Poster Sessions New in Boston
by Eric S Jefferis and Robert Langworthy

The 1995 meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences will be introducing a new presentation format. In addition to traditional panel presentations, workshops, and roundtables, the poster presentation option will be offered. Originating at trade shows and science fairs, poster presentations have caught on with many professional societies as a means of effectively and efficiently communicating both the substance and methods of studies. While not a new concept, this presentation format may be unfamiliar to many ACJS participants; thus, the following guidelines are offered.

Poster sessions involve authors posting printed information about their research on a wall or board for inspection by conference attendees. After the interested attendees have inspected the posted information they can meet with the author(s), at an established time, for a detailed discussion of those projects which they find most interesting. Probably the most significant advantage of the poster presentation format is that it facilitates more in-depth discussion; not only informing the attendee, but also providing the author(s) with valuable feedback from interested colleagues.

For poster sessions to be effective, they must achieve both clarity and coverage. To establish clarity with your poster presentation, be selective with what information you present. Concise presentations, highlighting the major points, will be best received by the attendees. Coverage entails presenting the material in a way which enables all observers to arrive at a general understanding of the project, and allows more interested observers to ask well-informed questions. Coverage will best be achieved by presenting an abbreviated version of the elements essential to all research projects: (a) Title/author; (b) Introduction (abstract, introduction, and methodology); (c) Findings; and (d) Conclusion.

(continued on page 12)

RAP, COPS, AND CRIME:
Clarifying the "Cop Killer" Controversy
by Mark S Hamm, Indiana State University and Jeff Ferrell, Regis University

Perhaps the most enduring feature of the ACJS is that it routinely brings practitioners and researchers together in a public forum where they can debate the current state of criminal justice. In this spirit, we offer a counterpoint to the attacks made by Dennis R Martin, President of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, on rapper Ice-T's song "Cop Killer" and its alleged relationship to violent acts ("The Music of Murder," ACJS Today, Nov/Dec 1993).

"COP KILLER" IN CULTURAL CONTEXT

As a starting point, Martin offers a truncated and distorted description of rap's gestation that largely misses the music's social and cultural meanings. To suggest, as does Martin, that rap is "a culmination of the course charted by Elvis Presley" is to commit a double fallacy. First, Martin's characterization of Elvis Presley as the founder of rock 'n' roll, and Bill Haley as "the country's first composer of rock and roll," constitutes a racist and revisionist rock history which curiously excludes Louis Jordan, Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, and a host of other blacks musicians and musical traditions which established the essentials of rock 'n' roll. (This sort of myopic ethnic insensitivity echoes in Martin's subsequent claim that rap is "primitive" (!) music.)

Second, Martin compounds these sorts of mistakes by tracing rap's lineage to rock 'n' roll -- or, apparently, white Southern rockabilly. Rap artists have in fact explicitly denied this lineage. Early rappers, for example, sang "no more rock 'n' roll," and rappers Public Enemy have attacked Elvis Presley, and his racist attitudes, specifically. To draw a parallel between white Southern rockabilly of the mid-1950's and today's black urban rap is therefore analogous to comparing Joshua's trumpets at the battle of Jericho with the Wagnierian operas of Nazi storm troopers, or to equating the horn-calls which led Caesar's troops into England with the thrash metal of Slaughter and Megadeth absorbed by US Air Force pilots prior to bombing raids during the Persian Gulf War. Other than to say that militaries have routinely used music to lead soldiers into battle, the analogies have little heuristic value. What Martin's analysis lacks is the crucial historical specificity and sociological contextualization, the framework of conceptual clarity and appreciation necessary to explain the complex relationship between particular forms of music, popular culture dynamics, and incidents of violence.

Most commentators, in fact, locate the beginnings of rap (or, more broadly, hip-hop) in the funkadelic period of the late 1970s, aka George Clinton, Parliament, P-Funk, Kurtis Blow, and Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five. Evolving from this musical base, rap gained its popular appeal in the grim ghettos of New York City -- first in the Bronx, and then in Harlem and Brooklyn. Rap caught the sounds of the city, capturing the aggressive boasts and stylized threats of street-tough black males. By the mid-1980s, rap was injected into the American mainstream via Run-D.M.C.'s version of Aerosmith's
The annual meeting in Chicago attracted the most attendees and offered the best quality program ever! Thanks are due to the 1994 Program Committee and its Chair, Michael Benson, and to Francis Cullen, for the successful program.

In the coming year, it is my intention to continue the affirmative action thrust initiated by Vincent Webb and continued through the last four years. This means not only being more inclusive, but expanding the diversity of the Academy in terms of traditional and non-traditional minorities, including those frequently marginalized, into the Committee and opportunity structure of the Academy, as well as disciplines represented by Academy members. In addition, international justice scholars and practitioners will be invited to participate in the Boston meeting.

Our 1994-95 Program Committee was appointed and has been functioning for the last eight months, under the able direction of Robert Langworthy. The March 1995 meeting in Boston (Theme: "Justice at the Crossroads") will be expanded to include ongoing didactic sessions, traditional panels, plenary sessions and, as a new thrust, poster sessions (described in this issue). There will be more and different opportunities to participate in the annual meeting!

The Strategic Planning Committee, chaired by Edward Latessa, is now in its final phases. A special Executive Board meeting is planned for May, to receive and discuss the conclusions and recommendations from that Committee. Some preliminary action recommendations have already been implemented (an orientation session for new Board members, more women and minorities serving on Committees, formal charges to Standing Committees), and others are under consideration. Aware of the implications and consequences of numerical growth on social organizations, we are expanding the Secretariat to include a Secretary for Membership Services. An ad hoc committee is considering changing the annual meeting dates to perhaps move the annual meeting to another season. This is an exciting time of change and growth.

At the March Executive Board meetings, the following major actions were taken:

* The Constitutions and By-Laws of the International and Community College Sections were approved; these Sections are in the process of preparing to elect officers.
* Approved in principle the creation of a Deputy Editor for Justice Quarterly whose primary task will be serving as public information officer for press releases on journal articles.
* Scholarships were created for travel of students and traditional minority students to attend the annual meeting.
* Editor selection committees were appointed for Justice Quarterly and the Anderson Monograph Series.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to invite you to participate in your Regional as well as the Academy annual meetings, to volunteer to serve on Academy standing and ad hoc committees, and to participate in the varied opportunities of the March 1995 Boston meeting. See you there.

Harry Allen
President, ACJS
"Walk this Way" and other cross-over hits. MC Hammer, Tone Loc, Public Enemy, Ice-T, NWA (Niggers with Attitude), De La Soul, and a legion of others soon followed, infusing rap with R and B, jazz, and other influences, and introducing rap to world-wide audiences of all ethnicities.

In ignoring this rich history, Martin misunderstands both the aesthetics and the politics of rap. Martin, for example, leaps to the extraordinary conclusion that rap is a "vile and dangerous" form of cultural expression, a "primitive music" that attacks "every shared value that has bound our society together for more than two-hundred years." From within this sort of uncritical, consensus model of contemporary society, Martin then locates this potent social threat in a wider cultural crisis: "[T]he trend in American rock music for the last decade," he argues, "has been to promote more vile, devilish, and sociopathic behaviors." And if this trend is not reversed, Martin concludes, "every American is at risk of losing his <sic> property and his life to criminals." A careful analysis of rock's lyrical diversity and social effects would, of course, undermine these sorts of hysterical generalizations. A careful analysis of rap music's lyrical content and cultural context likewise reveals a very different social dynamic.

"Message Rap" (or "Gangster Rap," the focus of the remainder of this essay) deals head-on with universal themes of injustice and oppression - themes which have both bound and divided U S society from its inception. But at the same time, gangster rap is proudly localized as "ghetto music," thematizing its commitment to the black urban experience. (This is also, by the way, part of what constitutes rap's appeal for millions of middle-class white kids who have never been inside a black ghetto.) In fact, rap focuses on aspects of ghetto life that most adult whites, middle class blacks, and self-protective police officers and politicians would rather ignore. Rappers record the everyday experiences of pimping, prostitution, child abandonment, AIDS, and drugs (as in Ice-T's anti-drug song, "I'm Your Pusher"). Other rappers deal with deeper institutionalized problems such as poverty, racial conflict, revisionist history books, the demand for trivial consumer goods, the exploitation of disenfranchised blacks through military service, and black dislocation from Africa. And still other rap songs lay bare the desperate and often violent nature of ghetto life, as played out in individual and collective fear, sadly misogynistic and homophobic fantasies, street killings - and, significantly, oppressive harassment by police patrols.

These themes are packed in the aesthetic of black ghetto life, an aesthetic which features verbal virtuosity as a powerful symbol in the negotiation of social status. Rap is developed from U S and Jamaican verbal street games like "signifying," "the dozens," and "toasting." Rap in turn encases this verbal jousting in the funky beat of rhythms reworked through the formal musical devices which give birth to the rap sound: "sampling," "scratch mixing," and "punch phrasing" (hardly the "primitive" or "stripped" music which Martin describes). The result of this complex artistic process is a sensual, bad-assed gangster who "won't be happy till the dancers are wet, out of control" and wildly "possessed" by the rapper's divine right to rhyme the ironies, ambiguities, and fears of urban ghetto life (Ice-T, "Hit the Deck"). Musically, rap certainly emerges more from studio funk and street poetry than the blues; but like Sonny Boy Williamson, Muddy Waters, Willie Dixon and a host of other great postwar U S bluesmen, Ice-T and other rappers twist and shout from within a world of crippling adversity.

"COP KILLER" ON TRIAL

Because he misses this cultural context, it is no surprise that Martin attempts to "kill the messenger" by attacking rap music as itself a social problem. His choicest blows are saved for Ice-T, whose album Body Count integrates rap and "metal" styling, and includes a trilogy of protest sirens on police brutality written "for every pig who ever beat a brother down": "Smoked Pork," "Out in the Parking Lot," and "Cop Killer." Martin argues that one of these, "Cop Killer," is a "misuse of the First Amendment" because it has been "implicated in at least two shooting incidents and has inflamed racial tensions in cities across the country."

Here, though, is the available evidence on "Cop Killer": Since its release in early 1992, an unknown number of persons have heard the song. Martin claims that Time-Warner shipped 500,000 copies of Body Count upon its initial release. This number is important because subsequent pressings of Body Count did not contain "Cop Killer." It was pulled by Time-Warner after U S Vice-President Dan Quayle, Parents' Music Resource Center spokeswoman and future Vice-Presidential associate Tipper Gore, and a host of influential media personalities and "moral entrepreneurs" leveled a highly organized and well-publicized campaign of "moral panic" against the song (see Becker, 1963; Cohen, 1972).

But our repeated inquiries to Time-Warner revealed that no such sales figures are available. We were told that Ice-T has since left Time-Warner and is now under contract with Profile records. Yet Profile cannot document sales figures for the first Body Count album either, claiming that these figures are known only to Ice-T himself -- who, despite our attempts to reach him, remains unavailable for comment. We simply don't know -- and neither does Martin -- how many young Americans have heard "Cop Killer."

Setting all this aside, let's assume that the President of the National Association of Chiefs of Police is correct: some 500,000 persons have heard "Cop Killer" via the music recording industry. Because popular music is a highly contagious commodity (especially among the young), we may cautiously estimate that three times that number have listened to this song (each buyer sharing the song with just two others). From this very conservative estimate, then, it is not unreasonable to conclude that at least 1.5 million young Americans have heard "Cop Killer."

