

STILL LEFT OUT?

THE COVERAGE OF CRITICAL/CONFLICT CRIMINOLOGY IN INTRODUCTORY TEXTBOOKS

by

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Introduction

Critical/conflict criminologists have long complained that mainstream publications in criminal justice and criminology, from introductory textbooks to leading journals neglect their work because they “challenge existing political, economic, and social structure dynamics” (Arrigo, 1999:10). This assertion has been repeated by other scholars, who point to a larger exclusion of critical/conflict theory and research by governments, publishers, foundations and other mainstream organizations (Walters, 2003).

Neglect of critical/conflict perspectives leads to a limited framework for the discipline of criminology. These perspectives challenge possibly incorrect assumptions of mainstream criminology. In doing so, they are able to not only ask questions that mainstream theorists ignore, but they

also can help find answers to questions that concern but also elude mainstream theorists. For example, Hagan (2002:173) notes that mainstream theories “fail to address the full range of criminal behavior” and that critical conflict criminology helps fill in the blanks.

Empirical research lends support to this assertion. An examination of citations of critical/conflict criminologists in the three journals *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, and *Law and Society Review* from 1990 to 1999 found a neglect of these scholars (Wright and Friedrichs, 1998). In a content analysis of citations in 25 introductory criminology textbooks published from 1990 to 1996 Wright et al. (2000) found that influential critical/conflict criminologists were not adequately covered.

Introductory textbooks introduce a discipline to both non-majors who may be getting their only taste of a subject from an elective and future majors therefore introductory textbooks are important for their role in exposing a wide range of students to the vari-

ous theories that permeate a field. Has there been an acceptance of critical criminology by such textbooks in the field of criminology? To quote one content analysis that examined questions similar to these in the present study, “there is reason to believe that critical perspectives also may be covered poorly in many introductory textbooks.” (Wright, 2000: 101) DeKeserdy and Schwartz (1996) commented on criminology textbooks that were published in the United States by saying, “One area that is consistently given poor treatment is critical criminology.” (242).

Empirical documentation of this neglect in introductory textbooks remained undone until Wright (2000) conducted a content analysis of 34 introductory criminology textbooks published between 1990 and 1999. Wright (2000) found that the texts devoted small amounts of space to coverage of critical criminology (“considerably less” than one chapter), were harshly critical of the topic when they covered it, tended to cover older developments in critical criminology at the expense (or neglect) of newer views and provided coverage rife with inaccuracies and mistakes. Wright’s findings led him to declare “radical views in general and contemporary trends in critical criminology in particular, are often left out of recent introductory textbooks.” (Wright, 2000:116)

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Student Involvement in Professional Organizations

Continuing the discussion from my first message in *ACJS Today*, another of the primary goals of my presidency is to foster more involvement of graduate students in the criminal justice/criminology professional organizations. It should go without saying that graduate students are the future of this discipline, and if they are not welcomed and encouraged to participate in the professional organizations, our future is not as bright. For many years now, there have been many more faculty positions open than people looking; and it appears to be getting worse. Even though we continue to add new doctoral programs, we cannot seem to keep up with the demand for new faculty in criminal justice/criminology. That means we must encourage our best and brightest students to continue their academic careers and join the professorate. I do not want undergraduate students to feel left out of this effort. ACJS has always had a wonderful relationship with Alpha Phi Sigma, and we will continue to do so. I think it is important, however, to make a closer connection with graduate students and make sure they receive the mentoring they need to successfully complete their education and to become productive members of the criminal justice/criminology professorate. My efforts to increase involvement of students in ACJS are detailed in this message.

One of the first decisions I made when elected second vice president was to include graduate students on all of my committees. My thought here was that it would be good for students (particularly in this case doctoral students) to get some exposure to how committees and professional service work. I know it is not always pretty, but I think this is a positive step in getting young faculty involved in the professional organizations. Hopefully, the thirty or so students I placed on my committees have enjoyed their service, have met some of the senior faculty that will help mentor them as they grow in the profession, and have learned a little of what it is like to be an active participant in the discipline. I have encouraged the next two presidents to continue this tradition; and I hope it becomes an ingrained part of ACJS service.

The annual meeting in Seattle also promises to have more support for students than any other conference. I know it is often difficult, financially, for students to attend the meetings, so I wanted to make sure we, as an organization, supported students as much as possible. So, I moved some funds around in my budget and created two student receptions (pizza parties) for the conference. Thanks to the wonderful efforts of the Student Affairs committee, chaired by Kim Lersch, we have obtained support from a number of schools to host more student receptions. Right now, we plan to have three student brunches (I know you will not get up for a breakfast) and two student dinners. All students (both graduate and undergraduate) are invited to attend these receptions. I will be there, as will some other members of the ACJS Executive Board. I encourage you to talk to one of us about involvement in the professional organizations and how you can be more active in the discipline.

