

AS The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 22, No. 3

May/June 1997

The ASC and Women: One Generation Without, One Generation With

Freda Adler

Rutgers University

During the years 1932 to 1939, a group of graduate students at the University of California at Berkeley, who were taking courses with August Vollmer, used to get together informally to discuss police education at the college level. They called themselves the V-Men (Vollmer-Men) and wore lapel buttons with the V etched in the center. The idea for a professional organization began to jell. On the morning of December 30, 1941, eight men met at the home of August Vollmer in Berkeley. They all taught college courses in Police Science and Administration. Their purpose was to improve police training curricula. The meeting turned into a marathon that ran from 10 AM until one o'clock in the morning of the next day. They organized under the name, The National Association of College Police Training Officials. In 1946 the organization changed its name to the Society for the Advancement of Criminology. The scope, policy and membership had changed.¹ There were now 40 members, all male. On March 30, 1957, the Executive Committee held an all-day meeting to discuss major concerns. There were ten issues: appointment of a representative to AAAS, naming the chair of the Publica-



tions Committee, making recommendations for the Society's Newsletter, surveying the objectives of institutions having criminology programs, updating and distributing the "Directory of Colleges and Universities Offering Criminology Programs," course content, the possibility of Florida State publishing a journal, communication with editors of various journals, soliciting suggestions and comments from the membership with reference to the name of the Society and revision of its constitution ("American Society of Criminology" was one of three -- the others were the "American Criminological Association" and the "American Criminological Society,") and, lastly, the approval and presentation to the members of the redrafted constitution. At the very same time the Membership Directory of 1957 lists 64 persons, all male. Broadening membership to females was not on the agenda.

The Society for the Advancement of Criminology changed its name officially to the American Society of Criminology on August 7, 1958. The report of the Membership Committee on that year stated: "We are pleased to inform you that the membership drive for 1958 is ap-

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AROUND THE ASC

THE ASC E-MAIL MENTORING PROGRAM

The ASC mentoring program was invented in 1993, with the purpose being to provide mentors to ASC students who have questions about career choices, research and theoretical issues, etc. By now, the ASC e-mail mentoring program has amassed a healthy number of mentors for ASC students to talk to. We have a variety of mentors of all ages, races and ethnicities, and nationalities. We also have areas of specializations well represented as well as work roles (university faculty, strictly research, and practitioners).

These very willing and very capable mentors have volunteered to advise ASC students. **SO USE THEM!**

The ASC e-mail mentoring program is now available on the web. That means: ASC students can now be mentored by faculty, researchers, and administrators outside their own universities through the ASC homepage. All you do need to do is hunt for a likely mentor, hit the e-mail address, and you are hotlinked to that mentor right away. The address is:
<http://sun.soci.niu.edu/~ascmentr>

MENTORS. Non-students (faculty, researchers, practitioners, administrators) can sign up to be mentors and be immediately placed on the web site.

Now, because we have the web site, you 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. Just send me the following information: Your 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:

Irene Schmoe
 Department of Durkheimian Studies
 Any University
 Anytown, Anystate 12345
 ischmoe@anyuniv.edu

specializations: privatization, media and crime, mathematical theory
 age 39
 female
 Asian American

MENTOR OF THE YEAR AWARD. The ASC Student Affairs Committee will give this award to the person nominated as the best e-mail mentor. Some lucky mentor will receive a very nice plaque honoring her or him as the mentor of the year, which is presented at the ASC Presidential Reception.

Students and Mentors can contact me at:

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The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

THE CRIMINOLOGIST is published six times annually - in January, March, May, July, September, and November. Copyright © 1990 by the American Society of Criminology. All rights reserved. Distributed to all members of ASC. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$7.50; foreign subscriptions: \$10.00; single copy: \$1.50. Non-member subscriptions should be ordered from the Society's membership office (address below). ISSN 0164-0240.

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Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212. Printed by University of Nebraska Printing and Duplicating.

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Postmaster: Please send address changes to: *The Criminologist*, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212.

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Periodicals postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

Submission Deadline For
 JULY/AUGUST ISSUE:
 JUNE 2, 1997

THE ASC AND WOMEN, continued from page 1

proaching its peak. Since its inception early in the year, we have nearly doubled our membership rolls."²

Still, there were no women members. Yet concern was continually expressed over extending the geographical range of the membership. On this issue there was success. In 1959 the first annual meeting ever convened outside of California took place in Chicago. Annual meetings moved East to New York, Philadelphia, and even San Juan, Puerto Rico; North to Montreal and Toronto; and as far South as Caracas, Venezuela. The Society was officially designated an affiliate of the International Society of Criminology, and was represented in European meetings. Liaisons were made with other organizations, too, among them the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the American Correctional Association. By 1960, there were 200 members from 14 states representing several professional criminological specialties. Still, there were no women members.

Attempts to sustain a Society publication were unsuccessful until 1963. In May of that year Volume I, Number 1 of *Criminologica: Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology* appeared, edited by Charles Newman. The name of the publication was changed in May 1970 to *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal* (Volume 8, Number 1). The masthead noted for the first time that it was "The Official Publication of the American Society of Criminology." Since its inception, the journal has had twelve male editors, one male contributing editor, and one female contributing editor (Dorothy Tompkins). *The Criminologist*, first published in 1976, has had seven men and one woman (Miriam DeLone) serving as editors.

It was not until the 1960s that a few women began to join what had been a totally male organization. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Christine Schultz and Barbara Price held the post of Secretary. Sarah Hall accepted the position of Administrator in 1976. Our archival records

prior to 1975 are incomplete. We do know, however, that there were no female members in 1960, that 11% of the membership was female in 1972 (59 out of 529 members), and 15% in 1975. As of October 31, 1996, 1031 of the 2731 members (31%) are women.

Women began to attend annual meetings in the mid-1960s, but the programs do not reflect their presence. In November 1967, for example, the annual meeting, held at New York University, consisted of 17 presenters, all male. Among others, we know that two very distinguished women colleagues were in attendance: There was Eleanor Turo Glueck, the behavioral scientist who worked with her husband, Harvard Law Professor Sheldon Glueck. (It is interesting to note that Harvard Law School denied Dr. Eleanor Turo Glueck a professorship, according her merely the status of a senior research scholar, attached to the work of her husband.) The award which our Society bestows annually honors not only Thorsten Sellin and Sheldon Glueck, but also Eleanor Glueck. And the second distinguished woman present was Dr. Melitta Schmideberg. Melitta was the daughter of the psychoanalyst Melanie Klein, who was Sigmund Freud's follower -- and later nemesis. Dr. Schmideberg is best known as the creator of APTO, the Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, and its journal, now called the *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. She was responsible for introducing into the New York courts the idea of diversion prior to adjudication. What she would do is talk (some said "con") New York trial judges into releasing offenders into her custody for treatment by any one of her 100-plus close collaborators, especially to herself. A year later the offenders would be in court again and if no new charges had been placed, their cases would be dismissed. (Incidentally, Melitta and her mother Melanie Klein were featured in the highly acclaimed off-Broadway play, "Melanie Klein," just

this last season.) Besides these distinguished senior colleagues, a few young female students were in attendance, including Edith Flynn and a couple of us from the Center for Criminal Law and Criminology (now the Sellin Center) at the University of Pennsylvania.

As I noted, there were no women on the 1967 program. In 1975 they made up 14%, 22% in 1980, 26% in 1985, 30% in 1990, and 37% in 1995. At the 1974 annual meeting, Edith Flynn, as program chair, placed "critical criminology" on the agenda for the first time -- and women were participating, thus signalling a parallelism of concern. Altogether six, 17% of all Program Chairs, were women (Freda Adler, 1972; Edith Flynn, 1974; Barbara Price, 1986; Susan White, 1989; Ruth Petersen, 1991; and Marcia Chaiken, 1993). This figure does not include Debbie Curran who will serve in 1997.