According to Martin, 144 U S police officers were killed in the line of duty during 1992. This is indeed a tragic fact, the seriousness of which we do not wish in any way to diminish. But the fact also remains that there is no evidence to show that the perpetrators of these 144 homicides were influenced by "Cop Killer." Martin bases his argument on a brief review of four juveniles arrested in Las Vegas (NV) for wounding two police officers with firearms, allegedly behind the emotional impetus of "Cop Killer." Put another way, while some 1.5 million persons...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Abusers: Terrorism in Our Homes</td>
<td>Johann, Sara Lee</td>
<td>0-89874-160-3</td>
<td>$54.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Do Financial Asset Investigations: A Practical Guide for</td>
<td>Mendell, Ronald L.</td>
<td>0-89874-159-X</td>
<td>$54.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officers: A Guide to Testifying in Court.</td>
<td>Spetz, Werner U.</td>
<td>0-89874-147-4</td>
<td>$49.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mounting Threat of Home Intruders: Weighing the Moral Option of</td>
<td>Furnish, Brendan F. J. and Dwight H. Small</td>
<td>0-89874-156-5</td>
<td>$54.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogation</td>
<td>Brill, Norman Q.</td>
<td>0-89874-136-8</td>
<td>$54.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Liability</td>
<td>Franklin, Carl J.</td>
<td>0-89874-130-0</td>
<td>$55.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Forensic Guide to Interrogation</td>
<td>Yeschke, Charles L.</td>
<td>0-89874-138-2</td>
<td>$55.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs and the Community: Involving Community Residents in</td>
<td>Davis, Robert C., Arthur J. Lurigio &amp;</td>
<td>0-89874-101-5</td>
<td>$54.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combatting the Sale of Illegal Drugs</td>
<td>Dennis P. Rosenbaum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Real World of Child Interrogations</td>
<td>Underwager, Ralph &amp; Hollida C. Wakefield</td>
<td>0-89874-092-4</td>
<td>$71.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battered Women Who Kill</td>
<td>Johann, Sara Lee &amp; Frank Osanka</td>
<td>0-89874-064-0</td>
<td>$78.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusations of Child Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>Wakefield, Hollida &amp; Ralph Underwager</td>
<td>0-89874-078-0</td>
<td>$91.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Psychology and Treatment of the Youthful Offender.</td>
<td>Brandt, David E. &amp; S. Jack Zlotnick</td>
<td>0-89874-063-5</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Techniques of Legal Investigation (2nd Ed.)</td>
<td>Golec, Anthony M.</td>
<td>0-89874-051-2</td>
<td>$58.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation (6th Ed.)</td>
<td>O'Hara, Charles E. &amp; Gregory L. O'Hara</td>
<td>0-89874-007-8</td>
<td>$48.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Rights, Duties, and Liabilities of Criminal Justice Personnel:</td>
<td>Robinson, Cyril D.</td>
<td>0-89874-021-7</td>
<td>$73.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Testimony in Mental Health: A Guide for Mental Health</td>
<td>Vandenbergh, Gerald H.</td>
<td>0-89874-014-3</td>
<td>$32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medico-Legal Assessment of Head Injury</td>
<td>Bell, David S.</td>
<td>0-89874-027-1</td>
<td>$69.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversity, Affirmative Action and Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Felkener, George T., and Peter Charles</td>
<td>0-89874-035-8</td>
<td>$58.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent Research and Social Effects</td>
<td>Unsinger, Ronald P. &amp; R. E. Geiselman</td>
<td>0-89874-039-1</td>
<td>$42.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory-Enhancing Techniques for Investigative Interviewing: The</td>
<td>Fisher, Ronald P.</td>
<td>0-89874-036-9</td>
<td>$49.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer's Guide to Civil Liability</td>
<td>Trautman, Neal E.</td>
<td>0-89874-020-X</td>
<td>$32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detecting and Deciphering Erased Pencil Writing</td>
<td>Hilton, Ordway</td>
<td>0-89874-025-7</td>
<td>$29.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Media and Criminal Justice Policy: Recent Research and Social</td>
<td>Sorelle, Ray</td>
<td>0-89874-024-9</td>
<td>$58.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterns of Homicide and Assault in America</td>
<td>Harries, Keith D.</td>
<td>0-89874-013-4</td>
<td>$43.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime and the New Immigrants</td>
<td>Lauer, Harold M. &amp; Joseph E. Palenski</td>
<td>0-89874-015-0</td>
<td>$36.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Art of Selecting a Jury</td>
<td>Wenke, Robert A.</td>
<td>0-89874-006-3</td>
<td>$36.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Work with Juveniles and the Administration of Juvenile</td>
<td>Kenney, John P., Dan C. Pursuit</td>
<td>0-89874-012-4</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Adolescent Molester</td>
<td>Breer, William</td>
<td>0-89874-010-0</td>
<td>$46.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write, call (for Visa or MasterCard) 1-800-258-8980 or 1-217-789-8980 or FAX (217) 789-9130
Books sent on approval • Complete catalog sent on request • Prices subject to change without notice

2600 South First Street Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9265
UPCOMING EVENTS

NATIONAL DEATH INVESTIGATION

A National Death Investigation Conference will be held June 5-10, 1994. This conference is designed for homicide investigators, arson investigators, law enforcement forensic personnel, medical examiners, and prosecuting attorneys.

There will be indoor lectures and outdoor field exercises. Training will be delivered at intermediate and advanced skill levels.

For more information and registration, contact Law Enforcement Training Division, Texas Engineering Extension Service, Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000; (800) 423-8433.

JOHN REID & ASSOCIATES

John E Reid and Associates has released its 1994 schedule for interviewing and interrogation. The company is the originator of formalized training in interviewing and interrogation, and has been presenting such programs since 1974.

For additional information, contact John E Reid and Associates Inc, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606; (312) 876-1600; (800) 255-5747; (312) 876-1743 (fax).

INT’L PERSPECTIVES

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor of New York City, the U S Drug Enforcement Administration, the City of New York, and the City of St Petersburg, Russia are co-sponsoring an international conference from June 12-18, 1994. The meeting will be held at John Jay College.

The conference will create an opportunity for experts from around the world to come together to discuss ideas, share effective strategies and develop innovative programs to address crime, drugs, and the public order. Policy makers, academicians, high level government and elected officials and practitioners in the areas of law enforcement, education, prevention, and treatment will have an opportunity to participate.

If you are interested in attending, call (212) 237-8654.

INVESTIGATION TRAINING

The Investigation Training Institute will be offering fraud training and asset forfeiture tactics during the months of May-July.

Fraud training will address the fraud investigation process with innovative field applications and proven techniques unique to complex fraud, financial, and asset investigations. Asset forfeiture tactics will deal with financial investigation training addressing essential documentation for forfeiture according to recent United States Supreme Court decisions.

For detailed material relating to these offerings, contact Investigation Training Institute, Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482; (802) 985-9123.

CJ INFO SYSTEMS

The 1994 International Symposium on Criminal Justice Information Systems and Technology: Building the Infrastructure will be held August 2-4, 1994 in Washington, DC.

It will explore cutting-edge technologies and their application to criminal justice information management, both in the United States and throughout the world. The symposium offers a unique opportunity for experts to convene and identify viable technologies for today and anticipate new directions in technological innovation for the future.

For more information, contact SEARCH, 7311 Greenhaven Drive, Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95831; (916) 392-2550; (916) 392-8440 (fax).

ASIS

The Washington, DC chapter of ASIS is sponsoring its 1994 Countering Terrorism Seminar on June 9, 1994 at the Sheraton National Hotel in Arlington (VA). The focus is "The Changing Nature of Terrorism", and the agenda includes speakers from the corporate, government, and law enforcement arenas.

To receive additional information, contact Mayer Nudell, Chairman, Terrorist Activities Subcommittee, Washington, DC Chapter, 210 East Fairfax Street #214, Falls Church, VA 22046-2906; (703) 237-2513; (703) 533-0358 (fax).

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION

The Executive Protection Institute has announced that a program will be offered October 23-29, 1994. For a copy of the program, contact Richard W Kobetz & Associates Ltd, Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Route 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611; (703) 955-1128.

CRIME PREVENTION & REHAB THROUGH RELIGION

The Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem are sponsoring an international conference on "Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation Through Religion". The conference will take place in Jerusalem from June 13-16, 1994.

For further information, write Conference Secretariat, Box 574, Jerusalem, Israel; 972-2-868165 (fax) or G Moncher, 2433 Coolidge Avenue, Oakland, CA 94601; (510) 533-8306; (510) 534-8564 (fax).

IPTM

The Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM) of the University of North Florida, has announced its schedule of courses for 1994. IPTM has gained an international reputation for the quality and usefulness of its training programs. Its training programs are designed to meet the needs of today’s law enforcement officer.

Individuals wishing to receive the schedule should contact Director, IPTM, University of North Florida, 4567 St Johns Bluff Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32224-2645; (904) 646-2722; (904) 646-2453 (fax).
Statistics are an integral part of criminal justice research. But locating the appropriate source for an elusive statistic often presents a problem. Luckily, there are a number of statistical compilations and regularly published serials which will be useful to researchers in the fields of corrections, law enforcement, and crime.

This article discusses a number of these sources, most of which should be available in any university library.

I. Statistical Compilations

There are two important annual compilations which should be the first stops for any research in criminal justice:

Since 1930, the Uniform Crime Reports, (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation: Washington, DC), has provided information on reported crimes in specific categories known as Index Crimes. The statistics are limited to data on murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Figures are given for every state, county, and city. Arrest tables are nationwide only, but include information on percentages found guilty or acquitted and characteristics of persons arrested. The Uniform Crime Reports is published annually in the early fall and includes statistics for the previous year.

The Uniform Crime Reports is probably the best source for information on the number of law enforcement personnel in the United States. This includes all state police and campus police. For information on assaults on officers there is a special publication, Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted. The FBI also publishes a special bulletin, Bomb Summary, which provides statistics concerning actual and attempted bombing incidents.

Equal in importance to the UCR is The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: Washington, DC). This annual handbook is the most comprehensive statistical source for all areas of criminal justice. The Sourcebook is divided into six major sections: Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems; Public Attitudes Towards Crime and Criminal Justice Related Topics; Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses; Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested; Judicial Processing of Defendants; and Persons Under Correctional Supervision.

It is important to note that the Sourcebook gathers together statistics that have already been published by other groups including government agencies, research organizations, and various commercial publishers. Therefore, it is likely that the statistics are always going to be slightly out of date. Since the source of the statistics is always clearly indicated, the researcher can go there directly for the latest figures. Check the “Sources and References” section for descriptions of each source.

The Sourcebook also contains useful appendices which describe data collecting procedures and define terms for all areas covered. The detailed index and useful Tables of Contents should be studied carefully for guidance in locating the correct tables. The Sourcebook has been in publication since 1973.

In order to give a clearer picture of how crime affects Americans, the U.S. Department of Justice began to survey representative samples of the population in order to obtain statistics on persons who have been victims of crimes. The findings include measures of the amount of crime that U.S. residents experience, the characteristics of crime incidents, the cost of crime, and many other factors. These studies are published annually as Criminal Victimization in the United States, (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: Washington, DC).

