



# The Critical Criminologist

Newsletter of ASC's Division on Critical Criminology

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## Message from the Chair

Welcome to the first newsletter of the new editorial team. We are very excited by a variety of changes being implemented over this year and next year, and all are looking forward to some major improvements in our ability to share the scholarship of discovery, meet with each other, develop strategies for changing our lives and the lives of others, and just plain enjoying ourselves.

First of course is the annual meetings. This year the Division on Critical Criminology will be sponsoring 17 sessions in San Francisco, while many more of us will be taking part in sessions not officially sponsored by the Division. Our representative, Ken Mentor, and the Program Committee representative for critical criminology, Richard A. Wright, did an excellent job in bringing this all together. We have ALREADY begun to plan special events for the 2001 annual meetings, including a session made up of journal editors sympathetic to critical criminology.

In addition to our annual business meeting, our major event will be a social hour (cash bar) at the Hyatt on Friday night. We hope to see you all there. This has always been an excellent time, well attended, with much fun for all. We give out a few awards, but try to keep the formal part of the program to a bare minimum.

Of course, this is the year that we raised our dues. The good news is that most of our members stayed on as members. After much lengthy breath holding, this has allowed us to bring

back into production the long-lost Vol. 9 double-issue of Critical Criminology, the official journal of the Division, edited by Brian MacLean. We provided this journal essentially for free for years, mostly by taking it out of Brian and Dawn Currie's hide. The increased dues has allowed us to put the journal back into production, and it should be in the mail fairly soon.

Even better news is that after extensive negotiations Kluwer Academic Publishers (of Holland) tells us that they have agreed to offer us a contract to continue to publish the journal. In simple terms, we will pay them a fee consisting of most of our dues, but they will give us editorial control and will publish at first three and perhaps later four issues a year. I cannot imagine many places where you can pay our small dues and receive a full refereed academic journal. Our steering committee (Jeff Walker, Jeff Ferrell, Becky Tatum, Paul Leighton, Bob Bohm) is very excited by this return to publication of this important outlet for our work.

Another piece of work in progress is that under the leadership of Bob Bohm, we have put together a proposal for a Critical Criminology Section in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. We have been approved by the board, and have a few minor wrinkles to work out, but the key point is that the two groups will closely work together, probably

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November, 2000**

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to the point of allowing anyone who pays dues to one to belong to the other. Of course, you still have to pay ASC or ACJS dues or both. We are hoping that people who choose to pay dues only to ACJS can still join with us in many ways.

Finally, as you have noticed, we have put together an excellent team of editors for The Critical Criminologist, which you are now reading. We are assured of the regular publication of three issues a year of this newsletter, which will also go free to members. If you look

at other divisions of other associations, I think that it will be hard to find many that offer a quality newsletter and a quality journal for annual dues that amount to substantially less than the price of one ticket to a Cincinnati Bengals football game (and who would want that?).

What is up next? Come to our business meeting, e-mail me with suggestions, join with us to help us all combine learning and enjoying each other together.



*“The self-overcoming of morality, out of truthfulness; the self-overcoming of the moralist into his opposite—into me—that is what the name of Zarathustra means in my mouth” Nietzsche, Ecce Homo*



## CC Events at ASC— by Mary Bosworth

This year’s ASC meeting will be held in San Francisco from Tuesday November 14 to Saturday November 18. The theme of the conference is “Crime and Criminology in the year 2000.” It promises to be the usual overwhelming mix of styles and topics which we have all grown accustomed to in this enormous annual conference. There are, however, a number of panels that members of the critical criminology division may wish to attend.

The division's big night will be Friday in the Grand Hyatt (Mercer A&B), with the open business meeting for all members at 7:15, immediately after the plenary. The cash bar social will immediately follow in the same room 8:30 to midnight. The Division Steering Committee will meet Thursday at 4 p.m. in the Chelsea Room.

