

# *The Criminologist*

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 37, #1

January/February 2012

**Editor's Note:** In this issue of *The Criminologist*, we are launching two new columns. *Keys to Success: Attention Early Scholars*, which kicks off with Bonnie Berry's inaugural essay, will provide tips for success for junior faculty in criminology. *From the Editor's Corner*, led by the essay, "The Editorial Board and Exceptional Reviews: The "Backbones" of *Criminology*", by Wayne Osgood, Eric Baumer, and Rosemary Gartner, will provide regular commentary by the editors of *Criminology* and *Criminology and Public Policy*. In the essay below, Henry Pontell and William Black provide a timely and provocative discussion of the role of white collar crime in the recent financial crisis. They persuasively dismiss the neoclassical claim that market forces will root out inefficiencies such as fraud, market bubbles, and collective embezzlement as being empirically false. Echoing Edwin Sutherland's Presidential Address to the American Sociological Association over 60 years ago, they advocate a return to the study of white collar crime, the use of state regulation of markets, and the enforcement of violations of such regulations. I might add that the recent financial bailout underscores the prescience of Edwin Sutherland's warnings that without strong regulation and citizen outcry, corporate America was leading us to a system of private socialism.

Ross Matsueda, ASC Vice-President

## WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINOLOGY AND THE OCCUPY WALL STREET MOVEMENT

**Henry N. Pontell**, University of California, Irvine  
**William K. Black**, University of Missouri, Kansas City

The global meltdown of 2008 was influenced by flawed financial policies, law-breaking, greed, irresponsibility, and not an inconsiderable amount of concerted ignorance and outright stupidity. To date, the greatest attention regarding that criminality has focused on the \$65 billion Ponzi scheme operated by Bernard Madoff, a scam that resembled tactics of con men, not big time corporate financiers (Sander, 2009; Strober and Strober, 2009). Prototypical corporate frauds such as those perpetrated by Wall Street behemoths American International Group (AIG), Countrywide, Lehman Brothers, and Bear Sterns have received much less attention (Bamber and Spencer, 2009; Kelly, 2009; McDonald and Robinson, 2009; Michaelson, 2009). These companies, whose balance sheets were saturated with securities containing subprime mortgages, collapsed, were bought by competitors, or were bailed out by the federal government with huge infusions of taxpayer money. For most onlookers, including criminologists and the public in general, the actions of the offending companies represented intricate and arcane business practices that were difficult to fully understand and to portray in sound bytes – and therefore they tended to become trivialized in regard to their criminal components.

The current worldwide financial problems have their roots in U.S. home mortgage lending practices, including subprime loans that, at best, were less than prudent, and, at worst, criminally fraudulent. The bursting of the real estate bubble, which had grown to massive proportions, resulted in an unprecedented number of foreclosures, a striking collapse in the market value of homes, and heavy losses for those holding investments involving the bundling of loans and debt. Moreover, by fostering de-regulatory government policies, some of the most sophisticated financial institutions, despite their world-renowned reputations for expertise in risk management, encouraged investment practices that proved disastrous.

(Continued on page 3)

### IN THIS ISSUE...

Around the ASC.....	7-10	2012 ASC Annual Meeting Call for Papers.....	26-30
2011 ASC Annual Meeting Pictures.....	12-15	Teaching Tips.....	32-34
New! Early Scholars' Keys to Success.....	16-17	Doctoral Student Forum.....	35
New! The Editor's Corner.....	18-19	Position Announcements.....	36-38
2012 ASC Awards Nominations.....	21-24		

## 2012 CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

For a complete listing see [www.asc41.com/caw.html](http://www.asc41.com/caw.html)

**ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES**, March 12 – 17, 2012, New York, NY. For more info: [www.acjs.org](http://www.acjs.org)

**THE SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY (SFAA) 72ND ANNUAL MEETING**, March 27 - 31, 2012, Baltimore, MD. For more info: <http://www.sfaa.net/sfaa2012.html>

**20th ANNUAL INTERDISCIPLINARY MEN AND MASCULINITIES CONFERENCE**, March 29 - April 1, 2012, Minneapolis, MN. For more info: [http://mensstudies.org/?page\\_id=941](http://mensstudies.org/?page_id=941)

**INTERNATIONAL GRADUATE LEGAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE (IGLRC)**, April 19 - 20, 2012, King's College London. For more info: <http://www.iglr.com>

**CENTRE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY JUSTICE STUDIES (CIJS)**, May 10 - 12, 2012, University of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. For more info: <http://theorizingjustice.uwinnipeg.ca/cijs>

**JUSTICE STUDIES ASSOCIATION 14th ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, May 30 - June 1, 2012, Loyola University Chicago. For more info: Dan Okada, [dokada@csus.edu](mailto:dokada@csus.edu)

**STOCKHOLM SYMPOSIUM**, June 11 - 13, 2012, Stockholm City Conference Center. For more info: <http://www.criminologyprize.com/extra/pod/>

**CRIME & JUSTICE SUMMER RESEARCH INSTITUTE: BROADENING PERSPECTIVES & PARTICIPATION**, July 9 – 27, 2012, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. For more info: <http://cjrc.osu.edu/rdcj-n/summerinstitute/>

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS (SSSP) 62nd ANNUAL MEETING**, August 16 - 18, 2012, Denver, CO. For more info: [www.sssp1.org](http://www.sssp1.org)

**14TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR JUSTICE RESEARCH (ISJR)** September 9 - 12, 2012, College of Management, Rishon LeZion, Israel. For more info: <http://isjr.jimdo.com/>

## *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: Ross Matsueda**  
University of Washington

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156. Printed by Leshar 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, [aarendt@asc41.com](mailto:aarendt@asc41.com).

**ASC President: ROBERT SAMPSON**  
Department of Sociology  
Harvard University  
William James Hall, 33 Kirkland St  
Cambridge, MA 02138

**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](mailto:asc@asc41.com); <http://www.asc41.com>

## HOW TO ACCESS *CRIMINOLOGY* AND *CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY* ON-LINE

1. Go to the Wiley InterScience homepage - <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com>
2. Enter your login and password.  
**Login:** Your email address  
**Password:** If you are a current ASC member, you will have received this from Wiley; if not or if you have forgotten your password, contact Wiley at: [cs-membership@wiley.com](mailto:cs-membership@wiley.com); 800-835-6770
3. Click on Journals under the Browse by Product Type heading.
4. Select the journal of interest from the A-Z list.

For easy access to Criminology and/or CPP, save them to your profile. From the journal homepage, please click on “save journal to My Profile”.

If you require any further assistance, contact Wiley Customer Service at [cs-membership@wiley.com](mailto:cs-membership@wiley.com); 800-835-6770

(Continued from page 1)

There is ample evidence that CEOs, acting on the incentives ingrained in today's outrageous compensation systems, engaged in practices that vastly increased their corporations' risks in order to drive up corporate income and thereby secure enormous increases in their own salaries and bonuses. These extraordinary amounts followed them out the door after they had led their institutions to actual or near collapse. As one commentator notes, "Pay and productivity (and integrity) have become unhinged in U.S. financial institutions" (Black, 2007). One could reasonably argue that even this viewpoint is perhaps over-generous in portraying a need to show a particularly healthy balance sheet in order to justify exorbitant pay packages for executives (Friedrichs, 2009). The gap between the rich and the rest of most of us has widened into an abyss. The recently-released Congressional Budget Office report, *Trends in the Distribution of Household Income Between 1979 and 2007* (United States Congress, 2011), supports a basic claim of the Occupy Wall Street Movement: that deep economic inequality is corrupting politics and American society in general. In a paper analyzing the role of the mass media in the earlier Enron fraud, Stephen Rosoff described what he termed "psychopathic wealth." Unlike the corporate America of the past which was characterized more by a "patient wealth" the new corporate culture aspires to a different wealth. Rosoff borrowed a term from the psychiatric lexicon that is used to describe persons intensely selfish, conspicuously lacking in human empathy, and dispositionally unable to delay gratification. "We entered an 'Age of 'psychopathic wealth' – and the press hardly seemed to notice" (Rosoff, 2007:517). As others have also noted, criminologists remain rather indifferent as well (Shichor, Pontell and Geis, 2010).

The earnings gap between the CEOs of major corporations in the U.S. and their rank and file employees has widened steadily and dramatically to a level of about 500 to 1. The result is that the richest 1% of Americans now holds almost as much wealth as the bottom 99% -- an unprecedented disparity. The thirst for psychopathic wealth has been manifested both legally and illegally, and it is the illegal aspect that relates to white-collar and corporate crime. Moreover, another measure that the rich are fully in charge is that in the Great Economic Meltdown, truly a Depression, the criminal courts obtained virtually no business, in contrast to the *more than a thousand major criminal prosecutions* in the wake of the savings and loan scandals (Calavita, Pontell and Tillman, 1997; Black, 2005; Pontell, 2005a).

#### Trivializing Fraud: The Role of Criminology and Economics

Many centuries ago, well before the Christian era, the Scythian Anacharsis said: "*Laws are like spider webs that will catch flies, but not wasps and hornets.*" There is every indication that this ancient observation remains true today.

There are two primary reasons for this, and both have to do with what amounts to the "trivialization of fraud" in both academic and policy circles. Mainstream criminology's penchant for statistical studies virtually guarantees that major corporate fraud, which rarely finds its way into government databases, and, when it does, is underrepresented in terms of its scale and cost, will remain understudied, underemphasized, or completely ignored in policy discussions and recommendations.

Shover and Cullen (2008) argue that the two schools of thought regarding the preferable definition of white-collar crime can be seen as a conflict between positions with ideological underpinnings. The first is the "populist" perspective that locates the offenses within the framework of social inequality. The second is what they label the "patrician" view that offers a less politicized and more legal-technical perspective. They note that adherents of the "patrician" bloc tend to be characterized by elitist backgrounds and affiliations. Greatly broadening the embrace of white-collar crime has the effect of deflecting attention from the wrongdoing of elites that often victimizes those beneath them.

White-collar crime has persistently been the graveyard in which theories that sought to explain the entire gambit of criminal behavior were buried. Edwin Sutherland began the interment process when he inveighed against some of the usual and largely unchallenged explanatory shibboleths of his time: "We have no reason to think that General Motors has an inferiority complex or that the Alcoa Aluminum Company of America has a frustration-aggression complex or that U.S. Steel has an Oedipus complex, or that the Armour Company has a death wish or that the Duponts desire to return to the womb," Sutherland wrote. Putting aside the anthropomorphic ingredient in this observation, a matter that had persistently bedeviled attempts to theorize about corporate crime (Cressey, 1988; Braithwaite and Fisse, 1990), Sutherland's point is equally applicable to the persons who are responsible for committing crimes in the name of their corporations. He said as much as he concluded the paragraph: "The assumption that an offender must have some such pathological distortion of the intellect or the emotions seems to be absurd," he continued, "and if it is absurd regarding the crimes of businessmen, it is equally absurd regarding the crimes of persons in the lower economic class" (Sutherland, 1973:96).