Since many of the crimes tabulated were unreported to law enforcement officials, these annual surveys offer fascinating studies into the nature of crime, criminals and victims. There are also individual victimization studies for selected states and cities.

In addition to the criminal justice sources, it is wise to check a few general statistical compilations for additional data. The Statistical Abstract of the United States, (U.S. Bureau of the Census: Washington, DC), gathers statistics from hundreds of sources on all aspects of American life. Section 5, Law Enforcement, Courts, and Prisons, has tables on crime and crime rates, drug arrests, courts, and prisons.

There is a companion volume, Historical Statistics of the United States - Colonial Times to 1970, which gives limited corresponding statistics for earlier dates. Some criminal justice statistics go back as far as 1900.

Many states publish annual statistical abstracts and yearbooks. These vary in comprehensiveness by state, but often they include hard to find figures such as number of pistol licenses issued, compensation awards for crime victims, and detailed figures on automobile accidents, drunk driving and traffic offenses.

II. Statistical Bulletins and Serials

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, a division of the U.S. Department of Justice, publishes a number of short pamphlets and statistical studies which are updated on a regular basis. Statistical serials can be deceptive, however. It often takes almost two years for the data to be compiled and put into print. Always check your library’s catalog to be sure you have the most recent addition of the publication.
ACJS WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Des Moines Area Community College
Legal Aid Society (NY)
Northern Arizona University-Yuma
PA Board of Probation and Parole
Ventura County District Attorney’s Office (CA)
Wichita State University

REGULAR MEMBERS

Agnew, Robert (Emory University)
Allen, G Frederick (U S Courts-IL)
Ammar, Nawal (Kent State University-Trumbull)
Atwell, Mary (Radford University)
Ball, Larry (Lexington Div of Police-KY)
Ball, Richard (Richland Co Prosecutor’s Ofc-OH)
Baugrud, Kim (Univ of WI-Milwaukee)
Beach, Jim (Union Pacific Railroad Police)
Belsky, Martin (Albany Law School)
Bloek, Carolyn (IL Statistical Analysis Ctr)
Bobganish, John (Bexley, OH)
Bell, William (Warren Co Community College)
Boren, John (Dept of Public Safety-NM)
Briggs, Aubry (Office of Provost Marshal-WI)
Bothman, Richard (De Anza College)
Brim, Eileen (Black Hawk College)
Bronson, George (RI Dept of Corrections)
Brown, William (Wayne State University)
Bullen, Stephen (Pomona Unified Schools)
Burk, Eric (Hillcrest School)
Campbell, Charles (St Joseph-Ohio)
Carlson, Susan (William and Mary)
Carlson, Susan (Western Michigan Univ)
Carstens, Todd (Univ of Central Oklahoma)
Coo, Brian (Family Court of Philadelphia)
Combs, James (Middletown Municipal Court-OH)
Copley, Chris (Pomona University)
Cote, Raymond (Carmel, NY)
Cotlar, Andrew (Ball State University)
Criswell, Elmer (Harriscraft Area Comm College)
Crow, Brian (Univ of FL-Plattenville)
Chavarria, Fred (U S Probation-CA)
Choi, Yoon (Korea University)
Choy, Yoon (Gwan Dong University)
Clarke, Harold (Dept of Correctional Svcs-NE)
Cline, Shara (Univ of Central Oklahoma)
Cox, Brian (Family Court of Philadelphia)
Crooks, James (Middletown Municipal Court-OH)
Cronkhite, Clyde (Western Illinois Univ)
Daniel, Michael (Lamar University-Orange)
Davis, Jim (Mankato State Univ)
Davis, John (West Chester, OH)
Davies, Walter (Hartnell College)
de Moya, Dorothy (Correctional Health Care Solutions)
DeGenova, Thomas (Mahoning County Sheriff’s Dept-PA)
Dekman, Louis (Morrow Police Dept-GA)
Dunnigan, Gary (Baltimore City Police Dept)
Epstein, Joel (Auburn University)
Erickson, Timothy (Metropolitan State Univ)
Forde, David (University of Manitoba)
Fry, Rita (Cook Co Public Defender’s Ofc-IL)
Gaw, Karen (Mt Wachusett Community College)
Gilleland, Tony (Summerville Police Dept-GA)
Gillespie, L Kay (Weber State University)
Griset, Pamela (Univ of Central Florida)
Gunkel, Steve (Univ of Nebraska-Lincoln)
Hagerty, Bruce (Los Angeles Police Dept)
Hallett, Michael (Middle TN State Univ)
Harmatz, Hugo (Florham Park, NJ)
Hatch, Michael (Lake County Superior Ct-IN)
Hayes, Curtis (Western New Mexico Univ)
Hetzl, Richard (Nercross Police Dep-GA)
Heuser, James (Portland State University)
Hoevar, Steven (BC Min of Atty Gen-Canada)
Hollander, Philip (Ohio State University)
Homa, John (J A Homa Inc)
Horowitz, Alan (University of Delaware)
Hubka, Vernon (Southern Oregon St College)
Huey, Jacqueline (Wayne State Univ)
Iadicola, Peter (IN Univ-Purdue Univ-Ft Wayne)
Inverarity, James (Western Washington Univ)
Jackson, Jonathan (S H W P)
Jarvi, Theodore (Tempe, AZ)
Jung, Yook (Dong Gook University)
Kates, Don (Novato, CA)
Kaufman, Barbara (Westchester Community College)
Kellek, Carl (Kellek Associates)
Kempfert, Mary (O Fallon Police Dept-IL)
Kimura, Jay (Prosecuting Atty's Ofc-IL)
Kramer, Dusty (Xerox Corporation)
Kress, June (Koba Associates)
LaGrange, Randy (Univ of NC-Wilmington)
Landsberg, Gerald (New York University)
Langford, Richard (Liberty, MO)
Lanier, William (Northern Montana College)
Laster, Kathy (La Trobe University)
Lawson, Alan (Ferris State Univ)
Leonhardt, Cathy (3rd Judicial Dist Ct Svcs-KS)
Lindberg, Jim (Montgomery College)
Livojevic, Michelle (Shippensburg University)
Lusk, James (Harold Washington College)
Ma, Yue (Kean College of New Jersey)
Madriz, Esther (Hunter College)
Maguire, Brendan (Western Illinois Univ)
Matessian, Greg (Univ of IL-Chicago)
Maxwell, Daniel (Univ of New Haven)
Maynard, Jerry (Cuyahoga Community College)
McBride, James (Lakeland Community College)
McDevitt, Jack (Northeastern Univ)
Melfon, Howard (Columbus, OH)
Miwa, Haru (Central Michigan Univ)
Milovanovich, Zoran (Lincoln University)
Muedeking, George (CA State Univ-Stansiaus)
O’Rear, Charles (George Washington Univ)
Ochs, Scott (Tompkins Cortland Comm College)
Ortiz, Horacio (Ortiz Security Service)
Owen, Barbara (CA State Univ-Fresno)
Patterson, August (VA Commonwealth University)
Pena, Manuel (East Los Angeles College)
Ponstogile, Daniel (Lorain Co Comm College)
Poppinski, Susan (U S Air Force)
Poupart, Miguel (Inter/american Univ)
Rankis, Olaf (Univ of Maine at Augusta)
Roach, Peter (Hartford Public Schools-CT)
Rock, Margorie (Wurzweiler School of Social Wk)
Rogers, Charles (Pt Thomas Police-KY)
Russell, Charles (Indianapolis, IN)
Ruth, Robert (Davidson College)
Sabath, Michael (San Diego State Univ)
Sanders, Gloria (Philadelphia, PA)
Scott, Sandra (City of Las Vegas)
Seidman-Smith, Eleanor (American Red Cross)
Silverman, Eli (John Jay College)
Sprayd, Daniel (Abraxas Foundation)
Stanton, John (LA State Univ-Shreveport)
Stinchcomb, Jeanne (Burry University)
Stockton, Robert (Hastings College)
Stokes, Larry (Univ of TN-Chattanooga)
Stone, Sandra (GA Dept of Children/Youth Svcs)
Strutin, Kennard (W Hempstead, NY)
Sullivan, Paul (Univ of MA-Lowell)
Szwart, James (TASC Inc)
Toney, Michael (Castine Research Corp)
Truncal, Joseph (Glennview Police Dept-IL)
Ullman, Sarah (Univ of IL-Chicago)
Uribe, John (New Mexico State Univ)
Van Zomeren, Wayne (Northwest Missouri State Univ)
Virginia Beach Police Department
Wallace, Mel (McHenry County College)
Ware, Gaitheil (Public Safety Consortium)
Wargin, Robert (Broward Sheriff’s Ofc-FL)
Weddington, Mary-Margaret (Memphis St Univ)
Weinstein, Corey (American Public Health Assn)
Wendt, Roger (Campbellsville College)
Wiegand, David (Northwest Missouri State Univ)
Wienema, Beth (Huron University)
Williamson, A Scott (State Corr Ins-Huntingdon)
Worden, Alissa (SUNY-Albany)
Wyant, John (Illinois Central College)
Yared, Christine (Grand Valley State Univ)
Youngblood, Suzanne (Harrisburg Area Comm College)
Zumbrun, Jay (Howard County Police Dept-MD)

STUDENT MEMBERS

Albin III, C H (Sam Houston State Univ)
Alexander, Deanna (Virginia Tech)
Allen, Marguerite (Florida State Univ)
Ansau, Sylvia (University of Florida)
Arnold, Shelley (SUNY-Brockport)
Ballock, Scott (Indiana Univ-Bloomington)
Barger, Andy (University of Dayton)
Barnes, Lynn (Rutgers University)
Beal, S Catherine (Northeastern University)
Bean, Michael (Greensville, NC)
Bennett, Kathy (Sam Houston State Univ)
Brave, Bobby (University of Maryland)
Brennan, Pauline (NYC Crim Just Agency)
Brown, Amy (Univ of Central Florida)
Brown, Kelly (Univ of Cincinnati)
Bryant, Kevin (East Tennessee State Univ)
Burns, Ronald (Florida State University)
Caputo, Gail (Rutgers University)
Chamberlin, Thomas (Michigan State Univ)
Cheva, Michelle (Mott Community College)
Chmelka, Tammy (Univ of NE-Lincoln)
Chon, Donsoo (Florida State University)
Christiansen, Steven (Florida State Univ)
Clarke, Pamela (Univ of Arkansas-Little Rock)
Correia, Mark (Washington State Univ)
David, William (Univ of Southern MS)
Davoidski, Debra (Milwaukee Police Dept)
de la Rosa, Francisco (Univ of Dayton)
De Guzman, Melchor (Univ of Cincinnati)
DelG, College (University of Manitoba)
DeLong, Rhonda (Western MI University)
Doherty, Edward (Mott Community College)
Dunn, LaShawn (Mott Community College)

(Continued On Page 10)
ACJS SERIES EDITOR SEARCH

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is taking applications for the Series Editor for the Issues in Crime and Justice Series. The Series is currently published by Anderson Publishing Company.

The quality of the Issues in Crime and Justice Series rests on the ability of the series editor to select competent and committed volume editors to supervise volume development and to ensure timely completion of volumes.