In addition to these organizational meetings, the division has sponsored seventeen panels on a variety of topics. Session 423 on “Agency, Structure and Critical Criminology” meets on Friday at 1:00 pm. Session 43 will see Jock Young discussing his recent book The Exclusive Society on Wednesday at 9:40 am. Session 76 is “Critical Criminology and New Labour Government in Britain,” and meets from 1:00 to 2:30 pm on Wednesday. On Wednesday at 4:20 pm

there is also a session (144) on “State and Governmental Crime.” Session 454 covers “Critical Perspectives in World Context” on Friday at 2:40 pm while Session 284 is entitled “Critical Perspectives and Environmental Crime” on Thursday at 2:40 pm. Session 316 on Thursday at 4:20 pm will discuss “Ideology, Knowledge and Power” while Session 182 on “Peacemaking Criminology” is for early birds at 8:00 am on Thursday. On Friday session 488 “Author Meets Critics: Erich Fromm and Critical Criminology: Beyond the Punitive Society” (Kevin Anderson and Richard Quinney) promises to offer stimulating conversation. The last two sessions directly sponsored by the division are “Critical perspectives on incarceration and post-incarceration” which is early on Friday at 8:00 am and a Roundtable on “The New Convict Criminology” to be held on Thursday night from 7.30-9:30 pm.

Some other panels that I think might be interesting for members are Session 249 on “Women and Crime” on Thursday at 1:00 pm or at the same time “Femininities, Masculinities and Crime.” The ‘Punishment and Society’ folks are presenting in session 419 on Friday at 1:00 pm and anyone who is awake on Thursday at 8:00 am should consider

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attending "Race, Gender and Punishment," not least because I have organized it and so too 11:00 am on "Queer Criminology," session 145 on Wednesday at 4:20 pm on "Ravers, Designer and Club Drug

Culture" and session 339 on Thursday at 4:20 pm on "Art Crime."

All told, there are probably far more panels to attend than is physically possible, especially with the exciting city of San Francisco beckoning. However, try to lend your support to

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## CALL FOR PAPERS

Partners in health, partners in crime: Explorations of the relationship between criminology and sociology of health and health care.

We invite outline proposals for contributions to the eighth monograph in the series to be published by **Sociology of Health & Illness**, in conjunction with Blackwell Publishers, in the year 2002. The monograph will explore the borderland between the realm of crime, violence and law enforcement, and the world of medicine and health care. Possible contributions include:

- The medicalisation of crime in courts and law enforcement
- Shifting medical conceptualisations of criminal acts, violence and criminal offenders
- Changes in the criminalisation of contested medical interventions
- Social patterning of crime and its relationship to addiction, violence, mental health and health care in general

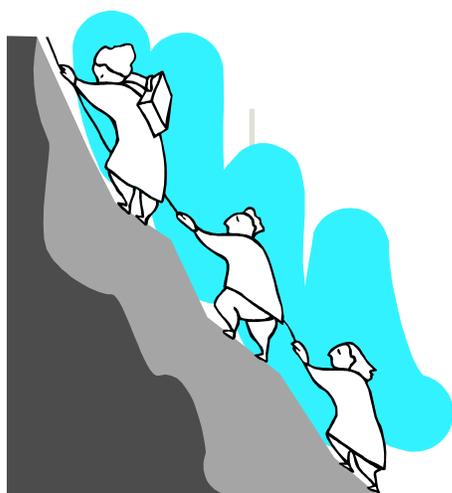
We expect the majority of papers to report original empirical research but innovative theoretical and conceptual work will also be considered. We particularly welcome contributions from international researchers. The monograph will appear both as a regular issue of the journal and in book form. Potential contributors from North, Central and South America should send an outline proposal of up to 800 words by **November 30, 2000** to: **Stefan Timmermans, Sociology Department MS 071, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02154-9110, USA; fax (+1) 781-736-2653; e-mail: Timmermans@brandeis.edu**. Authors from Europe and elsewhere should send their outline by the same date to: **Jonathan Gabe, Department of Social and Political Science, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX; Fax (+44) (0) 1784 434375; email j.gabe@rhbnc.ac.uk**. Outlines should take a structured form and for empirical papers should include (a) the major thesis or hypothesis (b) methods (c) data sources (d) a summary of findings and (e) conclusions. We will review all proposals and give notification of the outcome by **January 14, 2001**. We ask those invited to contribute to the monograph to submit articles of 6000-7000 words by **July 1, 2001**. All contributions will be refereed in the usual way and should follow the journal's stylistic guidelines. The monograph's planned publication date is September 2002.