I am also very happy to report that at the mid-year meeting in September, the ACJS Executive Board voted to drop the higher membership category of "Student with Journals." Now, all students can be student members of ACJS and receive the journals for one fee (\$35). Unfortunately, all of our membership renewal information is already in place for 2007, so this policy will not take effect until 2008. I know not all students will be interested in reading the journals, but I think it is important that those who want the journals can get them without having to pay a higher price. And, hopefully, having the journals available will encourage some students to continue their academic careers.

Naturally, I want students to be involved in ACJS, but I think it is vital that you become a part of both ACJS and ASC. These are our premier organizations of the discipline, and our continued success in making a case for criminal justice/criminology as a separate discipline is inextricably linked to the success of the professional organizations. Getting involved in the professional associations as early in your careers as possible is valuable because of the people you have a chance to interact with, because of the exposure to the discipline you will hopefully become involved in, and because it looks good on your vita when you apply for a job.

I hope your experience as a student is rewarding, especially as it applies to your experiences with the professional associations. If there is anything I can do to help you along this path, please let me know.

Jeffery T. Walker
ACJS President

CALL FOR ARTICLES

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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE: MARIO GABOURY



By Stephanie Frogge

Mario Gaboury's career in criminal justice has not been a straight trajectory but began in psychology, traveled through law and stints in the government, with a long term focus on Victimology and a current foray into academic administration.

Gaboury's BA from the University of Connecticut is in psychology. His initial career plan was to become a pediatrician but, after discovering a keen interest in human behavior, he explored clinical and then developmental psychology and obtained a masters degree in human development from the University of Maryland and a Ph.D. in human development and family studies from Penn State University. His dissertation research on child abuse helped expand his focus on public policy and Gaboury earned a JD from Georgetown University.

As a legislative specialist for the Washington, DC – based National Organization for Victim Assistance, Gaboury found an opportunity to utilize his education and interest in the burgeoning victim rights movement. In 1987 he was tapped to become the Deputy Director of the Office for Victims of Crime within the Department of Justice. While there he helped to establish the then brand new federal grant program which, among other mandates, administers the crime victims fund, currently at three-quarters of a billion dollars annually.

After his first stint in government Gaboury went into private law practice in Connecticut representing victims of crime in civil litigation – a relatively new

Current Position: Professor and Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, University of New Haven

Birthplace: Bridgeport, Connecticut

Current Residence: “Withheld for security reasons,” he said tongue-in-cheek

Education: B.A. Psychology, Masters and Ph.D. Human Development, and J.D.

First Job: Summer maintenance worker for Sturm, Ruger & Company gun factory, Southport, Connecticut

Best Advice Received: “As a young man it was learn how to sail; as an older man it was learn how to golf. The two keep me balanced.”

Your Motivation: Witnessing survivors of crime triumph over terrible adversity.

Career Advice for Students: Even in college you should consider yourself to be a young professional. Be certain that you present yourself as such and think of the world from that perspective.

Before I die I want to... play the character of Jean Valjan in *Les Miserables*.

If I could have done anything else for a living... make positive policy and news as an elected official or cover current events and public policy as a news anchor.

area of specialization. He contributed to an amicus brief in the case of Payne v. Tennessee that supported the United States Supreme Court's ultimate decision to allow victim impact testimony in capital cases. During this time, Gaboury also assisted in administering grant funds for drug prevention, law enforcement and missing children's programs.

In 1994 the new dean at the University of New Haven contacted Gaboury with an offer of part-time teaching. He was interested in developing a victim studies program which quickly grew and Gaboury eventually became a full-time faculty member in 1996. He continues to teach a variety of courses at both the undergraduate and graduate level including Victimology and Victim Rights and Services, and law courses such as Criminal Procedure and Criminal Evidence.

Gaboury's passion for victim rights continues to be felt on national and international levels. In 2003, a coalition of academicians and victim services

practitioners held an exploratory meeting and under Gaboury's leadership the American Society of Victimology was formed with Gaboury elected president, a position he will hold through 2008. The ASV will hold its fifth annual symposium in April of 2007 (www.american-society-victimology.us). He is also involved with the World Society of Victimology, developing international courses in victim assistance, and is currently part of a research team assessing trauma victim mental health needs in Vietnam.

Currently Gaboury is chair of the department of criminal justice at the University of New Haven and is “enjoying the challenges of being chair and deciding whether or not I'm going to pursue academic administration any further or return to the professoriate.” A long-time member of ACJS, Gaboury believes that the organization's fine balance of rigorous scholarship and practical application is very consistent with his focus on the transfer of knowledge to practitioners.

Continued from page 1

A subsequent study of 27 introductory criminal justice textbooks found that they devoted even less coverage to critical theory than the introductory criminology textbooks (Wright & Schreck, 2000). The study found a comparable lack of coverage of critical perspectives and a near total absence of newer critical/conflict perspectives. The analysis concluded that:

“criminal justice textbook authors acknowledged inequities and discrimination in the justice system and considered alternatives to conventional punishment, but failed to offer theoretical explanations for oppressive criminal justice practices and theoretical justifications for non-punitive justice system responses.” (Wright & Schreck, 2000:56)

It has been half a decade since these instructive descriptive studies. Given that acceptance of radical perspectives in criminology has often changed rapidly (Pelfrey, 1980) the question remains as to whether critical perspectives are still being marginalized in introductory criminology textbooks.