The term of appointment is three years. Appointment to the position will be made by the Executive Board at its mid-year meeting in September 1994.

Qualifications: The individual selected must have a commitment to serious scholarship as indicated by a record of quality publications. The individual must also possess organizational skills, and have the capability to lead and supervise colleagues working under the pressure of tight deadlines. The individual must also be able to critically evaluate and make decisions about the quality of the scholarship. The Series Editor must possess a working knowledge of the publishing process. Priority will be given to applicants with previous experience in editing of one or more volumes of scholarly papers.

Applicant Procedure: Anyone wishing to apply for the position of Series Editor should send (1) a letter of application outlining experience and qualifications, and (2) a resume to:

Jay Albanese
Niagara University
Political Science/Criminal Justice
Niagara University, NY 14109
(716) 286-8081.

The application deadline is August 1, 1994. Once applications have been received, they will be reviewed by the committee. The committee will then make its recommendation to the Executive Board and the Board will appoint the new editor at its 1994 mid-year meeting.
The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is seeking applications for the position of

EDITOR
JUSTICE QUARTERLY

An Official Publication
of the
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

The Editor Selection Committee of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is accepting applications for the position of editor of Justice Quarterly.

The editor of Justice Quarterly will be responsible for establishing and maintaining a high quality academic journal for the membership of the Academy. The editor will establish the quality of Justice Quarterly by setting editorial policy, selecting deputy and associate editors, creating a peer review system, and managing the journal.

Applications must meet the following qualifications:

* Demonstrated record of scholarly activity as measured by such indicators as publications in refereed journals, book publication, and research.
* Prior editorial experience as measured by such indicators as editorial responsibility for other scholarly publications and past experience as a refereed associate or deputy editor of an academic journal, or other demonstrated editorial experience.
* Earned PhD or terminal degree in area of specialization.
* Senior (associate professor or above) academic rank at host institution.
* ACJS membership.
* Formal declaration of support from host institution, to include faculty release time, and other supportive services that the institution will commit to editorship.
* May not edit any other academic journal once their editorial term for JQ begins.

Those interested in being considered for the editorship of Justice Quarterly should provide the following information to the Editor Selection Committee, no later than December 15, 1994:

* Letter of application.
* Applicant's vita.
* Statement of editorial philosophy for Justice Quarterly.
* Formal declaration of institutional support.

The Executive Board of the Academy will appoint the editor for a three-year term, subject to Executive Board review.

Applications and requests for further information should be directed to:

Donna Hale
Shippensburg University
Criminal Justice Department
Shippensburg, PA 17257
(717) 532-1608
Mittie D Southerland is a professor in the Department of Police Studies at Eastern Kentucky University. She served previously as coordinator of Eastern Kentucky University’s Fort Knox Programs for the College of Law Enforcement.

Dr Southerland earned a PhD (1984) in Social and Philosophical Studies in Higher Education from the University of Kentucky. A former criminal justice planner and juvenile counselor, her expertise is in the areas of administration, management, and supervision, with particular emphasis on organizational environments and change in the police setting. Dr Southerland has served as consultant to a number of police agencies.

Professor Southerland is author of *Police Administration* (with Larry Gaines and John Angell, McGraw-Hill, 1991) and has published chapters and articles in the areas of police management and leadership, organizational communication, juvenile justice, and criminal justice education. She is conducting research on deadly force in the workplace.

Currently serving as a Trustee-at-Large, Dr Southerland is a former Region Two Trustee (Southern) of the Academy and a past president of the Southern Criminal Justice Association.

---

**MITTIE D SOUTHERLAND TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE**

**New Members Continued from Page 7**

Eakin, Jennifer (Florida State Univ)
Ellis, Deanna (University of Dayton)
Falcone, Karen (Stockton College of NJ)
Flanyak, Chrisann (Univ of Illinois-Chicago)
Francis, Erik (Washington State University)
Frederick, Karen (CA State Univ-Sacramento)
Glen-Hart, Chena (Penn State University)
Giuskoter, Cara (University of Miami)
Grassdor, Stacey (Stockton College of NJ)
Grass, Cory (Indiana University)
Hastings, Mark (John Jay College)
Haynes, Jeffery (Mott Community College)
Howard, Carol (Univ of MO-Kansas City)
Hubbard, William (Florida State University)
Hummer, Donald (Michigan State Univ)
Harley, David (University of Cincinnati)
Ivkovich, Sanja (Univ of Delaware)
Jackson, Angela (Indiana Univ of PA)
Jay, Will (Florida Southern College)
Jindra, Karen (CA St Univ-Long Beach)
Johnson, Calvin (Univ of MD-College Park)
Johnson, Suzanne (Univ of AR-Little Rock)
Johnson, Margaret (Univ of AR-Little Rock)
Johnson, Scott (Penn State University)
Jones, Chris (Iowa State University)
Kerwin, John (Walla Walla Comm College)
Kimball, Tammy (Collin Co Community Coll)
Knox, Karyn (Eastern Kentucky Univ)
Kronke, Suzanne (University of Dayton)
Lane, Kenneth (SUNY-Albany)
Lewis, Ilene (Univ of South Florida)
Loewen, Lynn (Stockton College of NJ)
Mackey, David (Indiana Univ of PA)
Mahady, Myles (John Jay College)
Mallett, Luis (Univ of California-Irvine)
Mannos, Glen (University of Dayton)
Matthews, Rick (Western Michigan Univ)
McCarthy, Michell (Univ of South Florida)
McClain, Jeri (Mott Community College)
McClain, Jeri (Mott Community College)
McGeorge, Kimberly (Washington State Univ)
Mellhwaan, Jeff (PA State University)
McCleary, Jeffery (Mott Community College)
McKeé, Shelley (Memphis State Univ)
Meeseig, Robert (Michigan State University)
Megill, Darice (Stockton College of NJ)
Merianos, Dorothy (Sam Houston State Univ)
Mick, Linda (Louisiana State University)
Miksch, Heather (University of Dayton)
Montalvo, Jose (Guaynabo, PR)
Nielson, Jolie (CA State Univ-Fresno)
O’Kane, James B (Rutgers University)
Odo, Jonathan (Florida State University)
Oneto, Rich (University of Dayton)
Owens, Michelle (DePaul University)
Palmer, Michael (Illinois State University)
Panter, David (VA Commonwealth Univ)
Pfeifer, Heather (Univ of WI-Milwaukee)
Plebanski, David (Loyola University-HI)
Portch, Charles (Univ of Central Florida)
Powell, Rachael (Mott Community College)
Quinn, Dottie (Stockton College of NJ)
Rader, Lisa (Seton Hall University)
Radtké, Tracy (Univ of South Florida)
Rayls, Casey (Northern Kentucky Univ)
Rees Jr, Thomas (Dept Rehab & Corrections-OH)
Rezvani, Richard (Indiana Univ-Bloomington)
Ries, Alissa (Univ of Nebraska-Lincoln)
Ringer, Dorain (University of Dayton)
Rodgers, Connie (Mississippi St Univ)
Romack, Jim (Sam Houston State University)
Roman, Edtra (Rutgers University)
Ross, Melody (Ashland University)
Rossmo, D Kim (Simon Fraser University)
Saba, Mary (Univ of South Florida)
Salim, Debra (Memphis State University)
Sample, Richard (US Air Force)
Saucier, Kathleen (Univ of South Florida)
Scherbo, John (Stockton College of NJ)
Schnobrich, Julie (Westfield State College)
Seabrook, Renita (Rutgers University)
Seitz, Timothy (Univ of Cincinnati)
Shook, Chad (University of Alabama)
Smith, Brad (Eastern Michigan Univ)
Smith, Jennifer (University of Dayton)
Smith, Sherri (Florida State Univ)
Smith, Virginia (Middle TN State Univ)
Stephens, Lauren (Univ of Central Florida)
Stichman, Amy (Univ of Cincinnati)
Sundt, Jody (Univ of Cincinnati)
Taylor, Bruce (Rutgers University)
Taylor Jr, Morris (Florissant, MO)
Tedesco, Deborah (Univ of South Florida)
Terry, William (Stockton College of NJ)
Testi, Scott (Univ of South Florida)
Teuchsl, James (University of Dayton)
Tharp, Jason (Culver-Stockton College)
Tipton, Linda (Univ of MO-Kansas City)
Tovar, Christina (Univ of Northern Iowa)
Townsend, Pamela (Univ of AL-Birmingham)
Vehg, Deborah (Univ of Dayton)
Wade, Anthony (Georgia State Univ)
Walker, Christopher (Mott Community College)
Warchol, Greg (Michigan State Univ)
Wattel, Julie (San Diego State Univ)
Watson, Wayne (Illinois State Police)
Watts, Christopher (Univ of Central Florida)
Whitt, Ryan (Univ of WI-Milwaukee)
Wilkins, Deborah (Univ of AL-Birmingham)
Williams, Brendan (Washington State Univ)
Williams, Dian (University of Delaware)
Yankosky, Mark (Webster University)

**CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AWARD**

The winner of the 1993 award from the Division on Critical Criminology of the American Society of Criminology is Susan Caringella-MacDonald of Western Michigan University. Her work on feminist and Marxist theory, on forcible rape, and on attacks on the autonomy of the female body, have placed her in the forefront of the ranks as a scholar.
CONFERENCE DRAWS LARGEST ATTENDANCE

The 1994 annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences was the largest in its history. Approximately 1,400 criminal justice educators, practitioners, researchers, and students attended the four day event at the Chicago Hilton & Towers. The conference contained over 260 panels, seven plenary sessions, and four didactic seminars.

The ACJS Executive Board approved the creation of two new sections: International Criminal Justice and Community Colleges. Detailed information on these sections will appear in a future issue of *ACJS Today*.

ACJS members and colleagues are encouraged to submit abstracts for the 1995 meeting to be held in Boston. Deadline for abstracts is October 15, 1994. Abstracts received after that date take the risk of not being placed on the program. The call for presentations begins on page 13.

1994-1995 ACJS STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Academic Review
Steve Lab, Bowling Green State University

Affirmative Action
Sandra Lee Browning, Eastern Kentucky University

Awards
Philip Rhoades, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

Budget, Finance, and Audit
Donna Hale, Shippensburg University

Constitution and By-Laws
Joycelyn Pollock, Southwest Texas State University

International
J Robert Lilly, Northern Kentucky University

Membership
Rosemary Gido, Pennsylvania State University

Nominations
Francis Cullen, University of Cincinnati

Program
Robert Langworthy, University of Cincinnati

Publications
Chinita Heard, University of Texas-Arlington

Student Affairs
Michael Welch, Rutgers University

ELECTION RESULTS

Second Vice President
Donna Hale, Shippensburg University

Secretary-Treasurer
Marilyn Chandler Ford, Volusia County Branch Jail

Trustee-at-Large
Dorothy Taylor, University of Miami

Region 4 Trustee (Southwest)
Mary Parker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

The Publications Committee reviews and recommends materials for publication by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. This can include monographs, newsletters, curriculum materials, and books.

Send manuscripts to Chinita Heard, Chair of Publications Committee, University of Texas-Arlington, Criminology and Criminal Justice Program, Box 19599, Arlington, TX 76019; (817) 273-3318; (817) 273-2525 (office fax); (817) 572-4689 (home fax).