The first panel ever held at the ASC on the topic of Women and Crime took place at the 1975 annual meeting in Toronto. I chaired that panel and Frank Scarpitti was the discussant. I will never forget that we expected a very small group (maybe just the panelists), but had to be given a room change to accommodate the crowd, crammed even behind the speakers -- and out in the hall leading to the elevators. Most, I believe, came out of curiosity. Seven papers were presented: (1) The Female Offender in Washington, D.C. (Susan Katzenelson); Middle Class Delinquency (Joseph Weiss); Police Perceptions of the Female Offender (Ira Silverman, Manuel Vega and John Accardi); The "Chivalrous" Treatment of the Female Offender in the Arms of the Criminal Justice System: A Review of the Literature (Etta Anderson); Attitudes Toward Policewomen on Active Patrol (Ibtihaj Arafat and Kathleen McCaherty); Styles of Doing Time in a Co-Ed Prison: Masculine and Feminine Alternatives (Nanci Koser Wilson); and Are Men and Women Equal in the Operation of the Criminal Justice System in Canada? (Jim Ortega.)

Gender papers increased to 6% of all papers presented in 1976, 13% in 1982, and 15% in 1995.

The ASC honors its own with a number of offices and awards. By now, 7% of the 88 Fellows are women (Ruth Cavan, Sue Titus Reid, Rita Simon, Anne White, Freda Adler, Meda Chesney-Lind). Five percent of the 37 Sutherland Awards were presented to women (Lee Robins, Joan McCord), 13% of the 37 August Vollmer Awards (Eleanor Glueck, Patricia Wald, Joan Petersilia, Rebecca Dobash, Betsy Stanko), 17% of the 23 Sellin-Glueck Awards (Inkeri Anttila, Maureen Caine, Josine Junger-Tas, Ulla Bondeson), and 29% of the 24 Herbert Block Awards (Freda Adler, Barbara Price, Sarah Hall, Phyllis Jo Baunach, Joan McCord, Ruth Peterson, Meda Chesney-Lind). The first woman president, Joan McCord, was elected in 1988, followed in 1989 by Joan Petersilia and by myself in 1994, for a total of 5% of all presidents. This does not count our incoming president, Margery Zahn. Seven women (12% of all Vice-Presidents) served as Vice-President. Barbara Price was the first (1981), followed by Marguerite Warren (1982), Joan Petersilia (1985), Edith Flynn (1986), Margaret Zahn (1990), Meda Chesney Lind (1993), and my teammate Merry Morash (1994). Since 1965 (as far back as our records go), 4 women (12%) have served as Executive Secretary: Christine Schultz, Barbara Price, Christy Visser and Sally Simpson; and 28 women as Executive Counselors³ (Freda Adler, 1971 and 1974; Edith Flynn, 1975; Barbara Price, 1978; Marguerite Warren, 1979; Vernetta Young, 1980; Phyllis Jo Baunach, 1981; Marilyn Slivka, 1981; Victoria Swigert, 1981; Peggy Giordano, 1982; Joan Petersilia, 1982; Diane Vaughan, 1983; Margaret Zahn, 1983; Susan Martin, 1984; Joan McCord, 1984, Margaret Zahn, 1984; Nicole Rafter, 1985, Phyllis Jo Baunach, 1987; M. Kay Harris, 1988; Kathleen Daly, 1989; Susan Martin, 1990; Martha Myers, 1991; Ruth Peterson, 1992; Christy Visser, 1993;

Marjorie Zatz, 1994; Marsha Chaiken, 1995; Drew Humphries, 1995; Lynne Goodstein, 1996; and Carolyn Rebecca Block, 1996).

The major impetus behind the increasing roles of women in ASC is, of course, the Division on Women and Crime. From the late 1970s, when the Division was only an idea in the minds of a few, to today when it is making a major contribution to the life of the Society, it has served as a major support system for its members.

I tried to piece together the history of the Division, with the help of those few who were around at the time. There is agreement that it began in Atlanta in 1976 when a small group of women met informally in a hotel room to discuss the creation of a forum to address issues concerning women as professionals in the criminal justice system and as researchers on gender and crime. (Among those present were P.J. Baunach, Nanci Koser Wilson, Nicole Rafter, Chris Rasche, Barbara Price and Betsy Stanko.) Out of this get-together grew the Women's Caucus and, eventually, the Division on Women and Crime (DWC). After many deliberations, a final draft of the DWC Constitution was approved by the ASC Executive Board on November 6, 1982. An interim Executive Board was elected for a two-year term: P.J. Baunach, Chair; Nanci Koser Wilson, Vice Chair; Anna Kuhl, Secretary; Cathy Spatz-Widom, Christine Rasche and Ira Silverman, Division Executive Counselors.

The first records that we have of the number of persons attending DWC meetings is from the 1982 minutes. There were 25 attendees. The first official elections took place in 1984. The Executive Board was made up of P.J. Baunach, Chair; Nanci Koser Wilson, Vice Chair; Francis Cole, Secretary; and Chris Rasche, Nicole Rafter and Virginia Morris, Division Executive Counselors. Donna Hale and Martha Myers were asked to serve as Division program chairs for the 1985 meeting. By 1986 the membership had increased to 165.

Chris Rasche became Vice President and Clarice Feinman was elected Secretary (the Chair is elected by mailed ballot during regular ASC elections). Merry Morash, Donna Hale and Lynn Goodstein became Division Executive Counselors. In 1987 the DWC set up its first booth in the exhibit hall.

In 1988 a new journal emerged, *Women and Criminal Justice*, under the editorship of Clarice Feinman, the then Secretary-Treasurer of the Division. (Donna Hale is the present editor.) This journal is the only periodical specifically devoted to scholarly research and the criminal justice system as it pertains to women.

Anna Kuhl took over from P.J. Baunach in 1988 as Division Chairperson. Chris Rasche became Vice-Chair and Kathy Daly, Secretary-Treasurer. Merry Morash completed a major project -- the compilation of syllabi for teaching courses on women and crime, entitled "Women and Crime Curriculum Guide and Bibliography."

Meda Chesney-Lind was elected Chair of DWC in 1989, Sue Mahan, Vice-Chair, and Virginia Morris, Secretary-Treasurer. Carol Thompson, Angela Browne and P.J. Baunach were elected Division Executive Counselors. There were by then 220 members.

Kaylene Richards Ekch, Angela Browne and Lynne Goodstein became Division Executive Counselors in 1990, and in 1991 Carole Garrison was elected Chair. Membership was up to 232 and the treasury had \$3,446.00. When the Chair left for Cambodia in 1992, Lynne Goodstein became Acting Chair. Chris Rasche was elected Vice Chair; Imogene Moyer, Secretary Treasurer; and Coramae Mann, Drew Humphries, Laura Fishman, Division Executive Counselors. Meda Chesney-Lind's book won the Hindelang Award in that year.

In 1993 Nancy Wonders and Nancy Jurik were elected Division Executive Counselors. The Division established two awards: Distinguished Scholar and New Scholar. The second edition of the teaching

guide, "Teaching About Women in Criminal Justice and Criminology Courses: A Resource Guide," compiled by Chris Rasche and Lynne Goodstein, appeared in 1994.

In 1994 Lynne Goodstein was elected Chair; Nicole Rafter, Vice-Chair; Joanne Belknap, Secretary-Treasurer; and Chinita Heard, Nancy Jurik and Nancy Wonders, Division Executive Counselors. The DWC presented its first awards. The Outstanding Scholar award went to Meda Chesney-Lind and Kathleen Daly; and Susan Miller was the recipient of the New Scholar Award.

In 1995 Chris Rasche took over as Chair. Susan Caulfield and Phoebe Stambaugh were Division Counselors. Coramae Mann received the Distinguished Scholar Award and Helen Eisenberg, the New Scholar Award. Sarah Hall was honored at the annual social hour. The number of members had reached 300.

Chris Rasche remained Chair in 1996. Evelyn Gilbert took over as Vice-Chair. Brenda Sims Blackwell and Carolyn Rebecca Block were elected Division Counselors. The first Division award for the student paper competition was presented to Liena Gurevich of New York University.