In their self-control theory, Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) sought to avoid the conceptual pit dug by Sutherland. They did so by accepting the trivialized definition of white-collar crime adopted by some that focused on all persons who broke specified laws, including those who passed insufficient-fund checks and a considerable corps of unemployed women arrested for petty offenses (Weisburd, et al., 1991; Hirschi and Gottfredson, 1989; Daly, 1989). This allowed them to portray individuals they labeled as white-collar offenders as recidivists and perpetrators of ariegated offenses (e.g., Weisburd et al., 1993). Critics wrote that they found it difficult to conceive of corporate CEOs as burglars or robbers, and they noted that it was not the absence of self-control but its abundance that typically had gotten executives, professionals, and politicians to the positions of power that they occupied (Steffensmeir, 1989; Benson & Moore, 1992; Reed & Yeager, 1996).

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

Economists, who have a much greater role in policy formation than other social scientists, minimize the issue of fraud entirely, and assume that it is of little or no consequence in financial markets. Neo-classical economic theory has dominated American policies for the last 30 years, a period that has seen three major financial crises. The perspective has resulted in an international intellectual stream that has led increasingly to the trivialization of elite white-collar crime since one of the United States' most prolific exports is neo-classical economics. "Law and economics" corporate law scholars assert that "*a rule against fraud is not an essential or even necessarily an important ingredient of securities markets*" (Easterbrook and Fischel, 1991: 283). The "efficient market hypothesis" is the central pillar of "modern finance theory." Fraud should not exist because it would make markets inefficient – and neo-classical economists know that markets are efficient because they start with the assumption that markets are efficient.

Beginning with studies of the savings and loan crisis, criminologists identified a form of fraud that challenges such conventional understandings, and which was found to be a significant factor in the largest financial institution failures. Best understood as crime *by* the organization *against* the organization itself, Calavita and Pontell (1990) labeled this looting of assets by controlling insiders as "collective embezzlement." Later, the term "control fraud" (Black, 2005) was introduced to denote fraudulent acts by top executives who used the organizations they led for personal gain. Control fraud has played an integral part in recurring, widespread, and increasingly costly financial debacles. It results from errant policies that give rise to what have been termed criminogenic or crime-facilitative environments (Needleman and Needleman, 1979). Endemic waves of control fraud act to hyper-inflate financial bubbles that inevitably result in major financial crashes (Pontell, 2005b).

Hyman Minsky, the economist whose academic work focused on such matters, used the term "Ponzi phase" to characterize this growth in financial bubbles. It is a descriptive phrase, and not simply metaphorical. Such waves of fraud are neither random nor irrational; they occur when a criminogenic environment creates perverse incentives to act unlawfully. In the current meltdown, the lack of effective financial regulation and enforcement fostered by former U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan allowed such criminogenic environments to flourish in industries related to the origination, sale, and securitization of home loans. Financial instruments based on the millions of resulting fraudulent loans, or what are referred to more benignly as "toxic assets" were sold throughout the world.

Neo-classical economists and those in key policy positions have *refused to acknowledge fraud* as an active element in creating, sustaining, and accelerating market bubbles. Some even refuse to acknowledge bubbles at all. In 2004, Greenspan dismissed the idea of a housing bubble. In 2005, current U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke claimed that home-price increases "largely reflect strong economic fundamentals" (Krugman, 2009).

A crucial question remains upon which any hope for the prevention of major forms of financial fraud rests. Are we still at a point where those occupying prominent financial policy positions have not made the "intellectual leap" required to identify "market bubbles" as *real social phenomena*?

### Getting it Wrong

Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul Krugman (2009:37) asks rhetorically, "How did economists get it so wrong?" The short answer he gives is that "economists, as a group mistook beauty, clad in impressive mathematics, for truth...[T]he central cause of the profession's failure was the desire for an all-encompassing, intellectually elegant approach that also gave economists a chance to show off their mathematical prowess." As with much mathematical modeling of human relationships, their version of economic reality conveniently ignored elements that could cause things to go as wrong as they ultimately did. "They turned a blind eye to the limitations of human rationality that often leads to bubbles and busts; to the problems of institutions that run amok; to imperfections of markets – especially financial markets – that can cause the economy's operating system to undergo sudden, unpredictable crashes; and to the dangers created when regulators don't believe in regulation" (Krugman, 2009:37). As critical as this statement is, it nonetheless trivializes the issue of criminality. *Institutions that "run amok" also engage in illegal activities that exacerbate to crisis proportions the initial problems created by "bad economics" and corresponding flawed financial policy.*

Ironically, and even more tragically, econometric analysis during a wave of control fraud actually compounds the problem noted by Krugman in that resulting models lead to perverse policies that optimize business crimes. Accounting control fraud techniques greatly increase reported income and suppress reported losses. Econometric studies, therefore, must find a strong, positive relationship between profitability (or share prices) and techniques that optimize accounting control fraud (e.g., rapid growth, high leverage, making "no doc" subprime loans, and qualifying non-creditworthy borrowers on the basis of initial "teaser" rates). Neo-classical economists consider these naïve econometric studies as the height of sophistication and argue that they prove that regulatory concern about the techniques is baseless. The trivialization of white-collar crime is evident in the fact that economic studies never consider an alternative hypothesis; that the techniques are positively associated with income because they aid accounting fraud. The influence that such studies have on policy makes it difficult to impossible for government agencies to take regulatory or enforcement action against such fraud.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

From the neo-classical economics perspective, the only threat to market efficiency and justice is prosecution of elite white-collar criminals. Daniel Fischel, the leading neo-classical academic specializing in corporate law, maintained that prosecuting savings and loan control frauds was equivalent to a father prosecuting his teenager for misusing a credit card that the father had foolishly entrusted to the teenager without supervision (Fischel, 1995). He also described the effort of the five U.S. Senators who intervened on behalf of Charles Keating (the "Keating Five") as "a model of how democracy is supposed to work." Keating was the worst S&L control fraudster, causing a \$3.4 billion loss to taxpayers, and the Keating Five (each a major recipient of campaign contributions from Keating) had met with the regulators to support Keating's request that they not take enforcement action against Lincoln Savings' massive violation of the direct investment rule. Claiming that these frauds' use of campaign contributions to coerce regulators and prevent them from taking action against elite white-collar crime is "a model of democracy" is the ultimate in trivialization and an exercise in convoluted nonsense.

### Getting it Right

In the end control fraud will persist as long as the kleptocratic corporate culture remains entrenched. The corporate leadership in the New Millennium is greedier than any group since the era of the robber barons of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. And even one of them, J.P. Morgan, contended then (albeit perhaps hypocritically) that the proper ratio "between the top people and the rank and file should be twenty-fold...Beyond that, you create social tension" (Schwartz and Kelly, 2003).

The study of white-collar crime to a considerable degree suffers not only from trivialization but also to a great extent from a failure of recognition, from invisibility, from its status as a "nonissue" (Goetz, 1997). Today the need remains to fundamentally shift criminological and policy concerns from a downward focus to an upward one. As the Occupy Wall Street Movement spreads throughout the country and the world we are increasingly "occupied" by images of the use of force upon protesters. The ample show of enforcement has been accompanied by derogatory remarks about the protesters and rather lame excuses from institutional leaders including the heads of major universities when the police go too far. This stands in stark contrast to *the virtual absence of indignation, moral outrage, and effective law enforcement* that would have stopped those whose real crimes have led many law-abiding citizens around the world into the streets. Pepper spray and clubs wouldn't have been necessary to halt the financial thugs whose behavior led to these uprisings. Stricter regulatory enforcement and tougher penalties against white-collar crime would have effectively accomplished that in a far less brutal manner. It also would have cost trillions of dollars less.

### References

- Bamber, Bill A. and Andrew Spencer. 2009. *Bear Trap: The Fall of Bear Stearns and the Panic of 2008*. New York: Black Tower Press.
- Benson, Michael L. and Elizabeth Moore. 1992. Are White-Collar and Common Criminals the Same? An Empirical and Theoretical Critique of a Recently Proposed General Theory of Crime. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 29:25-72.
- Black, William K. 2005. *The Best Way to Rob a Bank Is to Own One: How Corporate Executives and Politicians Looted the S&L Industry*. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Black, William K. 2007. (Mis)understanding a Banking Industry in Transition. *Dollars and Sense*, 273 (Nov/Dec):14-27.
- Braithwaite, John and Brent Fisse. 1990. On the Plausibility of Corporate Crime Theory. Pp. 15-37 in William S. Laufer and Freda Adler (eds.) *Advances in Criminological Theory, Vol.2*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
- Calavita, Kitty and Henry N. Pontell. 1990. "Heads I Win, Tails You Lose": Deregulation, Crime, and Crisis in the Savings and Loan Industry. *Crime and Delinquency*, 36 (July):309-341.
- Calavita, Kitty, Henry N. Pontell, and Robert Tillman. 1997. *Big Money Crime: Fraud and Politics in the Savings and Loan Crisis*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Cressey, Donald R. 1988. The Poverty of Theory in Corporate Crime Research. Pp. 31-56 in William S. Laufer and Freda Adler (eds.) *Advances in Criminological Theory, Vol.1*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
- Daly, Kathleen. 1989. Gender and Varieties of White-Collar Crime. *Criminology*, 27:769-793.
- Easterbrook, Frank H. and Daniel R. Fischel. 1991. *The Economic Structure of Corporate Law*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Fischel, Daniel R. 1995. *Payback: The Conspiracy to Destroy Michael Milken and his Financial Revolution*. NY: HarperBusiness.
- Friedrichs, David. 2009. Exorbitant CEO Compensation or Grand Theft? Crime, Law & Social Change, 51(February):45-72.
- Goetz, Barry. 1997. Organization as Class Bias in Local Law Enforcement: Arson-For-Profit as a "Nonissue." *Law & Society Review*, 31(3):557-588.
- Gottfredson, Michael and Travis Hirschi. 1990. *A General Theory of Crime*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Hirschi, Travis and Michael Gottfredson. 1989. The Significance of White-Collar Crime for a General Theory of Crime, *Criminology*, 27:359-371.

