

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 34, #3

May/June 2009

Editors Note: In the third of this year's series of lead articles on ASC's role in advocacy and policy, we hear from Al Blumstein, a former ASC President who is well known for bringing research to bear on policy. Al comments on the difficult relationship between policy and research about crime, and he differentiates between issues he finds more and less appropriate for ASC's advocacy.

Wayne Osgood, ASC Vice President

WHAT ROLE SHOULD ASC TAKE IN POLICY ADVOCACY?

Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University

Relative to most other fields of social science, much of the research in criminology is very relevant to policy. Also in that contrast, we are constantly in a battle with ideology that argues policy positions from a strongly ideological and moralistic position rather than one based on scientific knowledge of how to be effective in policy. We tend to see this most strongly in relationship to policy regarding drug enforcement and incarceration.

Some Important Policy Areas

Drug enforcement advocates typically impose a strongly moralistic view of the drug user as deeply flawed morally and therefore warranting punishment for those failings. This position is not dramatically different from the position that used to prevail with regard to drunkenness some decades ago when the growing view of alcoholism as a public health issue reduced the role of the criminal justice system as an enforcer. The striking exception was drunk driving, where the combination of alcohol and its influence on misuse of a deadly weapon continued to be viewed as a crime warranting punishment.

Similarly, incarceration is seen as the universally appropriate response to any criminal act, almost regardless of its potential effectiveness in reducing that crime. To the extent that punishment through incarceration is intended as retribution in response to a heinous offense, that is certainly understandable and warrants punishment, but limited in proportion to the seriousness of the offense. To the extent that the offense is merely "troublesome" or pervasive enough to warrant stopping, then one must take account of the degree to which the incarceration is effective in stopping the offending. As certain crimes have become troublesome and the public demands that the political system "do something", then the political process in legislatures reacts by increasing presumptive sentences, demanding mandatory- minimum sentences, or even invoking a favorite baseball metaphor in "three strikes and you're out" sentences. The invoking of mandatory minimum sentences was undoubtedly a response to judges treating drug offending relatively lightly by assigning probation or light sentences to the offenses, indicated in of their view that heavy-handed retribution was not called for. In this, it is important to recognize the effectiveness of incarceration of drug offenders is inherently limited by the market's resilience in recruiting replacements for those sent to prison, an issue that was the theme of my ASC presidential address in 1992¹.

(Continued on page 3)

IN THIS ISSUE...

Featured Articles.....	6-12	Call for Officer Nominations.....	19
Teaching Tips.....	14-15	Criminology Around the World.....	22-27
Division News.....	16-18	Position Announcements.....	29
		General Announcements.....	30

2009 CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

For a complete listing see www.asc41.com/caw.html

5TH ANNUAL WORKSHOP ON CRIME AND POPULATION DYNAMICS, June 1 - 2, 2009, Near Baltimore, MD. For more information, please visit: <http://www.popcenter.umd.edu/criminologyandconomics/workshop2009/>.

ICPSR/NACJD SUMMER WORKSHOP: Using National Juvenile Corrections Data Files, June 1 - 3, 2009, Ann Arbor, MI. For more info, please visit: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog/2009/index.html>

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION TRAINING (IPDET), June 8 - July 3, 2009, Carleton University in Ottawa Canada. For more info, please visit: www.ipdet.org.

16TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM, June 9 - 14, 2009, Hosted by Ministry of Interior, Republic of Macedonia in the Ancient City of Ohrid, Macedonia. Visit <http://www.ipes.info/> for more info.

NORTHEASTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATORS, June 10 - 13, 2009, Bristol, RI. For more information, please contact: rosenberg@millersville.edu.

STOCKHOLM SYMPOSIUM, June 22-24, 2009, Stockholm, Sweden. Abstracts deadline is May 8, 2009. Submission guidelines at: www.criminologysymposium.com.

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY ANNUAL CONFERENCE, June 29 - July 1, 2009, City Hall & Cardiff University. For more info, please visit: <http://bscconference2009.glam.ac.uk>

1ST SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE ECPR STANDING GROUP ON ORGANISED CRIME, June 29 - July 12, 2009, University of Catania, Italy. For more information, please visit: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/>.

SUMMER SCHOOL ON CRIME, LAW AND PSYCHOLOGY 2009 (CLP2009), July 4-11, 2009, Prague, Czech Republic. For more information, please visit: <http://www.clp.cpvvp.cz>

ARCA ANNUAL CONFERENCE: THE STUDY OF ART CRIME, July 11-12, 2009, Amelia, Italy. For more info, visit: www.artcrime.info/events.

2009 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS (SSSP), August 7 - 9, 2009, San Francisco, CA. For further information, visit <http://sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/341>.

2009 EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY MEETING, September 9-12, 2009, Ljubljana, Slovenia. For more info, please visit: www.esc-eurocrim.org.

COMBATING COUNTERFEITING (sponsored by the Fulbright Academy of Science and Technology), September 30 - October 2, 2009, Salzburg, Austria. For more info, please visit: www.FulbrightAcademy.org

FIRST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CRIME, MEDIA & POPULAR CULTURE STUDIES CONFERENCE: A CROSS-DISCIPLINARY EXPLORATION, October 5 - 7, 2009, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana. For more info, please visit: www.indstate.edu/cj/popcultureconference

FIRST ANNUAL INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING, October 29-31, 2009, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE. Abstracts due February 28, 2009. For more information contact Roma Guerra (402-472-5733; rguerra2@unl.edu) or see <http://conferences.unl.edu/trafficking>.

2009 AMERICAN EVALUATION ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, November 11 - 14, 2009, Orlando, FL. Please see : www.eval.org/eval2009/ for more information.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE 2009, November 22-25, 2009 in Perth, capital city of Western Australia. Further information can be found on <http://www.anzsoc.org/>.

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the
American Society of Criminology

THE CRIMINOLOGIST (ISSN 0164-0240) is published six times annually - in January, March, May, July, September, and November by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156 and additional entries. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$50.00; foreign subscriptions: \$60.00; single copy: \$10.00. **Postmaster:** Please send address changes to: The Criminologist, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156. Periodicals postage paid at Toledo, Ohio.

Editor: D. Wayne Osgood

Pennsylvania State University

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156. Printed by Leshner Printers.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156, (614) 292-9207, ncoldiron@asc41.com.

ASC President: TODD CLEAR

John Jay College of Criminal Justice
899 Tenth Ave.
New York, NY 10019

Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156, (614) 292-9207; FAX (614) 292-6767; asc@asc41.com; <http://www.asc41.com>

(Continued from page 1)

I am confident that there is widespread but certainly not universal agreement in ASC about the inappropriateness of some of these policies. That opens the question of what kind of role ASC should take in trying to correct some of these misguided perspectives. Our publications and our meetings are the natural place to present research results that challenge misguided policies. Plenary sessions at our meetings are often devoted to discussion of particular policy issues. But ASC as a society could choose to take a strong position of advocacy in some policy areas, and that is the issue I would like to address in this essay.

Issues of Universal Agreement

There are many policy issues that relate to the health of our discipline and profession. Those are the policies that relate to the funding of our research, to the intellectual integrity of our work, and to the degree to which we can facilitate our work leading to "evidence-based policies" (to invoke the current favorite term). I can see no real room for disagreement on these issues among ASC members, and so it is natural and even mandatory for our leadership to take strong positions in order to be effective in addressing those policies. In particular, it is important to recognize that the fundamental knowledge base in our field is much thinner than we would like, at least in part because it is not being strongly supported in its natural home in the US Department of Justice. That department was the last cabinet agency to establish a research program, and the kind of empirical research that characterizes the work of most ASC members is not typically seen as an important part of legal education or legal practice, with their emphasis on cases and precedents. The annual budget for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is in the order of \$50 million to cover the whole field of crime and justice, a sharp contrast with the \$400 million given to the National Institute of Dental Research of NIH to carry out its mission. Thus, it is entirely appropriate - and indeed mandatory - for ASC to vigorously argue for an increase in that funding.

Indeed, given the inevitably limited support from DoJ, the argument should take the form of calling for a budget that is some reasonable fraction of the nation's expenditures on criminal justice. In much of industry, an allocation of about 3% for R&D is considered about the minimum necessary investment to keep the organization strong and to advance its mission. Since the expenditures on criminal justice in the US total about \$200 billion², an investment of even 1%, or \$2 billion, would certainly seem appropriate. Contrast that with the \$30 billion budget of NIH, which recently saw a renewal of a federal commitment to double their budget in five years. That kind of growth rate seems reasonable for research on crime and justice, and one that could responsibly be argued by ASC leadership.

The issues of common interest do not stop with funding. Given the largely political environment in which crime policy is developed, it is easy to see where those responsible for the policies would try to manipulate the research to be supportive of their policies. Indeed in a review of the work of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ), the predecessor agency of NIJ, the National Academy of Sciences³ argued for the independence of NIJ and BJS from their oversight agency, then LEAA and currently the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). Indeed, Congress was sympathetic to the argument that the quality and integrity of the research and statistics programs required that independence and enacted that into the authorizing legislation. In the Patriot Act and various other laws enacted in the fall of 2001 following the September 11 attack, that independence was eroded by various subtle changes that instituted greater control of NIJ and BJS by the OJP director. Those changes were instituted by the Department of Justice under then Atty. Gen. Ashcroft even though those issues had very little to do with dealing with terrorism. Fighting to restore that independence in order to enhance the integrity of their products is certainly another issue that would contribute to the strength of our discipline and therefore warrants active policy intervention by ASC.

Another area in which ASC could be helpful in representing our profession is through encouraging the development of an external advisory function representing ASC's collective interests in helping to shape the research agenda for NIJ. Such an advisory group would be another entity intended to challenge the political influence that often characterizes the stewardship by the Department of Justice over NIJ. This advisory group would serve as a "whistleblower" in the event of undue political influence. It would also serve to suggest elements of a research program that would go beyond immediate needs and concerns and address continuing more basic research. An example of such a program would be the "crime control theory program" that focused attention on general issues associated with criminal careers, deterrence, incapacitation, developmental processes of delinquency, approaches to police patrol operations, and race and gender issues in crime and operation of the criminal justice system. These more fundamental issues would operate in parallel to responses to immediate needs such as evaluation of a wide variety of innovative programs involving policing, rehabilitation or reentry programs, and new varieties of specialized courts. Some of these evaluations could serve as means of rethinking some statutes like mandatory minimums or three-strikes laws passed during the panic of the past few decades that could well be sunset waiting for the results of such evaluations. They could also help to clarify appropriate roles of the federal justice system compared to state and local enforcement activities.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

These activities all relate to needs that are common to the field of criminology which should be the representation function of ASC. As one gets into specific policy areas, then the issues become more complex and different considerations apply.

Specific Policy Areas

As one deals with the question of individual policy areas, the complexity derives from the inherent multidimensionality of the values underlying any policy issue. To what extent should sentencing policy focus on issues of retribution compared to crime control; to what extent should punishment policy focus on rehabilitation; aside from Blackstone's arbitrary 100:1, what should be the trade-off of protecting the innocent at the expense of punishing the ambiguously guilty. All such issues involved a clash of values. If we were to have a vote among the ASC members or in the Executive Board, I could probably predict the outcome of such a vote. But what about our responsibility to protect the interests of the minority of our members.

About 25 years ago, the ASC Executive Board declared its opposition to capital punishment, undoubtedly a position that would generate strong majority support today also. That gave rise to a vigorous challenge of that position by Ernest van den Haag, a strong supporter of capital punishment, who wrote a challenging article in the *Criminologist* and resigned from ASC. Thus, as soon as the Society wanders into these particular policy areas that go beyond the particular interests of ASC in its entirety, it risks the kind of internal tension of alienating those who disagree with that position.