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## Employment Opportunities

The Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology at Eastern Michigan University invites applications for two tenure-track assistant professor positions available beginning Fall 2001. Primary consideration for each position will be given to applicants with a completed Ph.D., good teaching skills, and an active research agenda. Applicants should expect to teach courses in the advertised specialty area as well as general service courses. The first position is for a criminologist whose work reflects an understanding of race/ethnicity, class, and gender - preferably in the area of law enforcement or corrections. An interest in public policy and violence is also desirable. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or be ABD from a program in Sociology, Criminology, or Criminal Justice at the time of appointment. The second position is for a sociologist in the area of family, preferably with research/teaching interests in family policy or other areas that support the program's interest in applied sociology. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or be ABD from a program in Sociology at the time of appointment. Send a letter of application, curriculum vita,

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## *A Question of Method and Meaning*

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Are critical criminologists being published in mainstream journals? The Division has been debating this issue.<sup>1</sup> Underlying this debate, of course, is a disturbing awareness of the inexcusable influence that politically biased fashions have on editorial policies. Some time ago, for example, Michael Levi (1995:141) noted a similar condition when he contended that editorial bias explained why some Americans did not cite British criminologists. British work is less well known because 'American journals,' he declared, 'will not take articles about phenomena outside the US unless they deal with crime surveys, models of juvenile delinquency, and quantitative studies of criminal careers which, with rare exception, exclude the careers of white-collar criminals such as the Watergate conspirators, convicted corporate recidivists, and 'foreign imports' such as ex-President Noriega.'<sup>2</sup>

Unfortunately, the exclusion of critical scholarship from mainstream publications hasn't been studied even though designing such a study would, at first, not seem difficult. In a perfect world, one would merely request that journal

editors provide a list of articles submitted for review by title, subject, reviewers, and authors, indicating the outcome for each submission. But, the world isn't perfect. Most editors do not have the interest or time to prepare this kind of information and, since reviews are anonymous, it is unlikely that editors would release the names of reviewers or authors.

Besides, in conducting such a study, knowing what happens to articles at one or more mainstream journals would not necessarily provide enough information to reach solid conclusions concerning publication bias. Confirming this kind of bias counters similar difficulties to those found in studying cases of institutionalized racism or sexism, which are devoid of explicitly racist or sexist utterances by managers or organizational policy statements. Causal interpretations of bias have focused on how unjust consequences can flow from seemingly unbiased practices, because the consequences, in these cases, speak louder than words.

To critical criminologists, the consequences themselves are readily apparent. Articles published in *Criminology*, for instance, are overwhelmingly restricted to individual treatment or control strategies or technocratically oriented theories like social control and strain. Sophisticated inquiries into the social construction of identities the analysis of texts, or macro-economic causation or social policies, stimulated by ecologists, post-modernists, feminists, anarchists, humanists and Marxists in other fields, for instance, are hardly ever found in *Criminology*. Its articles by and large operate in the service of an abstract empiricism -- the endless reproduction of long known but now-a-days trivial findings that takes the place of genuinely new discoveries and innovative theories and methods for studying the causes, characteristics and control of crime. Even in regard to delinquency, a major topic in mainstream journals, the avoidance of long-standing critical theories, fruitful methods and empirical research is astonishing. Virtually none of the people who have published delinquency articles in *Criminology* are participant observers, conduct field experiments or actually engage in network analysis. And most of them subscribe to reductionist paradigms.

To capture the biased character of leading mainstream journals, Bruce Arrigo has recommended a content analysis of several leading mainstream journals.

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Most certainly, classifying articles (or abstracts) published in mainstream journals and clustering their contents will help confirm the impression of bias. Yet, estimations of bias would still require special effort at identifying who and what is being excluded from these journals.<sup>3</sup> Proper estimations are especially important because the exclusion of critical ideas and scholars is partly produced by a ‘mobilization of bias,’ which assumes that the political ideas, theoretical discourse and empirical findings of critical criminologists are so utopian, wrong or unimportant that reviewers do not have to take them seriously.<sup>4</sup> Such ‘taken-for-granted’ assumptions are sometimes expressed in reviewers’ comments but they are usually unexpressed even though they enforce the exclusion of critical articles.

Specifying who and what is being excluded from mainstream publications is further complicated by the fact that some members of the Division frequently write articles within the prevailing limits of dissent tolerated in mainstream circles; consequently, their articles sometimes appear in mainstream journals too. This additional complication introduces the necessity for distinguishing unacceptable articles, from mainstream points of view, from acceptable ones even when both may have been written by the same persons.

Dealing with these difficulties would require comparing groups of scholars and writings that distinguish critical scholarship from its mainstream counterparts. Independent journals such as *Critical Criminology*, *Social Justice*, *Humanity and Society* or *Crime, Law and Social Change* could provide considerable data for these comparisons.<sup>5</sup> The citation study of critical authors by David Friedrichs and Richard Wright might also be used to advantage. Still other journals and anthologies – conventional or not – can be tapped. Division members might be polled for critical authors and articles. Further options include Division members’ experiences when submitting articles for review. We all have stories to tell in this regard, some more outrageous than others.

