

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 37, #2

March/April 2012

Editor's Note: In this issue of the *Criminologist*, we are launching a new column, *Policy Corner*, which debuts with Todd Clear's essay, "The Criminal Justice Policy Coalition." Clear discusses the work of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition, a joint venture between ASC and ACJS, in advocating for criminological research in Washington. In the lead essay below, Laurie Robinson discusses her substantial efforts as Assistant Attorney General at the Office of Justice Programs to bring scientific research results to the forefront of criminal justice policy. Robinson, an Obama Appointee, previously worked in the Clinton Administration. Together, these two essays provide a fascinating inside look at the intersection between crime research and policy from two crucial perspectives.

Ross L. Matsueda, ASC Vice-President

BRINGING SCIENCE TO THE FOREFRONT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

Laurie O. Robinson, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs

In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice planted a seed. This seed – the idea of having a federal role in criminal and juvenile justice research, in fostering innovation, in gathering statistics, and in improving criminal justice policy – found root in *The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968*, which called for the establishment of a federal office to enable such research and to provide assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies. As a later recipient of a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, I recall the excitement of those days in which justice system leaders and policymakers first acknowledged that, among the many public safety needs of the time, "the greatest need is the need to know."¹

When I entered the Department of Justice in 1993 as Assistant Attorney General for LEAA's successor agency, the Office of Justice Programs, concerns about crime and public disorder once again occupied the nation's attention. And once again, the federal government responded with comprehensive legislation designed to support state and local crime-fighting efforts. With the passage of the *Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994*, OJP and its National Institute of Justice were able to expand research spending significantly, making contributions to the base of knowledge about effective approaches in criminal and juvenile justice. As I write today, knowing you will read these words after my departure from OJP, I am more excited than ever about what we have learned from science on criminal and juvenile justice and victim services and how we have used this understanding to make better decisions about justice programming and policy.

Today, OJP provides federal leadership and support to our justice system partners across the country, including support for scientific research and evaluation to better understand crime and delinquency and to learn "what works" in addressing crime. In Fiscal Year 2011, OJP awarded more than \$2 billion for projects that include efforts to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of a variety of crime prevention and reduction programs, as well as the collection of statistical data that help us make informed policy decisions. We also have an additional responsibility to communicate about the research we fund in ways that are relevant to, and easily understood by, our busy practitioners in the field.

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2012 CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

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

THE SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY (SFAA) 72ND ANNUAL MEETING, March 27 - 31, 2012, Baltimore, MD. The theme of the Program is "Bays, Boundaries, and Borders." For meeting information visit <http://www.sfaa.net/sfaa2012.html>

THE POVERTY OF PUNISHMENT, March 30, 2012, The Hendon Campus of Middlesex University in London. For more information contact Professor Vincenzo Ruggiero: V.Ruggiero@mdx.ac.uk

ANNUAL ROBINA INSTITUTE CONFERENCE: CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA, 1975-2025, April 26, 2012, Robina Institute on Criminal Law and Criminal Justice at the University of Minnesota Law School. For more information, see <http://www.law.umn.edu/robinainstitute/events/annual-conference.html>

14TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON VICTIMOLOGY JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS: CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON CONFLICT, TRAUMA AND RECONCILIATION, May 20 - 24, 2012, The Hague, The Netherlands. For more information, see www.14thsymposiumswv.nl

IIIRG'S FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, May 24 - 26, 2012, Toronto, Canada. For more information, please see: <http://www.iiirg.org/2011/conference-and-masterclass-2012-toronto-canada/>

21ST INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ARMED VIOLENCE AND PUBLIC SAFETY, August 5 - 10, 2012, United Nations Headquarters, New York City. For more information, see www.ipes.info

24TH ANNUAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN CONFERENCE, August 13 - 16, 2012, Sheraton Hotel, Downtown Dallas, Texas. For more information, see <http://www.cacconference.org/> or contact conference@dcac.org.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS (SSSP) 62nd ANNUAL MEETING, August 16 - 18, 2012, Denver, CO. Program Theme: The Art of Activism. For meeting information visit: www.sssp1.org

ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY, August 20 - 22, 2012, Seoul, South Korea. Submission Deadline is April 30, 2012. For more information, contact: acs2012@korea.com

INTERNATIONAL BIENNIAL CONFERENCE "CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE" (PREVIOUSLY POLICING IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE), September 19 - 21 2012, Ljubljana, Slovenia. For more information, please see: <http://www.fvv.uni-mb.si/conf2012/>

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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.