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

- Kelly, Kitty. 2009. *Street Fighters: The Last 72 Hours of Bear Stearns, the Toughest Firm on Wall Street*. New York: Portfolio.
- Krugman, Paul. 2009. "How did economists get it so wrong?" *New York Times Magazine*, Sept. 2: p. 36-38.
- McDonald, Larry G. and Patrick Robinson. 2009. *A Colossal Failure of Common Sense: The Insider Story of the Collapse of Lehman Brothers*. New York: Crown.
- Michaelson, Adam. 2009. *The Foreclosure of America: The Inside Story of the Rise and Fall of Countrywide Home Loans, the Mortgage Crisis, and the Default of the American Dream*. New York: Berkley Publishing Group.
- Minsky, Hyman P. 1982. *Can "It" Happen Again? Essays on Instability and Finance*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, Inc.
- Needleman, Martin L. and Carolyn Needleman. 1979. Organizational Crime: Two Models of Criminogenesis. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 20:4 (autumn):517-528.
- Pontell, Henry N. 2005a. Control Fraud, Gambling for Resurrection, and Moral Hazard: Accounting for White-Collar Crime in the Savings and Loan Crisis. *Journal of Socio-Economics* 34 (December):756-770.
- Pontell, Henry N. 2005b. White-Collar Crime or Just Risky Business? The Role of Fraud in Major Financial Debacles: *Crime, Law & Social Change* 42 (January):309-324.
- Reed, Gary E. and Peter C. Yeager. 1996. Organizational Offending and Neo-Classical Criminology: Challenging the Reach of a General Theory of Crime. *Criminology*, 34:357-382.
- Rosoff, Stephen M. 2007. The Role of the Mass Media in the Enron Fraud: Cause or Cure? Pp. 513-522 in Henry N. Pontell and Gilbert Geis (eds.), *International Handbook of White-Collar and Corporate Crime*. New York: Springer.
- Sander, Peter. 2009. *Madoff: Corruption, Deceit, and the Making of the World's Most Notorious Ponzi Scheme*. Guilford, CT: Lyons Press.
- Schwartz, Peter, and Kevin Kelly, The Relentless Contrarian, *Wired*, 2003. [http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/4.08/drucker\\_pr.html](http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/4.08/drucker_pr.html)
- Shichor, David, Henry N. Pontell, and Gilbert Geis. 2010. On Criminological Indifference to the Global Economic Crisis. *The Criminologist*, 35:2 (March/April):24-25.
- Shover, Neal and Francis T. Cullen. 2008. Studying and Teaching White-Collar Crime: Populist and Patrician Perspectives. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 19:2 (July):155-174.
- Steffensmeir, Darrell J. 1989. On the Causes of White-Collar Crime: An Assessment of Hirschi and Gottfredson's Claims. *Criminology*, 27:345-358.
- Strober, Deborah Hart and Gerald Strober. 2009. *Catastrophe: The Story of Bernard Madoff, the Man who Swindled the World*. Beverly Hills, CA: Phoenix Books.
- Sutherland, Edwin H. 1949. *White Collar Crime*. New York: Dryden.
- Sutherland, Edwin H. 1973. Crimes of Corporations. Pp. 78-96 in Karl Schuessler (ed.). *Edwin H. Sutherland: On Analyzing Crime*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- United States Congress. [2011. Trends in the Distribution of Household Income Between 1979 and 2007](#). Congressional Budget Office. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, October.
- Weisburd, David, Elin Waring, and Ellen Chayet. 1993. Specific Deterrence in a Sample of Offenders Convicted of White-Collar Crime. *Criminology*, 33:583-607.
- Weisburd, David, Stanton Wheeler, Elin Waring, and Nancy Bode. 1991. *Crimes of the Middle Class: White-Collar Offenders in the Federal Courts*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

---

## AROUND THE ASC

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

*Charles Wellford Honored at the University of Maryland* Professor Charles Wellford received the President's Medal for 2011 at the University of Maryland's Faculty and Staff Convocation on October 4. This award is the highest honor bestowed on a member of the university community. It recognizes an exemplary record of professional accomplishment, and a sustained, wide-ranging contribution to the quality of life at the university.

### 2012 ELECTION SLATE FOR 2013-2014 ASC OFFICERS

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2012 election:

#### **President-Elect**

Joanne Belknap, University of Colorado - Boulder  
David Weisburd, George Mason University

#### **Vice President-Elect**

Finn Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis  
Karen Heimer, University of Iowa

#### **Executive Counselor**

Laurie Krivo, Rutgers University  
Ramiro Martinez, Northeastern University  
David McDowall, University at Albany  
Jean McGloin, University of Maryland  
Karen Parker, University of Delaware  
Travis Pratt, Arizona State University

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 50 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot.

Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 23, 2012 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

American Society of Criminology  
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212  
Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156  
614-292-9207 (Ph)  
614-292-6767 (Fax)

---

---

## AROUND THE ASC

### NEW EDITOR SOUGHT

### FOR CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

The American Society of Criminology invites applications for the position of Editor of *Criminology & Public Policy*, one of its official journals. The new Editor will be responsible for three volumes, beginning with the February 2014 issue. It is anticipated that new manuscript submissions will transfer to the new Editor around November 2012.

The Editor is responsible for the timely and substantive output of the journal, including the solicitation of manuscripts, supervision of the peer review process and the final selection of articles for publication. The American Society of Criminology pays for copy-editing and final proof-reading, typesetting, providing PDF files, and up to \$35,000 per year toward full-time equivalent Managing Editor/graduate student assistance. The Editor's supporting institution might propose to provide office space, file storage, equipment, and funds to cover office expenses such as postage, phone, copying, additional graduate student assistance, and release time for the Editor. ASC will provide a \$5,000 honorarium to the Editor each year. Supporting institutions may propose to assume some of the expenses now provided by the ASC.

Interested applicants may contact the current Editor, Thomas Blomberg (tblomberg@fsu.edu or 850-644-7365), for additional information regarding the logistics or operational details of editing and producing the journal. Applicants are also encouraged to contact Ross Matsueda, Chair, ASC Publications Committee (206-616-2432, matsueda@u.washington.edu), to discuss their applications before submissions.

Application materials should include:

- (1) a statement of editorial philosophy,
- (2) resumes of all proposed personnel, including the Editor and Associate Editors, and
- (3) assurances and details of institutional support. Application materials are due March 1, 2012 and should be sent to:

Ross Matsueda  
Department of Sociology  
University of Washington  
202 Savory Hall, Box 353340  
Seattle, WA 98195-3340  
206-616-2432  
matsueda@u.washington.edu

---

## AROUND THE ASC

### A NOTE FROM ASC'S 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:

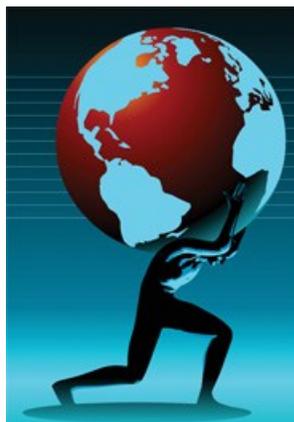
- \* Subscription to the division journal: *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*.
- \* Access to the Division's List Serv which includes notices on grants, publications, international meetings, etc.
- \* The opportunity to network with national and international researchers 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!



---

## AROUND THE ASC

### PH.D. GRADUATES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CRIMINOLOGY AND RELATED FIELDS

- Bozeman, J. Michael**, “The Language of Suicide Victims and Homicide Offenders in Houston, Texas, Examined through a Grounded Theory Analysis of their Statements: A Qualitative and Exploratory Study.” Chaired by Dr. Randall L. Garner, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.
- Breen, Clairissa D.**, “Testing Criminological And Sociological Explanations for the Formation of Hate Groups.” Chaired by Matthew Hiller, January 2012, Temple University.
- Jhi, Kyung Yon**, “Texan Gangs in “Da Hood”: The Impact of Actual and Perceptual Neighborhood Contexts on Gang Membership.” Chaired by Dr. Michael S. Vaughn, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.
- Kelly, Christopher E**, “Putting the Community Back Into Therapeutic Community: Examining the Role of the Treatment Group in Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment.” Chaired by Wayne N. Welsh, January 2012, Temple University.
- Kim, Hee Joo**, “Exploring the Effects of a Restorative Justice Program: Internal Processes and Factors that Lead to Reintegrative Shaming—Impacts on Drunk-Driving Offenders’ Perceptions.” Chaired by Dr. Jurg Gerber, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.
- Pruitt, William**. “Toward a Modified Collective Action Theory of Genocide: A Qualitative Comparative Analysis.” Chaired by Ineke Marshall, 2011, Northeastern University.
- Serio, Joseph D.**, “Law Enforcement Perceptions of the Russian Mafia in the United States and Canada.” Chaired by Dr. Willard M. Oliver, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.
- Swindell, Samuel V.S.**, “The Instruction of Law in Criminal Justice: Purposes, Methods, Content, and Faculty.” Chaired by Dr. Phillip M. Lyons, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.
-

# **THE HOMICIDE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP**

## ***Call for Papers***

**Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL**

**June 6-9, 2012**

### ***“CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF HRWG: Preventing Lethal Violence Neighborhood by Neighborhood”***

The Homicide Research Working Group (HRWG) annual meeting each summer invites homicide researchers, practitioners and policy makers to share their research questions, ideas and new findings. All sessions are plenary sessions; all attendees are expected to attend and participate in the whole conference. Sessions are structured with equal time devoted to discussion and presentation. Practitioners and scholars working on new research, works in progress, research dilemmas, and cutting edge ideas regarding all aspects of homicide and lethal violence are invited to submit proposals for participation.

***Submission Deadline: April 1, 2012***

**Submission Details:** Participants wishing to make a presentation of a paper, thematic session, or poster must submit 150 word abstract with title electronically to the Program Chair, along with complete participant information. All papers/sessions accepted must submit 5-page summary by May 1, 2012 for inclusion in the preliminary program to be sent to participants by May 15<sup>th</sup>. All attendees must be members of the HRWG.

***Program Chair: Chris Rasche, University of North Florida***

***crasche@unf.edu***

2011 ASC ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.



Ice Cream Social - Eric Stewart, Nancy Rodriguez, Lisa Broidy, Chris Eskridge, Bob Agnew, Ross Matsueda, Shawn Bushway, Pam Wilcox and Henry Pontell is being served



Poster Session



New ASC Fellows - Ralph Taylor, Alex Piquero, Todd Clear, Bob Crutchfield



President's Justice Award Recipient  
Linda Greenhouse

2011 ASC ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.



Sutherland Award Recipient  
Ruth Peterson with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Vollmer Award Recipient  
Pat Van Voorhis with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Minority Fellowship Recipient  
Aubrey Jackson with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Minority Fellowship Recipient  
Heather Washington with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Minority Fellowship Recipient  
Reuben Miller with  
ASC President Steve Messner

2011 ASC ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.



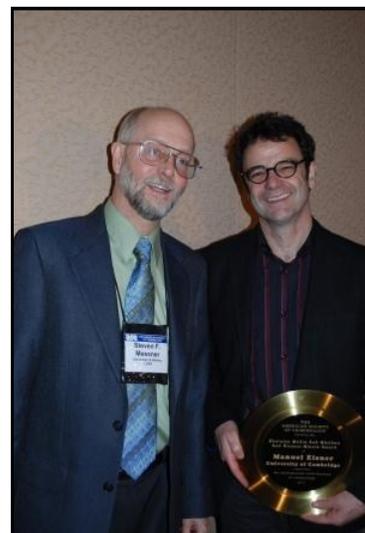
Gene Carte Student Paper Award 1st Place Recipients  
Lauren Porter and Matt Vogel with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Gene Carte Student Paper  
Award 2nd Place Recipient  
Kelly Thames with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Gene Carte Student Paper  
Award 3rd Place Recipient  
Dena Carson with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Sellin-Glueck Award Recipient  
Manuel Eisner with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Behind the Scenes at the Registration Desk -  
The calm before the storm!