Overview of Critical/Conflict Criminology

What is today referred to as ‘critical’ or ‘conflict’ criminology has its roots in the works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their theory was popularized and focused on issues of criminology by the work of Willem Bonger (1916). These early critical theorists contended that crime and its control reflect class relations found in capitalism. Since all ideas are actually ideologies in service to a class interest, law and the criminal justice system reflected a weapon of the bourgeoisie in retaining its power over their class enemy, the proletariat. An embryonic form of rebellion against capitalist conditions motivates street crime, the focus of police repression.

Though there are now many variations of critical/conflict criminology, the idea of a relativistic definition of crime runs through the various forms. As one introductory criminology textbook states in its introduction to critical/conflict theory: “[a]lthough critical perspectives differ from one another in many respects, they all consider the definition of crime problematic, meaning that the definition of a behavior as a crime and the definition of individuals as criminals are both something to explain” (Barkan,

2001). Inciardi (1980 p.7) describes shared ideas of critical/conflict theorists:

The perspective is new and radical in that it departs somewhat from the mainstream or traditional criminological emphases on the nature and etiology of criminal behavior; it is conflict oriented and critical in that it focuses more fully on value and cultural differences, social conflicts, racism, and sexism as sources of crime and deviance in contemporary society; and it is Marxist in that a number of its representatives argue that law- and by extension, crime- and the structure of individual and group interactions which support legal codes flow from the manner in which the relations of economic production are organized.

There was a surge of interest in critical/conflict theory during the turbulent decades of the 1960’s and 1970’s. While critical/conflict theory encountered resistance and ridicule (Klockars, 1980) research shows that by the early 1980’s it had found not only widespread acceptance in the fields of criminal justice and criminology, but also had developed into various strands (Pelfrey, 1979). While keeping the relativistic definition of crime, these perspectives also drew upon the intellectual schools of post-modernism, feminism, and even Eastern religious philosophy. Recent additions to the early theories of Marxism and conflict include feminist, left realism, peacemaking, postmodern, and labeling criminology.

Methods

Are critical/conflict perspectives ‘left out’ of introductory criminology textbooks? The population of interest is all introductory criminology textbooks in current use. This study utilized a purposive sample. As the number of introductory criminology texts in print is small, only the top five selling introductory criminology textbooks were examined. The sample was chosen by conducting an Amazon.com book search with criminology as both the subject and in the title. Titles were listed in order of best selling to least selling. Only titles that were clearly introductory texts were chosen. The top five selling titles are listed in Table 1 in order of best to least selling.

Two research questions were examined.

Research Question One: What is the amount of space devoted to critical criminology in introductory criminology textbooks?

Has critical criminology been ‘left out’ of introductory criminology textbooks? A content analysis was conducted to compare the coverage of critical criminology to the coverage of other forms of sociological criminology.

Previous research has examined the total amount of coverage of critical criminology in relation to the text as a whole. The present study compared coverage of critical criminology to coverage of areas from the discipline that critical criminology comes from: sociology. Criminology textbooks cover much more than etiological theories of crime and deviance, so to compare any theory of deviance covered in the book to the rest of the text in its entirety seems improper to gauge whether these books ‘leave out’ or favor such theories.

Coverage was operationalized by measuring centimeters of print. Centimeters allow more exact measurement than inches. Only print found in the body of the text was analyzed; print found in captions, graphics, topical inserts and footnotes was not.

Previous research examined coverage found throughout the entire texts on the assumption that areas that covered topics thought to be within the critical criminology perspective could be found throughout the texts. That research classified as critical/conflict any discussion of “the relationship between class, race and/or gender oppression and criminal behavior or criminal justice practice” (Wright & Schreck, 2000:50). The current research rejects the criterion as one that would serve as an indicator of only critical criminology perspectives, since several liberal mainstream theories stress these factors as well. Instead, this study focuses on etiological critical/conflict theories as distinct from other sociological theories of the etiology of crime.

Research Question Two: What content areas are covered in sections/chapters of criminology textbooks that cover critical criminology?

In order to answer this research question the chapters/sections devoted to critical criminology were subjected to further content analysis. Again, coverage of

space given to each subcategory of critical criminology was measured in centimeters of print, with only the print found in the body of the text being analyzed. Space devoted to particular content areas was operationalized by reference to the section headings. The categories (Marxist/conflict, labeling/shaming, postmodernist, left realism, feminism, and peacemaking) used to classify the varying critical perspectives were modified from those used by Wright (2000).

