by the then mayor Tom Bradley who ran the city from the early 70's to the time of the riots and essentially how his administration tried over the years to make a coalition effective but was unable to do so for various reasons. Sonenshein sees the major issue as whether or not there was a relationship to coalition politics and riotous behavior. He maintains that the coalition became ineffective because various groups were fighting for power. The discussion of the Black-Jewish coalition and the subsequent dissolution of that coalition with Louis Farrakhan is also very interesting. The major difficulty with this section is that you must be an insider from Los Angeles to understand the players who ran the city and how the city grew in the last twenty plus

years. The writers were very familiar with the Los Angeles area and they assume that the readers knew the area as well.

While this is a wonderful book and should be read by most persons interested in the South Central Riots in Los Angeles, there is a lot of duplication of effort. The causes are described in numerous chapters as well as the coalitions that were established over time. Finally, the comparison of Watts and South Central could have easily been handled in one chapter rather than numerous chapters. But, despite the duplication in some chapters, it is well worth reading and I highly recommend the book.

Julius Debro  
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Steven M. CHERMAK, editor. *VICTIMS IN THE NEWS: Crime and the American News Media*. Westview Press. 1995. 207 pages. No price listed. (\$18.95 paper - \$49.95 text)

This valuable new book provides detailed documentation of how crime victims are exploited in what is best understood as the routinized division of labor called "news production." This book is tremendously useful because it (re)substantiates an earlier body of research on an ambitiously-large scale (over 2,600 news stories were coded for the analysis). The profound strength of this book is the diversity and breadth of its data: Chermak does an exquisite job of documenting that a relationship exists between journalistic content and the self-serving needs of media organizations.

After tracing the historical "evolution of crime victims" and their relative prevalence in the mass media in chapter one, Chermak utilizes chapter two to synthesize the work of Richard Ericson et al, David Altheide, and others. Here, Chermak lays the foundation for his analysis by outlining the constraints placed on news "production" organizations by "format or media logic" (see Altheide & Snow, 1979). Chermak refers to this as the news "filtering process," stating "news personnel and criminal justice sources struggle among themselves to control what is presented, making a series of discretionary decisions during the steps of the news-production process..." (pg. 18-19). We arrive, therefore, at what Ericson et al. call a "negotiated control" over news content that exists

between official sources, like police public relations officers, for example, and the gatekeeping members of news organizations themselves (editors)—who ultimately decide what becomes "news" (Ericson, Baranek, & Chan, 1989).

Unfortunately, as Chermak points out, the kind of information we get about crime through the media is really dictated—not by any objective facts or reporting about crime—but by the kind of crime story that best fits the formatting criteria of a given media outlet (either television news or newspapers). For example, newspapers will print detailed accounts from witnesses or victims (to fill pages), while television stations rely on gripping visual footage of victims (to catch and maintain viewers' attention) (see also Surette, 1992). In short, it ain't about helping victims.

A unique contribution of Chermak's work is that he provides a schematic of the characteristics of high-profile crime news stories. Specifically, Chermak divides crime stories into four ordinal categories: "tertiary" crime stories, "secondary crime stories," "primary" crime stories, and "super primary" crime stories. Of course, mass media outlets (and consequently media consumers) have a relative fixation on "super primary" crime stories, which are characterized by "sensational crimes of national or international noteworthiness" (pg. 38). Chermak cites as examples of "super primary" stories the Mike Tyson rape case or the Jeffrey Dahmer murders (Chermak conducted his research, thankfully, before the OJ trial). Super primary stories not only capture television lead-ins and front-page headlines, but also generate "three or four follow-up" stories to the lead story—focusing on official or local community reaction to an event (pg. 38).

What I like most about this ambitious book is the fact that Chermak presents a focused attack on the calculated and consumerist nature of media reporting about crime. Not only does the book present a thorough review of the literature—but also presents new data, re-confirming and expounding upon our worst suspicions about the media and its self-serving manipulation of crime victims (see also Elias, 1994). He does so by drawing upon three types of data: content analytic data, interview data, and data derived from news room participant observation.

I am drawn to the portions of this book that relate to the issue of how journalistic integrity is compromised by the commodification of information about crime. Chermak documents numerous instances of organizational imperatives dictating journalistic content. For example, in talking about the role victims play in the news, Chermak offers the following statement:

"Crime victims satisfy vox pop needs by supplying the media with emotion. A crime victim who can supply good, newsworthy emotion results in a story's becoming (a) higher level (story) and influences when victims are contacted, how they are contacted, the types of questions that are asked, and what is presented about the victim" (pg. 85).

In short, crime victims (like AIDS victims) are cogs in the machinery of mainstream journalistic production (Hallett & Cannella, 1994). I am currently using Chermak's book in my Media/Crime course, along with Robert Elias's *Victims Still*.