Clarification of what critical criminology is about could be a by-product of this kind of study. Given the stranglehold of structural functionalism and shallow empiricism on Criminology, critical discourse might be identified more by what the members of the Division oppose rather than what they endorse. Yet, we think that an identifiable ensemble of outlooks toward social

justice, justice policy, social theory and research methods, among other things, also marks members of the Division and positions them at the frontiers of our discipline, in distinction to people who cling to ideas that have little heuristic value or should have been abandoned a long time ago.

Also, while some strategies have been offered for conducting a study on the issue of bias in review processes, we would like to raise an alternative question: Why bother? The argument presented to the membership seems to assume that publishing in mainstream journals is more valuable than publishing in critical journals because greater prestige is conferred on mainstream journals. In this view, a publication in *Criminology* or *Justice Quarterly* counts more than a publication in *Critical Criminology*, *Social Justice*, *Humanity and Society*, *Theoretical Criminology* or *Crime, Law and Social Change*. Certainly, most of us work in departments where this kind of criteria is employed for annual evaluations and promotion and tenure. But, this standard while unavoidable is also at the heart of the debate. It should also be questioned because of its problematic value from a scientific or social policy standpoint.

After all, our publishing concerns cannot, in the last analysis, be justified by a stand that merely calls for fair play in representing scholars who have alternative points of view. The lack of critical articles in *Criminology* requires more, for instance, because it is being produced by the witting or unwitting repression of significant contributions to science or social policy.

For example, Ellen Cohn and David Farrington (1990) have asserted that publications are highly cited because they make a scientific contribution to knowledge.<sup>6</sup> According to their logic, since Travis Hirschi received far more citations than any other author in *Criminology*, his contributions to scientific knowledge and the quality of his research as well as his prestige exceeded that achieved by all other American (and even British) criminologists during the period under study. But the Schwendingers (1997) maintain that even though professional eminence may be validly indexed by citations, the value of scientific contributions cannot be indexed by citations based on publications in

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mainstream journals. Robert K. Merton may have received the 1996 Sutherland Award because delinquency subculture theorists (employing his paradigm) ranked second and third in citations from 1945 to 1972. But he never received that award because of the scientific validity of these theories. Some criminologists may be capable of making a sow's ear out of a silk purse but they cannot justifiably replace standards identifying genuine contributions to science with opinion polls based on citations found in a journal like *Criminology*.

Accepting the limits of our criticism, we certainly grant that many worthwhile articles appear in *Criminology*. Other journals such as *Crime and Delinquency* can also be singled out in this regard. Furthermore, it is our impression that additional journals, including mainstream criminal justice journals, have become interested in publishing articles by critical criminologists. Nevertheless, the mobilization of bias and trained incapacity of *Criminology*'s editors and reviewers are also evident. To put it in Imre Lakatos' (1970) terms, *Criminology*, in our opinion, exemplifies an oligarchic control exercised by the defenders of 'a hard core of theoretical presuppositions'. They also preserve a 'a protective belt of auxiliary hypotheses' which bear the brunt of tests and then 'get adjusted and readjusted, or even completely replaced,' to defend the hardened core against rival schools of thought.<sup>7</sup> Importantly, this often occurs on the basis of statistically *weak* associations that fail to meet more rigorous scientific standards. Criminologists, for example, will often argue that their hypothesis has been proven because individual variables attain statistical significance even though they use a large number of cases, or where the models fit the data poorly (e.g., where there is a low  $R^2$ ).

The difficulties in bucking these defenders of the faith raise an important issue. Why should it be less valuable to publish in critical journals than mainstream journals? Why is it that some critical scholars appear so willing to accept the mainstream definition and value of 'respectable' publications? Certainly, Arrigo's call to action is

justified. Journals like *Criminology* should be held accountable for their bias. Simultaneously, however, we should recall that critical criminologists long ago struggled against the right of the mainstream to define crime by official standards and to fixate on lower class criminals. The issue before us now parallels those debates. Rather than accept the mainstream's definition of 'respectable journals,' or take their rankings as the appropriate point of reference, shouldn't we expand Arrigo's proposal by insisting on our own rankings? Wouldn't this provide those of us concerned with journal prestige a reasonable reference point for defending the value of our work? Wouldn't we also be able to strengthen our claim that the work we do is different and that the value of our work should be judged against the values held by the community of critical scholars?