Findings

Research question one examined whether critical/criminology perspectives are 'left out' of introductory criminology textbooks. The content analysis indicated that, within the space given to sociological criminology the space devoted to critical theories ranged from 26% (Hagan) to 47% (Schmalleger). The amount of coverage of critical theories averaged to 33%. Results are summarized in Table 2.

Research question two examined the differing amounts of space given to the various content areas within critical/conflict criminological theories. The amount of space for each content area was measured and then divided by the total space given for the coverage of critical/conflict criminology, resulting in a percentage. Results are produced in Table 3.

Marxist conflict, labeling/shaming, and feminist perspectives dominated the coverage of critical theories. Analysis demonstrated that the bulk of space in introductory texts devoted to critical criminological theory is given to the coverage of Marxist/Conflict theory ranging from 34% to 53% with an average of 44%. The second largest amount of coverage within critical/conflict went to coverage of labeling/shaming perspectives varying from 16% to 33% with an average of 27%. Feminist perspectives as a form of critical/conflict criminology were third most common, ranging from 12% to 23% with an average of 18%. None of the five texts ignored any of these perspectives.

Past analysis by Wright (2000) has found coverage of newer critical perspectives, such as left realism, postmodernism, and peacemaking theories was often neglected in introductory textbooks. Results indicate that even within the space devoted to coverage of critical theory newer perspectives are still given little attention. Within the space devoted in

each textbook to critical theories left realism coverage ranged from 0% to 6% with an average of 3%, coverage of postmodernism ranged from 0% to 9% with an average of 3%, and coverage of peacemaking ranged from 0% to 13% with an average of 5%.

Qualitative analysis was used to explore how critical/conflict perspectives were covered in the five texts. All five texts split coverage of mainstream sociological criminology into social-structural and social process chapters. Three of the five had three chapters on sociological perspectives, devoting an entire chapter to critical/conflict perspectives. The fourth text (Hagan) had only two chapters on sociological perspectives, "mainstream" and "critical." The fifth text (Reid) covered labeling theory in a chapter on social process criminology, while covering Marxist/conflict and feminist theory in a chapter on social-structural theories.

Conclusion

We are now in a position to empirically address the question of whether critical/conflict criminologists are "left out" of the bestselling criminology textbooks. The results of this study demonstrate that while some progress has been made in this area, there is still much room for improvement.

The progress is demonstrated by the findings that critical perspectives now receive coverage that is comparable to mainstream sociological perspectives. In three of the five bestselling criminology textbooks examined, critical perspectives received a full chapter of coverage alongside social process and social structural mainstream theories. Hagan's textbook covered critical criminology in a chapter of its own and all other sociological perspectives in one other chapter. Even in the text that did not devote a chapter to critical/conflict theory (Reid) there was still comparable coverage of critical perspectives (they were distributed throughout social process and social structural theories for theoretical reasons).

Similar progress is lacking in the coverage of newer critical perspectives. Recent critical perspectives such as postmodernism, peacemaking, and left realism were totally ignored in several texts and received only marginal coverage in the others. Judging from the length of time between widespread acceptance of critical perspectives

of criminology by academicians in the field to adequate coverage of more traditional critical perspectives, perhaps there should be little surprise at the lag currently resulting in newer versions of such perspectives being still 'left out' of the mainstream.

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Table 1
Bestselling Introductory Criminology Textbooks

Sales Rank	Author	Text
1	Siegel, Larry	Criminology, 2004
2	Schmallegger, Frank	Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction, 3rd Ed., 2004
3	Hagan, Frank	Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior, 2002
4	Reid, Sue Titus	Crime and Criminology, 2003
5	Barkan, Steven E.	Criminology: A Sociological Understanding, 2nd Ed. 2001

Table 2
Comparison of coverage of critical and non-critical theories

Text (author)	Space Critical*	Space Non-Critical*	% Critical
Hagan	8,746.7	9,973.5	47
Barkan	14,160.0	26,479.0	35
Reid	11,303.9	25,520.4	31
Schmallegger	8,720.6	25,397.7	26
Siegel	19,658.8	27,264.0	42
Total	56,576.5	11,634.6	33
Average	11,315.3	22,926.9	33

* measurements in centimeters

Table 3
Comparison of coverage of subcategories of critical/conflict perspectives (in percentages of whole categories)

Perspective	Hagan	Barkan	Reid	Schmallegger	Siegel	Average
Conflict/Marxism	47	40	47	34	53	44
Left Realism	5	3	0	6	4	3
Postmodernism	5	0	0	9	2	3
Feminist	12	23	20	22	13	18
Peace-making	7	1	0	13	2	5
Labelling/shaming	25	33	33	16	26	27

ACJS TODAY STAFF

Welcome the Newest Member of the ACJS Today Team!