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**Kofi Buenor HADJOR, editor.** *Another America: The Politics of Race and Blame*. Boston. South End Press. 1995. 198 pages. (\$15 paper - \$40 text)

This short, polemic collection of essays presenting an analysis of how the race debate has changed in character and importance in today's conservative political climate—indeed, has in major respects created that climate—has particular significance for criminology and criminal justice students and practitioners alike. Lest we forget, Hadjor places the American criminal justice system firmly in the context of modern American social and political realities, a society both obsessed with race at the same time it fears to openly discuss it. Hadjor shows how our country's conservative political elite now appeals to and utilizes the race issue in coded form, through such issues as welfare and crime, and that in doing so conservatives have not only diverted attention away from the growing inequalities of American society, but forged a new political majority in the white suburbs. By using such "value-laden" issues as crime, drugs, education and welfare, about which after the 1988 election then House Republican Whip Newt Gingrich said, "Now we have a way of dividing America," conservatives have been able to, in Hadjor's terms, "politicize the racial divide from the top down." How does this work? A brief—and, I confess, inadequate—summary of his argument follows.

American society, it would seem, and one's membership in it, are determined—though not assured—by one's acceptance of certain basic values, including individual rights and responsibilities and the free market system. Beyond acceptance of fundamental American values, one must not only be willing to participate in the free market system, but must actually participate. If one does not participate, whether by choice or by social—or in the case of de jure discrimination, legal—forces, in the economic life of the free market system, one is excluded from society, in effect declared an enemy of society from whom society must be protected. From the need of society to protect itself from those it defines out of society has grown an ever expansive and expensive specialized apparatus for social control, the criminal justice system.

The criminal justice system has become the primary instrument of social control to maintain a new American apartheid created by discriminatory employment and residential patterns furthered by employers and developers with the encouragement of government policies. Certain people—namely African-Americans, except for a notable few—are systematically excluded from participation in society. We cannot even claim, as Marx might, that they constitute a reserve labor force, for they are not only unemployed, but unemployable, not a permanent underclass of society, but outcasts from society, lacking any stake in it.

To justify both the exclusion of African-Americans from participation in American society and the increased reliance on the criminal justice system to enforce their symbolic and literal segregation, what were social issues are now matters of individual morality. It is argued by the new conservative elites that the inner-city poor themselves are to blame for their exclusion from society, since they do not want to work and they are the ones committing the serious crimes, and that there is little else we can do but to isolate the immoral lifestyle of the "underclass" away from the purity and tranquility of the suburbs. In essence, the poor are poor and break laws because of their own individual moral failings.

This new individualism, based on attributions of individual morality, allows modern political elites to say we need only remove the legal barriers to full participation by minority groups to include them in society. And this, they claim, we have done. If they fail, they fail as individuals. Opportunities exist for all. It remains the moral responsibility of individuals to avail themselves of those opportunities. Their failure to escape the ghetto in effect justifies the repression necessary to keep them there.

By emphasizing individual autonomy and moral responsibility, the "public" sees crime as a failure of moral responsibility, which dictates that any improvement in the criminal justice system will result only from enhancing moral responsibility, not from addressing issues of social justice or inequality. Not only has crime become merely a moral issue, but so has poverty and unemployment and education and affirmative action. Society both excludes and blames those excluded for their

exclusion, attributing their exclusion to their individual failings. Viewing exclusion as a matter of individual morality insulates society, its political elites and the economic system from criticism. And it excuses, at least politically, the unending search for "what works" by pouring more money into what we know doesn't work, as though doing more of what doesn't work will work.

It is therefore not surprising that modern-day discussions about the growing crime problem focus on expanding the criminal justice system rather than addressing the fundamental issue of exclusion from full participation in a society which has no room for certain categories of people, namely, poor inner-city Blacks.

Blaming the poor—and by implication, inner-city Blacks—for their poverty and the behavior and "lifestyle" which emanate from it allows political elites to not only ignore the plight of the poor and the cities in which they are "ghettoized," it allows the political elites to promote a conservative agenda justifying the inequality inherent in the American social and economic system. They have been able to consolidate a conservative political base in the white suburbs by fostering an "us versus them" mentality based on race, expressed in the coded issues of welfare and crime. In other words, blaming the excluded, by defining them as the "Black underclass," with its "culture of poverty," allows political elites to ignore the real sources of inequality in American society and to use "all necessary force" to protect society from the immoral hordes now confined in the inner cities, the "ultimate consequence of the racially loaded anti-crime crusade in America."