In our view, the issue being discussed appears to be connected, in part, to the perception of journal prestige, especially the perception of critical journals dictated by the mainstream. If this consideration is included in the issue of bias, doesn't it make sense to find strategies that enhance the prestige and image of the journals in which critical scholars publish their work? Are we willing to accept that a critical article appearing in *Criminology* is, on its face, better than one that appears in critical journals? The edition of *Critical Criminology* (1997), all by itself, devoted to the conflicts in Ireland edited by Brian MacLean, answers this question. It was outstanding.

Finally, suggestions for employing the Internet to establish a journal – or some semblance of one – have been made by Biko Agozino and the Schwendingers. We would like to recap that suggestion. It should be noted that *The Western Journal of Criminology* is now being published on the Web. Selected papers from British Criminology Conferences are also available via the Web. (See, among others, the brilliant paper by Mary deYoung about 'the export of ritual abuse moral panic'.) Because the Web provides the opportunity for reaching a larger readership, even individual scholars are using it to replicate articles *previously* published in journals and a few are publishing their original work there, too.

An augmented Web page would provide space, at little cost, for a large number of critical articles

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whether or not the authors plan to publish them in professional journals. Of course, other avenues for displaying articles on the Web have already come into existence. Web pages hosted by Paul Leighton and his students (<http://www.paulsjusticepage.com/>) should be considered in this context because they are spectacular examples of what can be done. A site with a number of progressive electronic journals, including one devoted to students, can be found in T.R. Young's website, Red Feather Institute (<http://www.tryoung.com/>). If Jim Thomas (<http://www.sun.socio.niu.edu/~critcrim/>) received adequate support, Division Web pages could refer to articles and books about diverse topics such as criminal justice ethics, privatization of prisons, drug policies, racism and justice, *Geek* profiling and comparative criminology. Mark Lanier suggests chat rooms where critical criminologists take turns fielding questions from students and the public at large about ecological harms, corporate crimes, the homeless, death penalty, violence, juvenile justice trends, crimes against women, hate crimes, police-community relations, unemployment and crime, etc. By providing an expanded directory of sites where critical criminologists (and organizations such as ACLU and Amnesty International) provide information about their work, the Division can become an organizational nexus that enhances the schools of thought and social policies supported by its members.

There are tremendous differences between mainstream and critical scholars that cannot be overcome by simply confirming or complaining about bias. Again, struggling to win space for critical articles in a handful of mainstream journals is justified. Still, it is important to use the current debate to create a setting where critical journals are elevated in stature; where steps are taken to provide supportive environments and mechanisms that produce avenues of expression and positive feedback for critical scholars. We need to establish avenues of information and space for scholarship that values rather than marginalizes

our contributions. Without such steps, we will continually find ourselves readdressing bias in the publication process.

#### NOTES

- 1 This debate began with the publication of Bruce Arrigo's "Critical Criminology's Discontent: The Perils of Publishing and the Call to Action," *The Critical Criminologist*, Newsletter of the ASC's Division on Critical Criminology, Fall 1999, Vol. 10, #1, pp. 10-12.
2. Levi, Michael. 1995. "The Use and Misuse of Citations as a Measure of Influence in Criminology." *British Journal of Criminology*, 35 (Winter) 138-142.
3. The need for a special effort also involves ambiguities over what constitutes 'critical criminology' and, hence, what yardstick should be used to compare the results.
4. The concept, mobilization of bias, was introduced to explain the tacit exclusion in legislative debates of certain kinds of social policies during the 'war on poverty'. See Bachrach, Peter and Morton Baratz. 1970. *Power and Poverty: Theory and Practice*. New York: Oxford University Press. We use this phrase in an ethnomethodological sense as well.
5. *Criminology* is officially dedicated to the work of a diverse body of professionals; however, these critical journals have no obligation to represent the field as a whole. Consequently, they can justifiably provide comparison groups or indices for judging bias in official journals like *Criminology*.
6. For a critique of their study, see Herman and Julia Schwendinger. 1997. "When the Study of Delinquent Groups Stood Still: In Defense of a Classical Tradition." *Critical Criminology* 8 (Autumn) 5-38.
7. The phrases in quotes are from Imre Lakatos, 1970, "Falsification and the Methodology of Scientific Research Programs,' in Imre Lakatos and Allan Musgrave (eds) *Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge*, New York: Cambridge University Press, pp. 133-34. The fraudulent 'special edition devoted to radical criminology,' edited in by James Inciardi, is a quintessential example of this kind of defense.