Shana Mell

Shana Mell has been appointed as the new Deputy Editor of ACJS Today. Ms. Mell is a graduate student at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) majoring in criminal justice. Her interests include violent crime and law enforcement issues. Ms. Mell currently works as the Academic Coordinator for Richmond Police Department in Richmond, Virginia. In her position she acts as a liaison for 10 - 20 City of Richmond students who will attend VCU and work closely with the police department. These students were hand-picked and will also work as Richmond police officers upon graduation. She also hopes to pursue her Ph.D. in Public Policy and Administration. We at ACJS Today welcome Ms. Mell as a new addition to our team!



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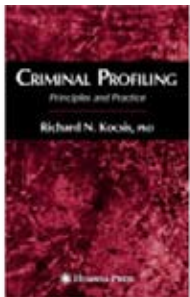
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BOOK REVIEW

Kocsis, Richard N.; **Criminal Profiling: Principles and Practice**. Humana Press, Totowa, NJ, 2006.

REVIEWER: JEFFERY B. BUMGARNER
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY



Few areas in criminal justice and criminology generate as much interest, in a pop-cultural sense, as criminal profiling. The plots for many novels, movies, and television produc-

tions center on the use of criminal profiling—particularly behavioral profiling and crime scene pattern analysis—to solve serial violent crime. The popular Tom Harris books *Red Dragon* and *Silence of the Lambs* from the 1980s (later adapted into screenplays) rely heavily on the use of profiling by law enforcement to catch the arch-villains in those tales, and there has certainly been no dearth of this general story line in print and cinematic productions ever since.

Behavioral profiling has not been confined to the realm of fiction alone. The technique has been employed over the years in many high-profile criminal investigations. Unfortunately for law enforcement, the success of profiling as an investigative technique in actual cases has been more mixed than might be expected if one were only to read or watch the fictional accounts. Even so, the interest in profiling among criminal justice students appears to be significant, no doubt due in part to the media portrayals. It is akin to the interest many CJ students have in forensic science—until they run headlong into the “science” part of it.

Interestingly, Richard Kocsis’ *Criminal Profiling: Principles and Practice* does for prospective behavioral profilers what a biochemistry book does for many *CSI* fans—it sobers the reader up with

science and reality, while at the same time offering genuinely useful information for those who would actually engage in the practice. The first clue concerning the orientation of this book is the fact that it is published by Humana Press, which is known for quality publications covering the sciences, medicine, and mental health. This is not meant to discourage those interested in profiling, but quite the contrary. This book is refreshing.

Kocsis, who has a master’s degree in criminology and a Ph.D. in psychology, is a forensic psychologist and has many years of experience consulting for police organizations on criminal investigations and educating police officers and students of criminology and psychology. In the Preface, Kocsis describes his own professional journey and how he came to be interested in behavioral profiling. As he became more actively involved in the study and practice of profiling criminal offenders, he became increasingly concerned about a lack of scholarly literature and rigor supporting the practice. Consequently, he and some of his colleagues in psychology and psychiatry sought to apply principles of scientific inquiry to the practice of behavioral profiling to bolster the literature base and inform the practice for the better. As it turns out, the findings of his research run contrary to some common assumptions about profiling held to by many criminal investigators, criminal justice academicians and students, and the general public.

In Chapters 1-4, Kocsis summarizes the findings of several empirical studies related to offender profiling. The research questions of these studies addressed a variety of issues, including: the accuracy of profiling; the use by law enforcement and professional profilers of anecdotal and circular measures of success to justify the continued use of profiling; the contribution of certain profiler skill-sets, bases of knowledge,

reasoning ability, and intuition toward successful profiling predictions; and the validity of content commonly and generally relied upon by law enforcers and professional profilers when constructing offender profiles. These studies, in many cases, constitute the only empirically-tested evidence available that relate to these issues and therefore fill a significant gap in the profiling literature. If the book stopped after the first four chapters, it would still be an invaluable resource for those interested in the topic of offender profiling.

Gratefully, the book doesn’t stop there. However, it does shift gears, beginning with Chapter 5. The primary objective of this chapter is to define *serial crime* for the reader. The behavioral and personal characteristics implicit in Kocsis’ definition is key for understanding what comes in Chapter 6 and beyond. Having been schooled on the need for scientific rigor in the assessment of profiling practices in the first four chapters, readers are introduced in Chapter 6 to Crime Action Profiling (CAP) research, which is an approach to profiling rooted in scientifically validated, data-intensive methodology—particularly multidimensional scaling. Kocsis is mindful that not all who would find his book informative are proficient in statistical methods. In an effort to account for this fact, Chapter 6’s explanation of CAP is written in a way that explains the employed research methods in layperson terms. Chapters 7, 8, and 9, on the other hand, are best suited for readers with some statistical savvy—although novices can still manage. These three chapters explore CAP studies which produced usable behavioral models for serial rapists, serial murderers, and serial arsonists, respectively.