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

1. Go to the Wiley InterScience homepage - <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com>
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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; 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; 800-835-6770

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I feel fortunate to have twice served as OJP's Assistant Attorney General, once during the Clinton Administration from 1993 to 2000 and again under President Obama. In large part, I returned to OJP in 2009 because I recognized that the time was right for a convergence of research and practice in criminal justice. The "need to know" underscored by the Katzenbach Commission four decades earlier remained as salient as ever. Moreover, we now had a President and an Attorney General who recognized the critical value of science in improving the administration of justice. Indeed, the President inaugurated his term with a call to "restore science to its rightful place," and Attorney General Holder has repeatedly emphasized the centrality of research and evidence to wise criminal justice policy.

This commitment to science was evident when the Attorney General appointed Dr. Alfred Blumstein as chair of OJP's inaugural 18-member Science Advisory Board in November 2010. The board includes academics, practitioners, and others who offer scientific guidance and inform our program development activities. They also serve as a link between the Justice Department's science agencies and the practitioner communities supported by OJP's programs. The Board has designated six (6) subcommittees: National Institute of Justice (NIJ); Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); Quality and Protection of Science; and Evidence Translation/Integration.

I'm also pleased that the President appointed two highly respected scientists to direct our National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), John Laub and Jim Lynch, longtime colleagues and friends to many ASC members. Jim and John are helping to reinvigorate a culture of science within OJP. Dr. Laub, a former ASC President, has placed a focus on what he calls "translational criminology," an effort to break down barriers between basic and applied science through dynamic interactions between researchers and practitioners.

When I came here on a snowy day in January, 2009, I brought a handwritten list of 10 goals for OJP. I pledged to restore relationships with our stakeholders, to engage in lively, credible dialogue with the field, to strengthen alliances with our federal partners on Capitol Hill and across the executive branch, and to improve stewardship of federal funds. I also vowed to restore the integrity and validity of OJP's science functions and to instill a focus on data-driven, evidence-based approaches, two areas of great personal interest to me. I could not be more proud of the fact that we have made tremendous progress on virtually all these goals, but particularly in reestablishing strong respect for science and promoting evidence-based practices in the state, local, and tribal criminal and juvenile justice and victim service fields.

OJP took concrete steps in promoting an evidence-based approach to crime prevention and reduction through the Evidence Integration Initiative (E2I) that I launched in 2009 with the able assistance of Dr. Phelan Wyrick. E2I has three primary objectives:

1. To improve the quantity and quality of evidence we generate through our research, evaluation, and statistical functions;
2. To integrate evidence more effectively into program and policy decisions; and
3. To improve the translation of evidence into practice.

As part of this effort, we established common expectations and definitions for credible evidence across the OJP's grant programs. We expanded our support for randomized field experiments and are aiming for high levels of rigor in research design.

We are focused on maximizing the influence of research on practitioners and have made it a key goal to ensure better communication of information about evidence-based approaches to the field. From the beginning, two core elements of the initiative are a "what works" clearinghouse – which we call CrimeSolutions.gov – and a "Help Desk" or Diagnostic Center to help jurisdictions adapt evidence-based approaches.

Last June, we launched CrimeSolutions.gov, an online resource that includes information about more than 160 evidence-based programs in topic areas that include corrections, courts, juvenile and criminal justice, and victim services. These programs all come with evidence ratings of "Effective," "Promising," or "No effects" to indicate whether there is evidence from research that a program achieves its goals. This tool can help us understand, access, and integrate scientific evidence about programs into programmatic and policy decisions. Researchers can suggest areas for more research, offer ideas for working with practitioners, and nominate promising programs.² Our Diagnostic Center is launching this spring and will serve as a one-stop consultation service for state, local, and tribal policymakers who seek assistance in identifying, assessing, and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat crime and improve public safety.