Call for Papers

The 25th Annual Conference of the Political Economy of the World-System Section will be held at Virginia Tech University, April 19-21, 2001.

The Conference Theme is “The World-System in the 21st Century”

Selected papers must reflect the conference theme, and they must encompass an international or global level of analysis. Priority will be given to those papers which are grounded in the world-system perspective in some way. Virginia Tech University will subsidize the lodging and some meals for most paper presenters. Selected papers from the conference will be published in the annual series edited through Greenwood Press.

Paper proposals are invited about any of these topics:

1. Crises at the Periphery and Semiperiphery (e.g., the debt crisis, future warfare)
2. Crises Facing the World's Women and Children
3. Crises of 21st Century Cities
4. Ecological Crises and Environmental Racism
5. Effective Strategies for Antisystemic Movements and Political Praxis in the 21st Century
6. The Future of the Nation-State and World Governance
7. The Future of Socialist, Communist, and Post-Communist Regions
8. The Future of the World's Indigenous Peoples
9. International Labor Solidarity Movements
10. The Political Economy of World Health
11. The Political Economy of the World-System in the 21st Century [i.e., How will the political economy of the 21st century world-system differ from the past? How is the current phase of “globalization” different from earlier transformations?]
12. Population Crises, Immigration, and Refugees
13. Racism, Ethnic Conflict and Ethnonationalism in the 21st Century
14. Structures of Knowledge, Science and Technology in the 21st Century

The deadline for submission of papers or detailed abstracts is **DECEMBER 15, 2000**. Include mailing address and e-mail address with your submission.

Please submit materials to:

Prof. Wilma A. Dunaway  
Department of Sociology  
Virginia Tech University  
Blacksburg, VA 24061-0137.

If you have questions, contact [wdunaway@vt.edu](mailto:wdunaway@vt.edu) Consult the **conference website** for updated information. <http://fbox.vt.edu/W/wdunaway/pews2001.htm>

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***The Perp Walk: Due Process and the Presumption of Innocence v. Freedom of Speech*** By James Ruiz, Penn State Harrisburg School of Public Affairs

On June 7, 2000 the Associated Press reported that a tourist, looking for fossilized sea creatures in the sands near Ain Sokhna Road in Egypt, stumbled across cave drawings dating back to 7000 B.C. depicting scenes of men hunting animals with bows and dogs. Archeologists claim that petroglyphs such as these were meant to communicate the story of the hunt as well as act as trophies of the hunt itself. Moreover, they state that these rock paintings and carvings were believed by early man to be sources of great power. This early form of communication is found in nearly every part of the world from North America to Australia as well as Europe and the Middle East.

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Five thousand years after the drawings near Ain Sokhna Road were made, the Roman Coliseum was the scene of a type of hunt for which we never seem to tire: Man hunting man. Like sports heroes of today, individual gladiators found fame and fortune in the arena. Gladiatorial contests were mass entertainment paid for by the government as a way to impress its poorer citizens with the power of the state while distracting them from any thoughts of change through the mass execution of condemned prisoners.

The popularity of such games was well known and persons were hired to advertise the coming games. *Scriptores* specialized in painting the advertisements on columns, walls and the sides of buildings. The name of the editor or sponsor was given, as was the reason for the games. The number of gladiators was indicated and as well as any other entertainment or special attraction. An inscription from a wall in Pompeii announces:

“Twenty pairs of gladiators belonging to Decimus Lucretius Satrius Valens, priest for life of Nero, son of Caesar Augustus, and ten pairs of gladiators belonging to Decimus Lucretius Valens his son will fight at Pompeii 8-12 April. There will be a full program of wild beast combats and awnings. Aemilius Celer [painted this], all alone in the moonlight.”

Little has changed since the dawn of civilization until now. Nine thousand years after our ancestors told their stories on canvases of stone; we record tales of the hunt on film and electronically for the same reasons. Hunters are still viewed as powerful figures, and the story of the hunt continues to fascinate and entertain.

Despite our claim to being participants in a civilized society, we still hunger for news of the hunt, and we take comfort when the trophies

of the hunt are paraded before us. The story of the hunt and the hunted can be viewed regularly in the print and broadcast media when police and law enforcement officers recount the story of the hunt and bring the hunted before a waiting battery of cameras and recorders.