Not only have the political elites been able to convince white middle-class American voters that the Black poor are the cause of their own plight, but also that they are the cause of threats to the middle-class quality of life as well, that the poor have been given advantages which have reduced the security and level of middle-class Americans' standard of living. Thus, the poor—namely, Blacks—are blamed not only for their plight, but the problems of middle-class America as well. Ignored is the fact that social programs and aid to the cities, as well as most citizens' incomes, have decreased in actual terms over the last two decades, to the benefit of the wealthy classes and due to no fault of the poor. Ignored also

is the fact that huge military budgets, during and after the cold war, and the Savings and Loan bailout and the HUD scandals in the 1980s were pursued for the benefit of other than American cities and their poor inhabitants. Hadjor in no way excuses the behavior of street criminals, but objects to using the coded issues of welfare and street crime to further divide America on race and divert attention from those who have benefited most from the transfer of government investments, namely, the wealthy few and corporations.

Hadjor does what too few criminologists and criminal justice practitioners do, put criminal justice issues—in particular, race issues in criminal justice—into the wider context of the social and political structures now dominant in modern American society. He shows how the expanding criminal justice industry's war on drugs and street crimes in general are in reality not-so-subtle attacks on poor people, specifically poor Blacks, that the so-called "underclass" is a convenient social construct to blame the poor, society's rejects, for their plight and to justify the use of militarized police tactics for their control, instead of addressing the social factors contributing to the deteriorating condition of inner cities and the lives wasted in them.

For those who find little truth in anything but mounds of statistics, this book falls a bit short. And this reviewer, at least, does wish the author had, contrary to his position that "an essay on race is not the place to digress into these wider social issues," pursued an analysis of the ways in which wealth is produced and distributed and the origins and dynamics of political and civil rights. As Hadjor says, these issues are "pertinent" to finding solutions and avoiding "any temptation to ghettoize the race question as a separate issue".

Even with these, dare I say, shortcomings, this is a useful work. One which should be read—and discussed—by both students and practitioners of criminal justice. This book reminds us all that crime and crime issues cannot be viewed in a vacuum; that we should not separate issues of criminal justice from social justice, that criminal justice issues beyond questions of funding have importance in the political arena, that the questions raised are not always the questions being addressed; and that decisions are based on other than justice

agendas. Indeed, the politics of race and blame determine the direction of criminal justice as well as the fundamental characteristics of our society.

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P.A.J. WADDINGTON, editor. *Liberty and Order. Public Order Policing in a Capital City*. London. UCL Press. 241 pages. (\$24.95 paper)

Waddington describes and analyzes, with great skill and theoretical sophistication, how the London police prepare themselves for and carry out the policing of protest marches and public events (e.g., a neighborhood festival, the Queen's procession to Parliament). The description and analysis is based on participant observations of 92 different events over the 1990 to 1992 period. Waddington was given access to meetings between high police officials and event organizers and was able to observe how the police, mostly in cooperation but sometimes at odds with the marchers and their leaders, set about coping with the scheduled events. He also observed marches and festivals as they happened. His perspective and interpretation is from the top, necessarily influenced by his interaction with high level police officials and march organizers, and focuses on the concerns, goals and preparations they made to ensure that marches will be orderly and not 'go bonkers'. The analysis of police preparations for such events is placed within a theoretical discussion of the reproduction of public order, the nature of democratic policing, and police-state-society relations.

Policing is a job and an occupation which the police wish to do well. Waddington argues that the fundamental determinant of police behavior, even in controlling protest marches by the politically suspect or public events likely to erupt in disorder, is not state directive or private ideology but occupational police culture, most importantly the desire to maintain control, to avoid trouble 'on-the-job' and 'in-the-job' (that is problems and possible critique, if things go wrong, which arise from superiors or can come to the police from the outside), and to "cover one's back" (p. 41). He found the police genuine believers in democracy and supportive of rights as long as these were exercised in predictable and orderly ways.

The police do not like to use their force, even when they are as individuals politically at odds with protesters or challenged by a disorderly citizenry, but generally wish to act and be seen to act professionally. They want to get the marchers collected, organized, and dispersed peacefully, and keep disruptions of events to a minimum. Their suspicions are not of radicals or reactionaries, but of troublemakers, of people who do not keep their word, who do unplanned acts, who consciously set out to violate agreed-to rules worked out in preparation for the event. Such suspicions extend to their own rank-and-file officers who may let occupational ethos override professional judgements. For example, a street officer might make an arrest unrelated to the march but in sight and hearing of marchers, who then could see that as an action against them rather than a legitimate exercise of police powers, and react in protest and disorderly fashion - so arrests during marches are formally discouraged. The basic goal of the police leadership is the cooptation of protesters to ensure the routine passing of events.

Waddington's contribution to the analysis of a theoretically significant topic (the political nature of protest and policing) and of events which can lead to massive disruptions of daily routines (traffic flows for commuters are disrupted) and violence is that he makes clear how little politics in the larger sense - as an expression of societal conflicts and state-civil society relations - matters in the thinking and work of the police. The politics the police are concerned with are pragmatic, internal and personal, and arise from the need to organize an event in a professional fashion. The police use multiple and sometimes quite clever stratagems and tactics to coopt marchers and event organizers. Their goal is always to convince the marchers to police themselves, and that takes persuasion, cajoling, flattery, bluffs and threats. Waddington is excellent in laying out the terrain on which the police manipulate the players, the rules they follow, and the "the interactional practices and ploys" (p. 79) they employ to achieve the willing submission of organizers to police directives. The chapters (4 and 5) on 'negotiating consent' and establishing relation-

ships constitute the core of his argument.