A driving force behind the cohesiveness of the DWC is its newsletter. Published throughout the year, it serves to bring members together, remind them to vote (and pay their dues), call attention to DWC-sponsored panels, update members on pending issues, allow those not attending annual meetings to be up to date on events and decisions; it also offers special feature stories. Nanci Koser Wilson was editor from 1982 to 1986, Chris Rasche, 1987 to 1995, and now the editorship has been transferred to Sue Caulfield, Susan Caringella-MacDonald and Zoann Snyder-Joy.

The Division on Women and Crime serves many functions. First, it is an organization that specifically deals with women in the criminal justice system, as professionals working in the system, as scholars and

researchers, as offenders and as victims. Second, it has been the driving force behind the steady progress in the participation of women within the ASC. It is a working group (for example, the Task Forces on Decarceration, headed by Karlene Faith, and on Women in Academia) and it is a social group. It is a group that networks -- and, above all, mentors our student members and new professors.

I'll end on a personal note. As a youngster, I did not know "who was who" at the meetings. At a plenary session in 1967, while sitting attentively listening to presentations of Ferracuti, Wolfgang, Martinson, and Mueller, among others, there was a gentle tap on my shoulder, from behind. A woman asked me: Are you Freda Adler? I believe you're getting your degree at Penn and that you have three children. I like the topic you've chosen for your dissertation. . . . With that, the brief conversation ended. Once outside of the auditorium, I whispered to a friend, "Who is that woman over in the corner?" My friend smiled. "That's Eleanor Glueck." I'll never forget how embarrassed I was that she had approached me -- and I didn't know who she was. I'll also never forget how great I felt that such a senior scholar knew what a grad student was doing. She was an inspiration and a friend for those few short years before she passed away -- I learned how much it means to a young scholar to have support and recognition. And that is just what friendships and mentoring in the ASC provide.

(Note: The 1996 Chicago meeting marked the 30th anniversary of my membership in the ASC. Much of the information in this article comes from written material and notes that I have saved through these years. If my account has overlooked any significant historical items, please let me know -- for the archives.)

Endnotes:

- 1 Albert Morris, "The American Society of Criminology, A History, 1941-1974," *Criminology* (August 1975), 13:123-165.
- 2 *Ibid*, p. 135.
- 3 (Three served two terms.)

Freda Adler is a Distinguished Professor of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University. President, American Society of Criminology, 1994-1995. An earlier version of this paper was prepared for a plenary session, "25 Years of Women in Criminology," held at the 1996 Annual ASC meeting.

New Publication from the National Center for Juvenile Justice

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IN THE CLASSROOM

The Importance of Historical Study in Criminology Courses

This issue of *The Criminologist* has served to highlight several historical issues that are of importance in our discipline. This column is devoted to focusing that attention towards the classroom. Occasionally, departments focus attention on history with specific courses and routinely, instructors address historical issues in their theory, policing and corrections courses. However, many scholars offer persuasive arguments that history is more integral to our profession than acknowledging a few standard historical highlights. Specifically, for those interested in attaining a truly multicultural curriculum, history is a key emphasis.

Many scholars present that important elements of our development as a discipline are routinely eliminated from our textbooks, particularly in relation to women, people of color, political economy explanations, and research methods. We encourage you and challenge you to incorporate history into your curriculum, regardless of whether there is a course devoted to the history of criminological thought in your department or whether you are trained as an historian. Listed below are several resources that can assist in incorporating history into the classroom.

This list reflects resources that can be used to add history to the content of your course, as well as, items that celebrate the use of historical methodology.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Adamson, C.
1983 Punishment after slavery: southern state penal systems, 1865-1988. <i>Social Problems</i> 50(5):555-569.</p> <p>Barlow, Melissa Hickman and Davis Barlow
1995 Confronting ideologies of race and crime in the classroom: the power of history. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice Education</i> 6:105-122.</p> <p>Bernard, Thomas J.
1992 <i>The Cycle of Juvenile Justice</i>. New York: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Chambliss, William J.
1964 The law of vagrancy. <i>Social Problems</i> 12:67-77.</p> <p>Conley, John A.
1993 Historical perspectives and criminal justice. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice Education</i> 4(2):349-360.</p> <p>Erikson, Kai T.
1966 <i>The Wayward Puritans</i>. New York: John Wiley and Sons.</p> <p>Falkowski, J. E.
1992 <i>Indian Law/Race Law: A 500 Year History</i>. New York: Praeger.</p> <p>Fishman, Laura
1995 Slave women, resistance and criminality: a prelude to future accommodation. <i>Women and Criminal Justice</i> 7(1):35-65.</p> <p>Friedman, Lawrence M.
1993 <i>Crime and Punishment in American History</i>. New York: Basic Books.</p> <p>Gabbidon, Shaun L.
1996 An argument for including W.E.B. Du Bois in the criminology/criminal justice literature. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice Education</i> 7:99-111.</p> | <p>Huey, Jacklyn and Michael J. Lynch
1996 The image of black women in criminology: historical stereotypes as theoretical foundation." In Michael J. Lynch and Britt Patterson, eds. <i>Justice with Prejudice: Race and Criminal Justice in America</i>. Guilderland, NY: Harrow and Heston.</p> <p>Jones, Mark
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1983 <i>Criminology in the Making: An Oral History</i>. Boston: Northeastern University Press.</p> <p>Melossi, Dario and M. Pavarini.
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1995 Gender and southern punishment after the civil war. <i>Criminology</i> 33(1):17-46.</p> <p>Platt, Anthony M.
1969 <i>The Child Savers: The Invention of Delinquency</i>. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.</p> <p>Rusche, Georg and Otto Kirccheimer.
1939 <i>Punishment and Social Structure</i>. New York: Columbia University Press.</p> <p>Walker, Samuel
1980 <i>Popular Justice: A History of American Criminal Justice</i>. New York: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>1994 <i>Hate Speech: The History of an American Controversy</i>. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.</p> |
|---|---|

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Documenting History for Our Heirs

by Tamryn J. Etten
Auburn University

This past Sunday as I walked through my livingroom, I stopped to view the newest videotape my three-year-old added to her collection — a tape of her grandmother, my mother, discussing a dollhouse she built for her grandchildren. As I watched the 54-year-old woman who died this past January explain how she selected the paint colors, cut and sanded the wood, and pieced together the small furniture, I was awesomely struck by how important that videotape was. It is the only moving picture I have of my deceased mother, and in it, she describes the shaping of a piece of work that embodies her personality, artistry, intelligence, and spirit. Besides having a wonderful dollhouse to play with, my children now have the opportunity to know their grandmother, or a very small part of her, and view a documentary of her work.

I get a similar feeling when I view the videotapes of C. Ray Jeffrey, Joan McCord, Don Gottfredson, and others, produced by the Oral History Project of Criminal Justice and Criminology. Although these scholars are still among us, I feel the same profound sense that someday there will be "children" who will be happy we have taken the time and effort to document on videotape our "parents'" personality, artistry, intelligence, and spirit. These moving pictures will enhance the written work these scholars leave behind, and will enrich our memory of them and their contributions to the field of criminal justice/criminology.

The Oral History Project (OHP) began in 1995 when Franklyn Taylor, Secretariat for the Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences, approached Dean Ronald Clarke of Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice with the idea of capturing on videotape our established colleagues discussing the evolution of their work. The school awarded Frank a library fellowship to pursue the idea and within a year, Frank had produced videotapes of seven different scholars, solicited financial donations and appointments to an OHP Advisory Board from the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), and recruited me to be the assistant director of the project.

In the two years since the project started, 28 different segments of videotape have been produced featuring over 60 scholars including leading figures such as Albert Reiss, Travis Hirschi, Albert Cohen, Marshall Clinard, and Richard Quinney. In addition, plans are being made to videotape Lloyd Ohlin, Gresham Sykes, and Robert Merton this year. We hope to produce an average of 15 tapes a year and keep the project ongoing, so it can be a living history that evolves as our field evolves.