Police and law enforcement officers represent the executive branch of government. They possess not only arrest powers, but they are authorized to use the ultimate power: deadly force. The print and broadcast media possess the immense power to influence and sway public opinion. Although police and law enforcement agencies traditionally have had a stormy relationship with the news media, the fact is they are codependent. It has long been the custom of police and law enforcement officers to alert the news media of confiscated contraband or the capture of the alleged perpetrator(s) of a crime, and it is of the latter to which the essay is devoted.

Police and law enforcement agencies need the news media to distribute stories and visuals of those arrested for crimes and contraband seized as a demonstration of their power to be effective. On the other hand, the news media need the stories and visuals that police and law enforcement officers provide to feed the public’s limitless appetite and maintain ratings and readership. However, in the rush to display police and law enforcement effectiveness, satisfy the public, and increase readership and ratings, due process and the presumption of innocence is often ignored at the expense of the arrested person(s). What effect does such imagery have on the potential jury pool, the accused’s relationship with family, friends and employment, and last, but not least, the alleged perpetrator’s self-image?

The act of placing the accused in a position or location in which the news media can capture their image and/or ask questions of the accused is called a “Perp Walk.” Perp is a contraction for perpetrator. Perp walks are common, and they are a natural outgrowth of the symbiotic relationship between police and law enforcement agencies and the news media. In an attempt to justify the images of those accused of a crime, the news media has always hidden behind the claim of “the public’s right to know.” But, does such a right exist? And even if it does, how do we balance this with the accused’s right to the presumption of

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### From the Editors

We would like to take this opportunity to let you know who we, where we are, and the process we have in place for producing the newsletter for the next three years. We are:

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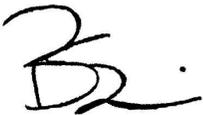
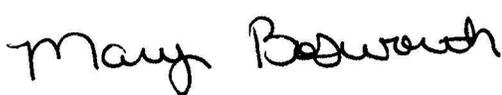
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The four of us have come up with the following plan for producing the newsletter. First, all submissions should be sent to Barb who will serve as the one of us who will beg, plead, and threaten each of you to get things in to us. Mary will work closely with Barb in gathering the news from the Division membership, and in copyediting. After the editing process, Barb will forward items on to Rick and Mike who will then format the newsletter and get it ready for printing. We plan to send the newsletter out prior to ASC in the Fall, ACJS in the Spring, and sometime during the summer. We have worked out the costs of production of the newsletter, with Penn State Harrisburg paying for printing and Ohio University paying for postage.

We hope you like the new look of the newsletter and certainly welcome your comments. It goes without saying that we welcome any and all submissions for essays, articles, reviews of books, responses to works that appear in the newsletters, position announcements, call for papers, etc.

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transcripts and three letters of recommendation to Position F 0128 (Criminology) or Position F 0129 (Family), Eastern Michigan University, 202 Bowen, Ypsilanti, MI 48197. Review of applications will begin December 1st but will continue until each position is filled. EMU is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. see <http://www.emich.edu>

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY - the Department of Criminal Justice is seeking qualified applicants for one (1) tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level beginning August 2001. Minimum requirements are a (1) Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, sociology or a closely related discipline with a successful defense completed prior to the commencement of the position, (2) evidence of quality teaching as well as a willingness to teach within the core curriculum and participate in instructional technology including TV and web-based delivery, and (3) demonstrated potential for scholarly research and publication. Specialty areas are open, however, some preference may be given to applicants whose theoretical and/or research expertise encompasses one or more of the following: (1) the relationship between justice systems and racial/ethnic minority populations, particularly peoples of the southwest, (2) the role of difference, identity and culture in adult and juvenile justice processes, (3) drug and alcohol issues, and (4) public and private policing and surveillance. The University offers a range of bachelors, masters, and doctoral programs to an increasingly diverse population of 19,000 students at its main campus in Flagstaff and through statewide educational programs.

Interdisciplinary initiatives include programs in Latin American Studies and Women's Studies, and a Native American Institute. The Department offers BS and MS degrees in criminal justice and contributes to statewide programs through interactive instructional television and web-based course offerings. Due to the increasing ethnic diversity of the Arizona population, the department encourages applications from individuals with a commitment to creating a welcoming educational environment for students from all ethnic, racial, and cultural backgrounds. Please visit Northern Arizona University's website at <http://www.nau.edu>. Applicants should send a letter of interest, a curriculum vita, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three professional references, and transcripts of graduate coursework to: Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Northern Arizona University, P.O. Box 15005, Flagstaff, AZ 86011. The search will remain open until the position is filled, however, the department will begin reviewing applications December 1, 2000.