Waddington thinks the police are quite good at controlling protesters and events. He argues that this form of power - inviting people to participate in their own subservience by reducing their potential costs while permitting their stated goals (hold a march without confrontations with the police but along negotiated routes and times) - and its institutionalization over time subtly "emasculate[s] the force of their protest" (p. 199) and protects the established order. Yet, negotiating consent also binds the police, for once embarked on, the exercise of control contributes "to the reproduction of the power structure that also confines them" (p. 202). The police have autonomy and discretion and state power on their side, but they are also caught in a web of cultural and ideological expectations which they cannot escape and which sometimes require them, much to their dismay, to "die in the ditch," to openly impose their force and authority when accepted and legitimate processes and procedures are challenged by the marchers (for example, the Sessional Area around the Palace of Westminster is to be kept clear of protesters when Parliament is in session). When protesters trespass the area they must be confronted, even if violence results.

If there is a weakness in the book and argument it is that the views of the rank-and-file, the police who do the work so carefully arranged by their superiors, are not described and little considered. There is much slippage between planning and implementation and it would be nice to know what the constables think about this kind of work and whether their motives are as 'pure', democratic and professional as those of their uppers. Since most marches and events proceed peacefully plans seem to be implemented as designed, but is it through the cooperation of the constables or those of the marchers? There are at least four interpersonal dynamics at work in organizing and conducting a march - between leaders, between two groups of leaders and their followers or subordinates, and among followers - and only the leader-to-leader dynamic is described much.

Secondly, the comparative implications of this study are hard to discern. The topic is important and the control of political protest

and public order is a core task and duty of any police, but the system described here for London strikes at least this American outsider as profoundly British in character. Without the underlying acceptance of public political voice, tolerance of dissent, and a widespread sense (shared by the police) that certain traditions are to be protected since they are both respectful of authority and ensure democratic rights - in short a specific British political culture - it is unclear whether this kind of order policing occurs elsewhere or could be imitated. Waddington argues a benign view of police powers, sometimes stated as if to tweak theoretical opponents, yet the experience of police control of public protests in other countries and times raises quite serious reservations about the universality of the argument. On the face of it, it is difficult to judge how well this argument would fit political policing in a changing Russia or the reconstruction of the police in El Salvador. Waddington is correct in his view that the much-heralded and feared growth of the British national security state and apparatus cannot be seen in these police actions, though they would seem logical venues; but neither does the description and analysis do away with the potential for police coercion or abuse - even in Britain police power remains, as he acknowledges, though disguised as a balance between coercion and consent and least effective when openly carried out. Whether that democratic balance exists or can be argued beyond the shores of England and in the general literature on state-police relations, that is less clear.

These quibbles aside, this is a well researched, well written and thought provoking book which integrates and plays off theoretical insights with empirical analyses. Such work deserves replication and testing in other settings.

**Otwin Marenin**  
Washington State University

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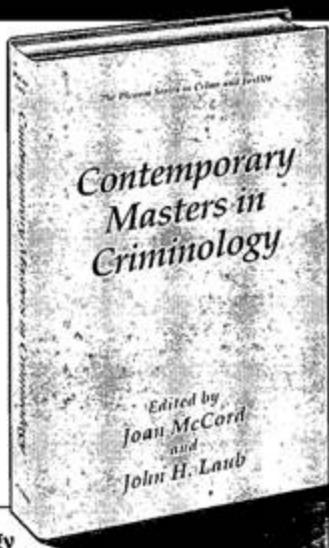
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## CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

New York City will be host next summer to thousands of sociologists gathered for the 91st Annual Meeting of the **American Sociological Association**, August 16-20, 1996, at the New York Hilton and Towers and the Sheraton New York Hotel and Towers. Discussion will focus on the theme "Social Change: Opportunities and Constraints." For more information, contact Meeting Services, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 833-3410 ext. 305; e-mail [asa\\_meeting\\_services@mcimail.com](mailto:asa_meeting_services@mcimail.com).

The 1996 Spring Semi-Annual Meeting of the **Association for Criminal Justice Research (California)** is to be held on April 25 and 26 at the Beverly Garland Hotel in Sacramento, California. The theme is "Crime Control and Criminal Justice Priorities for the 21st Century." Contact Ann Goolsby, Executive Officer, %Geology and Geophysics, 301 McCone Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-4767 or Dale Sechrest at 909/880-5566.