1994 ACJS AWARD RECIPIENTS

BRUCE SMITH SR
Lawrence Sherman, Crime Control Institute

ACADEMY FELLOW
Ralph Weisheit, Illinois State University

ACADEMY FOUNDER'S
Vincent Webb, University of Nebraska-Omaha

OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD
James Inciardi, Dorothy Lockwood, & Anne Pottieger
*Women and Crack Cocaine*

ANDERSON OUTSTANDING STUDENT PAPER
J Mitchell Miller, University of Tennessee

"Drug Enforcement's Double-Edged Sword: An Assessment of Asset Forfeiture Programs"
Tips for Poster Presenters

1) **Be concise and informative.** On the 4 ft x 4 ft surface available to you, convey all the essential facts of your research. Being concise is the only way for you to provide all the important facts in the limited space allotted to you. The typical poster will include an abstract and/or introduction, information concerning methods, samples, results, illustrations, and conclusions. Ask yourself what you would want to know if you were seeing this research for the first time and include that information.

For those who want to distribute more detailed information about their project, additional illustrations or a completed paper can be handed out during the discussion session. To share information with observers while not present at your display, it is recommended that you leave business cards so that people can contact you for further details.

2) **Make your poster easily readable.** A good rule of thumb is to make all print and graphics readable from up to six feet away. We would recommend using bold type that is no less than 1/4 inch high for your abstract and all other text. Titles and headings should be large enough to stand out (1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches high). Most commonly available word processing and graphics software packages make the task of preparing large tables, illustrations, and text less formidable.

3) **An attractive poster will get the most attention.** A neat and well designed poster will catch and hold observers’ attention. While your work will be judged primarily on the soundness of its content, neatness does count. Hand writing your results with a large, black marker may convey the content, but will turn many observers away. Color illustrations, while more difficult to produce, are sure to capture attention and will break the monotony of black print on white posters. Many print/copy shops and campus instructional resource centers now have the ability to produce color copies.

4) **Organize and balance.** Organize the poster in a meaningful and balanced manner so that the reader is naturally guided through its components. A poster with information arranged from left-to-right and top-to-bottom will appear organized and balanced. Randomly placing information will confuse observers and lose their interest. See the example below of an organized and balanced poster.

5) **Be easy to identify.** Attendees will want to know who you are and where you are from. In addition to your name and affiliation, it is recommended that you attach a modest portrait to your poster to help attendees distinguish you from observers.

6) **Less is more.** Be careful not to present too much information. Being excessively wordy or attaching too many illustrations will bury your most important findings and will lose attendees' interest. Fewer and bigger illustrations will capture and hold an observer's attention much better than several small ones. Save auxiliary details for the discussion periods.

7) **Be ready for discussion.** The final task in presenting a poster is to be available for the discussion period, during which you will be asked many challenging questions concerning your work. Authors will be expected to accompany their posters during the discussion period for 60 to 90 minutes (yet to be scheduled). The feedback you receive during this period will be the ultimate payoff for the work you have done. Be prepared for these discussions with notes and handouts describing your work in more detail. If you would like to meet with the author of another poster or have to leave your poster for some other reason, leave a note telling when you will return.

8) **What to bring.** The Academy will make available to each presenter one 4 ft x 4 ft corkboard and pins for attaching illustrations. It is the responsibility of the participants to provide all other supplies. Since the posters will be hanging unattended for a period of time (yet to be determined), it may be advantageous to bring an extra copy of your illustrations.

The poster format allows for a summary presentation of individual works. Poster presentations are especially appropriate for works in progress and for displaying the results of quantitative research, but they are not limited to these purposes. As previously discussed, the in-depth feedback possible with poster sessions is one of the greatest advantages of this format. We encourage members to avail themselves of this new presentation format.

For more detailed instruction see:


CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES:
1995 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: JUSTICE AT THE CROSSROADS

MARCH 7-11, 1995
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Park Plaza Hotel

Persons interested in participating should contact:

Robert Langworthy
1995 ACJS Program Chair
University of Cincinnati
Department of Criminal Justice
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389
phone (513) 556-5835
fax (513) 556-3303

PROGRAM DEADLINES

• Abstracts and information due to coordinators...................... October 15, 1994
• Participants notified of the acceptance/rejection of abstracts...November 15, 1994
• Papers due to session chairs........................................February 1, 1995

PROGRAM GUIDELINES

• Program participants are required to pre-register for the conference.
• No person shall appear on the program more than twice.
• Proposals should be submitted to only one program coordinator. If you are in doubt about whom to send your proposal, send it to Robert Langworthy.
# TOPIC AREAS AND COORDINATORS

## ADJUDICATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Coordinator</th>
<th>Institution and Department</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Courts</td>
<td>George Cole</td>
<td>University of Connecticut Political Science Department</td>
<td>Storrs, CT 06269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law and Procedure</td>
<td>Rolando del Carmen</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University Criminal Justice Center</td>
<td>Huntsville, TX 77341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Penalty</td>
<td>Gennaro Vito</td>
<td>Justice Administration Department University of Louisville</td>
<td>Louisville, KY 40292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecution</td>
<td>Dean Champion</td>
<td>Minot State University Criminal Justice Department</td>
<td>108 Dakota Hall Minot, ND 58707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punishment</td>
<td>Michael Lynch</td>
<td>Florida State University School of Criminology</td>
<td>Tallahassee, FL 32306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentencing</td>
<td>Alissa Worden</td>
<td>SUNY-Albany School of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>135 Western Avenue Albany, NY 12222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Management</td>
<td>David Kalinich</td>
<td>Northern Michigan University Criminal Justice Department</td>
<td>327 Carey Hall Marquette, MI 49855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Treatment</td>
<td>Pat Van Voorhis</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>M.L. 389 Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections: International Comparisons</td>
<td>Philip Reichel</td>
<td>University of Northern Colorado Criminal Justice Studies</td>
<td>Greeley, CO 80639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Corrections Topics</td>
<td>Stan Stojkovic</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin School of Social Welfare</td>
<td>Box 786 Milwaukee, WI 53201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CORRECTIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Coordinator</th>
<th>Institution and Department</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boot Camps</td>
<td>Doris MacKenzie</td>
<td>University of Maryland Criminal Justice/Criminology</td>
<td>2220 Lefrak Hall College Park, MD 20742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Corrections</td>
<td>Bernard McCarthy</td>
<td>University of Central Florida Criminal Justice Department</td>
<td>Orlando, FL 32816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Education</td>
<td>Bruce Wolford</td>
<td>Eastern Kentucky University Training Resource Center</td>
<td>217 Perkins Building Richmond, KY 40474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Management</td>
<td>David Kalinich</td>
<td>Northern Michigan University Criminal Justice Department</td>
<td>327 Carey Hall Marquette, MI 49855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Treatment</td>
<td>Pat Van Voorhis</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>M.L. 389 Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections: International Comparisons</td>
<td>Philip Reichel</td>
<td>University of Northern Colorado Criminal Justice Studies</td>
<td>Greeley, CO 80639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Corrections</td>
<td>Kathleen Maguire</td>
<td>SUNY-Albany Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center</td>
<td>135 Western Avenue Albany, NY 12222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CORRELATES & THEORY OF CRIME:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Coordinator</th>
<th>Institution and Department</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime Prevention</td>
<td>Steve Lab</td>
<td>Bowling Green State University Criminal Justice Program</td>
<td>Bowling Green, OH 43403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminological Theory</td>
<td>Mitch Chamlin</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>M.L. 389 Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Crime &amp; Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Ralph Weisheit</td>
<td>5250 Illinois State University 404 Schroeder Hall</td>
<td>Normal, IL 61790-5250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fear of Crime
Jim Garofalo
Southern Illinois University
Crime Studies Center
Carbondale, IL 62901

Geography of Crime
James LeBeau
Southern Illinois University
Crime Studies Center
Carbondale, IL 62901

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

Computers in Criminal Justice
William Archambeault
Louisiana State University
School of Social Work
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Criminal Justice & Mass Media
Frankie Bailey
SUNY-Albany
School of Criminal Justice
135 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12222

Hate Crime
Mark Hamm
Indiana State University
Criminology Department
Terre Haute, IN 48709

Terrorism
Brent Smith
Univ. of Alabama-Birmingham
Criminal Justice Department
Birmingham, AL 35294

Victimology
Vernetta Young
Howard University
Sociology/Anthropology
Box 987
Washington, DC 20059

White Collar, Organized, Political Crime
Kip Schlegel
Indiana University
Criminal Justice Department
302 Sycamore Hall
Bloomington, IN 47405

Criminal Justice Education
Vince Webb
University of Nebraska-Omaha
Criminal Justice Department
Omaha, NE 68182

Criminal Justice Policy Debates and Evaluations
Craig Uchida
National Institute of Justice
Office of Evaluation
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

Historical Studies
Beverly Smith
5250 Illinois State University
Criminal Justice Sciences
Normal, IL 61790-5250

Private Security
John Flickinger
Tiffin University
155 Miami Street
Tiffin, OH 44883-2161

Privatization of Criminal Justice
Charles Lindquist
University of AL-Birmingham
Criminal Justice Department
Birmingham, AL 35294

Criminal Justice Theory
Larry Siegel
University of MA-Lowell
Criminal Justice Department
Lowell, MA 01854

Historical Studies
Beverly Smith
5250 Illinois State University
Criminal Justice Sciences
Normal, IL 61790-5250

POLICING:

Community/Problem Oriented Policing
James Frank
University of Cincinnati
Department of Criminal Justice
M.L. 389
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389

Liability
Victor Kappeler
Eastern Kentucky University
Police Studies Department
Richmond, KY 40475

Police Education
Allen Sapp
Central Missouri State University
Criminal Justice Department
Warrensburg, MO 64093

Police Organization and Management
John Crank
University of Nevada-Las Vegas
Criminal Justice Department
Las Vegas, NV 89154-5009

Police Training
Larry Gaines
Eastern Kentucky University
College of Law Enforcement
Richmond, KY 40475-3131

Police: International Comparisons
Dilip Das
Western Illinois University
Law Enforcement Administration
Macomb, IL 61455

Role of Police
Carl Klockars
University of Delaware
120 Timberline Drive
Newark, DE 19711

Other Policing Topics
Gary Cordner
Eastern Kentucky University
Police Studies Department
Richmond, KY 40475
SPECIFIC POPULATIONS:

Female Offenders
Lynne Goodstein
Pennsylvania State University
Administration of Justice
13 Sparks Building
University Park, PA 16802

Juvenile Delinquency
Charles Corley
Michigan State University
School of Criminal Justice
560 Baker Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824

Older Offenders
Ken Gewerth
Saginaw Valley State University
Criminal Justice Department
University Center, MI 48710

Gangs
Ron Huff
Ohio State University
Public Policy/Management
1775 College Road
Columbus, OH 43210-1399

Minorities and Criminal Justice
Chinita Heard
University of Texas
Criminology/Criminal Justice
Box 19599
Arlington, TX 76019

Other Special Population Topics
Zelma Henriques
John Jay College
899 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

Persons wanting to organize a workshop/roundtable, or present a paper or poster on an omitted topic, should send a proposal to Robert Langworthy. The Academy welcomes a wide range of topics not limited to the specific areas listed above.