Since its inception the project has broadened in personnel involvement, mission, scope, and methods. Frank Taylor serves as the project's director and shares work with the assistant director and advisory board members who participate in project development, selection of scholars, and technical advisement and assistance.

The advisory board is co-chaired by Francis Cullen and John Laub, and has the following members: Freda Adler, Ronald Akers, Jay Albanese, Frankie Bailey, Dorothy Bracey, Julius Debro, John Hagan, Donna Hale, Carl Klockars, Frank Morn, Gerhard Mueller, and Charles Wellford. The diverse group of advisors ensures the project captures many voices — people from criminal justice and

criminology backgrounds, men and women, founders and students, international and American scholars, and people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The goal of the project is to document the development of the field of criminology and criminal justice through the words and writings of its founders, their students, and key innovators in the field. Project staff and advisors believe it is the responsibility and privilege of the current criminal justice/criminology community to ensure the contributions, memories, and academic life histories of our mentors are documented and preserved. We also believe videotape is a valuable medium for this.

While the typical format for these videotaped sessions is an average one hour discussion between a scholar and his/her student about the evolution of his/her work and the sharing of memories, the project also captures teaching segments and group discussions of such things as the Berkeley breakup, the advent of teaching standards in criminal justice curriculum, and a tribute to Franco Ferracuti by his friends, colleagues, and students. Most of the tapes are made at ASC and ACJS meetings to minimize production expenses and to maximize production consistency. Interviewees and interviewers pay their own way to the meetings and volunteer their time free of charge.

Scholars are selected for interviews based on their scholarship, which is measured in many different ways, such as those who have received awards from ASC and ACJS, held offices in the organizations, and have had their work cited heavily. Nominations are made by the advisory committee, a committee of criminology and criminal justice textbook authors chaired by Larry Siegel, and by ASC and ACJS officers. Nominations are reviewed by an ad hoc committee of the advisory board chaired by Ronald Akers.

Eventually, the OHP hopes to expand beyond videotape production and identify, acquire, and preserve existing film and video collections of historical interest to the field. In addition, the OHP may begin collecting and archiving existing audiotapes, manuscripts, lecture and research notes, and correspondence of elder and deceased scholars that do not have an archival home.

Currently project staff and advisory board members are considering many different avenues for distribution of the OHP videotapes and archived materials such as distributing, at an affordable cost, individual tapes or anthologies to teachers or universities, posting clips on the Internet, and producing and selling an interactive CD-ROM criminal justice/criminology encyclopedia. What we do with the media will ultimately be driven by the demand for it and the financial resources we have, so we are always soliciting ideas for what would be useful as well as financial contributions to keep the project running. Currently the OHP is funded exclusively by the generosity of ASC, ACJS, and Rutgers University where the collection will be housed.

We are also always in need of volunteer assistance. Project staff and advisors are volunteers themselves, and are limited in their time and expertise. The advice and participation of others are welcome. If you are interested in participating, you can contact me at Ettenj@mail.auburn.edu (until June 15) and (205) 825-4420 after June 15.

NEWS FROM THE DIVISIONS

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

Who wants to go to the Seoul Conference in August 1998?

The International Society of Criminology is organizing its 12th International Congress on Criminology, with a theme of "Crime and Justice in a Changing World: Asian and Global Perspectives". The conference will be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, August 24-29, 1998.

The DIC enthusiastically endorses this international meeting and would like to promote the Seoul meeting among ASC members. We would like to get more fellow criminologists actively involved in the ISC 1998 congress. There are several ways in which you can get involved. You may propose a paper or workshop directly to the congress organizers:

c/o Professor Larry W. Sherman
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-4733 fax
wsherman@bss2.umd.edu

It is much cheaper to register early (\$210 before November 30; \$350 after that date). A second way of getting involved with the Seoul meeting is through the Division of International Criminology. We plan to organize several DIC workshops or paper sessions at the Seoul meeting. These workshops or paper sessions would be different from the typical ASC meeting format: they would allow more time for extensive discussion (a session may take one or even two days). We invite anybody who has suggestions, proposals, or who is simply interested in getting involved in the DIC preparations for the Seoul meeting to contact Ineke Haen Marshall, DIC President (see contact information on top of next page).

At the San Diego meeting, the DIC will have a reception to provide further information on the Seoul meeting. There will be free Korean sake for the first 50 guests!

The ISC organizes a congress only once every 5 years (last time in Budapest, Hungary in 1993). This meeting provides a unique opportunity to broaden one's horizon, to make contact with criminologists from all over the world, and to do some great traveling. Think Seoul 1998!

Who wants to sponsor the DIC Newsletter?

We are looking for anybody (okay, not just anybody - we do have some standards....) willing to sponsor the Division of International Criminology Newsletter. The DIC Newsletter has proven to be a source of useful information about international criminology and criminal justice issues; we send it to DIC ASC members all over the world. The Division has been able to produce an adequate newsletter without outside support; however, if we want to make it a more complete and informative resource for the international criminological community, we need some agency, organization, publisher, criminology department, or wealthy nice person to provide us with some financial support. The Division will do the work, we just need some extra help in producing a better-looking and more-inclusive product!

Contact:

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Department of Criminal Justice
Omaha, NE 68182-0149
ineke@cwis.unomaha.edu
(402) 554-3898 phone; (402) 554-2326 fax

DIVISION ON WOMEN AND CRIME

1997 Student Paper Competition

The Division on Women and Crime announces its 1997 Student Paper Competition, which is intended to encourage excellent student writing on matters of feminist scholarship, gender issues or about women as offenders, victims or professionals.

The Division invites all eligible students to submit papers in accordance with the following guidelines:

Eligibility: Any student currently enrolled in school at the undergraduate or graduate level at the time of the submission is eligible to enter.

Paper Specifications: Papers 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, be typed double-spaced, and submitted on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper. Three copies of the paper must be submitted along with verification of current student status. Papers by multiple authors are acceptable as long as all authors are students.

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

Award: The winner will be presented with a \$500 cash award at the Division on Women and Crime annual meeting at ASC. In cases where there are multiple winners, the award will be divided among the recipients. The winner(s) will be notified in writing by the committee prior to the annual meeting. The Committee reserves the right to give two awards or no award, if deemed necessary.

Deadline: Three copies of the paper must be received by the contact person for the Award Committee no later than **September 30, 1997**.

The contact person and mailing address is:

Division on Women and Crime Student Paper Competition
c/o Dr. Chris Rasche
Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice
University of North Florida
4567 St. Johns Bluff Road S.
Jacksonville, FL 32224

JOINT BOOK EXHIBIT

1997 ASC Annual Meeting

The 49th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology will be held Wednesday, November 19, through Saturday, November 22, 1997, at the Sheraton San Diego Hotel and Marina in San Diego, California. We expect to draw more than 2000 persons to our Annual Meeting.

The Society is making every effort to attract exhibitors. If you have written a book that you would like to have displayed at our Annual Meeting, please send your publisher the attached form and urge them to complete the form and send it to us by **October 15, 1997**.

We appreciate your help and assistance in this matter. We look forward to seeing you in San Diego.

DUE OCTOBER 15, 1997

To: Sarah Hall
American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 214
Columbus, Ohio 43212

From: _____

Please reserve space for _____ books to be displayed in the Joint Book Exhibit at \$40 per book, or at \$35 per book if ten or more books are to be displayed. The fee for a full booth is \$500. Please complete the following form for all books to be displayed in the Joint Book Exhibit.

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American Society of Criminology

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The ASC Nominations Committee announces the call for nominations from the membership for the election slate of officers for 1998. Positions for election include President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and two Executive Counselors.

Please use the nominations form. All nominations should be received by **September 15, 1997**, and should be sent to the address below. To assure that your nominee gets full consideration by the Committee, please attach a resume summary of one or two paragraphs to the nominations form.