Furthermore, if ASC were to take such a position, it should do so not merely based on a majority's values. Rather, we should build our conclusions on the basis of scientific knowledge deriving from criminological research. Absent such a foundation, we would compromise our position as advocates of using scientific knowledge to develop policy. But when we try to invoke "scientific knowledge", that puts us in the position of building on or defending some individual studies. We could certainly agree that no single study can be taken as definitive on any particular policy issue. Many studies have important methodological flaws. Any scientific finding requires replication and our field has had only very few replications. One striking illustration was the Minneapolis domestic assault experiment⁴ which seemed to show that a policy of arrest in a domestic assault was preferable to counseling. The results were challenged and NIJ, to its credit, funded six replications of that experiment. The results of those replications were ambiguous, with some favoring arrest, others favoring counseling. Nevertheless, we have seen a significant growth in the use of arrest for domestic violence, even though the results would not be sufficiently determinative to warrant a formal declaration of a policy by ASC.

There is another danger in taking those policy stands. Since the choices are often identified with a particular set of values, it identifies ASC as a particular interest group, and that would undoubtedly diminish the Society's credibility in pursuing those issues of universal common interest identified in the previous section.

Conclusions

Given all the different difficulties of becoming a policy-advocacy organization, I would argue that ASC restrict its advocacy role to those policies that accrue to the benefit of our field rather than to try to endorse public policies that inherently involve a conflict of values or endorse particular research findings that might be contradicted by later replication or review.

Instead, we should encourage our members or groups of them to articulate their own policy preferences in their own names. ASC should provide forums at our meetings, often in plenary sessions, where these policy debates can go on. Individual members, as they do now, can write op-ed articles or articles in public policy magazines like *Atlantic*, *Harpers*, *National Review*, or *American Prospect*. Or they can testify to Congress and to legislatures, arguing for positions developed in their own research or reflecting their particular values.

In contrast, ASC should restrict its advocacy role to serving our collective interest in generating better support and protection for our field, and that should be done vigorously to strengthen criminology as a discipline and profession.

¹Blumstein, Alfred. "Making Rationality Relevant - The American Society of Criminology Presidential Address" 1993), *Criminology*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 1-16.

²In 2006, the amounts were \$36 billion federal, \$69 billion state, and \$109 local, for a total of \$214 billion. From Justice Expenditure and Employment Statistical Extracts series, available from the DoJ Bureau of Justice Statistics at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm#Publications>.

³Krislov, Samuel, and Susan White, *Understanding Crime*, NRC Report, 1978

⁴Sherman, Lawrence W. and Richard A. Berk, *The Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault*, *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 49, No. 2 (Apr., 1984), pp. 261-272

CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY***Call for Papers***

Special Issue on White-Collar Crime

The American Society of Criminology journal *Criminology & Public Policy* (CPP) is planning a special issue on “The Global Economy, Economic Crisis, and White-Collar Crime.” Authors are invited to submit papers by **August 1, 2009**. Submissions will be peer reviewed and must conform to the journal’s guidelines, which are available at cpp.fsu.edu. Three to five papers will be selected for inclusion. Once notified, authors of accepted manuscripts will have a limited time in which to make revisions. Additional information about the special issue can be requested from the Special Issue Senior Editor Neal Shover (Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee), nshover@utk.edu.

Authors should be aware that the central objective of *CPP* is to strengthen the role of research findings in the formulation of crime and justice policy by publishing empirically based, policy focused articles. Authors are encouraged to submit papers that contribute to a more informed dialogue about policies and their empirical bases. Most academic journals look for papers that have comprehensive literature reviews, provide detailed descriptions of methodology, and draw implications for future research. In contrast, *CPP* seeks papers that offer literature reviews more targeted to the problem at hand, provide efficient data descriptions, and include a more lengthy discussion of the implications for policy and/or practice. The preferred paper describes the policy/practice at issue, the significance of the problem being investigated, and the associated policy relevant implications. This introduction is followed by a description and critique of pertinent previous research specific to the question at hand. The methodology is briefly described, referring the reader to other sources if available. The presentation of the results includes only those tables and graphs necessary to make central points (additional descriptive statistics and equations are provided in appendices). The paper concludes with a full discussion of how the study either provides or fails to provide empirical support for current, modified, or new policies or practices.

Authors should submit papers directly to the *CPP* editorial office (cpp@fsu.edu) as a single Microsoft Word (“doc”) e-mail attachment. Be sure to note in your e-mail that the manuscript is intended for Special Issue consideration.

ASC E-MAIL ANNOUNCEMENT

Please note that our new main e-mail address is asc@asc41.com. The old e-mail address, asc@osu.edu, will remain active until June 1, 2009. Please update your address books and begin using the new e-mail address.

RESPONSE TO JEREMY TRAVIS'S OPEN LETTER TO ASC

Editor's note: Jeremy Travis, President of John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former director of the National Institute of Justice, sent an open letter to ASC, proposing the formation of a new Office of Justice Research for the research and statistics function of the U. S. Department of Justice. His letter, which the ASC board voted to support, appeared on pages 20-23 of the Jan-Feb 2009 issue of *The Criminologist*, which can be found at http://www.asc41.com/Criminologist/2009_Jan-Feb_Criminologist.pdf.

One of the main purposes of *The Criminologist* is to spur discussion among ASC members on issues of importance to the society and the field in general. In that vein, I am pleased to present this response to Jeremy's letter from James "CHIPS" Stewart, another former director of the National Institute of Justice, who comes to a different conclusion about the best organizational framework for effectively supporting federal research on crime and justice.

With a new administration in Washington and recent criticisms of the current structure from the National Research Council panel on forensic science <http://newsinfo.iu.edu/web/page/normal/10187.html>, these are indeed timely issues. I hope that this discussion will continue in the coming issues of *The Criminologist*. I encourage you to send brief write-ups of your thoughts on this and other matters of importance to our field to me at wosgood@psu.edu.

February 10, 2009

Hon. Jeremy Travis
President
John Jay College
899 Tenth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10019

Dear Jeremy,

Thank you for sending me your "Open Letter to the American Society of Criminology" calling for the creation of a new office in the Department of Justice to house the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). You have kindly solicited my support for this idea, and after some consideration I have, for reasons discussed below, concluded that your proposal changes the structure but may not address the real issue, which has little to do with the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) organizational structure, but much to do with leadership, responsiveness, and relevance.

Your premise that research and development are unresponsive to the needs of policy-makers and practitioners because they are located within the organizational structure of the Justice programs differs from my experience. It was responsive when you led the agency, and it was responsive when I did. Your specific argument that co-location has three risks (compromises scientific integrity, leaves research in a low priority, and promotes a short-term research agenda) seems to me to be better addressed by exercising leadership in terms of establishing a strategic plan that has support of the practitioners and the scientific community. Providing a strategic plan developed from a broad consensus can be difficult to disregard by pressures from programs and earmarks. The plan could address these three risks better than separating NIJ from the program agencies. For example, a five year strategic plan can address these risks and also get the benefits of collocation – linking scientific analysis to policy, operations and programmatic decisions. Collocation can result in several benefits, such as, facilitating the sharing of best practices, and establishing evidence generating protocols for formula grant programs that produce impact evidence for further analysis. The feedback from program offices can inform research efficiently by co-locating the research and statistics agencies with Justice Program agencies.

Developing a strategic planning process can incorporate practitioners concerns and social scientists needs for long-term research investments. I have just returned from meeting with police practitioners and leaders from the Major Cities Chiefs Association (MCCA), Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). These professionals, chiefs, and policy-makers express frustration and disappointment that NIJ no longer addresses the operational problems facing modern police agencies. Practitioners feel that NIJ does not address its policy and operations needs, and consequently the police officials now look to the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) for policy and operations analysis, research, and support to help them cope with mounting crime challenges. The practitioner community reports that NIJ seems to be singularly responsive to the needs of the social scientist community and that police agencies are treated as sources of data rather than a client with a shared standing in defining the problems and research agenda. Police, unlike medical, educational, agriculture, and environmental protection communities, have lost their sense of ownership in the NIJ research outcomes.

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

Accordingly, much of the NIJ-funded research is not reviewed, widely read, or implemented by the law enforcement professional community. For example, many police agencies have looked to the COPS Office, rather than NIJ, for research on appropriate statistical analysis methods for assessing the extent of racial profiling in traffic and walking stop decisions. Another example is the use of forensic DNA testing, which NIJ developed, but has yet to evaluate the operational processes for integrating the results of a DNA hit with the investigative and prosecutorial decision making. Accordingly, many DNA matches do not result in an arrest and “fall through the cracks,” thereby wasting the NIJ investment in technology.

The solution you propose does not address the lack of responsiveness to the needs of policy-makers and practitioners. Rather, it seems to me, that moving NIJ and (BJS) into a more independent status is similar to rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic. The solution to this serious problem requires returning to NIJ’s originating strategic vision: conducting research that informs practitioners on what works in crime control. For example, the Christian Science Monitor reported that “The share of homicides that police solve has steadily declined from over 90% to about 65% -- this trend defies advances made in forensic technology (in several major cities only one in three murders are solved)” – Dec. 24, 2008. There is much that social science can contribute to our understanding about what works in modern policing. Unfortunately, there exists a wide gap between the research community’s and the practitioners’ agendas. This gap, I believe, can be bridged by an effective director who understands the needs and capabilities of both communities.

Co-locating research and statistics with the program agencies makes sense if the goal is to inform best practices and to enhance the quality of decisions made about effective crime prevention and reported crime clearances. Sharing the same organizational system can help program agencies make better coordinated decisions on where to make the best investments to improve justice in America. An additional benefit of co-location is the ease at which research results about what works can be disseminated to program agencies. These agencies can be a rich source of evidence for social scientists evaluating program efficacy. Rather than separating these functions, it makes sense to combine them in a systemic way, as the Crime Commission, the Executive Branch, and Congress have in the past indicated.

Housing NIJ and BJS under a separate Assistant Attorney General as a means of increasing the independence of the Director may be more of an illusion than a reality. Congressional supporters have always wanted strict independent decisions by Directors as a means of protecting research from inappropriate “political” interference. Unfortunately, many in Congress seem to believe that now they can make better decisions than NIJ Directors and staff on investments by NIJ; accordingly, much of the social science funding has been “earmarked,” thereby reducing the discretion of the Director. This is an unfortunate development because NIJ, I have been told, has not been able to demonstrate a successful track record in conducting research that is responsive to the priorities challenging state and local law enforcement chief executives. The implementation of a five year strategic planning process can empower the Director and demonstrate to congress that NIJ’s research agenda is responsive to the practitioners and has scientific integrity. This planning process can provide evidence that NIJ research is responsive and makes a difference, thereby, strengthening NIJ, its Director, and the social science community’s authority that they know best how to make independent funding decisions.

The Executive Branch also exerts influence through the Assistant Attorney General over NIJ’s funding decisions and has on numerous occasions suggested that more coordination is needed among the OJP agencies to improve the collective effectiveness and to reduce duplication of effort. Under your proposal, the Director would still be reporting to an Assistant Attorney General who presumably would lead the NIJ and BJS agendas in response to the larger strategic Department of Justice goals and objectives. Separating NIJ and BJS can make the Department’s goal of more coordination among Justice Grant Agencies more difficult rather than more effective.

Your proposal leaves unclear the role, responsibilities, and assets of the COPS Office, which is currently outside the OJP organizational structure and reports not to an Assistant, but to the Associate Attorney General. The COPS Office’s original mission was to provide 100,000 Community Police Officers to help communities drive crime down and implement a new policing strategy. This approach (just add more police) is the antithesis of policy research determining how the police can best be deployed to reduce crime and improve justice. To my knowledge, there has been little exploration of which approach is best. Since claiming to have reached the goal of providing 100,000 community police officers, the COPS Office has been expanding its portfolio to include many of the functions that were exclusively NIJ’s. The mission expansion by COPS is an excellent example of duplication of effort where independence is uncoordinated. The mission expansion of the COPS Office is additional indication of NIJ’s loss of market share and declining influence within the practitioner communities. The COPS Office separation from OJP creates a complex challenge for coordination and presents the best argument for consolidation of funding decisions to reduce duplication and waste.