The University of Vermont presents four conferences offered through **Overcoming Violence In Our Nation**. Each of these conferences brings together a variety of community service professionals, and puts them in touch with renowned experts on violence intervention and prevention. Please join us for one or more of these conferences: Growing Up Terrified: The Damaging Effects of Domestic Violence on Children (March 21 & 22 - Needham, MA), Combating the Gang Crisis in Our Communities and Schools (April 25 & 26 - Albany, NY), Preventing Hate Crimes: Learning to Live in a Multicultural Society (May 6 & 7 - Hartford, CT), and Violence in the Workplace: Reassessing "Business as Usual" (May 9 & 10 - Needham, MA). For more information about the program call (802) 656-2088 or (800) 639-3188 with questions about logistics or the program. Or contact The University of Vermont; Attn: Violence Prevention Conferences; 30 South Park Drive; Colchester, VT 05446-2501; Fax (802) 656-3891.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is hosting an international symposium: "**Contemporary Forms of Genocide**" on April 15-16, 1996. Papers for presentation and proposals for panel discussion are invited which relate to the symposium theme. Send all proposals and inquiries to: Academic Conferences and Professional Programs; Division of Continuing Studies; University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Lincoln, NE 68583-9601; (402) 472-2844; Fax (402) 472-9688; Internet [acpp@unl.edu](mailto:acpp@unl.edu).

The International Bar Association is pleased to announce the third in a series of seminars: **The Alleged Transnational Criminal: Borderless Crimes and Criminal Organisations** on May 24-27, 1996 in Dublin, Ireland. For more information contact the International Bar Association; 271 Regent Street; London W1R 7PA, England; +44 (171) 629 1206; Fax +44 (171) 409 0456.

The College of Police and Security Studies (Affiliated Member of the University of Ljubljana), Slovenia, is pleased to announce the International Conference "**Policing in Central and Eastern Europe: Comparing Firsthand Knowledge with Experience from the West**" to be held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, November 14-16, 1996. All correspondence regarding the conference, including abstracts and final papers, should be addressed to: Dr. Milan Pagon, Dean; College of Police & Security Studies; 61000 Ljubljana, Kotnikova 8, SLOVENIA, +386-61-314-722, Fax: +386-61-302-687; E-mail: [milan.pagon@uni-lj.si](mailto:milan.pagon@uni-lj.si).

The 1996 Annual Meeting of the **Midwestern Criminal Justice Association** will be held at the Ramada Plaza Hotel in downtown Indianapolis September 25-27, 1996. The theme of this year's meeting is *Approaching the Millennium: Reflections, Transitions, and the Future*. The tentative Keynote Speaker for Thursday, September 26, is John Shettle, the former Director of the Indiana State Police, later the Director of the Indiana Department of Corrections, and now Director of Security for Methodist Hospitals.

In addition to papers, panels, roundtables, and workshops, plans are in progress for tours of correctional facilities, police training centers, and the Indiana Law Enforcement Museum, as well as a Job Fair. Since this will be the 20th Annual Meeting of the MCJA, plans are in the works for a *Past-President's Reception* to be tentatively held on Wednesday, September 25th. We are in the process of contacting all the former Presidents of the MCJA and Jeff Schrink, former Past-President, has graciously agreed to coordinate the reception.

Indianapolis has changed dramatically. Its downtown has been revitalized with new malls, shopping, sports, and entertainment complexes. It can no longer be described as "Naptown" and the goal of the Program Committee is to make this the largest conference in MCJA history and one that will long be remembered.

For more information and to forward your proposals for papers, panels, workshops, and roundtables, contact Nick Meier, 1st Vice President, Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, Kalamazoo Valley Community College, P.O. Box 4070, Kalamazoo, MI 49003, phone at 616-372-5295, fax at 616-372-5458, or e-mail at [meier01@vax.kvcc.edu](mailto:meier01@vax.kvcc.edu).

## 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: Angela Patton, Managing Editor, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 60th and Dodge Streets, Omaha, NE 68182-0149. Telephone: (402) 554-2610, FAX (402) 554-2326. E-mail address: apatton@fa-cpacs.unomaha.edu.

When sending announcements, please include a phone number, fax number and contact person in the event we have questions about an ad. The deadline date for the May/June issue is **APRIL 1, 1996**.

**Arizona State University West.** ASU West, a component of Arizona State University's multicampus vision, offers junior, senior, and graduate level courses in the arts and sciences, business, education, engineering, human services, nursing and women's studies. The campus is committed to advancing educational, economic, cultural and social development of the community. Located in the northwest Phoenix metropolitan area, ASU West serves nearly 5000 students with an expected growth to 10,000 students at its progressive new campus. Diversity among applicants is encouraged. Starting date: August 12, 1996. **POSITION DESCRIPTION:** Tenured faculty position in support of an innovative rapidly growing Department of Administration of Justice. **ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS:** Ability to teach undergraduate and graduate courses related to Criminal Justice and Criminology; ability to conduct research in areas of specialty; ability to engage in service at university, professional, and community levels. Chair's duties include: long-range planning for development of degrees and course work; budget preparation and administration; recruitment and evaluation of faculty and staff; submission of class schedule, and recommendation of faculty teaching loads; faculty development in teaching, research and service; representation of the program to the campus and the community;