**2011 ASC ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.**



Hindelang Award Recipient  
Randolph Roth with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Teaching Award Recipient  
David McDowall with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Cavan Young Scholar Award  
Recipient Derek Kreager with  
ASC President Steve Messner



Bloch Award Recipient  
Henry Pontell with  
ASC President Steve Messner



ASC Board Meeting, November 14, 2011

## *New Column!!!*

### **Early Scholars' Keys to Success**

The ASC is initiating a new column, which will appear in *The Criminologist* at regular intervals, geared toward advising early scholars on how to achieve successful careers in criminology.

Who are "early scholars"? They are folks early in their post-student careers, such as assistant professors but also beginning researchers and practitioners in the discipline of criminology. I would also include as early scholars those students who are nearing the end of their student days and are getting ready to begin their academic and nonacademic careers.

Why do early scholars need "keys to success"? Actually, we all could use advice on the do's and don'ts of our worklife but, hopefully, those of us who have been around for a while have learned (sometimes the hard way) about the pitfalls that can sabotage careers. With luck and attention, we have also learned ways of making the most of our time and efforts to advance our science and ourselves as members of that science.

Anybody who thinks she or he doesn't need guidance almost certainly does. It is a sign of outsized self-focus to think that you've got it all figured out. The following keys as well as those in future columns may seem rudimentary. Surprisingly, these simple, elementary bits of advice are too often overlooked.

In this introductory column, I offer a few general, overlapping suggestions centered on respectful relations.

**Do not insult people unnecessarily.** Occasionally, we all say or do something stupid that accidentally insults people. When this happens and you are aware of it, apologize immediately. This is good, all-occasion advice but it may prove more essential among your departmental and worldwide colleagues since (a) we are a relatively close community even at the international level and (b) your colleagues are often in a position to get back at you, if so inclined. The point is: you never know who is going to be reading your grant proposal, reviewing your book or paper, serving on an editorial board, or deciding who is interviewed for employment.

**Fulfill your promises.** Finish what you start. Do what you say you are going to do. Dependability is one of the most valued features in the local and global workplace.

**Reply to emails.** Unless the email is clearly spam and unless the conversation with a colleague (including students) is clearly over, respond. Do not ignore colleagues asking for or informing you of something, even if the response is perfunctory.

**Be respectful but not obsequious.** Being subservient or displaying awe of a fellow scholar can come across as affected. It can also serve as a sign to exploitative people that you are willing to be misused. Respectfulness, on the other hand, is a signal of equality and worth.

**Never think you are too good.** Geez, have I heard horror stories about colleagues believing that they are too good for a job, for a conversation with a fellow criminologist, for a publishing outlet, etc. Believe what you will about your worth, although I would counsel humility even in your own internal ruminations, but never let others think *that you think* you are superior to them. A story was recently reported to me of a fellow who went for a job interview and told the interviewers that he would, under no circumstances, consider working at such a place. Big surprise, he did not get an offer of employment. The next year, he still did not have a job and applied to this same university. Though qualified, he did not even get the interview.

**Don't burn bridges.** See above. You never know when you're going to need assistance from a colleague, no matter how insignificantly you currently view that person. Severing ties in an irreparable fashion is almost never a useful strategy.

**Never overextend your knowledge or accomplishments.** Don't brag. There is always someone who knows more than you or has done more important work than you. This may not be obvious and you may not be aware of it because a lot of really "big" people are humble and quiet about their store of knowledge and their accomplishments.

**Politeness and generosity are remembered.** Mostly, people don't forget how they are treated. This is a good thing and a bad thing. Good colleagues, those who go out of their way to support others, to listen, to offer assistance are usually repaid. Those who go out of their way to diss their colleagues are often also, um, eventually repaid. Too many slights and you're toast: it is difficult to recover a tainted reputation.

*(Continued on page 17)*

(Continued from page 16)

**Send me your Keys to Career Achievement (and Failure)**

I invite all ASC members to send me keys to success to be shared with our fellow criminologists. Pick a topic from your own experience or from indirect observation that can benefit others. Among many areas of concern, we need advice ranging from managing discrimination of any kind, how to manage student complaints, issues of disability, when and how to seek a pay raise, where and how to get maximum funding, how to juggle family and work, how to pick good publishing outlets, how to skillfully manage sexual harassment incidents, and so on.

That's all for now. Please send me your keys to success that I may share with our colleagues.

Bonnie Berry, PhD, Director, Social Problems Research Group  
[research@socialproblems.org](mailto:research@socialproblems.org)



UCIRVINE

UNIVERSITY  
of CALIFORNIA

Announcing a new concurrent degree program at the University of California, Irvine

“The Program in Law and Graduate Studies”

Earn a PhD from the Department of Criminology, Law & Society and a JD from the School of Law

For more information:

<http://cls.soceco.uci.edu/pages/admissions>

<http://www.law.uci.edu/plgs/index.html>

Contact:

Leslie Noel

[lknoel@uci.edu](mailto:lknoel@uci.edu)

949-824-1442

## *New Column!!!*

### The Editor's Corner

#### The Editorial Board and Exceptional Reviews: The "Backbones" of *Criminology*

D. Wayne Osgood, Eric Baumer, and Rosemary Gartner  
Editors of *Criminology*

As many of you are well aware by now, we enthusiastically assumed editorship duties at *Criminology* on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010. One of the more important tasks of our first year at the helm has been selecting and recruiting a top-caliber editorial board that will help us to make wise decisions and maintain the journal's outstanding reputation. We took the task of forming the editorial board seriously and were methodical about the process. In this brief essay, we explain how we went about constituting our editorial board, highlighting that *the* most important criterion for our selections was a history of providing exceptionally valuable reviews of submitted manuscripts. This leads naturally to another topic we would like to cover in the essay: what are the defining elements of an exceptional review?

We sought to convene an editorial board that would reflect the growing geographic and substantive breadth of the discipline, and that also would include a good balance of senior and newer scholars. In our judgment, the 43 outstanding scholars who recently agreed to serve on the *Criminology* editorial board (about two-thirds of whom are new members) exemplify these characteristics. Collectively, this group has expertise across a wide range of substantive areas, theoretical orientations, and methodological approaches. Each board member brings something unique to the table, but all share one thing in common: a record of many outstanding reviews for the journal. This is not a determination based on conjecture or reputation; instead, it is rooted in a systematic analysis of the repository of data on review "quality" that has been gathered by the editors of *Criminology* for the past several years.

Every review completed for the journal is scored by an editor in terms of its overall quality, its utility for the editorial decision, and its likely helpfulness to the authors. Since the commencement of our tenure as editors, this review "score" has also been accompanied by brief comments about the quality and utility of the review (e.g., timeliness, tone, balance, clarity). A quick scan of these comments shows that, despite considerable variability across our pool of reviewers, we are fortunate to have a large number of scholars in the field who contribute outstanding reviews.

Our editorial board is a group of scholars who review quite often for the journal and who routinely contribute exceptional reviews. We are pleased to provide this recognition to people who do so much for both the journal and the entire field, and we are sorry that practical limits to the size of the board prevent us from extending it to even more of you who provide excellent reviews. We anticipate, however, that as our data accumulate we will enrich the board with a few new members who cover areas less well represented on the board at present.

Fielding a spectacular editorial board is a key component of the journal's success because it provides a ready army of scholars on whom the editors can draw for frequent advice. Editorial board members pledge to conduct several reviews each year, both within and outside of their primary substantive areas, and also to provide occasional but timely guidance on unique issues that arise.

The other major backbone of our effort is high-quality reviews from other members of the scholarly community. From a pragmatic standpoint, a high-quality review serves two important purposes. First, it provides valuable reactions, insights, and suggested modifications that will aid authors in refining their work. Second, a high-quality review is invaluable to the editor, helping her or him to reach a sound decision and to provide good advice if an invitation for revisions is extended. Thus, the written comments reviewers provide for authors are not only vital for *Criminology*, but they also play an important role in raising the quality of scholarship conducted in the field, even when it ultimately appears in other journals.

What distinguishes a really great review from one that is not very helpful? There is no uniform recipe for a high-quality journal article review, but we are pretty certain that exceptional length is not a major ingredient. Your task is not to instruct the authors in re-writing the paper. In fact, we are looking for your input on specific issues (outlined below), and typically a page or two of comments is sufficient to address them. We also do not need you to copy-edit the manuscript; if the paper is accepted, a professional copy-editor will have that task. Based on our experiences there are three key features that make a review especially useful to us and the authors who submit to *Criminology*.

*(Continued on page 19)*

(Continued from page 18)

For starters, *the best reviews provide clear feedback on the paper's contribution to the field*. This feedback entails both a judgment of the increment to knowledge represented by the substantive issues investigated in the paper, and an assessment of how well the paper addresses those issues. Putting these two elements together, how much of a contribution does the paper make? Many of the reviews we see do a great job of highlighting each of these issues. Sometimes, though, we receive reviews with detailed and useful assessments of the competency of the research, but little (if any) attention to the increment to knowledge reflected in the paper. Because our primary goal is to publish very high-quality research that moves the field forward significantly, the most helpful reviews are those that provide input both on how well the author has accomplished her or his objectives *and* on the overall significance of the contribution.

A second attribute of a high-quality review is that it gives *clear guidance that includes both advice to the authors on the most critical issues that need to be addressed and how that might be accomplished, and input to the editors on how substantial a revision would be required* to yield a paper suitable for publication in *Criminology*. We have yet to see a paper submitted to *Criminology* that is perfect (and we have not written any either). Thus, almost every review we receive focuses on modifications that can improve the research and significance of the contribution. A high-quality review highlights the most critical issues that require revision, and explains the suggested modifications in sufficient detail and clarity for the authors to follow, bearing in mind that they may not be intimately familiar with the issues raised. If specific sources or procedures are suggested, it is especially helpful if a reference is provided.