Your proposal is an attempt to address a serious problem, and I share your sense that something needs to be done. I’d like to suggest that we could partner in terms of seeking a better solution and work together in developing a consensus that operations analysis and social science research are essential elements to advance justice in our nation, restore agency integrity, build the social science capabilities and restore a connection with the practitioners.

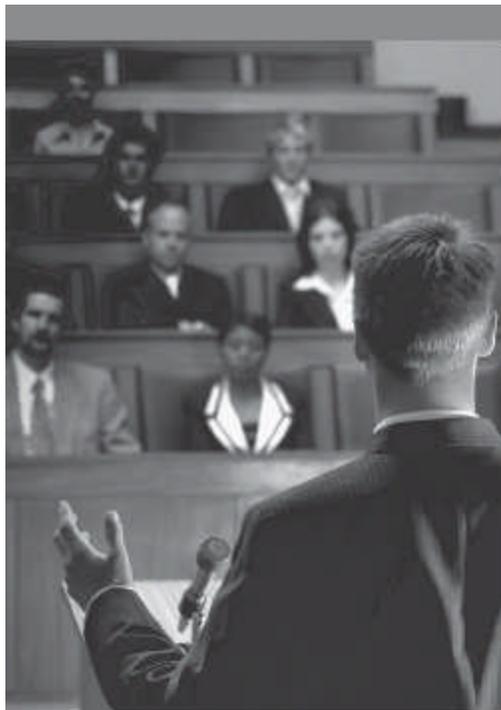
(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

I hope that you will accept my comments as constructive and a willingness to help improve the future of NIJ. Between the two of us, we have almost two decades of leadership experience in NIJ – which ought to carry appropriate gravity in terms of being part of the solution. Please call me when you are in DC so we can get together and discuss this face to face.

With best regards,

James K “CHIPS” Stewart
Senior Fellow
Institute for Public Research



The path to excellence starts here.

The New Online MS in Criminal Justice Leadership.

Introducing the joint online program of the College of Criminal Justice and the College of Professional Studies. The **MS in Criminal Justice Leadership** emphasizes themes of communication, integrity, and ethics, and incorporates best practices for developing leadership skills in the fields of law enforcement, private security, and corrections. Our flexible format combines online courses with a one-week on-campus summer workshop.

For more information and to apply:
877.668.7727 www.northeastern.edu/cps/cj_leadership



Northeastern University

CRIMINOLOGY OF GENOCIDE

Excerpts from Social Science Research Council web site “Making Sense of Darfur” on John Hagan and Wenona Rymond-Richmond’s [Darfur and the Crime of Genocide](#) (Cambridge, 2009), with contributions by Alex de Waal, Joachim Savelsberg and responses by Hagan and Rymond-Richmond (additional entries and complete texts at: <http://www.ssrc.org/blogs/darfur/category/darfur/>) (John Hagan will receive the 2009 Stockholm Prize in Criminology for his work on genocide in Darfur and the Balkans.)

Genocide: Where Law and Sociology Meet, by Alex de Waal: ...I want to take [Darfur and the Crime of Genocide](#) as the starting point for an exploration of the intersection of law and socio-political theory. Just as the word ‘genocide’ itself is a Greek-Latin hybrid, so too the concept is a legal-sociological fusion.

Let me open by citing two paragraphs from page 192 of their book, which for me present a particularly interesting argument:

“Criminal law and social science operate with different goals and standards of evidence. Edwin Sutherland confronted this problem in debates about his then-controversial use of the concept of white-collar crime. Sutherland famously insisted that designations of white-collar crime did not require the legal evidence necessary to find a specific individual guilty ‘beyond a reasonable doubt.’ He instead argued that a civil law standard more consistent with social science and based on the ‘balance of probabilities’ should apply. Today, he likely would add that our interest as social scientists should be more in collectivities than in individuals. The ‘specific intent’ of greater importance for a criminology of genocide involves ‘collective racial intent.’ The kind of evidence presented in this chapter is highly relevant to a prima facie legal determination of genocide, but it is less relevant to the ultimate finding of the guilt or innocence of any specific accused individual.

“Like the founding figure of genocide, Raphael Lemkin, Sutherland argued the importance of identifying white-collar crime as a crime, for the purposes of public discourse as well as scientific study. Yet, Sutherland also insisted that a social science of white-collar crime could not progress if it required the certainty of the criminal law. Social science is not bound, and cannot progress, with the same preoccupation about the guilt or innocence of specific individuals. Our attention focuses on more general social principles and processes, such as collective racial motivation and intent. More than fifty years after Edwin Sutherland added white-collar crime to the research agenda of criminology, it is time to do the same with Raphael Lemkin’s concept of genocide.”

I argue that it is absolutely correct for any approach to genocide, whether social scientific, public policy or prosecutorial, to merge legal and the social scientific approaches. Any diplomatic or military measures to prevent or halt genocide require a socio-political analysis of the violence if they are to stand any chance of success. This is obvious. Less obvious is that any successful prosecution for genocide also requires a socio-political theory of genocide. Let me make several observations.

First, the parallel with white collar crime is illuminating. Investigating the sociology of genocide is an important exercise, even while dealing with standards of proof considerably below what is required to convict an individual. We should not allow the courts to be the sole arbiters of the crime...

Second, one of the book’s main insights, namely that genocide is a crime committed of a collectivity or an institution, is very important. An individual acting alone cannot commit genocide, only multiple homicide aggravated by racism or a similar motive. In standard criminal law, the distinction between motive and intent is fundamental: motive is irrelevant to a determination of guilt, and proving criminal intent is all that suffices. This distinction cannot be transferred to genocide with the same clarity. As Hagan and Rymond-Richmond note in the excerpted passage, the requirement of a specific intent for genocide is important. There must be a shared plan or project of some kind. Genocide cannot be committed solely as the byproduct of some other activity...

It is instructive that the favored prosecutorial strategies for genocide are variants of conspiracy and criminal enterprise, that is, membership in a collectivity or institution that is pursuing a genocidal plan or project. This lowers the bar on standards of proof for establishing the existence of a plan or project—it can be inferred from a systematic pattern of crimes. The Prosecutor of the ICC, Luis Moreno Ocampo, has taken a very different approach in his Public Application for an arrest warrant against President Omar al Bashir... Ocampo’s approach puts the focus back on the individual, who is allegedly guilty of designing and implementing a genocidal plan. This doesn’t obviate the need for a sociology of genocide, it just implies a different one...

(Continued on page 10)

(Continued from page 9)

Third, ... [w]ithin the Genocide Convention's implicit sociology there are two overlapping and competing paradigms of genocide. One is eliminationist mass murder according to a state plan and a racist ideology. The other is imperial conquest and subjugation of conquered peoples. The 1994 Rwandan genocide fitted into the first paradigm fairly easily. Because of the untimely death of Slobodan Milosevic, we have been denied a true test of where former Yugoslavia may have fallen.

Neither of these implied theories apply to Darfur without a stretch. Hagan and Rymond-Richmond, focusing on the atrocities committed during the height of hostilities in Darfur in 2003-04, make a case in support of genocide. I would argue that the fact that the grave crimes were confined to the localities and the time period of that intense conflict is an argument against specific genocidal intent, and rather that crimes against humanity were committed in the course of counterinsurgency...

Prosecutor Ocampo makes another, less sophisticated case, and claims ongoing genocide across all of Darfur. He has surely stretched the much abused concept of genocide beyond its breaking point.

Genocide: On Law, Sociology, and Accountability (Hagan and Rymond-Richmond respond to de Waal): We appreciate Alex de Waal's point of departure in his comments on our book, namely, that the concept of genocide is a socio-legal fusion. De Waal's point is that any successful prosecution in Darfur or elsewhere will require a socio-political theory of genocide... The legal standards of genocide too often have paralyzing effects, deflecting attention and justifying inaction in response to unfolding atrocities. Our book is a call for a criminology of genocide and mass atrocity that embraces social science standards of systematic documentation and probabilistic analysis as a way of building on the growing amount of work already done by other fields and disciplines...

De Waal secondly calls attention to our treatment of genocide as a product of collective racial motivation and intent. This intent in Darfur is collective both in the sense that it has been organized through the state and undertaken by the state (i.e., the Government of Sudan and its military forces) with allied actors (i.e., Janjaweed militias), and in the sense that the attacks that have driven black African villagers into the internal displacement camps in Sudan were mobilized with an explicit racial motivation that was expressed in the frenzied shouting of racial epithets during attacks. Our approach is consistent with arguments offered by prosecutors about criminal organization and joint criminal enterprise [JCE] in arguing cases for genocide against Milosevic at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and in the February 2007 application for warrants and charges issued by the ICC against a Sudanese deputy minister (Ahmad Harun) and Janjaweed militia leader (Ali Kushayb) for crimes against humanity in Darfur. De Waal notes that ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo seemed to use a different approach in this 2007 application than in his subsequent application for a genocide charge in July 2009 against Sudanese President Omar al Bashir. Rather than use the JCE approach, he argues Ocampo now made "the bold assertion that Bashir has indirectly perpetrated the crimes through others."...

It is true that in publicly speaking about the subsequent Bashir application, Ocampo said "the decision to start the genocide was taken by Bashir personally. [However...] Ocampo explicitly emphasized that the attacks "were the goal of an operation planned and implemented by the Sudanese apparatus, executed by the Army, the Air Force and Reservist Forces integrating tribal militias called 'Janjaweed.'" ... "As a consequence, 2.5 million people in the camps today are subjected to conditions of life calculated to bring about their physical destruction." The joint criminal enterprise aspect of the Prosecutor's case is still very much in play, and the criminological evidence and analysis in our book supports this argument. We agree with Alex de Waal's larger point about the importance of this collective approach to the understanding of genocide.

De Waal's third point is about the origins of the joint criminal enterprise approach. He notes that this approach was developed by Edwin Sutherland in his writings about white collar crime and only later applied in white collar criminal prosecutions. He argues that in the case of genocide the source is the Nuremberg Trials and that the conceptualization is less well developed. While we agree that this is partly true, it is also the case that the criminologist Sutherland's doctoral student, Donald Cressey, went on to apply these ideas to organized crime, and they furthermore were incorporated for this purpose at Cressey's urging in the American RICO statutes that were in turn used to ground the application of the joint criminal enterprise approach at the ICTY. De Waal sees two overlapping and competing paradigms of genocide resulting from Nuremberg and the Genocide Convention: "One is eliminationist mass murder according to a state plan and a racist ideology. The other is imperial conquest and subjugation of conquered peoples." De Waal concludes that it is "a stretch" to apply either of these implied theories in Darfur. He argues that the localized and time specific intensity of the conflict argues against the requirement to establish specific genocidal intent, and that instead crimes against humanity were committed in the course of counterinsurgency. De Waal certainly is not alone in this view...

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued from page 10)

De Waal is revered for his work as an anthropologist with decades of field experience in Sudan. He speaks with an accumulated authority that commands extraordinary respect and attention. Still, we think our evidence shows his viewpoint and that of the 2005 U.N. Commission are open to debate. We develop the argument in our book that over decades the Sudanese government has socially constructed a racial division between local Arab groups and black African farmers and villagers. We present quantitative and qualitative evidence that the government forces joined with Janjaweed militias in collectively organized, systematic, and intentional attacks that created racial genocide in Darfur. Hundreds of thousands of black Africans were killed and raped in Darfur, and millions more were driven into internal displacement camps where they continue to be subjected to mistreatment. The elements De Waal questions as applying in his presentation of the two implied genocide theories - mass murder, state planning, racist ideology, conquest, and subjugation - all apply in Darfur. The Prosecutor's evidence and our own - focusing first on the attacks that drove black Darfurians from their farms and villages and second on their continued destructive mistreatment in the camps - both make a powerful case for genocide that is consistent with the critical collective framing theory that we present in our book. Social science evidence supports the application of the law of genocide in Darfur.

Criminology of Genocide: Breaking Paths by **Joachim J. Savelsberg**: *Darfur and the Crime of Genocide* ... is a path-breaking book... Here are some thoughts from the perspective of a [colleague] ...who had just completed a first draft of *Crime and Human Rights: Criminology of Atrocities and Genocide* (Sage 2010) when the Darfur book appeared.