maintenance of close coordination with community colleges; other tasks as assigned by the dean. **QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:** Doctorate in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or related field. At least three years academic leadership in a college or university, documented excellence in research and teaching sufficient to meet the standards of appointment to full or associate professor with tenure; demonstrated commitment to cultural diversity. **DESIRED:** The successful candidate will be able to provide strong leadership to advance the department, build a collegial environment, actively build strong linkages with the community, contribute to the ongoing development of the college with particular attention to the College's Partnership for Community Development, and establish good working relationships with community colleges. Previous experience as department chair or head is preferred. **APPLICATION DEADLINE:** April 1, 1996, or the first of each month thereafter until position is filled. **APPLICATION PROCEDURE:** Please send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three names, addresses, and telephone numbers of references to: Dr. Jerry Finn, Chair, AOJ Search Committee; College of Human Services - 3251; Arizona State University West; P.O. Box 37100; Phoenix, AZ 85069-7100; 602/543-6614; Fax: 602/543-6612.

**California State University, Sacramento.** The Division of Criminal Justice seeks to fill a tenure-track position at Assistant or Associate Professor (\$36,300 - \$45,756) dependent on qualifications. Minimum educational requirement is a J.D. degree from an American Bar Association accredited law school together with active membership in a state bar. Courses to be taught include: Criminal Law; Evidence; Law of Arrest, Search and Seizure; Criminal Procedure; and, Legal Environment of the Correctional System. Further, the position entails student advising and active participation in Division, School and University Committees. Applicants must provide evidence of one year (three years preferred) of successful teaching experience at a college or university and three years of practice in criminal law and procedure. A record of publication and research as well as sensitivity to issues confronting minorities and women in the criminal justice system are preferred. Submit cover letter of application, names, addresses and phone numbers of three professional references, curriculum vitae, transcripts and statement of qualifications to: Chair, Personnel Committee, Division of Criminal Justice, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, California, 95819-6085. AA/EEO. Review of applications begins January 31, 1996 and will continue until the position is filled.

**California State University, Sacramento.** The Division of Criminal Justice seeks to fill a tenure-track position at Assistant or Associate Professor (\$36,300 - \$45,756) dependent on qualifications. Minimum educational requirement is a Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree in Criminal Justice, Public Administration, or Management. ABD applicants will be considered, but the degree must be completed by the date of appointment. Courses to be taught include: Introduction to Criminal Justice and Society; General and Advanced Investigative Techniques; Interviewing and the Detection of Deception; and, Police and Society. Further, the position entails student advising, supervision of master's theses, and participation in Division, School, and University Committees. Applicants must provide evidence of one year (three years preferred) of successful teaching experience and one year (three years preferred) of

## POSITIONS, continued from page 25

agency/field experience in law enforcement/investigations. A record of publication and research as well as sensitivity to issues confronting minorities and women in the criminal justice system are preferred. Submit cover letter of application, names, addresses and phone numbers of three professional references, curriculum vitae, transcripts and statement of qualifications to: Chair, Personnel Committee, Division of Criminal Justice, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, California, 95819-6085. AA/EEO. Review of applications begins January 31, 1996 and will continue until the position is filled.

**Fayetteville State University.** The Criminal Justice Program announces an opening for a tenure-track Assistant Professor, beginning in August of 1996. Candidates must possess a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology or a related discipline, and a good background or promise in scholarly research. Applicants must be able to teach a variety of Criminal Justice courses. The normal teaching load is twelve hours or four courses per semester. Other responsibilities include student advisement and community service. Salary is negotiable and commensurate with experience. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. **HOW TO APPLY:** To apply, please send a formal letter of application, curriculum vita, and three letters of recommendation to the address below. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. **Chair, Search Committee, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Fayetteville State University, 1200 Murchison Road, Fayetteville, NC 28301-4298.** Fayetteville State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Gallaudet University.** The Department of Sociology at Gallaudet University seeks candidates for a 9 month, tenure track instructor or assistant professor position, beginning August, 1996 to teach courses in the criminology concentration. (Position is tentative, pending administrative approval/funding.) Ph.D. in Criminology or Sociology with specialization in deviance/criminology preferred; ABD or terminal degree in a related field considered. Undergraduate teaching experience required. Must be able to teach courses in Deviance, Criminology, and Juvenile Delinquency as well as other

Sociology courses as needed, including Introduction to Sociology and Social Problems. The person will also coordinate the criminology program, including supervising student internships, advising students who are majoring in sociology with a concentration in criminology or who are minoring in criminology, and developing new courses as needed. Because of Gallaudet University's special mission in serving deaf and hard of hearing students, all faculty must be able to teach using sign language. Candidates without such skills must be willing to enroll in a (paid) sign language workshop for 8 weeks during the summer of 1996 and continue to develop signing skills until they reach acceptable proficiency. Normal teaching load is 3 preparations per semester. Faculty are evaluated on teaching, research, service, and sign language skills. Send a letter of application, current resume and letters from three references by March 29, 1996 to Dr. S. Barnartt, Department of Sociology, Gallaudet University, Washington, DC 20002. As an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, Gallaudet encourages applications from deaf and hard of hearing people, minorities and women.