1998 ASC Nominations

For President

Elect: _____
Name

Nominee's address

Reasons for nomination

For Vice-President

Elect: _____
Name

Nominee's address

Reasons for nomination

For Executive

Counselor: _____
(you may nominate two)

Signature of Nominator:

Please forward your nominations by **September 15, 1997** to:

DELBERT S. ELLIOTT
Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence
University of Colorado at Boulder
Campus Box 442, IBS #9
Boulder, CO 80309-0442

WASHINGTON UPDATE: SEMINAR BRINGS ASC TO CAPITOL HILL

By Michael Buckley
Associate Director for Public Affairs
Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA)

The March 21 COSSA breakfast seminar, *Juvenile Crime: A Research Perspective*, brought the findings of criminal justice research to an audience of over 90 congressional and federal agency officials. The event, planned in close collaboration with ASC and its National Policy Committee, was attended by National Institute of Justice Director Jeremy Travis, Bureau of Justice Statistics Director Jan Chaiken, and staff members of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

After brief welcoming remarks by COSSA Executive Director Howard J. Silver, Richard Rosenfeld, professor of sociology at the University of St. Louis-Missouri, gave an overview of youth violence, its causes, and prevention. Rosenfeld told the audience that around 1985 rates of violent offending and victimization soared, concentrated disproportionately among young urban African-American males. He said it is important to note that in the past crime rates had experienced declines. The magnitude of the increase, which was uncoupled from trends among adults, led to the get-tough on kids policies of the last decade, he said. Rosenfeld cited criminologist Al Blumstein's hypothesis that this increase — and subsequent decrease — can be linked to the rise and decline of drug markets, particularly crack cocaine. An escalating arms race ensued, as those in the crack trade armed themselves for protection. Noting that non-gun homicide and serious assault rates have remained flat, Rosenfeld urged policy makers to link youth crime and firearms policies.

Rosenfeld said that research has shown the effects of incarceration on the rates of youth violence to be small. He said that the great majority of young offenders sent to prison are back on the streets when they are still in the active phase of their criminal careers. The research on the impact of this growing population of ex-inmates in already distressed communities shows a "prisonization of the streets" in which neighborhoods take on the characteristics of prison. Rosenfeld said that while the recent economic expansion can explain some of the decline in violent crime, this is a cyclical rather than structural societal change. He said more aggressive policing strategies, such as those in New York City, have been shown to be most effective when the crime rates were already beginning to subside and when the community is open to a more aggressive enforcement strategy. Rosenfeld cited an NIJ-supported study that found this policing method most effective when it is highly targeted. He concluded by saying that the role of the federal government is in research and evaluation, coordinating local initiatives, and transplanting successful practices from one community to another.

The rise in juvenile violence, suggested Simon Singer, professor of sociology at SUNY-Buffalo, is due in part to a decline in juvenile justice. It is wrong to describe juvenile justice as a system, he said; rather it is a set of loosely connected subsystems that place the concerns of the state and the juvenile secondary to bureaucracy and other interests. Singer asked the audience to consider juvenile justice as a football field, only in this game there are many teams aiming for a multitude of goal posts, plays and players constantly change, players are affected by the roar of the crowd, and no one is keeping score. In the juvenile justice system, success is not based on recidivism rates, but on an agency's ability to avoid crisis, Singer stated. Issues of confidentiality of juvenile records hinder accountability, he said.

Singer discussed his research on a New York state law that lowered the eligible age of criminal responsibility to 13 for murder and 14 for many other violent offenses. According to Singer, only one in four eligible offenders was convicted in adult criminal court, with the rest either transferred to juvenile court or having their charges dismissed. Such waiver legislation, he argued, only increases the variation in how

offenders are treated; in many counties he found black juvenile offenders more likely to be held criminally responsible than whites. These new legal avenues for official discretion, disparities, and discrimination provide new sources for sensing injustice and new justification to commit more serious offenses, Singer contended. In concluding his remarks, Singer urged a more unified juvenile justice system that places treatment and punishment on the same continuum. He also called for a federal role in uniting the juvenile justice system behind shared goals and sponsoring objective research and evaluation of programs.

Denise Gottfredson discussed the effects of school environments on youth behavior, and highlighted the findings of a report to Congress on the effectiveness of crime violence prevention programs that she and her colleagues at the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of Maryland recently completed. Gottfredson cited four prevention strategies that work: build the school's capacity to initiate and sustain innovation; clarify and communicate norms about behavior and improve the consistency of enforcement; focus on a wide range of social competency skills through comprehensive instructional programs; and teach self-management skills for high-risk youth through intensive behavior modification programs.

Some prevention efforts that Gottfredson's research has found not to work include: counseling students in a care group context, as these groupings often amplify or reinforce norms for delinquent behavior; offering youths alternative activities, such as recreation, that are not part of larger, more potent prevention programs; and conducting instructional programs that focus on information dissemination, fear arousal, moral appeal, and affective education programs. Regarding the after-school recreation programs, Gottfredson said that while the idea is appealing, research has shown that they may increase the risk for delinquency, as students most in need choose not to participate and may actually increase risk-taking and impulsive behavior in those that do.

Gottfredson said she sought to leave the policy makers in attendance with five key points: schools have great potential for reducing crime both during the school day and beyond; prevention can work, particularly when it is targeted and sustained; schools generally adopt strategies that are either untested or unsuccessful; schools most in need of prevention and intervention are the ones least capable of providing those services; and Congress should appropriate more money for evaluation and only fund programs that have been proven successful.

In the lively discussion period that followed, many in the audience, particularly the congressional staff, shared questions and opinions on issues such as honor codes, boot camps, racial disparities, and accountability in juvenile justice. A transcript of the event will be published by COSSA later this Spring.

The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is an advocacy organization for the social and behavioral sciences, and our efforts on behalf of federal support for research in these disciplines are supported by nearly 100 associations, institutes, and universities, including the American Society of Criminology.

Working closely with ASC, COSSA is at the forefront of efforts to expand our nation's base of knowledge on crime and criminal justice issues. Leaders of ASC serve on the COSSA Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

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

BOOK REVIEWS

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Stuart HENRY and Dragan MILOVANOVIC, authors. *Constitutive Criminology: Beyond Postmodernism*. London: Sage Publications. 1996. 288 pages. (\$79.95 hard; \$26.95 paper).

In *Constitutive Criminology: Beyond Postmodernism*, Stuart Henry and Dragan Milovanovic continue the development of what they call a "postmodernist constitutive theory of crime." They also describe some of the policy implications of their theory. The book is an imaginative, creative, challenging, provocative, and truly radical contribution to criminological theory. For the authors, it represents another significant milestone in their collaborative quest to discover a more compelling theory of crime and less harmful ways of responding to it. Seminal ideas for the book first appeared in an essay by Henry entitled "Constitutive Criminology: The Missing Paradigm" published in *The Critical Criminologist* in 1989. That essay was expanded by both Henry and Milovanovic in an article by the same title (but different subtitle) published in *Criminology* in 1991 ("Constitutive Criminology: The Maturation of Critical Theory," Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 293-316).

The book is divided into nine chapters. In most of the chapters the fundamental assumptions of modernist (i.e., classical, neo-classical, and positivist) and skeptical postmodernist criminological theories are compared with the authors' affirmative postmodernist synthesis. Topics include: (1) human nature, (2) society and social order, (3) the role of law, (4) definitions of crime, (5) crime causation, and (6) justice

policy and practices. With the possible exception of some anarchist ideas,¹ there really aren't any skeptical postmodernist criminological theories. Rather, the foil for Henry and Milovanovic is a tradition of skeptical postmodernism in other disciplines. Their synthesis is disproportionately influenced by various strands of critical criminology and, most significantly, by linguistic or discourse analysis.