First, Hagan and Rymond-Richmond's book unequivocally brings the topic of genocide to criminology; and, it delivers a sociologically based criminology, its theories and methods, to the students of genocide. It seems unfathomable that the field of scholarship that has dedicated a good one hundred years to the systematic study of crime, crime control, and punishment has radically stayed (and been left) out of the study of the "crime of crimes."...

Second, by introducing the issue of genocide, this book strengthens previous attempts by some critical criminologists such as Bill Chambliss, Stanley Cohen, and Austin Turk, to consider the state and its agents as potential criminal offenders. This notion is anything but new to genocide researchers, but it has not at all been taken seriously by an all too state-centered criminology, a field that thoroughly envisions the state as a bulwark against crime, but not as a perpetrator itself (we have elsewhere written about criminology's state-centeredness). Criminology has given much credence to Thomas Hobbes' notion that the mighty Leviathan may protect humans from each other. It found support in historical criminology that identified massive declines of violence and killing in civic life, paralleling the advent of the modern state. But criminology has neglected the fact that Leviathan may become the perpetrator himself, even while political scientists, historians and sociologists such as Raul Hilberg, Irving Louis Horowitz, and Zygmunt Bauman have pointed toward the devastation specifically modern states may bring upon humankind.

Third, the authors impressively link empirical social science with the jurisprudence of genocide. They dissect the legal definition of genocide, and they use the Atrocities Documentation Survey (ADS), a large scale victimization survey initiated by the U.S. State Department and conducted in the refugee camps of Chad in 2004, to prove that the criteria of genocide are fulfilled. Members of a group are being killed and serious bodily and mental harm is inflicted on them; conditions of life are deliberately inflicted on them, calculated to bring about their physical destruction; all this is done, with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, an ethnic or racial group. The killing and the harm inflicted are massive in Darfur and are clearly documented by the data analysis. The major challenge is the delivery of empirical proof of the intent to destroy a racial and ethnic group. And here Hagan & Rymond-Richmond provide impressive evidence through their statistical analysis of the times when and places where racial epithets are used, and the links between such epithets and the intensity of killings and rapes. (The authors throughout communicate the immense and unbearable pain encapsulated in the statistical numbers by letting us hear the victims' voices through interview excerpts.) While this website shows that the debate about the applicability of the genocide label continues, Hagan & Rymond-Richmond mobilize all that empirical scholarship can do to provide the evidence. In general, the introduction of systematic statistical analyses appears crucial where complex patterns of offending are to be documented, a condition that always applies in cases of genocide.

Fourth, Hagan & Rymond-Richmond show how criminological thought can be enriched by the incorporation of a critical collective framing approach to conceptualize perpetrators and their intent at micro- and macro-analytical levels, creatively adapting sociologist James Coleman's model. Precipitating conditions and actions of genocide move from (1) the macro-sociological level (land competition and supremacist ideology) that result in socially constructed Arab versus Black identities and thereby provide a vocabulary of motives and neutralization; to (2) the micro-level where individualized racial intent is documented among field commanders with high levels of "social efficacy" (Ross Matsueda) and ties to (and support from) the Sudanese government; and, via (3) frenzied collective action to collectivized racial intent at the meso-level, back to (4) the macro-level with patterns of a genocidal state as an endogenous system (i.e., not explained by long-standing hatred or defensive reaction to insurgency) and genocidal victimization.

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

These path-breaking innovations lead us to further terrain with old and new challenges... [see web site for 1st to 4th] Fifth, how can we get beyond a situation where international asymmetries of power are at risk of affecting not just the practice of international criminal justice (e.g., U.S. “bilateral immunity agreements”), but also the analysis of grave human rights violations by journalists, human rights groups, and scholars? How can we move toward a situation where the collection of systematic evidence, here by way of the ADS, is not left to the whim of a state department (foreign ministry) of a wealthy country, but where systematic empirical information is collected wherever grave human rights violations occur? Many countries have research units and funding agencies associated with their science foundations and/or ministries of justice/interior. Developing similar programs dedicated to the systematic study of genocide and other grave human rights violations, associated with relevant units of international governmental or civil society organizations, may be a step in the right direction.

Genocide: Where Law and Sociology Meet (Hagan and Rymond-Richmond respond to Savelsberg): Joachim Savelsberg [‘s] ... new book on “Crime and Human Rights” is eagerly awaited by an international audience that appreciates his critique of a state-centric criminology that “envisions the state as a bulwark against crime, but not as a perpetrator itself.” ... Savelsberg raises [previous] ... challenges and adds a number of his own in suggesting that far more needs to be done than we alone can certainly accomplish in our book on Darfur – an analysis using a critical collective framing perspective on the ... [ADS] conducted by the Coalition of International Justice for the U.S. State Department as well as other sources. By looking at one state and its genocidal victimization by killing, raping, displacing and destroying groups of black Africans in Darfur, we have tried to develop a detailed understanding of a particular context and then to explore the implications for the broader understanding of these kinds of state crimes more generally. Yet our contribution is inevitably small compared to the enormity of the kind of state crimes we need to understand and hopefully reduce. Savelsberg concludes his commentary by making a very concrete proposal of where important work can be directed next.

His proposal begins by noting that many countries have research units and funding agencies associated with their science foundations and/or ministries of justice/interior. But these sources fund little research on state-led war crimes. Savelsberg’s point is that NGOs who have done such important investigative reporting of war crimes can never provide the systematic scale and detail of research that is required to reveal and respond to human rights crimes around the world. Yet the U.S. State Department’s ... [ADS] that provided a unique data source for our analysis of a genocide in progress in Darfur need not be a singular data collection event. Savelsberg urges that developing programs dedicated to the systematic study of genocide and other grave human rights violations, associated with relevant units of governmental and civil society organizations, is a larger and very achievable goal. We have a new President and Administration in Washington that has promised to improve the U.S. record on human rights. During the Clinton Administration, the Department of Justice sent thirty experienced prosecutors and invested hundreds of millions of dollars to help kick-start the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. There is every reason why the Department of Justice and the State Department should make similar investments in research documenting war crimes and acting as an early warning system throughout the world. The U.S. State Department sponsorship of the Atrocities Documentation Survey can become the rule rather than the exception.

On June 16, 17 and 18 the American Bar Foundation’s (ABF) Center on Law & Globalization is sponsoring a conference in The Hague featuring research on state-led sexual violence as a war crime in several international conflict zones. The purpose of the conference is to stimulate war crimes research of the kind Savelsberg describes by attracting the attention of governments, and engaging the prosecutors of the international tribunals and courts in The Hague, focusing their attention on the contribution that this kind of research can make in responding to war crimes - warning about them as they evolve as well as after they happen. The U.N. High Commissioner on Human Rights, Navi Pillay, has agreed to be the keynote speaker and further details can be found on the ABF’s Law & Globalization website. Our point is that Savelsberg’s challenge can be met and advanced.



GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Master of Science Program
Distance Learning Master of Science Program
Ph.D. Program

Main Areas of Specialization:
Corrections, Crime Prevention, Criminology, Policing

For information, contact: www.uc.edu/criminaljustice

The Faculty

- Steven C. Beck** (University of Cincinnati) Organizational Theory; Personnel Selection and Development; Domestic Violence
- Michael L. Benson** (University of Illinois) White-Collar Crime; Criminological Theory; Life-Course Criminology
- Susan Bourke** (University of Cincinnati) Corrections; Undergraduate Retention; Teaching Effectiveness
- Sandra Lee Browning** (University of Cincinnati) Race, Class, Gender and Crime; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime
- Mitchell B. Chamlin** (University at Albany, SUNY) Macro-Criminology; Structural Sociology; Time-Series Analysis
- Constance L. Chapple** (University of Arizona) Criminological Theory; Gender and Crime; Family and Crime
- Francis T. Cullen** (Columbia University) Criminological Theory; Correctional Policy; White-Collar Crime
- John E. Eck** (University of Maryland) Crime Prevention; Problem-Oriented Policing; Crime Pattern Formation
- Robin S. Engel** (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Theory; Criminal Justice Administration
- Bonnie S. Fisher** (Northwestern University) Victimology/Sexual Victimization; Public Opinion; Methodology/Measurement
- James Frank** (Michigan State University) Policing; Legal Issues in Criminal Justice; Program Evaluation
- Paul Gendreau** (Queens University, Visiting Scholar) Correctional Rehabilitation; Organization of Knowledge; Program Evaluation
- Edward J. Latessa** (Ohio State University) Correctional Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment; Community Corrections
- Christopher T. Lowenkamp** (University of Cincinnati) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Criminological Theory
- Paula Smith** (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis
- Lawrence F. Travis, III** (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Policy; Sentencing
- Patricia Van Voorhis** (University at Albany, SUNY) Correctional Rehabilitation and Classification; Psychological Theories of Crime; Women and Crime
- Pamela Wilcox** (Duke University) Criminal Opportunity Theory; Schools, Communities, and Crime, Victimization/Fear of Crime
- John D. Wooldredge** (University of Illinois) Institutional Corrections; Sentencing; Research Methods
- John Paul Wright** (University of Cincinnati) Life-Course Theories of Crime; Biosocial Criminology; Longitudinal Methods
- Roger Wright** (Chase College of Law) Criminal Law and Procedure; Policing; Teaching Effectiveness

TEACHING TIPS COLUMN

Edited by Kate Hanrahan
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This issue of *The Criminologist* showcases tips for increasing student involvement with course content. Tod W. Burke, of Radford University, has designed an engaging interdisciplinary activity for an undergraduate course on policing; students must apply what they are learning in class through a structured role playing activity. Marny Rivera, of the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center, describes a method to enhance student immersion in a wide variety of course materials; her assignment is appropriate for both in-class and on-line course delivery.

TEACHING TIP: INTERDISCIPLINARY LEARNING

By Tod W. Burke
Radford University

One of the topics in my *Police and Society* class focuses on police use of conflict management in responding to domestic violence encounters. Following review and discussion of the leading theoretical studies on domestic violence and conflict management, students from my class and selected acting students from the Theater Department role play various domestic violence encounters. The theater students act as disputants and the *Police and Society* students play the role of responding officers who must mediate the situation or make (and articulate) a legally defensible decision to arrest. At the conclusion of each “domestic improvisation,” a debriefing is held to reflect upon conflict management theory and practical application.

Interdisciplinary learning provides the students a greater opportunity to expand their knowledge base by exposing them to a variety of perspectives beyond their respective disciplines. Students who have participated in this learning exercise have found the experience to be provocative, entertaining and engaging.

Utilizing the interdisciplinary approach to learning can inform your pedagogy and enhance the classroom learning experience. It’s also a great way to further develop a collegial working environment for both students and faculty. It’s a win-win for all involved.

TEACHING TIP: JOURNALING FOR JUSTICE WEEKLY STUDENT JOURNAL ENTRIES

By Marny Rivera
University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center

Students in my upper division Criminal Mind seminar are asked to write 750-1,000 word weekly journal entries in which they reflect on content from articles and books that are not traditional classroom texts (see sample list below). Though structured, this journal assignment provides the flexibility that research has shown students enjoy, but also gives guidelines that enhance students’ performance. The assignment contains four required elements, as well as elements that students select from and write about. Students prepare weekly journal entries and submit them for credit at the conclusion of the required books which are read consecutively.

Required Elements of Journal Entries:

Number 1 - Students identify and concisely paraphrase several main points from the week’s readings. This allows them to practice reading comprehension, and writing clearly and succinctly.

Number 2 -Students identify unfamiliar terms which may or may not be content-focused. They provide definitions from the reading or from a dictionary for the unfamiliar terms.

Number 3 -Students present a stand out quote with proper citation. In addition to the quote, students describe what made it stand out to them.

Number 4 -Students synthesize main ideas from the week’s readings, as well as their reflective reaction to what was read and discussed in class.