For Preregistration materials write: Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
Northern Kentucky University
402 Nunn Hall
Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998
(606) 572-5634 phone
(606) 572-6665 fax
PRESENTATION FORMATS
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences: 1995 Annual Meeting

This year, presentation options have been expanded to include traditional panels, workshops, roundtables, and poster sessions (Note the different registration forms provided for each type of proposal). Presented below are brief descriptions of the various presentation formats available.

Panel Format:

Panels typically consist of four presenters, a panel chair, and a discussant. Presenters make formal presentations of completed works, after which the discussant comments on each of the projects. The traditional panel presentation format is especially appropriate for newly completed works.

An advantage of the panel presentation is that it allows for a full presentation of a newly completed work, with time allotted for peer review. Those who would like to present a paper on a panel must complete the Paper Proposal.

Workshop/Roundtable Format:

Historically, some confusion has existed concerning the difference between workshops and roundtables. The following guidance is offered:

Workshops-Involve a formal presentation with a variable number of presenters. The intent is geared toward information transmittal to participants rather than discussion. Topically, the area is relatively specific in nature and often is of a "how to" or "what is" nature. An example might be a workshop entitled "Teaching Strategies." No formal presentation of a paper or papers is made but rather dissemination of information coordinated by a chair with two or so presenters. Those wanting to organize or sit on a workshop must complete the Workshop/Roundtable Proposal.

Roundtables-The roundtable presentation is informal and emphasizes open discussion. A general topic area is identified, and several individuals well-informed in the topic area serve as discussants. No formal paper is presented, and typically there is just a moderator and no respondents. Often the discussion centers around diverse viewpoints of the topic area. The participants are usually seated around a table or in a circle with the audience observing/interacting from surrounding seats. Those wanting to organize or sit on a roundtable must complete the Workshop/Roundtable Proposal.

Poster Session Format:

The poster format allows for a summary presentation of individual works. In a poster session, authors post printed information about their research on a wall or board for inspection by attendees (The Academy will provide poster participants with a poster board measuring 4’X4’ on which they may present their work). After the interested attendees have inspected the posted information they can meet with the authors, at an established time, for detailed discussion. Poster presentations are especially appropriate for works in progress and for displaying results of quantitative research.

A significant advantage of poster presentations is that more in-depth discussion of the study can be achieved, informing both the researcher and the attendees. Secondly, attendees are able to choose those topics which most interest them, thereby making the best use of their time at the conference.

If you would like to prepare a poster presentation, please complete the Poster Proposal.
Individuals interested in presenting a paper on a panel are requested to provide the following information by October 15, 1994 to the appropriate program coordinator. PLEASE TYPE.

1. PAPER TITLE

2. PAPER ABSTRACT (Abstract will be edited to 100 words. Type in complete sentences and as one paragraph. Do not use references, figures, table, or quotations. Use the space provided below.)

3. AFFILIATION AND MAILING ADDRESS

Presenters* 

Telephone:

Co-Author-

Co-Author-

Co-Author-

*NOTE-Information necessary so as to ensure no presenter is scheduled for more than one session at the same time.

**The author(s) acknowledge that this is an original work never before published, printed, or accepted for presentation elsewhere.
Individuals interested in presenting a paper on a poster are requested to provide the following information by October 15, 1994 to the appropriate program coordinator. PLEASE TYPE.

1. POSTER TITLE

2. POSTER ABSTRACT (Abstract will be edited to 100 words. Type in complete sentences and as one paragraph. Do not use references, figures, table, or quotations. Use the space provided below.)

3. AFFILIATION AND MAILING ADDRESS

Presenter*

Telephone:

Co-Author-

Co-Author-

Co-Author-

*NOTE-Information necessary so as to ensure no presenter is scheduled for more than one session at the same time.

**The author(s) acknowledge that this is an original work never before published, printed, or accepted for presentation elsewhere.
Individuals interested in organizing a **workshop/roundtable** are requested to provide the following information by **October 15, 1994** to the appropriate program coordinator. **PLEASE TYPE.**

1. **WORKSHOP/ROUNDTABLE TITLE**

2. **AFFILIATION AND MAILING ADDRESS**

**PARTICIPANTS:**

a) Convener

   (Phone)

b) Participant

   (Phone)

c) Participant

   (Phone)

d) Participant

   (Phone)

e) Participant

   (Phone)

f) Participant

   (Phone)

g) Participant

   (Phone)
Central Correctional Institution (CCI), South Carolina’s 127-year-old prison, is the bottom of the barrel of South Carolina’s criminal justice system—a system that locks up more persons per capita than any other in the nation. *CCI: A Case Study of a Southern Prison* portrays an intimate, “inside” look at the life and daily activities of CCI inmates and correctional officers.

Independent producer and director Benjamin von Cramon, the first journalist to be allowed to move freely through the prison, has produced a hybrid of history and examination of current conditions. Going beyond raising questions about how well the prison is run, or how much crime goes on among the inmates, the program focuses on the implications of a growing underclass that is increasingly turning to crime. Interviews with CCI inmates and staff capture emotions ranging from rage to hopelessness. While the documentary’s historic treatment delves into the reasoning behind the large-scale prison system, the thrust of the program is the examination of how the plan for penal reform was executed and how theory eventually compared with reality.

*CCI: A Case Study of a Southern Prison* questions the very foundation of corrections, while sounding a warning signal regarding its tremendous expense to society. Both educational and provocative, this documentary is strongly recommended for use in corrections classes. VHS tapes of *CCI: A Case Study of a Southern Prison* can be purchased from Anderson for $97.95 each. Use the order form below and mail or fax to:

Anderson Publishing Co., Criminal Justice/Paralegal Division, P.O. Box 1576, Cincinnati, OH 45201-1576.
Toll Free: (800) 582-7295. Fax: (513) 562-8116.
**Criminal Justice Statistics Continued from Page 6**

The Bureau also maintains a toll-free number for responding to statistical queries. The number is staffed from 8:30 am-8:00 pm EST weekdays. An information specialist will be able to provide an answer to specific questions using the resources of the Bureau's files. For more detailed questions, referrals to other agencies of the appropriate publications will be given. The number for the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse is 800-732-3277. Here is a selective list of useful bulletins now available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics:

**Corrections:**
- Prisons and Prisoners in the United States (1992). This is both a summary of recent trends in corrections and a guide to many of the available publications of the BJS.
- Correctional Populations in the United States (annual). Compiles data for local, state, and federal prison populations. The most comprehensive and convenient source for all prisoner statistics.
- National Corrections Reporting Program (1985-1988). Describes in detail the characteristics of persons admitted to and released from the prison and parole systems in the United States.
- Prisons in State and Federal Institutions (annual).

**Law Enforcement:**
- Police Departments in Large Cities (1987).
- Profile of State & Local Law Enforcement Agencies (1987).
- Sheriffs' Departments (1990).

**Crime & Criminals** (some of these bulletins have only published one issue; however, updates should be forthcoming):

Other government and private agencies in corrections also publish statistical serials. Here are some interesting ones:
- National Jail and Adult Detention Directory (annual). (American Correctional Association: Laurel, MD). Provides annual figures on staff, budgets, salaries, programs, admissions, etc.

**III. Documents and Special Reports**

Once again, the Bureau of Justice Statistics is the main publisher of individual reports and research studies based on statistical data. The following list of BJS documents notes the year for which the statistics were compiled. Some of these reports are issued on an irregular basis and a newer one might be available.

**Corrections:**
- Profile of State Prison Inmates, 1986.
- Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990.
- Drugs and Jail Inmates (published 1989).
- Recidivism of Young Parolees (published 1987).

For historical research in corrections, the best source is Historical Corrections Statistics in the United States, 1850-1984 (U S Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: Washington, DC, 1987). Using information gathered by a number of federal agencies and private research studies, this work presents summary and comparison tables on all aspects of corrections for over 130 years. It is an invaluable source for researchers interested in such topics as the history of capital punishment, the rise of the juvenile corrections system in the 20th century, recidivism, parole, probation, prison populations, etc.

There are some less comprehensive BJS reports which also cover historical issues in corrections:
- States and Federal Prisoners, 1925-85.
- Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86.

There are also some interesting studies of special prison populations done by other agencies:
The Female Offender. (American Correctional Association. Laurel, MD, 1990). This publication provides a summary of three surveys conducted by the American Correctional Association's Task Force on the Female Offender. The statistics are compiled from surveys and interviews with adult and juvenile female offenders and prison administrators and personnel. The survey looks at prison extensive profiles of the prisoners, and makes numerous recommendations.


Law Enforcement:

Most police departments publish annual reports, and a number from large cities are available through a microfiche series entitled Index to Current Urban Documents (Greenwood Press: Westport, CT). This set includes hundreds of official documents from cities around the country including substantial material on police departments. Look closely in the index for city annual reports; these will also include much criminal justice data.

A more common source for statistics on police departments and personnel is The Municipal Yearbook (International City Management Association: Washington, DC, annual). A large section of each volume is devoted to police and fire department's personnel and expenditures.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics has published a recent report on police and law enforcement agencies, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers (U S Department of Justice, Bureau for Justice Statistics: Washington, DC, 1992). This is a very detailed compilation based on a survey conducted by the U S Department of Justice. All aspects of police departments can be studied and compared easily. It is important to read the introduction which specifies the criteria for inclusion in the report. For instance, some of the less populated states do not have sufficient personnel to have their local law enforcement agencies represented.


Crime and Criminals:

Some selected Bureau of Justice Statistics documents include:

- Preventing Domestic Violence Against Women, 1986.

IV. International Criminal Justice Statistics

Many countries publish annual statistical abstracts which, like the Statistical Abstract of the United States, provide data on all aspects of national life, including crime and law enforcement.

Interpol has published International Crime Statistics (International Criminal Police Organization: Paris, biennial), for over 40 years, and despite a number of serious drawbacks, it remains the best compilation in the field. The statistics are based on data collected by INTERPOL affiliated countries but often it is sketchy or very incomplete. In addition, much of the information is three or four years old when published. The crime categories are often very vague or undefined, and some countries group particular crimes together in odd arrangements. Country comparisons, therefore, are very difficult to make.

These three brief reports offer reliable data and some interesting analysis:


The United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN), is an electronic bulletin board and information service available on-line through the Internet, which is available now in most university libraries. The network has been growing steadily over the past few years and there are plans to make a great deal of information on international criminal justice issues available on-line.

At this time the most useful statistical source is the section on UN Criminal Justice Country Profiles. An increasingly growing number of countries are represented and, along with descriptions of their justice systems, statistics on crime and arrests are provided. The drawback is inconsistency. Many countries have already put in extensive amounts of data, but others are very incomplete. The latest figures in all cases tend to be 1986, with a heavy emphasis on the 1970's.

In addition, UNCIJIN has a number of the Bureau of Justice Statistics pamphlets available on-line. These can be read or downloaded from the system to a personal disc.

V. Additional On-Line Sources

NCJRS Document Database (Optical Publishing: Fort Collins, CO, 1991, with yearly updates). The National Criminal Justice Reference Service is a federal agency dedicated to collecting and disseminating information on all criminal justice issues. Their extensive database is available on CD-ROM and includes bibliographic information and abstracts for thousands of documents, reports, case studies, etc. Many of the documents are available on microfiche and there is a minimal cost to purchase a fiche copy. Interlibrary loan is also available from NCJRS. There are hundreds of statistical compilations listed along with many more reports and research studies which rely heavily on interpretation of statistics.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The ACJS Nominations and Elections Committee is soliciting nominations for the following Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences offices: Second Vice President, Trustee-at-Large, Region One Trustee (Northeast) and Region Five Trustee (Western). All individuals nominated for ACJS office must be current members of the Academy at the time of their nomination.