Recognizing the growing popularity of geographic profiling in law enforcement circles, Kocsis offers Chapter 10 as an introduction to this activity. The chapter also advances practical

steps for conducting geographic profiling—steps which emerge from the author's CAP research. Finally, Chapter 11 concludes the book with suggestions for how to properly document and communicate a profiler's findings to customers (generally, law enforcement agencies). The text also comes complete with several helpful appendices, including a short primer of the relevant statistical methodologies relied upon for the profiling studies reported in the book, as well as detailed data summaries and explanations.

This book is filled with empirically-derived findings which in some aspects validate—and in many other aspects challenge—the assumptions about a wide range of issues and practices related to criminal profiling. For Kocsis, scientific validation of any profiling approach is key. Kocsis is not an opponent of offender profiling. After all, he engages in it professionally. However, the unapologetic theme of the book is that profiling, as a criminal investigative tool, should not be spared from scientific scrutiny. In this vein, the author doesn't torpedo offender profiling; he rescues it. One of the great appeals of this book, especially for criminal justice and social science audiences, is that it is very readable and usable, while at the same time, it is scientifically grounded.

Criminal Profiling: Principles and Practice would be an ideal text for any upper division or graduate level criminal justice or social or behavioral science course on criminal profiling, forensic psychology, or serial violent crime. It could also serve as an excellent supplemental text in a criminal investigation course that may devote only a portion of class time to criminal profiling. Finally, it is a terrific resource for criminal justice scholars possessing an interest in profiling and for law enforcement professionals.

SEATTLE ANNUAL MEETING

The 2007 Seattle Annual Meeting will be here before we know it, and you can now register online at:

<http://www.acjs.org/onlineregistration.cfm>



Please be sure to register before the deadline of January 31, 2007, to take advantage of the special early registration fees. After that date, registration will only be conducted onsite at the meeting. If you would prefer to fax or mail in your registration, you can use the registration form found at: http://www.acjs.org/pubs/167_668_2915.cfm

Just click the link under “Meeting Registration.”

Many exciting things are being planned for Seattle. Keep checking our website for updated information and links.

Upcoming ACJS Annual Meetings

44th Annual Meeting
March 13-17, 2007

Sheraton Seattle
Hotel and Towers

1400 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
Phone: 206-621-9000
Fax: 206-621-8441

March 11-15, 2008
Hilton Cincinnati Netherlands Plaza
and Hyatt Regency
Cincinnati, Ohio

March 10-14, 2009
Marriott Copley Place
Boston, Massachusetts

February 23-27, 2010
Town & Country Resort & Convention Center
San Diego, California

March 1-5, 2011
Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel
Toronto, Canada

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Journal of African American Studies

The Journal of African American Studies (JAAS) is a refereed interdisciplinary journal that serves as a forum for social scientists engaged in the analysis of the unique struggles and triumphs of blacks. It challenges current stereotypes and identifies strategies and policies that may counter the specific problems black men and women face. It is a multidisciplinary forum covering theory, research and methodology.

JAAS invites authors to submit an article for consideration in a Special Edition entitled, "Race, Gender, and Violence: The Intersection," edited by Professors Gail Garfield and Douglas Thompkins at John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY. This edition will focus on the intersection of race, gender, and violence or crime.

Please submit an abstract of 500 words to: Matasha Harris mharris@jjay.cuny.edu. The deadline for submission is February 15, 2007. Any questions please call (212) 484-1310.

Crime and Justice Summer Research Institute

Broadening Perspectives and Participation

Criminal Justice Research Center, Ohio State University; July 9-26, 2007

Faculty pursuing tenure and career success in research intensive institutions, academics transitioning from teaching to research

institutions, and faculty carrying out research in teaching contexts will be interested in this Summer Research Institute. Organized by Lauren J. Krivo and Ruth D. Peterson and funded by the National Science Foundation and Ohio State University, it is designed to promote successful research projects and careers among scholars from under-represented groups working in areas of crime and criminal justice. The 2007 inaugural institute will be held July 9-26, 2007.

The Summer Research Institute will provide resources for completing a research project, senior faculty mentorship, networking opportunities, professional development workshops, and a culminating symposium. Travel and living expenses will be covered. Applications must be postmarked by February 9, 2007. For more information and to download an application, please see our web site (<http://cjrc.osu.edu/summerinstitute>). If you have any questions, please e-mail cjrcinstitute@osu.edu.

Announcing a NEW M.A. Degree in Criminology

The University of Northern Iowa's Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology announces a NEW Master of Arts degree in Criminology, to begin Fall 2007.

UNI's Criminology M.A. program

is designed with the purpose of preparing students for Ph.D. work or practical work in applied fields related to criminology and criminal justice. Our program provides specialized courses in theory, policy, and substantive criminological issues exposing students to a combination of theoretical, scientific, and practical approaches to criminology. Our faculty strives to provide comprehensive, high quality teaching, research and scholarship for students in a rapidly changing world.