Students then select from a list of optional elements and write a paragraph for each, which provides a structured opportunity to practice thinking critically. Students are assessed on both the quantity and quality of their journal entries (see assessment information below).

(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)

Student Instructions for Self-Select Options:

New Idea: Your favorite new idea from the week's assigned readings.

Insight: An insight you gained from this reading.

Agreement: Something you agreed with or liked and explanation of what was agreed with or liked.

Disagreement: Something you disagreed with or did not like reading and why you disagreed or did not like it.

Critique: A criticism of or weakness found in the reading.

Question: A question you discovered about the reading and an attempted answer (list your position if debatable) or a strategy someone might use to get an answer to the question (if a factual question).

More to learn: Something from the reading you would like to learn more about.

Outside research: A summary of findings from your outside research in a selected area of interest.

Connections: Relate one or more ideas in this reading to another area of class, another class, or your professional or personal life.

Conclusion: At the end of the book or unit, provide a concluding paragraph that briefly summarizes and critiques the readings, as well as evaluates your progress in the class and strategy for future improvement.

Students have responded positively to this assignment, and I have been impressed with their progress and performance in reading, thinking and writing skills resulting from this technique. I have also incorporated the structured journal assignment into web courses and have adapted pieces of it for lecture courses with similar success. This technique encourages students to read and carefully reflect on the assigned reading prior to class discussion. The authenticity of journaling requires students to exercise their minds.

Examples of Readings

Required Books:

Guilty by Reason of Insanity by Dorothy Otnow-Lewis

Without Conscience by Robert Hare

Biobehavioral Perspectives in Criminology by Diane Fishbein

Bad Men do what Good Men Dream by Robert Simon.

Sample Required Articles

James, D.J., and Glaze, L.E. (September 2006). Mental health problems of prison and jail inmates. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report (NCJ Publication No. 213600). U.S. Department of Justice.

Seabrook, J. (2008, November 10). Suffering souls: The search for the roots of psychopathy. *The New Yorker*, 64-73.

Strueber, D., Lueck, M., and Roth, G. (December 2006/January 2007). The violent brain: How biology and trauma prime the criminal mind. *Scientific American Mind*, 17(6), 20-27.

Wright, J.P., Beaver, K.M., DeLisi, M., Vaughn, M.G., Boisvert, D., and Vaske, J. (2008). Lombroso's legacy: The miseducation of criminologists. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 19(3), 325-338.

Assessment

This assignment could be extra credit, daily/weekly/monthly, in class or out of class. In my class it is a required weekly assignment. An "A" grade requires a minimum of 1,000 words, six unfamiliar terms with definitions, six main points and three optional elements per week. For detailed grading guide, e-mail afmsr1@uaa.alaska.edu.

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE "TEACHING TIPS" COLUMN

One of the activities of the ASC Teaching Committee is the publishing of "teaching tips" to share among our membership. We are asking the ASC membership to share their teaching tricks-of-the-trade with our colleagues. These tips can be of a wide variety, technical as well as strategic as well as resource-sharing.

What we have in mind would be advice on successfully dealing with the entire range of teaching issues as relevant to the discipline of Criminology. Among the kinds of tips that may be useful would be advice on: material suggestions (films, textbooks, etc.); successful ways to teach learning-resistant students; making theoretical approaches understood; making methodology accessible without dumbing it down; how to select and conduct informative field trips; how to teach in settings other than the university (e.g., prisons); how to integrate topics of criminology with related social issues such as class, race, gender, nationality (in short, power and inequality concerns); how to handle large classrooms; how to manage online teaching; how to teach the facts of terrorism without the hype of terrorism; how to handle political issues (such as conservative versus liberal interpretations of crime); how to teach empiricism without sensationalism; etc. These are just some ideas but any teaching advice would be helpful. The word limit is about 500 or less.

Please forward your teaching tips to:

Kate Hanrahan, hanrahan@iup.edu, ASC Teaching Committee

DIVISION NEWS

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

Dear Criminology Scholar,

The Division of International Criminology within the American Society of Criminology would like you to consider division membership. Membership includes the following benefits:

- ◆ Subscription to the division journal: *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*.
- ◆ Access to the Division's List Serv which includes notices on grants, publications, international meetings, etc.
- ◆ The opportunity to network with national and international researchers and conference organizers
- ◆ Information on possible United Nations involvement
- ◆ Opportunities for service to the discipline
- ◆ Opportunities for students to meet and to be mentored by faculty from around the world or locals who work globally
- ◆ Free division membership to persons from developing and third tier nations

For more information visit the Division website at: <http://www.internationalcriminology.com>

The annual membership is \$20 (regular) and \$15 for students. You must first be a current member of ASC before joining the division at: <http://www.asc41.com/appform1.html>

Welcome!

-The Membership Committee.



DIVISION NEWS

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

Student Paper Competition

Any student currently enrolled in an academic university or college program is invited to participate in the ASC Division of International Criminology Student Paper Competition. Paper topics must be related to international or comparative criminology or criminal justice. Submissions must be authored by the submitting student (only) and submissions will be evaluated in three categories: undergraduate, master's and doctoral levels. Papers must be previously unpublished and cannot be submitted to any other competition or made public in any other way until the committee reaches its decision. Manuscripts should include a 100 word abstract, be double-spaced (12-point Times New Roman or Courier font), written in English, and should be no more than 7500 words in length. Submissions should conform to APA format for the organization of text, citations and references. **Students from all over the world are strongly encouraged to submit papers.**

Submissions should be accompanied by a cover sheet which includes the author's name, department, university and location, contact information (including e-mail address whenever possible) and whether the author is an undergraduate, master's level, or doctoral student. Winning submissions in each category will receive a monetary award and be recognized at the 2009 ASC meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Winning papers will also be considered for publication in the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice (although winning the competition is not a guarantee of publication as the manuscript will have to go through the journal's regular peer-review process).

We prefer that manuscripts are submitted as an e-mail attachment in any of the following formats: WordPerfect, Word, .pdf file or .rtf file. For those who are unable to submit via e-mail, a hard copy may be submitted, as long as it arrives by the deadline. An e-mail confirmation will be sent when the manuscript is received and logged as a submission.

The deadline this year is **June 15, 2009**.

Please send all submissions to:

Joanne Savage jsavage@american.edu
Department of Justice, Law and Society
American University
4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington D.C., 20016-8043
U.S.A.

DIVISION NEWS

DIVISION ON PEOPLE OF COLOR & CRIME

AWARDS

The Division on People of Color and Crime (DPCC) offers five awards in recognition of outstanding contributions to our discipline. To nominate someone for one of the DPCC awards described below, please send a brief note by e-mail to Elsa Chen (EChen@scu.edu) explaining your reasons for the nomination. The awards committee will follow up with the nominee for more information. The deadline to nominate someone for a DPCC Award is September 1, 2009. Early nominations are strongly encouraged!

- **Lifetime Achievement Award:** This new award recognizes an individual who has a record of sustained and significant accomplishments and contributions in (1) research on people of color and crime and the field of criminology or criminal justice; (2) teaching and/or mentoring scholars in this field; and (2) service to the discipline and to the community of people of color. 2008 winner: Ruth Peterson.
 - **New Scholar Award:** This new award recognizes an individual who is in the early stages of his or her career and has made significant recent contributions to the literature on people of color and crime. Scholars who have earned a Ph.D. in the past five years are eligible for this award. 2008 winner: Rod Brunson.
 - The **Julius Debro Award** recognizes professional members of the Division who have made outstanding contributions in service to professional organizations, academic institutions, or the advancement of criminal justice. 2008 winner: Hillary Potter.
 - The **Coramae Richey Mann Award** recognizes professional members of the Division who have made outstanding contributions of scholarship on race/ethnicity, crime, and justice. 2008 winner: Karen Parker.
 - The **Outstanding Student Award** recognizes outstanding student research on race/ethnicity, crime, and justice. 2008 winner: Travis Linneman.
-

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2010 ELECTION SLATE
OF 2011-2012 OFFICERS**

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and – if possible – a current c.v. to Jeffrey Fagan, Chair, Nominations Committee, at the address below (e-mail strongly preferred). Nominations must be received by **September 15, 2009** to be considered by the Committee.

Jeffrey Fagan
Columbia University
School of Law
435 West 116th Street
New York, NY 10027
Email: Jeffrey.Fagan@columbia.edu

IN MEMORIAM

Laura Winterfield

Laura A. Winterfield, 61, a criminologist and senior research associate with the Urban Institute, died December 28 of cancer at her home in Columbia, MD. She is survived by her husband of 19 years, Douglas Young, and their children, Risa and Joseph.

Winterfield was born in Miami, FL, and spent most of her childhood in Denver, CO. She studied with Delbert Elliott receiving her PhD in sociology in 1980 at the University of Colorado in Boulder, and she completed a post-doctoral program with Professor Alfred Blumstein at Carnegie Mellon University.

After serving as a consultant to correctional and judicial agencies in Colorado, Winterfield moved to New York City in 1984, where she began a career as a policy researcher at the Vera Institute of Justice and later at the New York City Criminal Justice Agency. In New York, her research helped to advance the city's network of alternative-to-incarceration programs and her work on crime prediction instruments helped to make the courts' processing of juvenile offenders more efficient. At the Vera Institute, Winterfield carried out one of the earliest studies of juvenile offenders to explore the extent to which they went on to adult criminal careers and evaluated the attempts by New York City prosecutors to decrease times to disposition for defendants held in pretrial custody.

Winterfield came to Washington in April 1997 to work for the U.S. Department of Justice where she was Division Chief for Justice Systems Research at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). During her years at NIJ, she oversaw an expanding portfolio of national research on drug treatment in correctional settings and community-based crime prevention, as well as the national evaluation of the Violent Offender and Truth in Sentencing legislation. She was a key contributor to the agency's work on prisoner reentry and reentry program evaluation.

In 2000, Winterfield joined the Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center where she managed the Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center, conducted research on issues related to community supervision of offenders, and served as an advisor on initiatives of the U.S. Departments of Labor and the Justice aimed at improving the prospects of offenders returning to the community from prison and jail. While at the Urban Institute, she led the program implementation component of the evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative, was a key advisor on *Returning Home*, the Institute's path-breaking longitudinal study of men and women exiting prison and evaluated mental health courts and employment and post-secondary education programs for offenders in cities throughout the United States. At the Urban Institute, she was personally committed to mentoring junior researchers on substantive and technical issues related to ongoing research projects and their professional development as researchers. During her career, Winterfield fostered partnerships between researchers, practitioners, and policymakers and worked to improve the criminal justice system through systematic research and policy analysis.

Submitted to the Criminologist by Terence Dunworth, The Urban Institute, Thomas E. Feucht, National Institute of Justice, and Christy Visher, University of Delaware



ONLINE MASTER OF ARTS IN CRIMINOLOGY

**Earn your Masters Degree in Criminology
through WKU's new online program.**

The Master of Arts in Criminology exposes students to the study and evaluation of crime patterns in society. Coursework is directed toward the exploration of the causes of criminal offenses and victimization in violent and property crimes.

- *Classes begin in **FALL 2009***
- **33 CREDIT HOUR** program
- *All courses are taught **ONLINE***
- *Admissions deadline: **JUNE 15TH***
- **A GAP** score of at least 2,200 required
(GAP = Total GRE score multiplied by your undergraduate GPA)

For more information contact:

Western Kentucky University

270.745.3759

criminology@wku.edu

www.wku.edu/criminology

Distance Learning is a unit of the Division of Extended Learning & Outreach - May/June09

ONLINE M.A. IN CRIMINOLOGY

THE ASC EMAIL MENTORING PROGRAM

The ASC email mentoring program is free to all ASC students, offering a range of mentoring services. The site lists about 100 ASC members (university faculty, researchers, and administrators) who have volunteered to serve as mentors to our students. These mentors represent ASC experts in the US and internationally, from a variety of demographic features (age, race, and gender). We have a search feature that allows ASC students to search the site for mentors by specialization. So, type the word theory (for instance) in the search bar and, voila, up pops all the mentors who do theory. Also, the site is more accessible than ever as well as being password protected.