Finally, the highest-quality reviews are stated in a professional, constructive tone. Though the content of the review is of utmost importance, couching your comments in negative, condescending, or insulting language seriously detracts from the process and is unprofessional. A rejection (the modal outcome) is difficult for all of us to accept, and a professionally prepared review takes care to not compound the experience with needless comments that might be perceived as insulting. We know that doing a review can sometimes become frustrating, but in our experience the content of the feedback can be conveyed quite effectively in neutral (if firm) language. High-quality reviews avoid comments such as "I cannot believe that anyone would..." and "The authors clearly don't know anything about . . .".

Let us close by thanking all of you who have reviewed papers submitted to *Criminology*. Your hard work makes the journal possible, and the high quality of reviews is the foundation of its high standing. Most of you reading this already know well the hallmarks of an outstanding review and, indeed, your excellent work largely informed the guidance highlighted above. The journal's success relies on your continued outstanding contributions, and we look forward to working with you during our tenure.

---



## 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 more information, please visit our website at:**  
[www.uc.edu/criminaljustice](http://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, and Crime; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime  
**Nicholas Corsaro** (Michigan State University) Policing, Environmental Criminology, Research Methods  
**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  
**Scott Jacques** (University of Missouri-St. Louis) Drugs and Crime; Comparative Criminology; Qualitative Methods.  
**Edward J. Latessa** (The Ohio State University) Correctional Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment; Community Corrections  
**Sarah M. Manchak** (University of California, Irvine) Correctional interventions, Risk Assessment and Reduction, Offenders with Mental Illness  
**Paula Smith** (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis  
**Christopher J. Sullivan** (Rutgers University) Developmental Criminology, Juvenile Prevention Policy, Research Methods  
**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



## NOMINATIONS FOR 2012 ASC AWARDS

\*\*These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society. The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate (or manuscripts in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Paper awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.\*\*

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

**RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD (Sponsored by Pearson Education)** This Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by someone who has received the Ph.D., MD, LL.D., or a similar graduate degree no more than five years before the selection for the award (for this year the degree must have been awarded no earlier than May 2007). The award may be for a single work or a series of contributions, and may include coauthored work. Those interested in being considered or in nominating someone for the Cavan Award should send: (a) a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award; (b) applicant's/nominee's curriculum vitae; and (c) no more than 3 published works, which may include a combination of articles and one book. All nominating materials should be submitted in electronic format, except for book submissions. A hard copy of any book submission should be mailed to the Committee Chair. The deadline for nominations is **March 1**.

Committee Chair: **LORI HUGHES** (402) 472-9606 (P)  
**School of Criminology & Criminal Justice** lhughes3@unl.edu  
**University of Nebraska**  
**310 Nebraska Hall, 910 N 17th St.**  
**Lincoln, NE 68588**

**OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD** This award honors exceptional contributions made by scholars in article form. The award is given annually for the peer-reviewed article that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2010 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in *Criminology* and in *Criminology & Public Policy*, and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. Accordingly, we are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. The deadline for nominations is **February 15**.

Committee Chair: **KENNETH LAND** (919) 660-5615 (P)  
**Duke University** kland@soc.duke.edu

**MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD** This award is given annually for a book, published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2009, 2010, or 2011. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. The deadline for nominations is **February 15**.

Committee Chair: **CANDACE KRUTTSCHNITT** (416) 978-8487 (P)  
**University of Toronto** c.kruttschnitt@utoronto.ca

**ASC FELLOWS** The title of "Fellow" is given to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in the field of criminology. The honorary title of "Fellow" recognizes persons who have made a scholarly contribution to the intellectual life of the discipline, whether in the form of a singular, major piece of scholarship or cumulative scholarly contributions. Longevity alone is not sufficient. In addition, a Fellow must have made a significant contribution to the field through the career development of other criminologists and/or through organizational activities within the ASC. In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee Chair). Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae. All materials should be submitted in electronic format. The Board may elect up to four (4) persons as Fellows annually. Large letter-writing campaigns do not benefit nominees and unnecessarily burden the Committee. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate. The deadline for nominations is **March 1**. A list of ASC Fellows can be found at [www.asc41.com/felsnom.html](http://www.asc41.com/felsnom.html).

Committee Chair: **PEGGY GIORDANO** (419) 372-2320 (P)  
**Bowling Green State University** pgiorda@bgsu.edu



## NOMINATIONS FOR 2012 ASC AWARDS

\*\*These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society. The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate (or manuscripts in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Paper awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.\*\*

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

### TEACHING AWARD

The Teaching Award is a lifetime-achievement award designed to recognize excellence in undergraduate and/or graduate teaching over the span of an academic career. This award is meant to identify and reward teaching excellence that has been demonstrated by individuals either (a) at one educational institution where the nominee is recognized and celebrated as a master teacher of criminology and criminal justice; or, (b) at a regional or national level as a result of that individual's sustained efforts to advance criminological/criminal justice education.

Any faculty member who holds a full-or part-time position teaching criminology or criminal justice is eligible for the award, inclusive of graduate and undergraduate universities as well as two- and four-year colleges. In addition, faculty members who have retired are eligible within the first two years of retirement.

Faculty may be nominated by colleagues, peers, or students; or they may self-nominate, by writing a letter of nomination to the Chair of the Teaching Award Committee. Letters of nomination should include a statement in support of nomination of not more than three pages. The nominee and/or the nominator may write the statement.

Nominees will be contacted by the Chair of the Teaching Award Committee and asked to submit a teaching portfolio of supporting materials. The teaching portfolios should include:

- (1) a table of contents,
- (2) curriculum vita, and
- (3) evidence of teaching accomplishments, which may include:
  - student evaluations, which may be qualitative or quantitative, from recent years or over the course of the nominee's career
  - peer reviews of teaching
  - nominee statements of teaching philosophy and practices
  - evidence of mentoring
  - evidence of research on teaching (papers presented on teaching, teaching journals edited, etc.)
  - selected syllabi
  - letters of nomination/reference, and
  - other evidence of teaching achievements.

The materials in the portfolio should include brief, descriptive narratives designed to provide the Teaching Award Committee with the proper context to evaluate the materials. Student evaluations, for example, should be introduced by a very brief description of the methods used to collect the evaluation data and, if appropriate, the scales used and available norms to assist with interpretation. Other materials in the portfolio should include similar brief descriptions to assist the Committee with evaluating the significance of the materials.

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of nomination) should be submitted in electronic format and must be received by **April 1**. The nominee's portfolio and all other supporting materials should also be submitted in electronic format and must be received by **June 1**.

Committee Chair: **GAYLENE ARMSTRONG**  
**Sam Houston State University**

**(936) 294-4506 (P)**  
**garmstrong@shsu.edu**

## **The Richard Block Award For Outstanding Thesis or Dissertation Research**

To honor the scholarly achievements of Richard Block as well as his role as co-founder of the Homicide Research Working Group, the membership has established a \$500 thesis award, a \$500 dissertation award, and appropriate plaques for the outstanding thesis or dissertation with a focus on homicide and/or lethal violence. An additional \$500 is provided to help cover expenses for the recipient to attend the annual HRWG meeting to present their dissertation or thesis research.

Eligibility for either award include

- The thesis or dissertation must have been completed during the twelve months preceding the application deadline.
- The winners of the thesis or dissertation award agree to present their research at an annual meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group.
- Application material must include the name and address of the applicant, an electronic copy and a paper copy of the thesis or dissertation.
- A cover letter from the supervising faculty member is also required indicating that the thesis is part of an accredited program leading to the graduate degree and the thesis or dissertation has been approved for the degree.
- The awards will be given annually if eligible and worthy candidates are available and chosen. There will be deemed no obligation on the part of the Homicide Research Working Group to issue these awards every year.
- The application deadline for the 2012 awards is April 1, 2012. Winners will be announced by May 15, 2012.
- Applications for either award should be sent to Marc Riedel, Chair, HRWG Awards Committee, Sociology and Criminal Justice, SLU 10686, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, LA 70402.



**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

*CALL FOR PAPERS*

**Annual Meeting 2012  
Chicago, IL  
November 14<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012  
Palmer House Hilton**

**THINKING ABOUT CONTEXT:  
CHALLENGES FOR CRIME AND JUSTICE**

**Program Co-Chairs:**

**PAMELA WILCOX and JOHN WOOLDREDGE**  
University of Cincinnati

[crim-asc2012@uc.edu](mailto:crim-asc2012@uc.edu)

**ASC President:**

**ROBERT J. SAMPSON**  
Harvard University

**SUBMISSION DEADLINES**

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:  
***Friday, March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012***

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:  
***Friday, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2012***

**SUBMISSION DETAILS**

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at [www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm](http://www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm). On the site you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the 2012 meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Poster Presentation, (4) Roundtable Submission, or (5) Author Meets Critics Session.

**Complete Thematic Panel:** For a thematic panel, you must submit titles, abstracts (no more than 200 words) and author information for all papers together. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and possibly one discussant. We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012**

**Individual Paper Presentations:** Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that has been completed or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are not appropriate here and may be more suitable for roundtable discussion (see below).

INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012**

**Author Meets Critics:** These sessions, organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three to four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC. Submit the author's name and title of the book and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012**

**Poster Presentations:** Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with author information. Posters should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing poster format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material.

POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2012**

---

**Roundtable Sessions:** These sessions consist of three to six presenters discussing related topics. Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than panels. Thus, ASC provides no audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

**Friday, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2012**

### **APPEARANCES ON PROGRAM**

You may submit **ONLY ONE FIRST AUTHOR PRESENTATION** and make only one other appearance as either a chair or discussant on a panel. Appearances on the program as a co-author, a poster presenter, or a roundtable participant are unlimited. **Only original papers that have not been published or presented elsewhere may be submitted to the program committee.**

The meetings are Wednesday, November 14<sup>th</sup>, through Saturday, November 17<sup>th</sup>. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before September 29<sup>th</sup> to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go on the ASC website at [www.asc41.com](http://www.asc41.com) under Annual Meeting Info to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail. Pre-registration materials will be sent to you by August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012.

### **SUBMISSION DEADLINES**

**Friday, March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics.

**Friday, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2012** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of poster and roundtable sessions.

### **ABSTRACTS**

All submissions must include an abstract of no more than 200 words. They should describe the general theme of the presentation and, where relevant, the methods and results. **Please note that due to the large volume of submissions, no late submissions will be accepted.**

### **EQUIPMENT**

Only LCD projectors will be available for all panel and paper presentations to enable computer-based presentations. However, presenters will need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer. *Overhead projectors will no longer be provided.*

---

## GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

When submitting an abstract or complete panel at the ASC submission website, you should select a single sub-area (1 through 44) in one of 11 broader areas listed below. Please select the area and sub-area most appropriate for your presentation and only submit your abstract once. If there is no relevant sub-area listed, then select only the broader area. If you are submitting an abstract for a roundtable, poster session or author meets critics panel, you only need to select the broader area (i.e., Areas IX, X, or XI); no sub-area is offered. Your choice of area and sub-area (when appropriate) will be important in determining the panel for your presentation and will assist the program chairs in avoiding time conflicts for panels on similar topics.

- Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:
  - \* Review the entire list before making a selection.
  - \* Choose the most appropriate area first and then identify the sub-area that is most relevant to your paper.

The area and sub-area you choose should be based on the aspect of your paper that you would describe as the primary focus of the paper. For example, if your paper deals with the process by which juveniles are transferred to adult court in a particular jurisdiction, you would likely choose Area V, sub-area 31.

## AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

### Area I. Causes of Crime and Criminal Behavior

1. Biological, Bio-social, Psychological Perspectives	Matt DeLisi	delisi@iastate.edu
2. Micro-social Perspectives (Learning, Control, Strain, Rational Choice)	Dana Haynie	haynie.7@sociology.osu.edu
3. Macro-social Perspectives (Cultural, Disorganization, Anomie)	Barbara Warner	warner@gsu.edu
4. Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	John Eck	john.eck@uc.edu
5. Developmental, Integrated and Life Course Theories	Christopher Browning	browning.90@osu.edu
6. Neighborhood Effects and Urban Change	David Kirk	dkirk@prc.utexas.edu
7. Critical, Conflict and Feminist Perspectives	Molly Dragiewicz	molly.dragiewicz@uoit.ca

### Area II. Types of Offending

8. Violent Crime	Karen Parker	kparker@udel.edu
9. Property Crime	Heath Copes	jhopes@uab.edu
10. Family and Domestic Violence	Emily Wright	EWright@mailbox.sc.edu
11. Sex Crimes	Mary Finn	mfinn@gsu.edu
12. Public Order Crimes	Jody Miller	jodymill@newark.rutgers.edu
13. White Collar, Occupational and Organizational Crime	Mike Benson	michael.benson@uc.edu
14. Organized Crime	Andrew Papachristos	andrewp@soc.umass.edu
15. Hate Crime and Intergroup Offending	Valerie Jenness	jenness@uci.edu

16. Terrorism and Political Violence	Laura Dugan	ldugan@crim.umd.edu
<b>Area III. Correlates of Crime</b>		
17. Gangs, Peers, and Co-offending	Jean McGloin	jmcgloin@crim.umd.edu
18. Substance Abuse	Scott Jacques	scott.jacques@uc.edu
19. Weapons	Ed McGarrell	mccgarrel@msu.edu
20. Mental Health	Eric Silver	exs44@psu.edu
21. Race, Gender, and Social Class	Stacy DeCoster	smdecost@yahoo.com
22. Immigration/Migration	John MacDonald	johnmm@sas.upenn.edu
<b>Area IV. Victimology</b>		
23. Victimization Patterns and Trends	Janet Lauritsen	janet_lauritsen@umsl.edu
24. Victimization Policy and Prevention	Abigail Fagan	fagana@mailbox.sc.edu
<b>Area V. Social Responses to Crime</b>		
25. Crime Policy and Prevention	Brandon Welsh	bcwelsh66@msn.com
26. Policing and Law Enforcement	Anthony Braga & William Terrell	braga@andromeda.rutgers.edu terrillw@msu.edu
27. Prosecution, Courts and Sentencing	Cassia Spohn	cassia.spohn@asu.edu
28. Prisons and Jails	Ben Steiner	steinerb@mailbox.sc.edu
29. Community Corrections	Jamie Fader	jfader@albany.edu
30. Prisoner Reentry	Xia Wang	xiawang@asu.edu
31. Juvenile Justice System	Judith Ryder	ryderj@stjohns.edu
32. Capital Punishment	David Jacobs	jacobs.184@sociology.osu.edu
<b>Area VI. Perceptions of Crime and Justice</b>		
33. Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Mark Warr	mwarr@mail.utexas.edu
34. Media and the Social Construction of Crime	Kevin Buckler	Kevin.Buckler@utb.edu
35. Attitudes about Punishment and Justice	Alex Piquero	apiquero@utdallas.edu
36. Convict Criminology	Jeffrey Ian Ross	jross@ubalt.edu
<b>Area VII. Comparative and Historical Perspectives</b>		
37. International and Cross-National Com- parisons	Mitchell Chamlin	Mitch.Chamlin@txstate.edu
38. Historical Comparisons	Manuel Eisner	mpe23@cam.ac.uk
39. Transnational Crime, Justice, and Hu- man Rights Violations	Sheldon Zhang	szhang@mail.sdsu.edu
<b>Area VIII. Methodology</b>		
40. Advances in Quantitative Methods	David MacDowall	mcdowall@albany.edu
41. Advances in Qualitative Methods	Patrick Carr	pcarr@sociology.rutgers.edu
42. Advances in Evaluation Research	Lynnette Feder	lfeder@pdx.edu
43. Advances in Experimental Methods	Ellen Cohn	cohne@fiu.edu
44. Advances in Teaching Methods	Sheetal Ranjan	ranjans@wpunj.edu
<b>Area IX. Roundtable Sessions</b>	Volkan Topalli	vtopalli@gsu.edu
<b>Area X. Poster Sessions</b>	Susan Case	asc@asc41.com
<b>Area XI. Author Meets Critics</b>	Robert Nash Parker	robert.parker@ucr.edu

## Earn a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice and Criminology

*Are you looking for an exceptional Ph.D. program in criminal justice and criminology?*

**We are looking for you.**

Ranked among the top 10 percent of public affairs schools by *U.S. News & World Report*, our school gives students a deeper understanding about issues surrounding crime, violence, criminal justice and the community.

Admission into our Ph.D. program will align you with expert faculty who consistently rate among the top for publishing in academic journals.

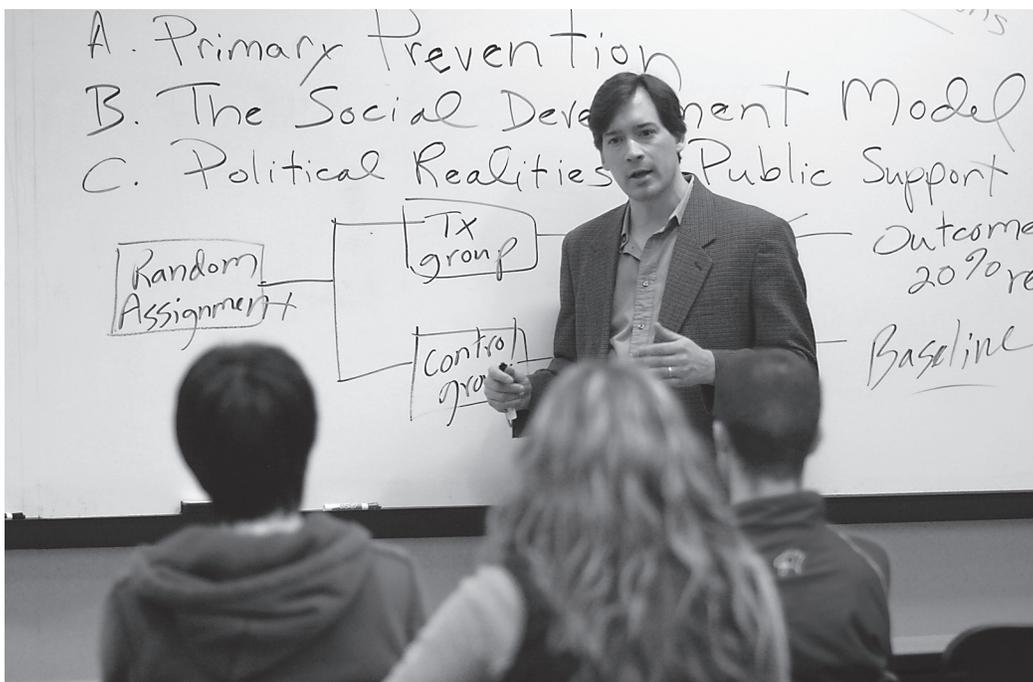
You will delve into your research interests in areas ranging from policing to sexual assault, urban violence to drug courts, crime prevention to community and restorative justice, and others. We are also growing in the areas of policy analysis and evaluation research.

Our downtown Atlanta location – just footsteps away from the Southeast's highest concentration of state, local and federal judges, police chiefs, investigators, planners, attorneys, executives and others – gives our students easy access to those who know the latest ideas and procedures in the field.

We also publish highly regarded scholarly journals: *Criminal Justice Review* and *International Criminal Justice Review*.

Are you ready to learn more about our programs? Go to <http://aysps.gsu.edu/cj/5912.html>.

**Apply by February 15 for Fall 2012 admission.**



*Timothy Brezina, graduate program coordinator, associate professor and award-winning instructor and researcher. Co-author of *Juvenile Delinquency: Causes and Control*, 4th Edition.*

## TEACHING TIPS COLUMN

Edited by Susan T. Krumholz

University of Massachusetts - Dartmouth, skrumholz@umassd.edu

The ASC Teaching Committee is responsible for the —Teaching Tips column, which is geared toward sharing ideas that will help improve teaching in both undergraduate and graduate level criminology and criminal justice courses. Tips can consist of:

- Pedagogical or curriculum resources (e.g., helpful books, websites, agencies)
- In-class, small group exercises
- Ideas for stimulating and leading discussion on difficult, challenging, or controversial topics
- Innovative teaching techniques (e.g., using music, videos, clickers, television dramas, or newspapers in the classroom)
- Examples of service learning, experiential learning, or problem-based learning activities
- Examples of writing assignments that help students understand theories, concepts, and/or processes related to the field
- Tips for making teaching more manageable and enjoyable (e.g., time savers, topics that generate discussion, ways for engaging students)

Please send submissions for “Teaching Tips” to Susan T. Krumholz at skrumholz@umassd.edu. Submissions should be approximately 500-1,000 words, but can deviate from this guideline.

Thanks – Susan T. Krumholz, Chair, Lorie Fridell, Kathleen Fox and Charisse Coston, Members, ASC Teaching Committee

### TEACHING TIP: A Mock Rape Trial

Michael K. Ostrowsky, Ph.D.  
Southern Utah University

I have a mock rape trial in my *Crime and Society* class, as well as my *Deviant Behavior* class. Students always appear to enjoy this classroom activity, and my teaching evaluations consistently support this observation. Through a fun and engaging classroom activity, this exercise allows students to better understand the nature of rape and the rape trial.