Specifically, the theory, "constitutive criminology" (hereafter designated CC), is a synthesis of modernist and postmodernist ideas drawn from postmodernism, semiotics, social constructionism, feminism, marxism, psychoanalysis, structuration theory, quantum mechanics, Godel's theorem, catastrophe theory, genealogical analysis, and chaos theory. However, unlike skeptical versions of postmodernism, which they characterize as nihilistic, subjective, and defeatist, Henry and Milovanovic's CC offers an affirmative, optimistic, and humanistic approach emphasizing reconstruction and redirection. Ultimately, the authors hope their theory will inform social policies that produce less, rather than more, harm.

CC assumes that human beings socially construct their world primarily through language and symbolic representation but, at the same time, are also shaped by the world they create. Two contradictions of this process are that people come to "reify" the world they create (i.e., they forget, if they ever knew, that they are producers of their social world) and that the institutions and structures people create frequently become the source of social constraint and domination—as do attempts to oppose them. The optimism of Henry

and Milovanovic's theory lies in the belief that, as creators, human beings are capable of changing the institutions and structures that dominate and constrain them. For Henry and Milovanovic, people are "co-producers" of reality and their actions can be both constraining and liberating.

As for crime—"the ultimate form of reification"—Henry and Milovanovic argue that because of the social and organizational structures they create, humans are co-producers of crime. Crime is thus a "socially constructed and discursively constituted category." Rejecting legalistic definitions, crime is defined by the authors as "the power to deny others," "to create harm (pain) in any context," or to render "others powerless to make their own difference." Criminals are "excessive investors" in the accumulation and expression of power and control." They are not, however, a distinct category in CC as they are in most modernist theories. In CC there is continuity and interrelatedness between law-abiding and law-violating or, for the authors, between harm reducing and harm producing (cf., Matza's theory of drift).

In short, for Henry and Milovanovic, crime is the result of powerlessness or power differentials—the position of liberal as opposed to more radical versions of conflict theory. Somewhat slighted in Henry and Milovanovic's CC is the source of power and power differentials. By focusing on the linguistic production of reality, the authors tend to downplay (but do not ignore) the material conditions of production (e.g., the ownership of private property and wealth). The authors also incorporate a tenet of early labeling theory by noting that "crime feeds off itself, expand-

ing and consuming the energies intended to control it."

The general policy implications of CC are twofold: (1) "crime must be deconstructed as a recurrent discursive [i.e., linguistic] process," and (2) "conscious attempts must be made at reconstruction with a view to preventing [crime's] recurrence." The primary way to accomplish those policies is "the development of alternative, 'replacement discourses' that fuel positive social constructions . . . designed to displace crime as moments in the exercise of power as control." Replacement discourses, created by "cultural revolutionaries," will deconstruct prevailing meanings and displace them with "new conceptions, distinctions, words and phrases, which convey alternative meanings." A classic example of replacement discourse is Sutherland's concept of "white collar crime," which he successfully introduced into the criminological lexicon. Replacement discourses will "tell different stories" about the world as experienced by historically subjugated people. Through their discursive diversity, replacement discourses celebrate "unofficial, informal, discounted and ignored knowledges." The creation of replacement discourses is an ongoing struggle.

The authors stress that replacement discourses, once created, must extend beyond the walls of academia to the public arena through such avenues as the news media and popular culture. The primary vehicle for accomplishing this goal is Gregg Barak's "newsmaking criminology," where criminologists proactively demystify or deconstruct crime stories presented by the media and offer more authentic crime stories of their own.

In conjunction with replacement discourses, a second harm reduction strategy is "radical refraction" or "social judo," through which excessive investors in "the reality of power are turned away from harm production, and toward reinvesting in positive connections with a relationally oriented community of fellow human subjects." The judo metaphor is apt here because, on the one hand, the authors argue that using power to reduce the power of

others only replaces one excessive investor with another. On the other hand, when using judo as a means of self-defense, the power of the aggressor is turned back against the aggressor to bring about his or her ultimate defeat. Other ways of reorienting excessive investors include promoting shared responsibility and cooperation by increasing face-to-face interactions among people, "peacemaking conflict reduction," and therapeutic "narrative revisions."

A third harm reduction strategy is to help "constituted victims" become recovering subjects within their local communities. This could be accomplished through the use of support or self-help groups which would empower victims who share similar experiences and situations.

Finally, and most importantly, if any of the aforementioned strategies is to be successful, there must be a transformation or reorganization of the political economy. For Henry and Milovanovic, the best hope for societal-level or structural transformation is a variant of Roberto Unger's "superliberalism" (i.e., a practical, political philosophy that aims to maximize diversity and minimize hegemony by creating "a society in which people are more fully empowered through the development of institutional arrangements that both diminish the gap between framework-preserving routine and framework-transforming conflict and weaken the established forms of social division and hierarchy"). Although space limitations preclude further description of Unger's vision (readers are urged to consult the text), it is important to emphasize that structural transformation, as well as the other strategies described above, will necessarily meet with resistance as excessive investors use all means at their disposal (e.g., cooptation and subversion) to undermine it. Consequently, Henry and Milovanovic remind us that the societal and cultural transformations advocated will require continuous and relentless social struggle.

The most vexing problem awaiting readers of the book is the esoteric language used. The book is a difficult read. Its language, in the words of the authors, is

frequently "obscure and inaccessible." However, in their defense, the authors are creating and employing the replacement discourse that they advocate. They are "developing new language forms that aim to 'reclaim new spaces of resistance, to establish new identities, or to construct new knowledge/power relations.'" The reader will encounter concepts such as transpraxis, signifiers and signifieds, humans as recovering subjects, decentered subjects, strange attractors, fractals, autopoiesis, constitutive interrelational sets or COREL sets, radical refraction, structural coupling, the Mandelbrot set, constitutive dialectics, abduction, and much more. A glossary of new terms would be very helpful, and I suggest that such a glossary be included in any subsequent editions.

In conclusion, this short review hardly does justice to the depth of analysis of CC and to the many examples the authors use to clarify their arguments. To truly appreciate it, the book must be read and reread. This is cutting-edge analysis and Henry and Milovanovic are to be congratulated for their scholarship and courage.

Notes

1. The authors note that they do not "embrace the anarchist's faith in mutualism," because they "are only too well aware that should all the laws and all the police be swept away, there would be nowhere to run from the tyranny of the would-be excessive investor" (i.e., criminal) (230). Instead, they prefer "to minimize the role of this formal [criminal justice] system to be fitting with the minimal social needs, not to abolish it entirely" (230).

Robert M. Bohm
University of Central Florida

Leon E. PETTIWAY, author. *Honey, Honey, Miss Thang: Being Black, Gay and on the Streets*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. 1996. 270 pages. (\$22.95 paperback).

In the central argument of his book, Pettiway stresses the need for the co-exist-

ence of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. He says that this approach is essential for generating theory and for policy-making. He also stresses the need for all people to listen to the "little-people". I agree. They do have voices. In this context, Pettitway illuminates the private lives and public troubles of five focal characters: they are poor, fast-living, African-American, gay, transvestites (men who seek to live their lives as women). These "women" are drug-addicted, committers of sex work in public spaces, hustles and other crimes. Pettitway brilliantly captures the essence of the struggles of this little-known highly vulnerable subgroup within urban life. He also sets the stage for these "women" to show us the positive aspects of their existence (i.e., their courage, ability to overcome hardships, survival strategies in the wake of multiple victimizations, resilience, and passion). Pettitway's personal sensitivity and outstanding writing style augment this ethnographic research approach thus allowing these human beings to give us a glimpse into their tattered and torn lives, and how their live-world is vulnerable; a cavalcade of emotional swamps interwoven into various textures and designs.

Shontae, China, Detra, Keisha and Monique are self-described "women" whose stories, written in their own words, echo their struggles to live a life outside of the mainstream. Pettitway shows us an example of his proposition that deviant people do live lives that are worthwhile. Pettitway shows us how, and in which ways these "women's" lives vary in terms of their backgrounds, when they acknowledged their sexual orientation and the experiences that they had, their drug use, their streetwalking experiences and future plans. Pettitway acknowledges that this book raises more questions than it answers. There is a lot to discuss, evaluate and reevaluate in the volume. I have read and re-read this book three times. I am still discovering the dynamics of this subculture. I found myself laughing and crying, and oftentimes feeling overwhelmed and psychologically-drained. It is astounding how he was able to get his interviewees to unveil themselves

without living their lifestyle. Survey methods are not conducive to the types of rich, quality data revealed in his book.