OHIO UNIVERSITY Criminology generalist sought as tenure track assistant professor for certificate program within sociology degree. Candidate will teach criminology courses (e.g., intro to criminal justice, juvenile justice, corrections, policing, courts, race and crime), or other sociology or criminology undergraduate or graduate courses. Ohio University is a Research II institution, enrolling 19,500 students at the Athens campus. The department has 22 full-time and 7 permanent part-time faculty members and is particularly strong in social psychology, gender and criminology. Competitive salary and benefits. Ph.D. required by September 2001. Details on the department, and Ohio University are available at our web site <http://www.cas.ohiou.edu/socanth/> Applicants should include a cover letter, c.v., any evidence of teaching effectiveness, and three letters of reference. Send to Martin Schwartz, Search Committee Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701-2979 by December 15, 2000. Some preliminary interviews can be held at ASC meetings. Ohio University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

OHIO UNIVERSITY Eastern Campus seeks a tenure-track assistant professor in sociology/criminology, with teaching duties to include criminology, juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior. Attractive salary and benefits. Send letter, c.v., graduate transcripts, teaching evaluations (if any), and three letters of reference to: Sociology Search, OU-Eastern, 45425 National Road, St., Clairsville, OH 43950-9724. <http://www.eastern.ohiou.edu> Eastern is an OU regional campus in the rural Ohio Valley, 14 miles from Wheeling, WV.

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innocence as well as a trial by a fair and impartial jury of peers?

Examples of perp walks of the famous and the infamous include Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, and Lee Harvey Oswald, to name a few.

Aside from the issues of due process and the presumption of innocence, perp walks also unnecessarily expose persons not yet convicted of crimes to great body harm or death. The most famous example of the danger of a perp walk was the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald was not afforded due process and the American people were denied the opportunity to hear the evidence and pass judgment. This vacuum of due process created a fertile field for assassination conspiracy theories, which will never be satisfied.

The case of Gary Doucet is another example of an accused individual murdered during a perp walk. In March 1984, Doucet was being returned to Baton Rouge, Louisiana to stand trial for kidnapping and sexual molestation of an 11-year old. As Doucet was being paraded before waiting new cameras in the airport, the father of the 11-year old shot him in ambush. Like Oswald, Doucet was robbed of due process because of this police/media relationship.

But what of those arrested and paraded before the media in a traditional perp walk who are later found innocent? Is it realistic to believe that the innocent will be accepted back into society, and that all of the images of guilt and the labeling effect of the arrest will be erased from the minds of those who know the former accused? This is an unrealistic expectation in American society. The stigmatizing effect of being arrested, and charged or tried in a criminal case does not vanish on a finding of innocence. The case of Richard Jewell is a prime example of this stigmatization.

Jewell had the misfortune to be a conscientious hero. For reasons that are still unclear, the Federal Bureau of Investigation decided that Jewell was responsible for the July 27, 1996 bomb blast during a concert at Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Park. Through an insidious campaign of mysterious FBI leaks and misinformation, Jewell's life was made a living hell as the FBI and the news media shadowed

his every move. Condemning stories were broadcast and written concerning Jewell. Finally, on October

26, 1996, the Justice Department cleared Jewell. But to what end? Despite the \$500,000 settlement made with Jewell by the National Broadcasting Company, they still refused to issue a retraction. The Atlanta-Journal Constitution also refused to retract its coverage.

Although Jewell was cleared, the albatross still hangs around his neck. Jewell wanted to be a police officer, and, after he was cleared of the Atlanta bombing, he applied to a number of police departments. Administrators were afraid to hire him, but not because of any involvement with the bombing. Rather, they were concerned that an incident that normally would not gather media attention would simply because Jewell was involved.

Perp walks do not promote due process, nor do they preserve the presumption of innocence. They do not serve the interests of justice. Rather, they serve the needs of police and law enforcement agencies as well as those of the news media. Those arrested are branded for life as that which the media reports. Clearly, the identities of those charged with offenses should not be reported to the news media until after they are convicted of an offense. Only in this way can we avoid the stigmatizing effect of



**COMMITTING TO CONSCIENCE**  
**Building a Unified Strategy to End the**  
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**FEATURED SPEAKERS**

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*Sister Helen Prejean    Rep. Maxine Waters*  
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Information also available from Kristin Vorhies Skinner,  
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