Please utilize the web site at <http://ascmentor.anomie.com> (or access it via the ASC main page).

Current Mentors

If you have changed your affiliations, email addresses, or areas of specialization, please let me know and I'll make the updates. Also, if you want off the list, tell me and I'll remove you.

Call for New Mentors

If you're an ASC non-student member and you'd like to sign up for the ASC email mentoring program as a mentor, please email me the following information (below). The program has been a very rewarding experience for those of us serving as mentors and we always welcome new people. We seek not only university faculty but also those working in research institutes (private or public), practitioners, and administrators in any field related to the discipline of Criminology. Students need mentors from a variety of specializations as well as various ages, races, and genders. Interested? Email me your:

Name

Affiliation

Email address

Areas of specialization (e.g., women and crime, technology, community corrections, etc.)

Month and year of birth (optional)

Gender

Race/ethnicity

Students

The program is available and free to all ASC student members. We encourage you to make use of our top-notch national and international experts. The ASC developed the mentoring program in 1994, with the purpose being to link ASC students with experts in the field of Criminology outside their own universities. Students may ask mentors about career choices, research and theoretical issues, personal-professional concerns (such as what it's like to be a minority Criminologist in a variety of work settings).

The ASC Email Mentor of the Year Award

Students, please nominate the mentor who has been most helpful to you via the ASC email mentoring program. I will forward your recommendation to the ASC Board. The award is then delivered at the ASC annual meetings, along with a very impressive plaque. Please make your nominations to me by **September 1** of every year.

Let me know if you have any questions or suggestions for improvement.

Students and Mentors are encouraged to contact me at:

Bonnie Berry, PhD

Director

Social Problems Research Group

Mentor_inbound@socialproblems.org

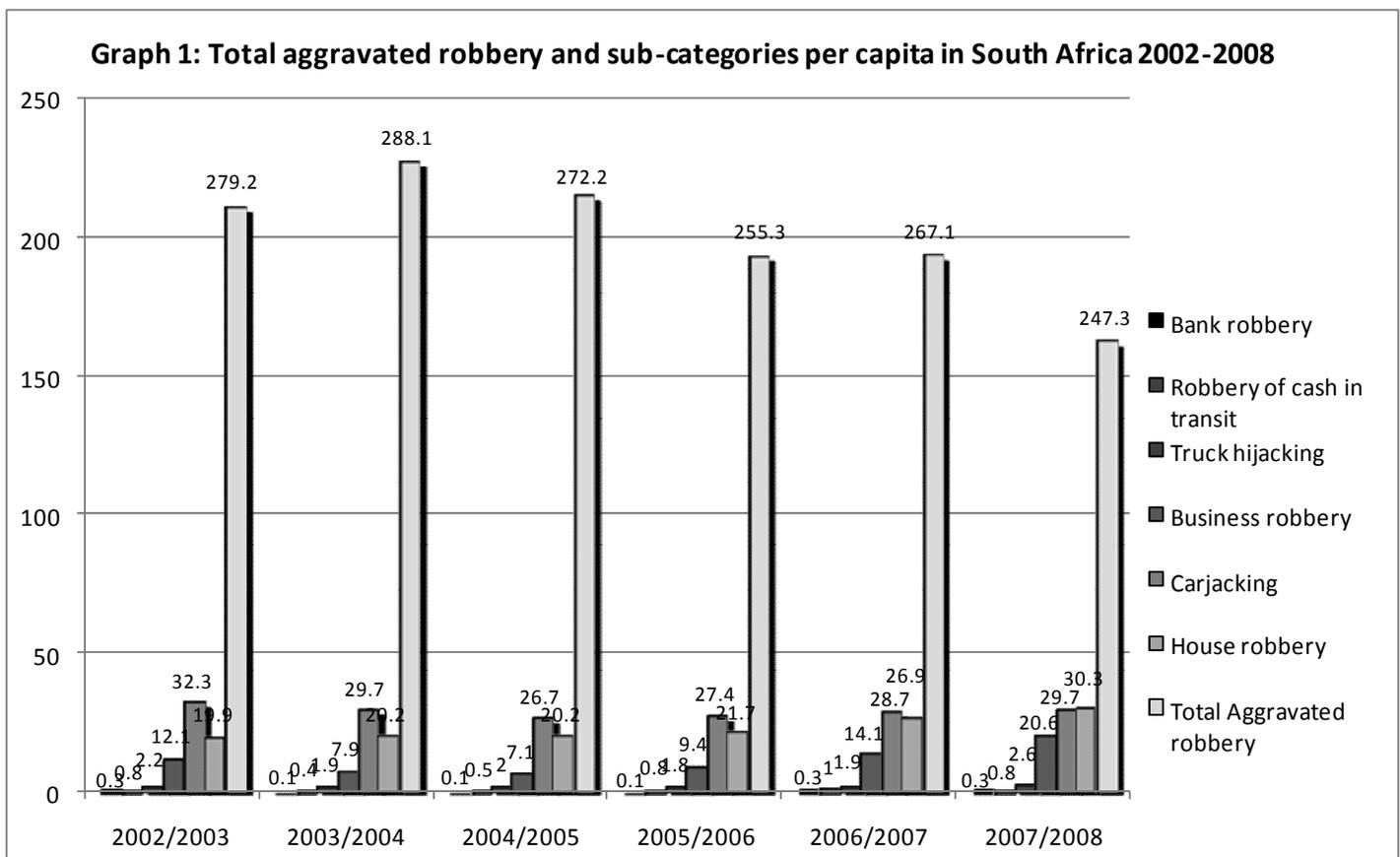
CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

An Overview of Crime in South Africa

By Julie Berg and Irvin Kinnes

The real and perceived high levels of crime in South Africa have shaped and continue to shape public discourse and state response. The annual release of the national crime statistics by the South African Police Service never fails to produce a furore of accusations, reprisals and debates on the state of crime, especially violent crime in South Africa. But the management of crime and so too, crime counting, has only really taken place post-1994, prior to which South African crime and policing was heavily politicised and approached through the ideology of the Apartheid regime. Crime and the policing thereof was racialized with such a heavy blurring of politically-motivated 'crime' and everyday criminality that very few attempt to compare crime trends in the Apartheid days to those produced after 1994. The production of crime information after 1994 became linked to the new democratic dispensation since it reflected a means of measuring and holding to account the new government, whereas before it was a mere score card of the Apartheid police system.

Currently, notwithstanding the crime statistics, most crime categories reflect a gradual downward trend from around 2003. Murder, considered to be the 'social barometer' of the democratic state of the country has been steadily decreasing since 1994. However, it nevertheless remains very high in comparison to many, if not most, countries in the world which produce fairly reliable crime statistics. In simpler terms, if one goes by the murder rate, the country has been experiencing less brutalization but is still brutalized at a high level. There were 18 487 murders in 2007/2008, this translates to 38.6 murders per 100 000 of the population. Along with the high murder rate, one of the violent crimes which continues to victimize many South Africans is aggravated robbery. Its decline from 2003 has been less steady, with an increase in 2007, and remains very high. Aggravated robbery includes crimes such as carjacking, truck hijacking, house robbery, business robbery, robbery of cash-in-transit and bank robbery.



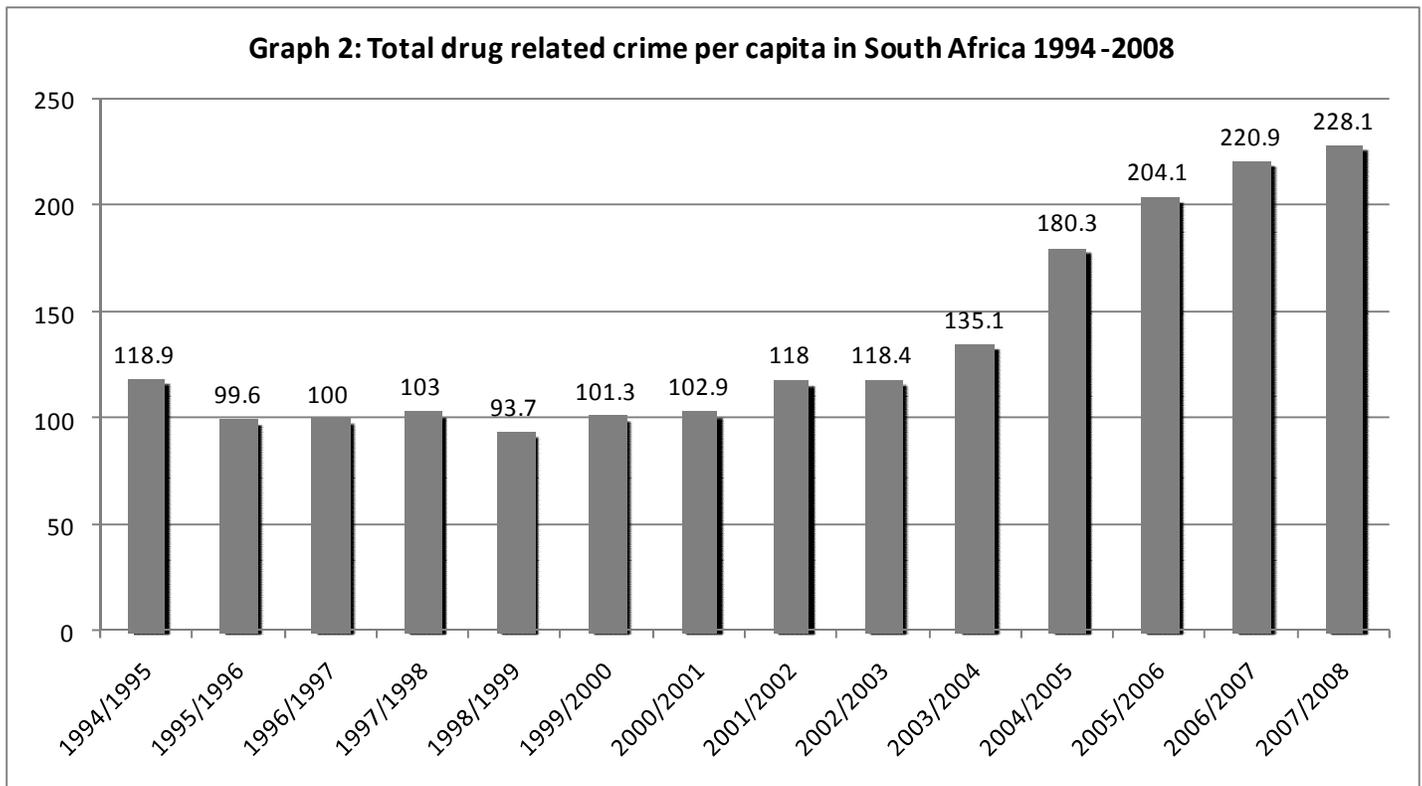
(Continued on page 23)

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

(“South Africa” continued from page 22)

The highly personalized nature of especially aggravated robbery in one’s home is particularly traumatic for victims involved and this crime has been rising since 2003 and is currently at 30.3 per 100 000 of the population, below that of the murder rate but still at a high level.

Despite the general downward trend of most crimes, drug related crime in contrast has increased by 106.3% from 2001/2002 to 2007/2008. According to the South African Police Service it includes the use, possession and / or dealing in drugs.



The Province hardest hit by the increase is the Western Cape with an increase of 242% in drug-related crime from 2001/2002 to 2007/2008. The reasons for this include the opening up of South Africa’s borders after Apartheid which has resulted in the rapid increase in drug smuggling in and out of the country. The rise of drug use is also related to the proliferation of criminal gangs which litter the South African landscape. The major cities in the country are dealing with some form of criminal gang. The form, structure and activities of the gangs differ from region to region, but it is most pronounced in the Western Cape Province and in particular Cape Town. Police estimate that there are about 130 gangs with an estimated number of members standing at around 100,000.¹ The gangs have extensive social networks and exercise control over the distribution of drugs on the Cape Flats. Drugs on the South African market have included mandrax, heroin, cocaine, crack-cocaine and lately methamphetamines. The local production of methamphetamines is sold by the gangs and is called ‘tik’. It is highly addictive and the Medical Research Council has indicated that ‘tik’ has become the drug of choice of young people in Cape Town.