The person elected to the office of Second Vice President will have a four-year term of office on the ACJS Executive Board and will hold the offices of Second Vice President, Vice President and President-Elect, President, and Immediate Past President.

The person elected to the office of Trustee-at-Large is elected for a three-year term.

The person elected to the office of Regional Trustee is elected for a three-year term. Only current ACJS members from the respective region may run for the trustee position for their respective region and candidates must be a current member of their respective regional association for at least one full year.


THE DEADLINE DATE FOR NOMINATIONS IS AUGUST 1, 1994.

ACJS members may also use the petition process to gain a position on the ballot. If an ACJS member uses the petition process, he or she must have fifty (50) signatures of ACJS regular members. The petition should state the name and address of the candidate, the office he or she is seeking, and be signed and dated by ACJS regular members. All signatures need not appear on one form.

THE DEADLINE DATE FOR PETITIONS IS AUGUST 1, 1994.

All nominations and petitions should be sent to Francis Cullen, ACJS Nominations and Elections Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Northern Kentucky University, 402 Nunn Hall, Nunn Drive, Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998.

Each nomination or petition must include the complete name and address of the person nominated, the person's office and home telephone numbers, and the office for which the person is nominated. The nomination/petition will be considered invalid if this information is not included.

Those nominating persons for ACJS office are expected to contact the nominee to ensure that the nominee is willing to run for the office in question.

NOTE: The final slate of candidates approved by the Executive Board will be asked to complete a Candidate's Information Form. This document will include length of ACJS membership; previous service for ACJS; previous service for other criminal justice organizations; major publications; and a candidate's statement.
The Gang Journal: An Interdisciplinary Research Quarterly

The Gang Journal is now in its second volume with nearly 50 criminologists with expertise in gang research serving as reviewing editors.

Full manuscripts on any aspect about "gangs", should be sent to: Prof. Thomas F. McCurrie, Managing Editor, Gang Journal, Chicago State University, Department of Criminal Justice, 95th Street & King Dr., HWH 329, Chicago, IL 60628.

Send four copies of the MS to the Managing Editor. For other inquiries, call George W. Knox, editor-in-chief, National Gang Crime Research Center, (312) 995 - 2108.

Persons wishing to serve as book reviewers are also urged to contact the Gang Journal.

Persons wishing interview assignments, should also contact the Gang Journal.

Subscription information about the Gang Journal can be obtained by calling the publisher (616) 695 - 3442. (Fax: 616 695-6515).

Collaborative research projects encourage persons become involved in various gang analyses. Contact us about your interests.

DIRECTORY OF ASSOCIATIONS

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is revising its Directory of Regional and State Associations which was first published in 1977. At this time, the Academy is asking for information regarding any regional, state, or city/county criminal justice educational organization. If you are aware of any such organization, please complete the form below:

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES
DIRECTORY OF REGIONAL AND STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Organizational Name

Contact Person

Mailing Address

Telephone

Please return this form to:

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
Northern Kentucky University
402 Nunn Hall
Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998
(606) 572-6665 (fax)
Nominations for ACJS Awards

**BRUCE SMITH SR AWARD**
Criteria
To be considered for the Bruce Smith Sr Award, a person must meet the following minimum criteria. Membership in the Academy is not a criterion for this award.

1. Demonstration of leadership in the administration of criminal justice as an academic and/or professional discipline in a manner which reflects the highest standards of integrity and performance.
2. Active involvement in criminal justice research or other endeavor which has made substantial contributions to the emerging body of knowledge in criminal justice.

**FOUNDER'S AWARD**
Criteria
To be considered for the Founder's Award, a person must meet the following minimum criteria:

1. An active member in good standing of ACJS for at least five consecutive years prior to being recommended.
2. Active involvement in criminal justice education and research for the preceding five years.
3. Through service activities, has made a substantial contribution to the Academy and to the discipline of criminal justice.

**ACADEMY FELLOW**
For outstanding effectiveness in criminal justice education.
Criteria
To be considered for the Academy Fellow Award, a person must meet the following standards:

1. Be a distinguished contributor to criminal justice education.
2. Scholarly achievement in the faculty member's discipline. Includes, but is not limited to books, articles, reviews, technical reports, grants or papers to scholarly associations.
3. Professional contribution to the Academy includes: active participation or leadership in the Academy through workshops, conferences, panels, or offices.
4. Other recognitions to include: awards, fellowships, visiting lecturer/professor, office holder in state, regional, national or international societies.
5. Minimum of five (5) years teaching courses on crime and/or criminal justice.

**ANDERSON OUTSTANDING PAPER AWARD**
Criteria
To be considered for the Anderson Outstanding Paper Award, a paper must meet the following minimum criteria. Only those papers presented at the Academy's 1994 Annual Meeting are eligible for this Award.

1. Conceptual and methodological rigor in the development of the thesis and its subsequent empirical or logical documentation.
2. Theoretical or pragmatic relevance of the thesis and its importance to the development of a body of knowledge for criminal justice.
3. Formal organization of material, flow of ideas, and clarity of narrative.

Nominations for this award must include six carefully edited copies of the paper. Nominations for the Anderson Outstanding Paper Award must be received no later than August 31, 1994.

**ANDERSON STUDENT PAPER AWARD**
For recognition of outstanding students and their contributions to the discipline of criminal justice.
Criteria
To be considered for the Anderson Student Paper Award, a paper must meet the following minimum criteria. Only those papers presented at the Academy's 1994 Annual Meeting are eligible for this award.

1. Relevancy of research problem.
2. Quality of theoretical orientation.
3. Rigor of empirical and/or logical documentation.
4. Quality of writing.

Nominations for this award must include six carefully edited copies of the paper. Nominations for the Anderson Student Paper Award must be received no later than August 31, 1994.

**OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD**
In recognition of the best book published in the area of criminal justice.
Criteria
1. Extraordinary contribution to the study of crime and criminal justice.
2. Book must be published within the three calendar years prior to the meeting at which the award will be given.

---

**NOMINATIONS**

Letters supporting nominations are encouraged but are not necessary. Please return before AUGUST 31, 1994.

**SEND NOMINATIONS TO:**

Philip Rhoades  
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi  
Criminal Justice Department  
6300 Ocean Drive  
Corpus Christi, TX 78412

signature of nominator

*Author*  
*Title*  
*Publisher*
AWARD RECIPIENTS

Listed below are past recipients of the Academy's awards:

Bruce Smith Sr
1976 Sir Leon Radzinowicz
1977 Thorstein Sellin
1978 Ralph Turner
1979 Leslie Wilkins
1980 James Q Wilson
1981 Albert Reiss
1982 Norval Morris
1983 John Conrad
1984 Jerome Hall
1985 Jerome Skolnick
1986 William Chambliss
1987 James Short Jr
1988 Simon Dinitz
1989 Herman Goldstein
1990 Donal Mac Namara
1991 James Inciardi
1992 Lloyd Ohlin
1993 Peter K Manning
1994 Lawrence Sherman

Academy Fellow

1980 Richard Myren
1981 Richter Moore Jr
1983 Dorothy Bracey
1986 Tim Bynum
1987 Robert Culbertson
1988 Vincent Webb
1989 Frank Cullen
1990 Rolando del Carmen
1991 Robert Regoli
1992 Gennaro Vito
1993 Timothy Flanagan
1994 Ralph Weisheit

Academy Founder's

1976 V A Leonard
1977 Arthur Brandstatter
1978 George Felkenes
1979 Donald Riddle
1980 Gordon Misner
1982 Richard Myren
1983 Richter Moore Jr
1984 Robert Culbertson
1985 Richard Ward
1987 Louis Radelet
1988 Gerald Rigby
1989 Robert Sheehan
1990 John Conley
1991 Larry Gaines
1992 Edward Latessa
1993 Thomas Barker
1994 Vincent Webb

IN MEMORY

ROBERT C TROJANOWICZ

On Friday, February 11, 1994, Dr Robert C Trojanowicz, 52, professor of criminal justice and Director of the National Center for Community Policing at Michigan State University, died following a heart attack at his home. Dr Trojanowicz, who was scheduled to receive an MSU Distinguished Faculty Award on the following Tuesday, served as Director of the MSU School of Criminal Justice for 10 years. A Fellow in the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, Bob was the author of 12 books and numerous articles, as well as the recipient of many honors for his work. Despite his wide-ranging work in juvenile delinquency, police management and policy analysis, he was perhaps best known for his tireless efforts in research and technical assistance on community policing.

Dr Trojanowicz first offered his vision of community policing in a 1976 Crime and Delinquency article, followed by his comprehensive research on Neighborhood Foot Patrol in Flint (MI) funded by the C S Mott Foundation in the late 1970s. These efforts led to his creation of the National Center for Community Policing at Michigan State in 1983. Through the Center, Bob provided research, technical assistance, and training on community policing to police agencies both in the United States and in such diverse locations as the United Kingdom, Brazil, South Africa, the Shiekdom of Dubai, Japan, and South Korea. His two books on community policing have become "the bibles" for many police departments as well as staples in many college classrooms. It is both a tribute and an irony that in the year of his death, community policing became a major cornerstone in the federal government's policy for crime control.

Bob will be remembered by friends, colleagues, and co-workers as a vigorous, hardworking, and generous person. He always made time for people and inspired others to pursue excellence. He was a modest person who would get embarrassed when his accomplishments were cited. Bob was a friendly person who always made the extra effort to help another; Bob was a visionary who was driven by hard work and an ideal for a better society; Bob was a giving person personified by the phrase we all heard so often from him, "Can I help?"; and Bob was a friend on whom you could count for a word of encouragement, a laugh, or help in solving a problem. Bob Trojanowicz will be missed.

For those interested, contributions to the Robert C Trojanowicz Fund for scholarships and the NCCP can be sent to Dr Merry Morash, Director, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, 560 Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1118; (517) 355-2197.

David Carter, Michigan State University

This collection of original essays evaluates what impact Lyndon Johnson's 1967 Crime Commission recommendations had on criminal justice. Each chapter briefly summarizes guidelines of specific task force reports and then provides an assessment of the impact each report had on its area of concentration. Topics covered include: policing, corrections, the courts, juvenile justice, organized crime, drug abuse, and science and technology.

edited by John A. Conley

Hate Crime: International Perspectives on Causes and Control

This monograph reaches beyond the historical record, official documents, and journalistic accounts to facilitate a new understanding of the hatred that has driven people throughout history to extremes of violence against others because of their race, ethnicity, religion, or lifestyle. Hate Crime is a modern compendium of international studies grounded in the principles of social science research, social and political theory, and public policy analysis.

edited by Mark S. Hamm
$18.95 • 1994 • 180 pp. • ISBN: 0-87084-350-8

Other ACJS/Anderson monographs:

Corrections: Dilemmas and Directions
edited by Benekos & Merlo
$19.95 • 1992 • 193 pp.