Pettitway prepares us for reading the stories of these "women". He graciously informs the reader about the argot language of this subculture and how best to read their stories in order to understand them. The language of these "women" overlaps with a lot of different subcultures and reminds us that we are not just hearing the voices of one group, but many different groups. There is quite a mosaic that Pettitway has brought to our attention by highlighting a few of this social system's dictionary of words, and phrases which typify ideas e.g., bisquick, man schitzes, miss thang, child, please!, caps, rappyies, boosters, flippys.

Honey, Honey, Miss Thang... is well-written for and will appeal to all audiences. It will attract academicians in the social sciences: professors, scholars, researchers, and is a "must-read" for students in research methods, and theory classes. Pettitway's volume (and I hope that there are subsequent volumes) will allure professional practitioners, both specialists and non-specialists: therapists, social workers, policy-makers, psychologists, judges, lawyers, police officers, probation and parole officers. This book will also appeal to the general public.

The impetus for this book came about as an outgrowth of a grant provided by the National Institute for Drug Abuse. This larger work involved collecting data, over an 18-month period, from 431 people who were both drug and non-drug using criminals. All data were collected in a large urban city. In addition to having them fill out a questionnaire, in which he paid them 20 dollars a piece, Pettitway also conducted life history interviews with 48 individuals. Each interview lasted anywhere from five to ten hours. Some of these people were a part of the larger sample of 431. Of these 48 individuals, 16 were gay men and women. While conducting research, Pettitway unintentionally stumbled upon these people and their prolific stories. He removed the questions and their stories read like a narrative. Perhaps in subse-

quent volumes, the interview protocol could be placed in an appendix. Their anonymity was protected through the initial funding source which guarantees that no project employee can be compelled to reveal any of the participant's identities. Pettitway does a magnificent job of disguising the identities of these "women", the city where the interviews took place, the names of establishments are undisclosed, neighborhood and street names are consistently-used and are anonymous. Even the transportation systems and their routes are shrouded. As soon as you think that he has revealed something about the project site and where these participants frequent, he throws you off with his determination not to divulge any identifiable information. After a while you stop trying to figure it out.

This book sets the stage for more volumes to come. After one reads the book it is understandable why there is no concluding chapter. Their stories continue to unfold. The introduction is, in and of itself, a book that prepares us for the illustrations to come. In the introduction, he answers the who, what, why, and how of the project. He provides the reader with analyses, findings and answers the "so what?" question. Leon Pettitway addresses and in some cases apologizes to his would-be critics for not meeting their typical set of expectations. Perhaps Leon can benefit from Shontae's feelings about what others think, when she says, "...later for what they think." Pettitway, you have given us some significant work that revels in the depths of a part of human existence that few of us will ever fully experience--"a multiplicity of stigmatized identities".

Charisse T. M. Coston
University of North Carolina
at Charlotte

Panel on Research on Violence Against Women, authors. *Understanding Violence Against Women*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. 1996. 225 pages.

There is no question that the National Research Council located a real need when

they set up their Panel on Research on Violence Against Women. Based on a congressional request, this panel of 15 scholars and practitioners set out to provide an overall summary of, as you would expect from its title, the current research on violence against women. This is a daunting task, considering the amazing array of published material available, ranging in quality from excellent to poor. Even top experts have a great deal of difficulty in keeping up with this outpouring of research. Thus, a report that simply sets out what we do know and what we don't know is very welcome for everyone.

Evidently, however, the panel thinks that there is much research left to do. I've been referring to this volume as the "little research book." I don't mean to belittle the work, but rather after a while I began to think that every paragraph in the book had begun with the statement: "little research has been done on ..." Certainly, the researcher looking for new topics to study (say, for a thesis or dissertation) will find this work a gold mine. Well, of course, that was much of the impetus for the book's genesis.

For the general reader, however, I found the compilation by the staff more confusing. There may be some logic to treating violence against women as a single entity. However, it is confusing to constantly bounce back and forth between physical abuse, stranger rape, and acquaintance (date) rape. Most of my own research work has been in these three areas, and I fully appreciate any arguments treating these areas as similar. Still, there are also many differences between these three forms of violence, and it would be hard to keep track of those differences in any systematic way in this book.

Part of the problem is that many books are organized to "tell a story." Thus, they might take on a particular form of violence, and explain current theories or research on that subject. This book centers more on presenting data than on telling a story, which makes it more valuable as a resource book than as something the general reader might sit down and read.

There are some very top researchers represented on the panel (Mary Koss, Jef-

frey Edelson, Lucy Berliner), and their input into certain sections of this book is evident. The panel also included several practitioners, who were able to evidently help make this work more culturally sensitive than some purely academic works.

On the other hand, I freely admit that one problem I had may stem from the fact that all of my work on violence against women has come from the point of view of a sociologist and a criminologist. The panel that produced this book essentially represents medicine (five members out of 15) and psychology or social work (six members). The others included two lawyers, a police chief (evidently only part of the term), and two sociologists, both of who represented pretty much the same branch of family violence studies. Considering all of the research in violence against women, I found this set-up very overbalanced, and found the presentation similarly lacking.

Perhaps it is this overbalance that allowed the panel to make broad and sweeping statements such as the fact that sociologists and criminologists prefer to use definitions of violence against women that exclude emotional harm, because it cannot be easily quantified. The support for this comes from pointing as exemplars to Murray Straus, Richard Gelles and Albert Reiss. Distinguished though these gentlemen may be, they hardly completely represent the work done in this field. These statements, and the bibliography, either leave out feminist researchers in sociology and criminology, or else ignore the ones cited. Much of the best work in this area comes from Australia, Canada, and Great Britain (Betsy Stanko, Suzanne Hatty, Liz Kelly, Catharine Kirkwood, Walter DeKeseredy, Christine Alder, and many more), but these non-U.S. literatures are also heavily ignored in this work, except for citations to some official Canadian data and the Canadian psychologist Don Dutton.

There are other blind spots here, although they are ones that are hardly unique in this field. For example, the panel reports in an off-handed aside buried in a footnote that since essentially nothing has been done on gay or lesbian violence, it was removed completely from the report. Interestingly,

in other areas where there was a total absence of citations (at least at the time this book was researched), such as the experiences of Asian American women to being beaten, the panel felt quite comfortable speculating on these women's positions, fears, and reactions. They did not mention in a footnote that since no studies were available, they would not cover the topic. Worse, there have been several book length studies of gay and lesbian violence, such as the pathbreaking work by Claire Renzetti, and quite a number of articles. But, one would have to delve into sociology and criminology to find them.

Generally, a look through the bibliography locates surprisingly few criminology or criminal justice publications, and an almost complete disregard of the literature in guidance and student personnel services, where much of the acquaintance (date) rape literature has appeared. The great bulk of the material published on sexual assault on college campuses, and some of the personality factors of college men that might contribute to this problem, are published in journals mainly aimed at professionals who have to deal with sexual assault on campus. It is interesting that acquaintance rape seems to be assumed throughout this book as one of the major areas of violence against women, but only one panel member has a history of having worked in this field.

Still, I don't want to lose sight of the fact that this short volume does provide the best material currently available for reviewing the current state of knowledge in the field of violence against women. It should be particularly valuable at providing a research agenda — a steady flow of ideas on exactly where more quality research is needed. The book ends with a strong set of statements on the panel's priorities for the most needed research efforts in the future. These priorities should not only be valuable in the ways already suggested, but further in adding weight to discussions with funding agencies.

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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-cpaacs.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 July/August issue is June 2, 1997.