The gangs have for long been associated with violence in the urban context of the City development. Drive-by shootings, armed robberies and murders have all been attributed to the gangs of Cape Town and there is disagreement amongst law enforcement authorities as to what percentage of crime can be attributed to the gangs.² Their actions though have tended to assist in increasing the levels of conflict in communities across the Cape Flats. With names such as the Americans, Hard Livings and Sexy Boys, the gangs are also about rebuilding dignity and re-shaping identity of poor people.³ The gangs remain a challenge for law enforcement authorities as the links with gangs inside prison intensifies. Prison gangs have a direct link and influence the position, status and rank of street gang members.

(Continued on page 24)

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

("South Africa" continued from page 23)

With South Africa's high crime rates, particularly the high rate of violent crime, the proliferation of gang activity and organised crime, the change in political leadership in the early 2000s saw the onset of more punitive rhetoric and policy with respects to 'tackling' crime, so too sentencing trends have reflected this. For instance the number of prisoners serving life imprisonment has risen from 518 in 1996 to over 7500 in 2007.⁴ Struggling to keep pace with a burgeoning prison population (165 840 in 2007/2008), many South African prisons are heavily overcrowded with some prisons between 300-400% overcrowded with the current rate of the entire prison system standing at 145% overcrowded.⁵ This, and the backlog of cases and low conviction rates experienced by the court system is a huge challenge for the reform of the criminal justice system in South Africa.

¹Standing, A. (2005) The threat of gangs and anti-gang policy, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria. <http://www.issafrica.org/papers/116/Paper116.htm>

²See Standing, A. (2006) Organized Crime: A study from the Cape Flats, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, and Kinnes, I. (2000) From Street Gangs to Criminal Empires: The changing face of gangs in the Western Cape.

³Jensen, S.(2008) Gangs, Politics and Dignity in Cape Town, James Currey publishers.

⁴Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons (2008) Annual Report for the Period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008. Pretoria: Government Printers. <http://judicialinsp.pwv.gov.za/Annualreports/Annual%20Report%202007-2008.pdf>

⁵Ibid.

April 2009 Update on the Eurogang Research Working Group By Cheryl Maxson

The Eurogang Research Working Group has the primary goal of fostering multi-site, multi-method, comparative research on street gangs. Over the past decade, this group of more than 150 scholars has convened nine international workshops in Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the U.S. It has developed common definitional approaches, an integrated research design, and model research instruments. The process has spawned several retrospective cross-national studies, articles in professional journals and three edited volumes of scholarship. We invite all from across the globe that are interested in comparative gang research to visit our website (www.umsl.edu/~ccj/eurogang/euroganghome.htm) and join our listserve by contacting Hans- Juergen Kerner at hans-juergen.kerner@uni-tuebingen.de.

Last May, Malcolm Klein convened a Eurogang workshop at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, with the purpose of raising the visibility of Eurogang with US scholars and engaging new young scholars in the Eurogang project. One outcome of this meeting was the commitment by the steering committee to compile a document that would inform others of the history of Eurogang Program of Research and its principles, discuss some thoughts about comparative research designs, and present information on the development and use of the five Eurogang research instruments (i.e., city-level descriptors, expert survey, youth survey, ethnography guidelines and prevention/intervention program inventory). The Eurogang Program Manual is now posted on the Eurogang website, along with the instruments.

Last September, the group hosted a pre-conference session at the ESC annual conference in Edinburgh. Following an overview of the group's purposes for new attendees, participants provided updates on the gang situations in various European countries and offered suggestions for themes for the next Eurogang workshop. Two Eurogang panels during the ESC conference were well attended. Another Eurogang session was held at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in St. Louis, last November. Thematic sessions are currently being organized for the ESC meetings in Slovenia and the ASC meeting in Philadelphia. A pre-conference workshop is again planned for the 2009 ESC meeting. Please join our listserve so that you can receive the details and mark your calendars to join us in lovely Ljubljana.

Finally, Finn Esbensen will be organizing the tenth independent Eurogang workshop in Denmark in 2010. Watch for forthcoming details.

(An earlier version of this article appeared in Criminology in Europe, the newsletter of the European Society of Criminology, April 2009, pp. 7-8.)

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

16th World Congress of the International Society for Criminology

The 16th World Congress of the International Society of Criminology (ISC) will be held at the Kobe International Conference Center in Kobe, Japan, on August 5-10, 2011. The local host is the Japan Federation of Criminological Associations (JFCA), which is formed by the eight criminological associations in Japan covering a wide range of disciplines from sociological criminology to correctional medicine. JFCA has started its preparation for the Congress with close consultation with the ISC leadership.

The general theme and other details will be determined at the meeting of ISC's Board and Scientific Committee in Paris in May 2009. An official website will be set up and the first circular will be prepared soon afterward.

Kobe is a port city with 1.5 million inhabitants located near Osaka in western Japan. (<http://www.kvca.or.jp/convention/english/index.html>) One of the first ports opened to the outside world in the late 19th century, it has a distinctive international atmosphere which attracts tourists both from abroad and from Japan. Although devastated by the earthquake of 1995, Kobe, the "Phoenix", has quickly risen again, and now fully enjoys its prosperity.

The city is served by two nearby international airports (the Kansai International Airport and the Osaka International Airport) as well as a municipal airport. A day trip to Kyoto and Hiroshima can easily be made by train, and a trip to Tokyo in eastern Japan is also easy by train or plane.

The Congress is to be held at the Kobe International Conference Center, located on a man-made island in the Port of Kobe. (<http://kobe-cc.jp/english/index.html>) It is conveniently surrounded by a group of hotels with varying prices, and all congress sessions will be held in the fully air-conditioned rooms under one roof of the Conference Center.

Until the official website is set up, please send your inquiries to:

Secretariat, 16th World Congress of ISC

c/o Osaka University of Commerce

tel: 81-(6)-6618-4323 fax: 81-(6)-6618-4426 wcon@oucow.daishodai.ac.jp

Western Society of Criminology Conference

In February, 2009, the Western Society of Criminology (WSC) held its annual meeting at the Island Palms Marina Hotel in San Diego, CA. The theme this year was *Crime and Justice on the Border* with 130 paper presentations for over 190 academics and practitioners working in the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Twelve past WSC presidents attended the conference and two were honored with awards for their outstanding contributions to the field of Criminology and outstanding service to the WSC, respectively. Criminal Justice practitioners from the San Diego community were featured speakers in the plenary session "From Prison to Your Neighborhood—The Reality of Returning Home." The discussions about prison overcrowding and inmate re-entry into neighborhoods are important issues for San Diego as well as other communities. The keynote speaker, Cheryl Maxon, discussed her research on gangs in a presentation entitled, "In pursuit of Transitional Gangs: The Special Case of Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13)." Her research not only revealed information about the MS-13 gang, but also highlighted the impact of the gang threat on the organization of law enforcement. In the Meet-the-Author reception, Travis Pratt talked about his book, *Addicted to Incarceration*, published by Sage. These presentations contributed to the success of the 2009 conference as did the quality of papers presented and the conference sponsorships. WSC conferences are a great place to hear new ideas, meet new colleagues, mentor students, and spend time with friends...and the next one is in Hawaii (February 4 – 6, 2010)! We'll be looking forward to seeing you there. For more information, contact the Program Co-Chairs, Adrienne Freng (afreng@uwyo.edu) or Christine Gardiner (cgardiner@fullerton.edu), or go to the WSC web page (www.sonoma.edu/ccjs/wsc).

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD



CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

Western Society of Criminology
 37th Annual Conference
 February 4-6, 2010 • Honolulu, Hawaii

****Please note that the deadline to send abstracts to topic chairs is October 5, 2009****

<p align="center">POLICING AND FORENSIC SCIENCES</p> <p>Matthew Hickman Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice 901 12th Ave. PO Box 222000 Seattle, WA 98122 hickmanm@seattleu.edu</p>	<p align="center">LAW, COURTS, AND SENTENCING</p> <p>Cassia Spohn School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Arizona State University 411 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004 cassia.spohn@asu.edu</p>	<p align="center">CORRECTIONS</p> <p>Charles Katz School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Arizona State University 411 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004 charles.katz@asu.edu</p>
<p align="center">ECOLOGY OF CRIME</p> <p>John Hipp 2367 Social Ecology 2 University of California – Irvine Irvine, CA 92697 hippj@uci.edu</p>	<p align="center">RACE, CLASS, GENDER & CRIME</p> <p>Dimitri Bogazianos Division of Criminal Justice California State University – Sacramento 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819-6085 dbogazia@csus.edu</p>	<p align="center">JUVENILE JUSTICE</p> <p>Dena Carson University of Missouri-St. Louis 324 Lucas Hall One University Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63121 Dcc6pd@umsl.edu</p>
<p align="center">ORGANIZED AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME</p> <p>Andrea Schoepfer 5500 University Parkway Criminal Justice Department, CSU-SB San Bernardino, CA 92407 aschoepf@csusb.edu</p>	<p align="center">TEACHING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE</p> <p>Laurie Kubicek Division of Criminal Justice California State University, Sacramento 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819-6085 lkubicek@csus.edu</p>	<p align="center">THEORY</p> <p>Mary Maguire Division of Criminal Justice California State University, Sacramento 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819-6085 maguirem@csus.edu</p>

In deciding the most appropriate place to send your abstract, think about the main focus of your paper and how it might fit with the topic of the panel. For example, if your paper examines both race and juvenile issues, think about whether you would like to be placed on a panel with other papers discussing race issues or other papers dealing with juvenile issues and then send to the most appropriate topic chair. Electronic submissions are preferred to hard copies being mailed or faxed. All presenters are asked to submit an abstract of **150 WORDS OR LESS** to only one of the panel topics listed above. In addition to the abstract, please include the name, mailing address, email address, and phone number for all authors on the submission for the participant directory.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

**CALL FOR PARTICIPATION**

**Western Society of Criminology
37th Annual Conference
February 4-6, 2010 • Honolulu, Hawaii**

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION!

All conference participants need to make reservations by January 3, 2010. Information about the Ala Moana Hotel can be found on the hotel website (www.alamoanahotel.com) or by calling 800-367-6025. To receive the conference rate of \$169+tax/night, please indicate that you are with the Western Society of Criminology Annual Conference and provide discount rate code DWESTCRI. This code cannot be utilized to make on-line reservations. This rate will be available three nights prior and three nights after the conference, subject to availability.

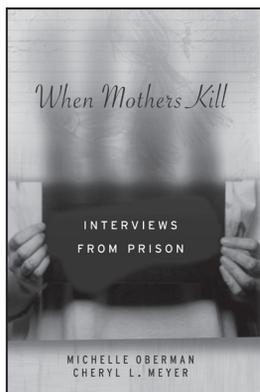
STUDENTS

The Western Society of Criminology provides several opportunities for students in conjunction with the annual conference, including travel money and a paper competition. Please see the following for requirements and application information.

June Morrison Scholarship Fund: The June Morrison Scholarship provides supplemental funds (\$100) to support student member participation at the annual conference. A maximum of five awards will be made to students attending the annual meeting of the WSC. In the event that there are more than five eligible applications, the awards committee will randomly select five recipients. To be eligible for the June Morrison Award, students must present a paper at the annual conference. Conference registration and membership dues must be paid prior to the scholarship being awarded. Please submit your application by October 5, 2009, to Finn Esbensen at esbensen@umsl.edu. Application information can be obtained by consulting *Student Information*, which is in the *Conference* section of the WSC website (www.sonoma.edu/ccjs/wsc/conference.htm)

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden (MVB) Student Paper Competition: Students are eligible to compete in a Student Paper Competition sponsored by WSC. Papers co-authored by faculty will not be considered. Appropriate types of papers include but are not limited to policy analyses, original research, literature reviews, position papers, theoretical papers, and commentaries. Students selected for this award will be recognized at the conference and will receive a cash award (\$125 for first place and \$75 for second place) and registration reimbursement. Additionally, if the award recipient desires, the best paper will be submitted for review to the *Western Criminological Review*. Abstracts should be submitted to the appropriate topical chair by October 5, 2009 and a final paper should be emailed to Finn Esbensen (esbensen@umsl.edu) by January 4, 2010. Award winners will be notified in writing by February 1, 2010. Submission information can be obtained by consulting *Student Information*, which is in the *Conference* section of the WSC website (www.sonoma.edu/ccjs/wsc/conference.htm).