The idea of a mock rape trial originally came from the American Sociological Association’s “Crime and Control: Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Criminology and Criminal Justice,” which was published by ASA in 1989. Over the years, I have modified Emily LaBeff’s “Sexual Assault, Myths, and the Jury Trial: A Classroom Exercise.” Here is how I conduct my version of the mock rape trial:

At the end of the class period before the mock trial, I ask the students who would like to volunteer to be the alleged victim and the alleged rapist. I write down the two volunteers’ names, and then I ask students who would like to volunteer to be on the jury. I collect the names of three male students and three female students. I then let these six jurors leave for the day, so that they don’t see a copy of the rape scenario. After the six students leave the room, I hand out the following scenario to the remaining students, including the alleged victim and rapist:

Jennifer was on her first date with James, whom she met in her sociology class. It was a very cold and snowy winter night, but James insisted upon driving to a “cool” and isolated area so they could sit and talk. After they had several alcoholic drinks together, James began to play “games” with Jennifer, such as telling her the car was out of gas and then laughing. At one point, Jennifer tried to get out of the car, but James grabbed her and yelled that she wouldn’t get anywhere. He then sexually assaulted her. Eventually he drove her home. Twelve days later she reported the incident to the police. Jennifer has a four year old child, but she has never been married.

I make sure to speak with the alleged victim and rapist before they leave for the day. I tell them that they must follow the scenario, although they are encouraged to put their own twist on the story. That is, they can’t dispute anything in the scenario, but they can add their own spin to it, in order to make their case more convincing to the jury.

*(Tips continued on page 33)*

(Tips continued from page 32)

On the day of the mock trial, I put one lone chair in the front of the room and I put the six jurors' chairs together in the row. The alleged rape victim sits in the lone chair and tells her side of the story first. Next, the alleged rapist sits in the lone chair and tells his side of the story. The jurors then question the victim and/or the rapist. Once the jurors seem to be out of questions, I ask them to leave the room for five minutes and come back with a verdict. After the jury gives its verdict to the class, I ask each juror to explain why they voted the way they did.

Finally, I always have a debriefing session with the students, whereby I encourage the students to draw connections between the trial and the textbook. In particular, I discuss with students: (1) the fact that most rapes don't happen impulsively, but are planned (Thio, 2010); (2) rape shield laws; (3) the fact that most rapes involve people you know, rather than complete strangers; (4) the fact that date rape occurs frequently on college campuses (Siegel, 2010); (5) the fact that a large percentage of rapes involve drinking on the part of offenders (Thio, 2010); (6) how alcohol can be used as an excuse for sexual aggression; (7) how many defense lawyers try to use the victim's drinking and illegitimate children as a way to question his/her character and credibility (Thio, 2010); (8) the fact that victims of sexual assault may question whether they have actually been raped if, among other things, they were severely impaired by alcohol or other drugs (Siegel, 2010); (9) how age is an important factor in predicting one's chances of being raped; (10) the importance of how long it takes a rape victim to report the incident to the police; (11) how proving guilt in a rape trial is very difficult for prosecutors (Siegel, 2010); and (12) how it is virtually impossible for a rapist to be convicted if the victim is a known prostitute (Thio, 2010). Other connections between the trial and the textbook could easily be made, as well.

I find it very interesting that ever since I have been conducting the mock rape trial in my class, *not once has the verdict been guilty*. In my opinion, this finding alone is worthy of classroom discussion.

This exercise has proved to be a great teaching tool, although the above scenario is certainly not the only one that would work for the purpose of helping students to better understand the nature of rape and the rape trial. Feel free to use mine, or be creative and develop your own. Also, this classroom exercise could be utilized in other classes as well, such as *Criminal Justice*, *Criminal Law*, or *Legal Studies*.

#### References:

Siegel, Larry (2010). *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies (10th edition)*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.  
Thio, Alex (2010). *Deviant Behavior (10th edition)*. Boston, MA: Pearson.

### **TEACHING TIP: Tweeting Criminology: Using Twitter to Teach Criminological Theory**

Matthew Atherton  
California State University San Marcos

When Twitter emerged as a dominant force on the Internet in 2006, many resisted the idea of the social media tool. Critics feared Twitter had the potential to weaken social discourse by limiting communication to truncated public exchanges. Like other social media, early usage leaned toward narcissistic sharing of mundane personal details. However the number of innovative uses for Twitter has grown along with the user base.

For those who are unfamiliar with the service, Twitter allows users to send messages (tweets) of up to 140 characters. Tweets are often intended for people who chose to follow a particular person, but they are typically available to anyone with a Twitter account. Tweets may also be given tags (aka hash tags) to associate them with certain topics. These latter uses have made the tool helpful when following a specific event, such as social movements in the Middle East, or a particular course.

As the social impact of Twitter continued to grow, its potential as a tool to enhance teaching became apparent. A criminological theory class seemed the perfect setting due to the difficulty students have grasping some of the more abstract concepts. Twitter was incorporated into the class both as a communication tool to expand on and enhance lessons presented in lecture, and to allow students an opportunity demonstrate their understanding of the theories covered in class.

Before beginning the exercise boundaries were set in place regarding the public/professional usage of Twitter. As the instructor it is beneficial to start a separate account dedicated only to instructional use. Because Twitter does not require reciprocal networking between accounts, students were told that their accounts would not be followed by the instructor. If they were still concerned about the instructor being able to see their activity, they were urged to either create a separate account or make their activity private.

(Tips continued on page 34)

*(Tips continued from page 33)*

As a communication tool, Twitter allows for dynamic sharing of articles and websites that supplement ideas presented in the classroom. For theories that are more difficult for students to grasp, Twitter can be used to direct them to websites that offer further or alternate explanations than those presented in class. Twitter also allows the instructor to quickly share news stories about on going court cases, legislation and other policy matters that give students practical and topical examples of theory in practice. The use of Twitter as a communication tool is beneficial due to the immediacy and flexibility with which information can be disseminated to students.

Twitter can also be used as a tool for students to express themselves in a manner that utilizes the unique nature of the service to enhance learning. While covering different theories, students are asked to summarize their understanding of the theory in a single tweet. Given the complex nature of criminological theories it may seem like reductionism to simplify it down to 140 characters. However, the exercise is not about presenting theories in the most simplistic manner, rather it is an exercise in being able to synthesize the numerous aspects of the theory into a succinct statement. Students find it deceptively difficult to express their ideas in 140 characters. Initially, many believe this task can be completed relatively quickly; however, students often discover they will go through several iterations in order to present what they believe are the key elements of the theory. In the process students gain a greater understanding of the theory. Here are two examples of student's tweets describing Merton's strain theory:

“Inequality and the goal to achieve wealth causes tension within societys members.people respond by conforming or improvising”

“Social inequalities put a strain on normally, socially compliant humans to achieve goals at any, usually deviant, cost”

After the midterm essay exam, a number of students indicated that the Twitter exercises helped them in several ways. Students reported that the exercise increased their understanding of the theories and helped them recall and keep track of the numerous theories covered in class. Additionally, since many students chose to use a common hash tag to associate their tweets with the class (e.g. #soc325), this provided students access to other students' submissions. Reading classmates' tweets increased the opportunity for further comprehension and mastery of the criminological theories.

---

**DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM**

Submitted by:  
Adam K. Matz,  
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Making the leap to doctoral study is a major milestone and should not be taken lightly. While the rewards are plentiful in terms of knowledge, expertise, respect, and prestige, a doctorate degree can come at a substantial financial and personal cost. Though there appears to be little available to guide those seeking a doctorate in criminology or criminal justice specifically, for the budding academic or ambitious practitioner there are several texts available to provide general guidance in graduate study. The following covers three books of interest for current and prospective doctoral students.

Dr. Donald Martin's (2008) book entitled *Road Map for Graduate Study: A Guide for Prospective Graduate Students* serves well answering FAQs for those seeking out graduate study programs, with tips for locating the appropriate institution, checklists, tips for communicating with the university, and tips for getting through the program. At its core this is a general tip-book full of common sense and it never hurts to get a refresher on basic etiquette once in awhile. As the book is an easy read and brief at 100 pages, prospective doctoral students would be best served by reading it when they are first contemplating graduate study and keeping it on hand for easy reference thereafter.

Also noteworthy is the text entitled *Getting What You Came For: The Smart Student's Guide to Earning a Master's or Ph.D.* by Dr. Robert Peters (1997). This lengthy text is no doubt the most thorough graduate-study preparation text of any that I am familiar with. Best suited for those who are strongly considering doctoral study (or current doctoral students looking for serious guidance), the text gives meticulous detail concerning the graduate experience and covers everything from choosing and applying to a university, selecting advisers, using financial aid, playing politics, qualifying exams, dissertation and defense, getting a job, and even managing stress. If there's one critique I have of the text, it would have to be its emphasis on the *model student* which comes off rather rigid, unimaginative, and archaic.

Finally, one of my favorite texts on this topic is entitled *How to Survive Your Ph.D.: The Insider's Guide to Avoiding Mistakes, Choosing the Right Program, Working with Professors, and Just How a Person Actually Writes a 200-Page Paper* by Dr. Jason Karp (2009). This text provides the most frank discussion of doctorate study, why people do it, and the kinds of mistakes that can set one back a couple of years, delaying completion of the program. The book is a little more practical, perhaps humorous at times, than the previously mentioned text in terms of human behavior and offers a nice contrast by discussing what one *shouldn't* do as well as what one *should* do. Though the book is mostly aimed at prospective or entering doctoral students, later chapters concerning the *tricks of the trade*, research, and dissertation chapters may be useful for current doctoral students to re-energize themselves if caught in a lull of motivation.

***Submissions for future "Doctoral Student Forum" columns are encouraged.  
Please contact Bianca Bersani: bianca.bersani@umb.edu (Chair of the Student Affairs Committee)***

---

## 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: [aarendt@asc41.com](mailto:aarendt@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](http://www.asc41.com) and click on Employment.