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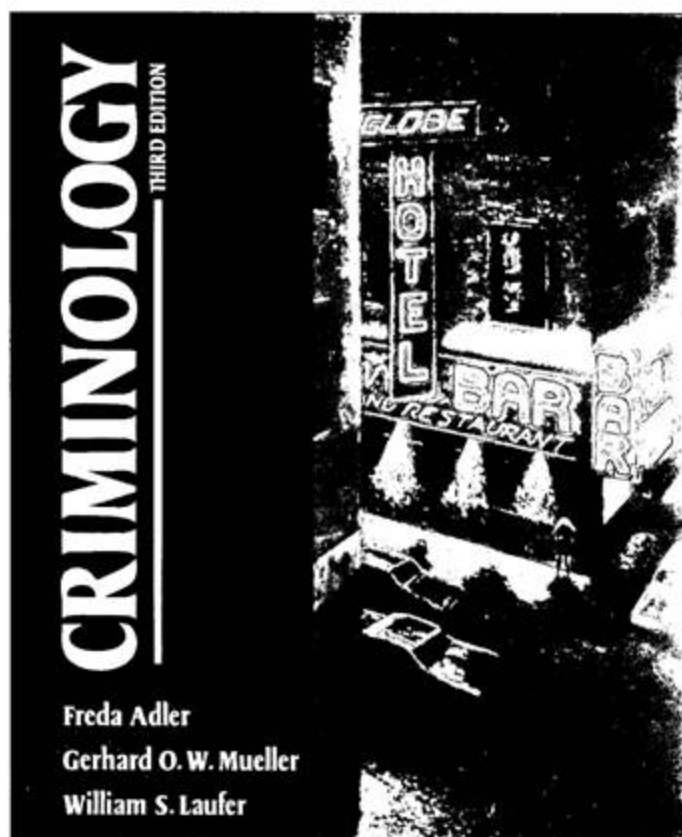


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IN MEMORIAM - Gary D. Hill (1952-1996)

Gary D. Hill, associate professor of sociology at North Carolina State University, died suddenly of a brain aneurysm March 31, 1996 at his home in Raleigh, North Carolina. He was forty-four years old. Gary is survived by his wife, Mary and two boys, Andrew, age 14, and Jack, age 10.

Gary received his bachelor's degree from Florida State University in 1974. His professional training continued at the University of Massachusetts where he earned his master's degree and then his doctorate in sociology in 1980. At Massachusetts, he developed his scholarly interests in social psychology, crime and social control while studying under Anthony Harris. He went on to accept a position on the faculty at Rhodes College in Memphis, TN while finishing his dissertation in 1979. He joined the faculty at NC State in 1982.

At Rhodes College, Gary began to develop his special ability to share the insights of sociology with undergraduate students and bring life to the classroom. At NC State, he worked hard to make sociology interesting and relevant to the lives of the students he taught in his undergraduate deviance, criminology, and juvenile delinquency courses. Gary touched the lives of more than 3,000 students in those classes. Maximizing his contact with undergraduates did not diminish in any way his role as mentor for our graduate students. Gary's courses in theories of deviance, crime and collective action, and criminological research were mainstays in the crime and social control program. At the time of his death, Gary chaired, co-chaired, or served as a member of twenty-two graduate student committees. To say that Gary was successful in transmitting his passion for the discipline to students or that he was successful in his classroom pursuits are certainly understatements. Formal recognition of his teaching contribution are found in the two University Outstanding Teaching Awards Gary received in 1989 and 1993 in addition to two departmental teaching awards. Gary's impact on students is best measured, however, not by his awards, but by the number of students who routinely followed him from class and lined up at his office door. Students genuinely liked Gary, and he always made time to talk to them about their present academic needs, personal needs, and future professional plans. The popularity and respect that students had for Gary Hill was one of his trademarks at NC State -- it was also something of which he was very proud.

Gary's contribution to the sociological study of crime and social control did not stop in the lecture hall. He also was a dedicated social scientist. His research interests were focused on questions of social power, criminal etiology and social control. Gary's training in social psychology at UMass sparked his keen ability to make links between structural forces, especially gender, race and class, and individual-level processes in his research. Hill's research was perhaps best known for his investigations of the relationship between gender and crime, although he also published several articles in the areas of fear of crime and processing bias in the criminal justice system. Most recently his work focused on gender, race and white collar crime.

Gary's interest in criminology was not merely academic. Gary was very active in the local community as a member of the board of directors of ReEntry, Inc., a not-for-profit organization dedicated to diverting non-serious offenders away from prison and providing support for recently released offenders. He also was a frequent participant in the college's public school outreach program delivering lectures on contemporary juvenile justice theory, research, and practice.

Gary was in the prime of his life when he died. He wore many professional hats and fulfilled each and every role expected of a faculty member and scholar. Gary was a distinguished researcher, teacher, colleague, and mentor. However, the personal hats he wore truly set Gary apart from others as a friend, a father, and a man. Sociology will miss his professional contributions. Those who knew him will miss his thoughtfulness, wit, and compassion.

The College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHASS) at North Carolina State University has established an endowed memorial fund to honor Hill's achievements and impact at NC State. The fund will be used to support undergraduate scholarships for students in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Those wishing to honor Gary's memory may give to this fund by sending their contributions to: The Gary D. Hill Teaching Fund-080505, Office of the Dean, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Box 8101, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8101.

J. Kirk Miller, Matthew Zingraff and Patricia McCall
North Carolina State University



MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Department of Sociology at Suffolk University announces a new graduate program in criminal justice. Suffolk University, founded in 1906, is a private university composed of a Law School, School of Management and a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Located on Boston's historic Beacon Hill, the University offers students the excitement of an urban setting with access to New England's leading business, government, legal, and medical communities.

The Master of Science in Criminal Justice Program provides an excellent opportunity for mid-career working professionals as well as those who seek to break into fields such as probation, policing, juvenile justice, community-based programming, victim advocacy and social policy. The program combines intellectual breadth and depth with a pragmatic, career-oriented focus. Students receive theoretical and methodological training in criminal justice along with applied studies in areas such as class, race, gender and justice; criminal justice ethics; crime and communities; and domestic violence. Courses are taught by PhD sociology faculty and adjunct instructors who are leaders among criminal justice professionals in Massachusetts. Students are also encouraged to gain academic credit and experience in the field through one of a wide range of internships offered in criminal justice agencies and organizations.

Degree Requirements: The Master of Science in Criminal Justice is granted after the completion of Ten Courses (30 credits). Courses are offered in the Fall, Spring and two Summer sessions enabling those studying on a full-time basis to complete the degree in one calendar year. The curriculum consists of 5 core requirements, 2 option requirements and 3 electives. Electives may be selected from sociology offerings as well as related graduate level courses from the areas of communications, education and human services, government, public administration and psychology. Flexibility is encouraged in curriculum planning, including the option of transferring in up to 2 graduate level courses. A master's thesis is not required but is encouraged. Students may receive up to six credits for thesis research and writing.

Application: To receive additional information or an application packet, contact Professor Steven Spitzer, Director, Master's Program in Criminal Justice, Department of Sociology, Suffolk University, 8 Ashburton Pl., Boston, MA 02108 (E-mail: sspitzer@acad.clas.suffolk.edu // Fax: 617-720-0490)

Faculty:

Carolyn Boyes-Watson, PhD, Harvard University (Drugs, Social Control, Social Policy)
 Kenneth Bresler, JD, Harvard University (Ethics in Criminal Justice)
 James Hannon, PhD, University of Wisconsin-- Madison (Criminology, Addiction and Recovery)
 Calvin Moore, JD, Harvard University (Race, Class and Crime)
 Donald R. Morton, PhD, University of Notre Dame (Policing, Probation and Parole, Gender)
 James Ptacek, PhD, Brandeis University (Domestic Violence, Class, Race and Gender)
 Edward Skeffington, JD, Suffolk University (Internships in Criminal Justice)
 Steven Spitzer, PhD, Indiana University (Law and Social Control, Crime and Culture)

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The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212
Columbus, OH 43212
ISSN 0164-0240

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