For further information or to obtain informational packets on the program, please contact:

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Program Coordinator
Department of Sociology,
Anthropology & Criminology
University Of Northern Iowa
Baker Hall 374 Cedar Falls, IA
50614-0513 (319) 273-3007.

joe.gorton@uni.edu

Or visit us at:

<http://fp.uni.edu/sac/criminology/gradprogramrequirements.htm>

J. Mitchell Miller has accepted the position of Professor and Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Texas at San Antonio. The *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* has been relocated to UTSA from the University of South Carolina where Miller was on the faculty from 1996-2006.

ACJS EXECUTIVE BOARD MID-YEAR MEETING

The ACJS Executive Board Mid-Year meeting took place September 15-16 in Dallas, Texas. Among many issues that were addressed, the treasurer's report determined that the financial state of ACJS is abundant enough to pay off the remainder of the mortgage from the Investment Account (approximately \$55,000-\$58,000).

There were also several revisions made to the ACJS Policy Manual. These policies include 101.01 (Duties of officers), 101.02 (Division of duties between Association Manager, Treasurer, and President), 200.04 (Complimentary ACJS Membership to New Ph.D. Students), 305.01 (Student Affairs Committee, *updated this policy to be consistent with Board actions that were approved and already reflected on the Web, but had not been changed in the policy manual*), and 600.01 (Regional Organizations). Policy 600.01 added the state of Minnesota to the Midwest region and reworded the policy to include the following:

Regional Trustees shall reside and have their professional employment affiliation in the region from which they are elected and shall hold their offices only so long as they continue to reside and have their professional employment affiliation in their respective regions and meet all of the above criteria. Regional trustees vacate their positions when they move their residence or professional employment affiliation outside the region. When the remaining term of office is less than one year, the regional organization may invoke the exception to policy in Section J. (Exception to policy: When the vacancy has been created due to a move in residency or professional employment affiliation of the Regional Trustee and the Regional Trustee has less than one year remaining in his or her term at the date of the move, the regional organization may choose to have the current Regional Trustee remain in the position until the conclusion of his or her term of office.)

ACJS Certification Standards were addressed as well. The executive directors created forms, sent out standards to all

trained reviewers, created a CD-ROM for institutions, and organized training sessions for all regional meetings since the last meeting in Baltimore.

Additionally, membership trends and policies were addressed. A presentation of membership information trends over the last five years was given, reflecting the current membership at 339 students, 118 institutional members, 282 lifetime members, and 1,520 regular members; for a grand total of 2,266. The regional breakdown includes Region 1 (706); region 2 (518) region 3 (492); region 4 (274); region 5 (226); international (50). The Baltimore meeting in March 2006 yielded 1,573 people who registered for the annual conference. There was a motion to eliminate the membership category of 'student without journals' and have all students pay the same rate with journals which was modified into a friendly amendment to change the student membership rate with a journal to \$30.00. This will be effective in 2008 and means that all students will pay the same rate of \$30.00.

The committee is currently developing an "FAQ" page on assessment for the ACJS webpage. In 2007, there will be a special issue on assessment in CJ Studies. JQ's editor's office moved from ASU-West to Northeastern. JCJE is now housed at the University of Texas-San Antonio. The editorial board no longer has rotating "classes" which expire at a certain year, so as to eliminate confusion and enhance symmetry with the editor. New sections of ACJS Today were presented such as Ph.D. Forum, Reader Questions, Your 2 Cents Worth, and Professional Profiles. The first issue of ACJS Now was mailed out the second week of September, and has so far received positive feedback. The next issue will be scheduled to be mailed out in January 2007.

Policy #104.05 (Environmental Awareness and Impact) was created to provide guidelines and procedures to regulate the environmental impact of all Academy activities. The Academy's Environmental Awareness and Impact Policy is set forth to promote recycling, reduction, and reuse while encouraging the least adverse impact on the environment that might

result from Academy sponsored activities. To that end, operation of the national office, planning for, and conduction of the conference, and all other Academy activities should involve the proactive use of recycling (including aluminum, toner cartridges, paper, plastic, glass and glossy paper), the minimized use of nonrenewable resources, the donation or reuse of excess conference bags and the promotion of recycled materials for academy publications.

Other new business included a discussion of service policies for sections/regions/committees. The National Office decided not to develop a page for sections and regions since webpage development must be done by the section or region. There was also a reminder that standing committees need to send updates to the National Office, as the ACJS website does include standing committees (awards, scholarships, etc.). Additionally, the budget for the Department of Homeland Security was expanded by decreasing the budget of the U.S. Census Bureau. As a result, the Census Bureau is deleting the long form (STF1) which will take away any research data used in neighborhood or census tract research. Discussion ensued as to whether writing a letter and taking a stand to retain the long form is consistent with the organizational mission or whether this is defined as taking a policy stand. The Board defined this as consistent with research goals and knowledge dissemination mission and not as a policy stand. It was determined that ACJS will write a letter to restore funding to the U.S. Census. Lastly, the Board discussed whether being a section chair is a possible conflict of interest if the same individual is also a member of the executive board. After much discussion on both sides of the issue, the motion passed with 6 in favor, 5 against, and 1 abstention (note that only 12 people were eligible to vote). This policy will be referred to the Constitution and By-Laws committee to see if this change needs to be voted on by all ACJS members