NYU PRESS congratulates . . .



Michelle Oberman and Cheryl L. Meyer

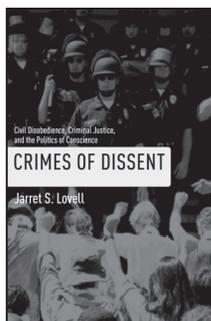
Authors of:

WHEN MOTHERS KILL: INTERVIEWS FROM PRISON

Winners of the:

2008 OUTSTANDING BOOK OF THE YEAR FROM
THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

NEW FROM NYU PRESS



CRIMES OF DISSENT

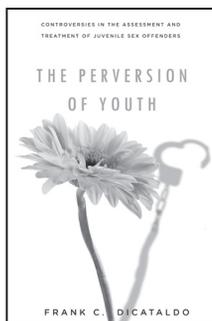
Civil Disobedience, Criminal Justice, and the Politics of Conscience

JARRET S. LOVELL

"This book wisely and elegantly charts the methods and philosophy of dissent, it is a must read and a good read."

—JOCK YOUNG, AUTHOR OF *THE VERTIGO OF LATE MODERNITY*

\$23.00 PAPER / ALTERNATIVE CRIMINOLOGY SERIES



THE PERVERSION OF YOUTH

Controversies in the Assessment and Treatment of Juvenile Sex Offenders

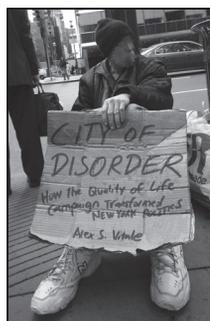
FRANK C. DICATALDO

"Masterful. . . DiCataldo shows us that the problem is not 'them,' but rather our own unsupportable images and presumptions about who 'they' are."

—THOMAS GRISSO, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCHOOL

\$24.00 PAPER / PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIME SERIES

NEW IN PAPERBACK



CITY OF DISORDER

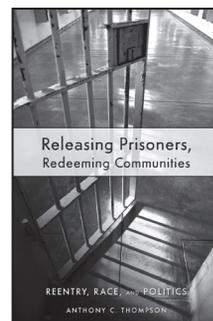
How the Quality of Life Campaign Transformed New York Politics

ALEX S. VITALE

"Future discussions of what happened in New York City must take this book into account. A great read."

—GEORGE KELLING, CO-AUTHOR OF *FIXING BROKEN WINDOWS*

\$20.00 PAPER



RELEASING PRISONERS, REDEEMING COMMUNITIES

Reentry, Race, and Politics

ANTHONY C. THOMPSON

"Accessible and comprehensive. . . Delves into the most pressing legal issue of prisoner reentry."

—JOAN PETERSILIA, AUTHOR OF *WHEN PRISONERS COME HOME*

\$21.00 PAPER

NYU Press

Champion of Great Ideas since 1916

WWW.NYUPRESS.ORG

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CRIMINOLOGIST will regularly feature in these columns position vacancies available in organizations and universities, as well as positions sought by members of the Society. A charge of \$175.00 with the absolute maximum of 250 words allowed will be made. Half pages and full pages may also be purchased for \$225 and \$300 respectively. **It is the policy of the ASC to publish position vacancies announcements only from those institutions or agencies which subscribe to equal education and employment opportunities and those which encourage women and minorities to apply.** Institutions should indicate the deadline for the submission of application materials. To place announcements in THE CRIMINOLOGIST, send all material to: ncoldiron@asc41.com. When sending announcements, please include a phone number, fax number and contact person in the event we have questions about an ad. The Professional Employment Exchange will be a regular feature at each Annual Meeting. Prospective employers and employees should register with the Society no later than three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society. The cost of placing ads on our online Employment Exchange is \$200 for the first month, \$150 for the second month, and \$100 for each month thereafter. To post online, please go to www.asc41.com and click on Employment.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE The University of Louisville, Department of Justice Administration, seeks an Instructor whose responsibilities would include: Instruction of 9 3-credit hour courses per year in topics related to juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice as well as department service activities including advising students and sitting on department committees. This is a non tenure-track faculty appointment. Ph.D. in Juvenile Justice required. Candidates with publications in the field will be given preference. Applicants must apply on-line at http://louisville.edu/hr/employment_using_Job_ID_#23881. With your on-line application attach a copy of your CV only. Send cover letter with Job ID# to Deborah Keeling, Department of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. The University of Louisville is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity, Americans with Disabilities Employer, committed to diversity and in that spirit, seeks applications from a broad variety of candidates.

ADVANCE YOUR
CAREER IN
CRIMINOLOGY.
EARN YOUR
MASTER'S DEGREE.

Indiana University of Pennsylvania

- ▶ Prepare yourself for administrative and management positions in the criminal justice system and related fields and for doctoral education.
- ▶ Complete your program in three semesters by taking classes full time.
- ▶ Prepare to work in a variety of areas, including federal, state, and local levels of law enforcement and corrections.

For more information:
E-mail crim-gradinfo@iup.edu
Call 724-357-2720
Visit www.iup.edu/criminology

IUP

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE STOCKHOLM PRIZE IN CRIMINOLOGY

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology will be awarded on June 23, 2009 at the Stockholm City Hall and will be followed by a symposium dinner. The jury is proud to award the 2009 prize to Professor Johan Hagan, Northwestern University, Illinois, USA, and Raul Zaffaroni, the Supreme Court of Argentina, for their work in the field of genocide. For further information about the prize, please visit The Stockholm Prize in Criminology website at www.criminologyprize.com or contact the prize office at prizeoffice@bra.se.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY AWARDED 5-YEAR GRANT TO ESTABLISH RESEARCH CENTER FOR IMPROVING DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

The Temple University Department of Criminal Justice was recently awarded a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse of the National Institutes of Health. This five-year grant, for \$2.98 million, establishes the Pennsylvania Research Center at Temple University. The goal of this Center is to design and conduct studies to improve the implementation of evidence-based drug treatment and HIV treatment and prevention services for offenders in and out of prison. The project involves a close collaboration with the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, as well as a number of State and Philadelphia criminal justice, health, and treatment agencies, and faculty members from several departments on both Temple's Main and Health Sciences campuses. Temple was one of only 9 research centers selected from around the country to be part of this initiative, known as Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies.

Professor Steven Belenko is the Principal Investigator and can be reached at 215-204-2211, sbelenko@temple.edu

JSA ANNOUNCES AWARD RECIPIENT FOR UPCOMING CONFERENCE

The president, board, and members of Justice Studies Association are pleased to announce that Richard Quinney will be the 2009 recipient of the Sullivan/Tift Vanguard Award at its 11th annual conference May 27-30 to be held at the Sovereign Best Western in Albany, New York. Those interested in attending the conference can look for details at www.justicestudies.org.

NOTES REGARDING THE ANNUAL MEETING

November 4-7, 2009 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- The deadline for all submissions has now passed.
 - The deadline to make changes or delete your submission from the program is June 12, 2009.
 - All Annual Meeting information, including registration forms can be found on the ASC website, www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm.
 - Please direct all questions regarding the Program to the Program Committee email address, ascconference2009@gmail.com.
 - Please see next page for a set of guidelines for Session Chairs, Presenters, and Poster Sessions. This information can also be found on the Annual Meeting page of the ASC website as listed above.
-

GUIDELINES FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

Instructions for Session Chairs

The following are suggestions to session chairs:

- Arrive at the meeting room a few minutes early and meet briefly with the presenters.
- The session is 80 minutes long. Allow at least 10 minutes for questions and comments from the audience. Divide the time evenly between the presenters and inform them of the amount of time available to them.
- Convene the session promptly at the announced time.
- Introduce each presenter with a title and institutional affiliation.
- Politely inform the presenters when their time limit is approaching. Many chairs pass a note to the presenter as they are approaching the end of their allocated time.
- When the announced presentations have been completed, invite questions and comments from the audience. Some chairs invite speakers from the audience to identify themselves by name and institutional affiliation.
- Adjourn the session promptly at the announced time.

Instructions for Presenters

- Overhead projectors, screens, and LCD projectors will be available in all meeting rooms (except roundtables and posters). Computers, monitors, the internet, VCRs/DVDs are not provided.
- If your session includes a discussant, send her/him a copy of the paper at least a month before the meeting.
- After you pick up your registration materials at the meeting, you may want to spend a few minutes locating the room in which your session will be held.
- Please plan a brief presentation. Sessions are scheduled for one hour and twenty minutes (80 minutes). Divide by the number of people participating in your session to figure out how long you have to speak. Leave some time for audience participation.
- Have a watch and keep presentations to their allotted time.

Instructions for Poster Sessions

- Poster sessions are intended to present research in a format that is easy to scan and absorb quickly. This session is designed to facilitate more in-depth discussion of the research than is typically possible in a symposium format.
 - The Poster Session will be held on the Thursday of the week of the meeting.
 - ASC will not provide AV equipment for this session and there are no electrical outlets for user-supplied equipment.
 - Arrive early to set up and remove materials promptly at the end of the session. At least one author is in attendance at the poster for the entire duration of the panel session.
 - The poster board is 3 feet high and 5 feet wide. Each presentation should fit on one poster. Push-pins will be provided. Each poster will be identified with a number. This number corresponds to the number printed in the program for your presentation.
 - The success of the poster session depends on the ability of the viewers to understand the material readily. Observe the following guidelines in the preparation of your poster:
 - ◆ Prepare all poster material ahead of time.
 - ◆ Keep the presentation simple.
 - ◆ Do not mount materials on heavy board because these may be difficult to keep in position on the poster board.
 - ◆ Prepare a visual summary of the research with enough information to stimulate interested viewers rather than a written research paper. Use bulleted phases rather than narrative text.
 - ◆ Prepare distinct panels on the poster to correspond to the major parts of the presentation. For example, consider including a panel for each of the following: Introduction, methods, results, conclusions, and references.
 - ◆ Number each panel so that the reader can follow along in the order intended.
 - ◆ Ensure that all poster materials can be read from three feet away. We suggest an Arial font with bold characters. Titles and headings should be at least 1 inch high. DO NOT use a 12 point font.
 - ◆ Prepare a title board for the top of the poster space indicating the title and author(s). The lettering for this title should be no less than 1.5 inches high.
-

The Criminologist
 Official Newsletter of the
 American Society of Criminology
 Vol. 34, No. 3

PERIODICAL
 POSTAGE PAID
 TOLEDO, OHIO

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
 1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212
 Columbus, OH 43212-1156
 ISSN 0164-0240

MARK YOUR CALENDAR
FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

2010	November 17 – 20	San Francisco	San Francisco Marriott
2011	November 16 – 19	Washington, D.C.	Washington Hilton Hotel
2012	November 14 – 17	Chicago	Palmer House Hilton Hotel
2013	November 20 – 23	Atlanta	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2014	November 19 – 22	San Francisco	San Francisco Marriott
2015	November 18 – 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C. Hilton
2016	November 16 – 19	New Orleans	New Orleans Hilton

2009 ANNUAL MEETING

**MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR PHILADELPHIA
 NOVEMBER 4-7, 2009**

Philadelphia Marriott
 800-266-9432 (Toll-free)
 \$178 single/double

<https://resweb.passkey.com/go/656ef5ed>

You MUST mention that you are with the ASC to obtain this rate. Please be aware, to guarantee your room reservation, the conference hotels may charge your credit card for the first room night.