**Norwich University.** The Department of Justice Studies and Sociology invites applications for a tenure track appointment as Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, starting late August of 1996. Earned doctorate in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or Sociology by time of appointment and some college teaching are preferred. Applicants should be qualified to teach courses in corrections, basic sociology courses, and an additional area of specialization other than police or courts. Position offers the special opportunity for the successful candidate to be given release time to engage in applied research at VT Center for Justice Research, the state criminal justice statistical analysis center administered by Department of Justice Studies and Sociology. Send letter of application, current curriculum vitae, and list of references to Prof. Stan Shernock, Dept. of Justice Studies and Sociology, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont 05663. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until position is filled. EOE.

**University of New Haven.** The Department of Criminal Justice invites application for two tenure-track positions at the assistant professor level beginning August 28, 1996. A Doctorate in criminal justice is preferred, other social and behavioral sciences doctorates will be considered. *Search 95-51* candidate's must possess knowledge of research methods and quantitative applications in criminal justice. *Search 95-52* candidate's must possess knowledge of modern policing practice; law enforcement science and a generalist background in Criminal Justice. Duties for both positions will include undergraduate and graduate instruction; advising; graduate student thesis research; university committee assignments and responsibility for developing extramural research projects. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until the positions are filled. Applications should include current Curriculum Vitae, an official copy of graduate transcripts, three letters of reference, and a letter describing the candidate's teaching and research interests. *Search 95-51* or *Search 95-52*, Search Committee Chairperson, University of New Haven, 300 Orange Ave., West Haven, CT 06516. UNH is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**University of Texas of the Permian Basin.** Criminology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level beginning September 1, 1996. A Ph.D. in criminology, criminal justice or closely related field is preferred, but qualified ABD candidates will be considered. Area of specialization sought is police or correctional administration; applied experience at the supervisory or administrative level is preferable. Duties include teaching, academic advising, and research/grant acquisition activity. Send a letter of application and vita with the names and addresses of three references by **April 8, 1996**, to Cynthia Phillips, Chair, Criminology Search Committee, The University of Texas of the Permian Basin, Odessa, TX 79762-0001. The University of Texas of the Permian Basin is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Inquiries may be directed through e-mail to: phillips\_c@utpb.edu.

## Update on the ASC/ACJS Committee on the Oral History of Criminology

This committee was formed in 1995 at the initiative of then ASC President Freda Adler and then ACJS President Jay Albanese. The objective of the committee is to document the intellectual history of criminological thought and to establish a comprehensive archive of criminology and criminal justice as an aid to research and education. The director of the project is Frank Taylor (Robbins), currently a visiting fellow at Rutgers University.

The demonstration phase of the project is currently underway. This phase includes taping major lectures (conference plenary sessions), taping interviews of major historical figures, and demonstrations of teaching excellence. Archiving began with events at the 1995 ASC annual meetings in Boston, MA and continued at the 1996 ACJS annual meetings in Las Vegas, NV. Upcoming events are scheduled for NEACJS meetings in Newport, RI, June 1996; ASC meetings in Chicago, IL, November 1996; ACJS meetings in Louisville, KY, March 1997.

### The National Consortium on Violence Research (NCOVR) Search for Executive Director

The National Consortium on Violence Research (NCOVR) was recently established at the H. John Heinz III School of Public Policy and Management at Carnegie Mellon University. The initial participants in the consortium are 39 distinguished researchers at 24 institutions in 11 states and 4 nations.

The Consortium is developing a major program of research and research education on the subject of violence, with a strong objective of using the research to inform policy and practice. The program is funded primarily through a \$12 million five-year grant awarded to NCOVR by the National Science Foundation.

NCOVR is searching for an Executive Director (ED) to perform both internal and external management for the new organization. The ED, reporting to the Project Director, will be the senior staff executive responsible for 1) managing internal staff operations and 2) representing NCOVR externally to various governmental, foundation, and practitioner communities. Major functions include management of the interaction with the program's sponsors; management of the fiscal relationships with NCOVR participants; supervision of the director of the consortium's data center and telecommunications network; supervision of the Consortium's communication and publication functions; outreach for funding of special programs; facilitation of the application and implementation of the NCOVR research results; and general management of the administrative affairs of NCOVR.