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in
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The Department of Criminal Justice at Fayetteville State University is proud to announce our new Master of Science degree program in Criminal Justice. The program consists of 33 semester hours, with both a thesis and a non-thesis option, and is offered both on campus and online. Our curriculum serves the needs of:

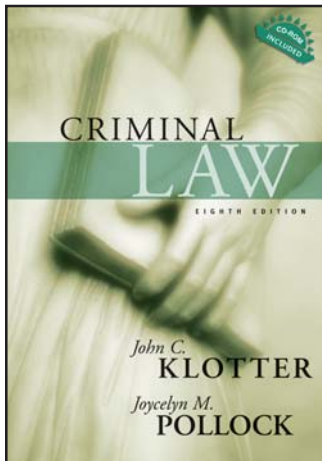
- Criminal justice professionals and researchers who want to advance in their careers.
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- Individuals who want to teach criminal justice at the high school or community college level.
- Students who want a strong foundation for pursuing a doctoral degree in criminal justice.

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www.uncfsu.edu/crimjust

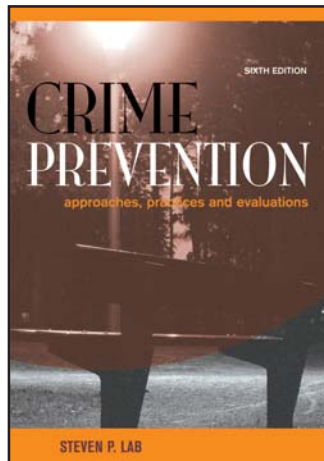
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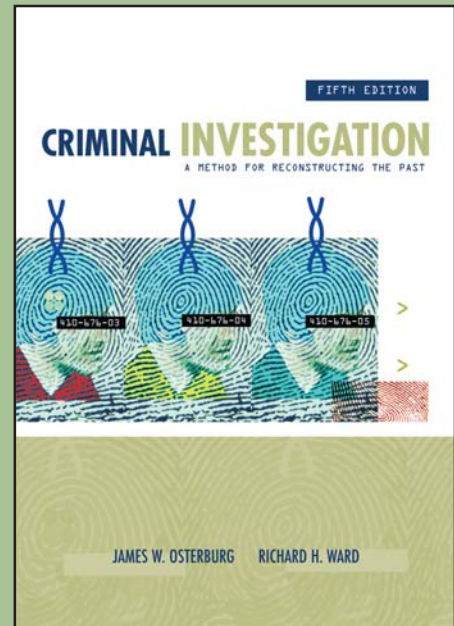
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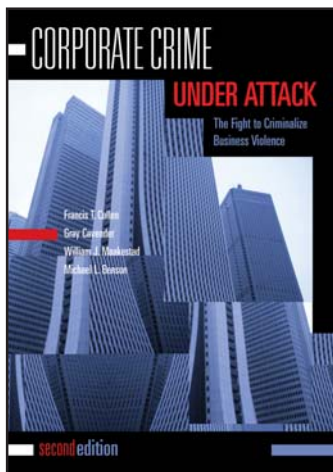
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Approaches, Practices
& Evaluations, 6th**

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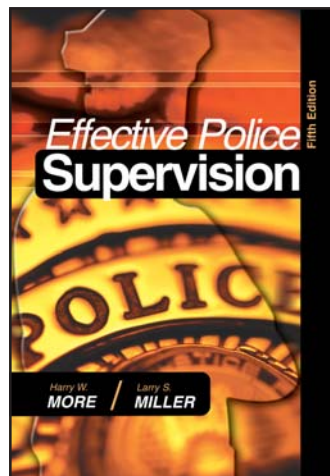
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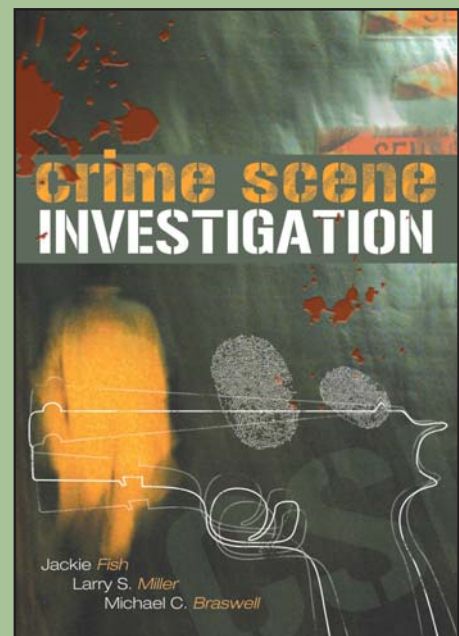
**Corporate Crime
Under Attack:
The Fight to Criminalize
Business Violence, 2nd**

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