---

**CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA** The ONLINE Applied Criminology Program at California University of Pennsylvania invites applicants for temporary faculty positions to teach courses in the Spring, Summer, and Fall semesters. Please visit the following websites for more details: <http://www.calu.edu/academics/online-programs/applied-criminology/curriculum/index.htm> and [https://careers.calu.edu/applicants/jsp/shared/position/JobDetails\\_css.jsp?postingId=143811](https://careers.calu.edu/applicants/jsp/shared/position/JobDetails_css.jsp?postingId=143811). For more information, please contact: Dr. Aref AL-Khattar, Director/Professor of Applied Criminology, California University of Pennsylvania, 250 University Ave., California, PA 15419 USA. 724 -938- 4042 (office) 7249384265 (fax) Homepage: <http://workforce.calu.edu/alkhattar>

**CARLOW UNIVERSITY**, Pittsburgh, PA - *Full-Time Faculty, Tenure Track - Criminal Justice*. The School of Management of Carlow University invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track faculty position at the rank of assistant or associate professor. We are seeking an academically qualified individual in criminal justice with a commitment to the values of a liberal arts education and to the mission and Catholic identity of the University. The successful candidate will have a Master's Degree in a discipline associated with white collar crime; preference will be given to specialties in criminal justice, psychology, law, and forensic accounting. Desirable attributes include: investigative experience in the field of white collar crime, effective teaching, and the capability to engage in distinctive scholarly activities. Successful candidates will be expected to teach and develop courses in a digital learning environment at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The CFE credential and prior teaching experience is preferred. See full position description at <http://hr.carlow.edu/employment/opportunities.cfm> Candidates should **electronically** submit a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae detailing academic and professional experience, an executive summary of qualifications, examples of scholarly or equivalent work, and contact information for three professional references to [HR5@carlow.edu](mailto:HR5@carlow.edu) EOE

**FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY** School of Criminology/Criminal Justice invites applications for the position of Assistant professor at our Boca Raton campus (9 month appointment) beginning August 2012. FAU is a Carnegie rated doctoral research university (RU/High research activity) with over 28,000 students. The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice offers a BA and MS in Criminology and Criminal Justice. **Position/Rank and Salary:** Assistant professor / Salary is competitive. **Qualifications:** The position requires a Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or a related field. ABDs will be considered but Ph.D. must be completed by the time of appointment. Candidates with a Ph.D. and a J.D. qualify. *However, J.D.s without a Ph.D. will not be considered.* Preferred applicants should demonstrate potential for external funding and should be able to teach graduate and undergraduate courses, particularly our core courses (e.g. Criminology and Research Methods), as well as elective courses suitable to candidates' expertise. **Application Start Date:** November 2011. **Application Process:** Please submit a letter of application, vita, and three references. All applicants must complete the Faculty, Administrative, Managerial & Professional Position Application form available online through the Office of Human Resources: <https://jobs.fau.edu>. Candidates should apply under position #991035. Individuals requiring accommodation call 561-297-3240 (1-800-955-8771 TTY). Screening will begin in the fall 2011 academic term and will continue until the position is filled. A background check will be required for the candidate selected for this position. For additional questions e-mail: Bruce J. Arneklev, Ph.D., Search Committee Chair, [Barnekle@fau.edu](mailto:Barnekle@fau.edu). FAU is an Equal Opportunity/Equal Access Institution.

---

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY** *Fixed Term, Multi-Year Instructor (Non-Tenure Track)*, Department of Sociology and Crime, Law and Justice. The Crime, Law and Justice (CLJ) Program in the Department of Sociology and Crime, Law and Justice at Penn State, University Park campus, invites applications for a fixed term, multi-year instructor to begin August, 2012. Candidates should be able to teach a range of undergraduate courses in the areas of criminology, criminal justice, and sociology, including some large sections containing 150 to 300 students. The teaching load is four courses per semester. Candidates are expected to have completed the Ph.D. by the time of appointment. CLJ is a multidisciplinary, tenure-granting unit within the Department of Sociology that offers bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees. More information about the department can be found at: <http://www.sociology.psu.edu>. To apply, send curriculum vita, the names of three references, and a teaching portfolio to [SOCCLJ@la.psu.edu](mailto:SOCCLJ@la.psu.edu) or submit to [www.la.psu.edu/facultysearch/](http://www.la.psu.edu/facultysearch/). Review of applications will begin February 1, 2012, but applications will be accepted until an appropriate candidate is found. Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity, and the diversity of its workforce.

**WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY** *Division of Justice and Law Administration, Assistant Professor - Tenure Track Academic Year 2012-13* The Division of Justice and Law Administration at Western Connecticut State University (WCSU) is pleased to announce that applications are being accepted for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position. **Qualifications:** The successful candidates must have an earned Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, or closely related field of study, with a specific focus in criminal/juvenile justice and/or criminology, corrections/offender rehabilitation, and prior teaching experience. ABD's with a completion date prior to appointment will be considered. A Juris Doctor (J.D.) alone will not fulfill the minimum educational requirement for this position. A history of research and publications is desirable as is a commitment to meet the scholarly requirements of the division. As WestConn is a dynamic, diverse workplace, the proven ability to work effectively with people from a variety of backgrounds and cultures is highly valued, and excellent written and oral communication skills are required. **Application Process:** Interested candidates should submit a letter of application, a current curriculum vita and evidence of scholarly work to: [facultyvitae@wcsu.edu](mailto:facultyvitae@wcsu.edu) Reference Search #600-089 in the subject line. Applications must be received by **January 17, 2012**. **The Division of Justice and Law Administration** offers a Bachelor of Science in Justice and Law Administration and a Master of Science in Justice Administration. There are options in legal studies, paralegal studies, law enforcement, corrections, and criminology. View the full position announcement at [www.wcsu.edu/hr/employment](http://www.wcsu.edu/hr/employment) WCSU is an AA EO employer/educator.

**UNIVERSITY OF MACAU** The Department of Sociology of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FSH) at the University of Macau invites applications for the position of *Assistant Professor* in Criminology for the postgraduate programme. The area of specialization is open, but preference will be given to applicants with research and teaching expertise in Policing, Cybercrime or Information Security. The postgraduate programme in Criminology at University of Macau offers both Master's and PhD degrees. It is one of the largest postgraduate programmes in criminology and criminal justice in Asia. A research centre dedicated to criminological research is expected to be opened in two to three years. **Qualifications:** Applicants must have a PhD in Criminology, Criminal Justice or a closely related discipline at the time of appointment. They should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, sample publications, and three letters of recommendation. The selected candidate is expected to assume duty in August 2012. **Application Procedure:** Applicants should visit <http://www.umac.mo/vacancy> for more details, and apply **ONLINE** at **Jobs@UM** (<https://isw.umac.mo/recruitment>) (Ref. No.: FSH/DSOCI/APC/11/2012). Review of applications will commence on **10 December 2011** and continue until the position is filled. The effective position and salary index are subject to the Personnel Statute of the University of Macau in force. The University of Macau reserves the right not to appoint a candidate. Applicants with less qualification and experience can be offered lower positions under special circumstances. **\*\*\*Personal data provided by applicants will be kept confidential and used for recruitment purpose only\*\*\***



### **Assistant Professor Criminal Justice**

The Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences invites applicants for a tenure track Criminal Justice Assistant Professor. Teaches police-related or other criminal justice courses and engages in program/curriculum development. Teaching load is 12 hours per semester with advising and community service responsibilities; salary commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Ph.D in Criminal Justice or related field is preferred; ABD's considered. Three years teaching experience at the college level is expected. Preference will be given to candidates with a strong background in community policing, social/community justice, and organized leadership. Background and/or credit check may be required. Review of applications will begin upon receipt and continue until filled.

Complete application online; submit letter of interest outlining qualifications, current vitae, transcripts, and name, address, telephone number and email address of three references to Dean of CLASS; Savannah State University, Box 20059, Savannah, GA 31404

## **CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD**

### **The National Legal Institute of Mongolia**

The National Legal Institute of Mongolia is a research, training and information facility affiliated with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Justice of Mongolia. The Institute consists of eight divisions, five of which have a research mandate, as follows:

- Constitutional Law, Theory, and Methodology Sector
- Civil and Economic Law Sector
- Administrative and Humanitarian Law Sector
- Criminal Law and Criminology Sector
- International Law Sector

These research divisions examine laws and regulations of Mongolia from the perspective of the present status of the legislative framework, the current trends of legislative development, the practical needs for new legal interventions, the internal systemic coherence of legislation, and the effectiveness of implementation.

The Institute is working towards improved comparative scholarship through cooperation with its counterparts in foreign countries, and would be particularly interested in connecting with members of the American Society of Criminology. For more information regarding the Institute and possible research opportunities and scholarly exchanges, contact Odongerel Bira ([info@legalinstitute.mn](mailto:info@legalinstitute.mn)) and/or log on to [www.legalcenter.mn](http://www.legalcenter.mn)



## The National Institute of Justice congratulates its 2011 Fellowship recipients:



### W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Recipients

**Bersani, Bianca E., Ph.D.**, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts Boston, and **DiPietro, Stephanie, Ph.D.**, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri St. Louis. "An Examination of the 'Marriage Effect' on Desistance From Crime Among U.S. Immigrants."

**Mitchell, Ojmarrh, Ph.D.**, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida. "Race and Drug Arrests: Specific Deterrence and Collateral Consequences."

### Graduate Research Fellowship Recipients

**Butler, Katherine.** "Ancestry/Phenotype SNP Analysis and Integration With Established Forensic Markers," Dr. Daniele Podini (Chair). Ph.D. expected January 2013, The George Washington University.

**Henderson, Jaime.** "SORNA's Potential Effects on the Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice System," Dr. Philip W. Harris (Chair). Ph.D. expected May 2012, Temple University.

**Legg, Kevin.** "The Development and Testing of a Rapid Multiplex Assay for Identification of Biological Stains," Dr. Phillip B. Danielson (Chair). Ph.D. expected December 2012, University of Denver.

**Patterson, R. Bradley.** "Advancing the Use of Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curves to Measure Performance of Forensic Methods," Dr. John J. Miller (Chair). Ph.D. expected May 2012, George Mason University.

**Pyrooz, David.** "The Long-Term Consequences of Gang Membership," Dr. Scott Decker (Chair). Ph.D. expected May 2012, Arizona State University.

**For more on NIJ fellowship programs** go to [www.nij.gov/nij/funding/fellowships/welcome.htm](http://www.nij.gov/nij/funding/fellowships/welcome.htm). To learn more about the W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Program, e-mail [Nadine.Frederique@usdoj.gov](mailto:Nadine.Frederique@usdoj.gov) or call (202) 514-8777 and for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program, e-mail [Marie.Garcia@usdoj.gov](mailto:Marie.Garcia@usdoj.gov) or call (202) 514-7128.

# NIJ

***The Criminologist***  
*Official Newsletter of the  
 American Society of Criminology*  
 Vol. 37, No. 1

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*

2013	November 20 – 23	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2014	November 19 – 22	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2015	November 18 – 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington Hilton
2016	November 16 – 19	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Hilton
2017	November 15 – 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2018	November 14 – 17	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2019	November 20 – 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2020	November 18 – 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington Hilton
2021	November 17 – 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton

**2012 ANNUAL MEETING**

**MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR CHICAGO  
 NOVEMBER 14 - 17, 2012**

*Palmer House Hilton Hotel*  
 17 East Monroe St.  
 Chicago, IL 60603  
 Ph: (312) 726-7500

\$215 single/double occupancy

*You MUST mention that you are with the ASC to obtain this rate.*