The Death Penalty in America: Current Research
edited by Robert Bohm

What Works in Policing?: Operations and Administration Examined
edited by Cerdner & Hale
$17.95 • 1992 • 301 pp.

Violent Crime and Gun Control
by Gerald Robin
$12.95 • 1991 • 98 pp.

Woman Battering: Policy Responses
edited by Michael Steinman
$16.95 • 1991 • 264 pp.

Drugs, Crime and the Criminal Justice System
edited by Ralph Weisheit
$21.95 • 1990 • 405 pp.

Coming in the Series:

Intermediate Sanctions: Sentencing in the 1990s
edited by Smykla & Selke

Issues in Community Policing
edited by Kracovski & Dukes

anderson publishing co.
p.o. box 1576
Cincinnati, OH 45201-1576

Phone: 513-421-4142
Toll Free: 800-582-7295
Fax: 513-562-8116
may have listened to this song, only four may have acted on its message. Thankfully, none were successful.

In summary, Martin claims that "Ice-T's 'Cop Killer' [sic] gave [the Las Vegas youths] a sense of duty and purpose, to get even with a f--king pig." If so, we should expect this same "sense of duty and purpose" to influence the behavior of some of the other 1.5 million listeners. Martin, in fact, describes popular music as "a tool to destabilize a democratic society by provoking civil unrest, violence, and murder," and argues that "the lyrics of rapper Ice-T's 'Cop Killer' do precisely that ..." He further notes the "predictability of police being ambushed after such a rousing call-to-arms...". But we cannot, in fact, find another "predictable" case. The relationship between listening to "Cop Killer" and committing subsequent acts of violence appears to more closely resemble a statistical accident than a causal equation. (The probability of attacking a police officer with a loaded firearm after listening to "Cop Killer" is, according to Martin's count, less than 1 in 375,000). Treating this relationship as one of cause and effect therefore not only misrepresents the issues; it intentionally engineers self-serving moral panic around rap music, and obstructs solutions to the sorts of problems which rap portrays.

"COP KILLER," CULTURE, AND CRIME

Ice-T is not the first artist to embed a "cop killer" theme in United States popular culture. This theme has been the subject of countless cinematic and literary works, and has appeared many times before in popular music. During the Great Depression, for example, musicians celebrated Pretty Boy Floyd and his exploits, which included the murder of law enforcement personnel. Similarly, the highly respected fiddler Tommy Jarrell wrote and sang "Policeman," which begins, "Policeman come and I didn't want to go this morning, so I shot him in the head with my 44." But perhaps the best-known case is Eric Clapton's cover version of Bob Marley and the Wailers' "I Shot the Sheriff," which reached the top of the U S music charts in the mid-1970s (a feat not approached by Ice-T). "I Shot the Sheriff," though, never suffered the sort of moral and political condemnation leveled at "Cop Killer." How do we account for this difference?

First, "I Shot the Sheriff" was released by a white artist, and in an era when the availability and allure of firearms and ammunition had not reached the saturation point we see today. Clapton's white bread portrayal of an armed and heroic Jamaican "rudeboy" was therefore comfortably abstract and romantic. In contrast, Ice-T's shotgun-toting black U S gangster is all too concrete, stripped of romantic pretense and lodged uncomfortably in everyday life. Firearms and ammunition are now prevalent in the black community, and are the leading cause of death among young black males. Within the context of gangster rap, artists like Ice-T portray, with chilling clarity, this tragic obsession with lethal weapons.

Second, the social aesthetic of rap music creates a key cultural and political difference. Because rap constitutes a strident form of cultural combat and critique, it generates in response organized censorship, blacklisting, arrests, and the police-enforced cancellation of concerts. Rap's cultural roots and primary audience are among the impoverished, minority residents of U S inner cities. While many of these citizens are unable or unwilling to speak out -- for lack of access to cultural channels, for fear of reprisal -- rappers invoke a militant black pride, and portray and confront social injustice in ways that threaten the complacent status quo of mainstream society. And as part of this critique, rappers lay bare the daily reality of police violence against minority populations, and remind us how many Rodney Kings haven't made it onto videotape.

For these reasons, Dennis Martin and other defenders of the status quo are loath to acknowledge or appreciate rap on any level -- as innovative music, verbal virtuosity, or cultural critique. In fact, their discomfort with rap's politics intertwines with their displeasure over its style and sound. Gangster rap is frequently raunchy, sometimes violent, and often played loud, with a heavy emphasis on the staccato, thumping back beat. By artistic design, it is meant to be "in your face" and threatening. This, in combination with the evocative power of rap's imagery, generates loud and urgent condemnations of rap from those who benefit, directly and indirectly, from contemporary social arrangements. For them, personal offense becomes a measure of political superiority.

Finally, the remarkable attention given to "Cop Killer" reflects a growing concern, among both criminologists and the general public, over the intersections of popular culture and crime. Our own studies in this area have led us to conclude that contemporary music can in some cases be significantly linked to criminality -- but only when particular forms of music take on meaning within the dynamics of specific subcultures like neo-Nazi skinheads (Hamm, 1993) or hip-hop graffiti artists (Ferrell, 1993). And in this regard, we end by commending Martin for an important discovery. The fact that four youths may have in fact used the cultural material of "Cop Killer" as an epistemic and aesthetic framework for attacking two police officers is cause for serious criminological concern. And to demonstrate how this song may have changed the social and political consciousness of these would-be cop killers, within the dynamics of their own subcultural arrangements, is of paramount importance for understanding the situated social meanings of gangster rap.

But this sort of research requires something more than Martin offers in his essay. It demands an attention to ethnographic particulars, in place of Martin's wide generalizations and blanket condemnations. It calls for a sort of criminological verstehen, a willingness to pay careful attention to the lyrics of gangster rap and to the lives of those who listen to it, in place of Martin's dismissive disregard. Ultimately, it requires that criminologists confront and critique the kinds of social injustices which rap exposes, rather than participating, as does Martin, in their perpetuation.

REFERENCES

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

ANNOUNCES

GUIDE TO GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY 1992-1993

* 100 graduate programs are listed
* Index of doctoral and master programs
* Information on financial aid and application deadlines
* Complete list of faculty and research interests

Price: $15.00

**************************************************

Please send ____ copy(ies) of the 1992-1993 Graduate Guide to:

Name

Address

Return this form to:

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
Northern Kentucky University
402 Nunn Hall
Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998
(606) 572-5634

All orders must be prepaid or include a purchase order number.
FULBRIGHT AWARDS

Fulbright opportunities are available for university lecturing or advanced research in nearly 140 countries. Funding for the Fulbright Program is provided by the United States Information Agency, on behalf of the United States government, and cooperating governments and host institutions abroad.

Awards range from two months to a full academic year, and many assignments are flexible to the needs of the grantee. Virtually all disciplines participate: openings exist in almost every area of the humanities, social sciences, natural and applied sciences, the arts, and professional fields such as business, journalism, and law. Applications are encouraged from professionals outside academe, as well as from faculty at all types of institutions.

The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright Scholar award are United States citizenship and the PhD or comparable professional qualifications (for certain fields such as the fine arts or TESOL, the terminal degree in the field may be sufficient). For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English.

A single deadline of August 1, 1994 exists for research or lecturing grants to all world areas. Other deadlines are in place for special programs.

For further information and application materials, contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street NW, Suite 5M, Box GNEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877.

ERRATA

There was an error made in the sample citations provided with Karen Feinberg's article in the January/February issue of Today. In that issue, all of the lines of the sample references were placed against the left margin. The proper reference has the second line of each reference indented, as in the following example:


As stated in the article, the reference should be double spaced.

We wanted to make this correction, since we felt many of you might use it as a reference guide when submitting material to ACJS publications. We apologize for the error; but as I told Karen when she pointed it out to me, 'If we were that good, we would not have to rely on her as much as we do'.

Jeff Walker, Editor
ACJS Today

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY

A new Master of Science degree program in Criminal Justice Administration has been approved by the New York State Education Department and is fully accredited as a program at Niagara University. In fact, the report of expert external reviewers concluded, the program is "practical and timely," and that "students enrolling in the program would receive an excellent education."

The program director is Jay Albanese, who is also President-Elect of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

The degree is designed for completion in one calendar year for full-time students and two calendar years for part-time students. A program brochure that describes the program and its curriculum in more detail can be obtained by calling (716) 286-8060 or (716) 286-8581 (fax).

RITUAL ABUSE SURVIVORS

First person stories are wanted for an anthology of life stories written by ritual abuse survivors and their supporters. Contributions should be short, under 20 pages. The whole story or a particular aspect of the experience may be written. Hopefully the anthology will include a wide range of experiences. Of special interest are those ritual abuse experiences that took place under non-satanic ideologies or outside the United States. Authors of both genders and different sexual orientations, ages, and racial heritages will be included.

For information about safety precautions and how to submit material, please write to RA Speak Out, 4104 24th Street, Number 127, San Francisco, CA 94114.

KAREN FEINBERG
(513)542-8328
E-mail: 73732.1064@compuserve.com
5300 Hamilton Avenue, #1704 Cincinnati, Ohio 45224
ACJS EXECUTIVE BOARD 1994-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Harry Allen</td>
<td>San Jose State University</td>
<td>San Jose, CA 95192 (408) 924-2942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Vice President</td>
<td>Jay Albanese</td>
<td>Niagara University</td>
<td>Niagara University, NY 14109 (716) 286-8081</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Vice President</td>
<td>Donna Hale</td>
<td>Shippensburg University</td>
<td>Shippensburg, PA 17257 (717) 532-1608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary/Treasurer</td>
<td>Marilyn Chandler Ford</td>
<td>Volusia County Branch Jail</td>
<td>Daytona Beach, FL 32120-2865 (904) 254-1534</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate Past President</td>
<td>Francis Cullen</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389 (513) 556-5834</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee-At-Large</td>
<td>Mittie Southerd</td>
<td>Eastern Kentucky University</td>
<td>Richmond, KY 40475 (606) 622-1978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee-At-Large</td>
<td>Dorothy Taylor</td>
<td>University of Miami</td>
<td>Miami, FL 33124-2208 (305) 284-6039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee-At-Large</td>
<td>Alida Merlo</td>
<td>Westfield State College</td>
<td>Westfield, MA 01086 (413) 568-3311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee-Region 1</td>
<td>Eve Buzawa</td>
<td>University of MA-Lowell</td>
<td>Lowell, MA 01854 (508) 934-4262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee-Region 2</td>
<td>Charles Fields</td>
<td>Appalachian State University</td>
<td>Boone, NC 28608 (704) 262-6348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee-Region 3</td>
<td>Frank Horvath</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>East Lansing, MI 48824 (517) 355-2210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee-Region 4</td>
<td>Mary Parker</td>
<td>University of Arkansas-Little Rock</td>
<td>Little Rock, AR 72204-1099 (501) 569-3195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee-Region 5</td>
<td>Frank Williams III</td>
<td>California State University</td>
<td>San Bernardino, CA 92407 (909) 880-5506</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Patricia DeLancey</td>
<td>Northern Kentucky University</td>
<td>Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998 (606) 572-6665 (fax)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northern Kentucky University
ACJS Today
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
402 Nunn Hall
Nunn Drive
Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998

NON PROFIT ORG.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Newport, KY
Permit No. 2