The individual we seek should have a demonstrated track record in non-profit management, including fund-raising; should have excellent interpersonal communication skills that will enable him or her to work closely with research professionals and with practitioners in a wide variety of disciplines; and should be effective in representing the program to the many constituencies that are or could become interested in it. Salary will be commensurate with the applicant's experience and abilities; benefits will be based on Carnegie Mellon's excellent staff benefits program.

Interested persons should send:

- 1) a complete resume with salary history and a statement of salary expectation,
- 2) some examples of their professional writing, and
- 3) a cover letter indicating their qualifications for the position, to:

NCOVR Executive Director Search Committee  
H. John Heinz III School of Public Policy and Management  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply.

## **IN MEMORIAM - John P. Clark (1928-1995)**

After a lengthy illness, University of Oregon Professor of Sociology, John P. "Jack" Clark, died in his sleep at his home in Eugene on December 30, 1995. Born November 29, 1928 in Freeport, Ohio, he was 67 years of age. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, three children, Mary, David, and Timothy, two brothers, Donald and Dean, and a granddaughter, Josephine. A memorial service to celebrate his life and academic career was held on Saturday, January 6, 1996, in the Gerlinger Lounge on the University of Oregon campus.

John Clark received his bachelor's, master's, and doctorate (Sociology, 1960) degrees at The Ohio State University, studying under the late criminologist, Walter Reckless. He was invited to present the annual Walter C. Reckless lecture at The Ohio State University on May 21, 1992.

In a productive career spanning almost four decades, John Clark was a deeply involved member of three different universities and their departments of sociology. He began his academic life in 1961 as an assistant, and then later an associate, professor at the University of Illinois in Urbana. In 1966-67, Clark was selected to serve as a Senior Fulbright Research Scholar in Tokyo, Japan.

He then joined the faculty at the University of Minnesota in 1968 and was promoted to professor soon thereafter. He served two terms as chair of the University of Minnesota sociology department — first from 1973 to 1976, and again in 1983-84. While at the University of Minnesota he was also appointed associate dean for Social Sciences and the Professional Schools (1978-82), as well as the founding director of the Conflict and Change Center at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs from 1986 to 1990. In the fall of 1987 Clark was invited to be a visiting professor at Nankai University, Tianjin, People's Republic of China. During his career he helped organize or lead eight different delegations of American scholars to visit and learn about crime and justice issues within the PRC.

When his wife, Shirley, accepted the vice-chancellorship of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, the Clarks moved to Eugene where John joined the department of sociology at the University of Oregon. He continued his teaching, research, and service activities there until the fall of 1995 when his declining health led to retirement in November.

Throughout his career, Professor Clark was a very active member of the sociological and criminological disciplines. He served on various committees and held an assortment of positions in the numerous professional associations in which he was a member. He was a long standing member and past president of the Midwest Sociological Society, treasurer of the American Society of Criminology, and chair of the Crime, Deviance and Law section of the American Sociological Association. He was also a member of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and the American Society for Industrial Security. He was an editor of the Contemporary Studies in Sociology Series from JAI Press from 1981-88, as well as an associate editor for an assortment of sociological professional journals, including the American Journal of Sociology, Contemporary Sociology, Criminology, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, and the Sociological Quarterly. In all of the above roles John Clark was an energetic volunteer and indefatigable contributor who could be always counted on to provide service well beyond what was asked of him.

John Clark's scholarly contributions are varied and extensive, most commonly focused on the measurement of delinquency and deviance, police behavior, white collar crime, employee theft, social conflict resolution, formal organizations, and most recently, a National Institute of Justice evaluation study on community policing conducted with the Portland (Ore.) Bureau of Police. During his career he published three books and numerous scholarly journal articles. His books were entitled, *Youth and Society* (with Shirley Clark in 1973), *Theft By Employees* (with Richard Hollinger in 1983), and *Social Control in the People's Republic of China* (edited with Ronald Troyer and Dean Rojek in 1989).

Clark was generally recognized by both undergraduate and graduate students alike as a superior teacher and a supportive professional role model. In 1966 he was voted the very first "Teacher of the Year in Liberal Arts and Sciences" while on the faculty at the University of Illinois. He was an excellent communicator in the classroom who was known for his abilities to motivate his students even in large lecture hall settings.

Those who knew Jack Clark will remember him for the humor, enthusiasm, exuberance and creativity that he brought to all that he did. They will remember his strong commitment to sociology as a profession and his fervent desire to apply sociological knowledge to the world around us. Finally, they will remember Jack as a kind and gentle man who will be greatly missed by his many former students and professional colleagues.

Persons wishing to memorialize John Clark may do so by sending a contribution in his name to the Minority Fellowship Program of the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 214, Columbus, OH 43212.

**Richard C. Hollinger, University of Florida**  
**Peter Parilla, University of St. Thomas**  
**Robert Friedmann, Georgia State University**

## **The Criminologist**

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