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Reflecting on recent efforts to move science to the forefront, I have been struck by the extraordinary shift in mindset about the role of research among practitioners and policymakers. For years, criminal and juvenile justice policy has been chiefly guided by instinct, tradition, and ideology rather than by the evidence. I am cautiously optimistic that this attitude has changed and will continue to evolve. There is perhaps no better reflection of this shift than the Justice Reinvestment movement. More of a philosophy than a program, Justice Reinvestment aims to reduce recidivism, maximize public safety, and save taxpayer dollars by redirecting funds from costly and often ineffective corrections programs to activities that reduce re-offending and, it is hoped, prevent crime. Funded by OJP, it is supported by both Republican and Democratic lawmakers and led by a consortium of nonprofit organizations that includes Pew Charitable Trusts and the Council of State Governments Justice Center. To take just one example of how this approach has worked in the states, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted legislation, based on a Justice Reinvestment analysis, that reserves prison beds for the most serious offenders and re-focuses resources on community supervision, their probation and parole systems, and evidence-based programs. The state is projected to reduce its prison population by more than 3,000 inmates over the next 10 years and save some \$422 million as a result of the new law. These reductions would be realized in a state with one of the fastest growing prison populations and prison budgets in the entire nation.³

Justice Reinvestment is, in my view, a bellwether, a sign that justice system professionals, legislators, and leaders have grown disillusioned and dissatisfied with decades of policy that ignored science – and are now ready to heed its lessons. Our base of knowledge has grown considerably in recent years, and practitioners, policymakers, and politicians are turning with greater frequency to science to inform answers to public safety problems. I have been proud, as Assistant Attorney General, to direct OJP's resources in support of efforts to facilitate this transfer of knowledge. Under my very able successors – Mary Lou Leary, now the Acting Assistant Attorney General, and Deputy Assistant Attorney General Jim Burch – and the science-minded directors of OJP's program offices, and with the guidance of our high-level Science Advisory Board, I am confident the Office of Justice Programs will continue to help advance the role of research in informing practice.

The challenge will be to maintain this momentum, to make sure our respect for research does not depend on the fiscal demands of the time or the ideology currently in favor. I envision a system where justice programs, policy, and science come together to improve effectiveness, efficiency, and outcomes. Turning to science, and working closely with the American Society of Criminology and its members, we have the potential to improve public safety and the fair administration of justice.

Endnotes

¹ The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*, pg. 273. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, February 1967, available at www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/42.pdf.

² Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 2012. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.CrimeSolutions.gov>.

³ Pew Center on the States. 2012. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/initiatives_detail.aspx?initiativeID=328199.



GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

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

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Corrections, Crime Prevention, Criminology, Policing

For more information, please visit our website at:
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

AROUND THE ASC

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Recycling at the Annual Meetings

A conversation has begun regarding the reduction of waste at the ASC meetings. We would like to solicit feedback on this matter and have developed a survey. The survey takes approximately 5 to 10 minutes to complete and can be found at www.surveymonkey.com/s/RTG5Q5K. Also consider joining us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/groups/282389921798220. Contact Meredith Worthen (mgfworthen@ou.edu) or Jessica Hodge (hodgejp@umkc.edu) for more information.

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

The Division of International Criminology Opens Nominations for 2012 Awards For Distinguished Scholar, Book, and Student Papers

The DIC is pleased to offer a variety of ways to encourage scholarship on international and comparative crime and justice. These methods include competitive monetary awards for outstanding graduate student papers, and recognition of outstanding books and distinguished individuals who have contributed to the body of knowledge in the field.

Jay Albanese, Chair

ASC Division of International Criminology
www.internationalcriminology.com

Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology is currently soliciting nominations for the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award. This prize is awarded annually to an international scholar, who has made a significant contribution to international criminology, including international criminal justice, comparative, cross-border and transnational crime or justice research. Nomination requires a letter of nomination and a complete CV to be sent electronically to the Adler Award Committee chair, Professor **Jo-Anne Wemmers** at joanne.m.wemmers@umontreal.ca. The letter must explain why the candidate is qualified to be considered for the award. Letter-writing campaigns by multiple nominators are discouraged. Nominations are open to distinguished candidates regardless of residence or citizenship status. Current DIC Executive Board members are excluded from being considered for the Award. **The deadline for nominations is July 1, 2012.**

2012 Distinguished Book Award

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is seeking nominations for the 2012 Distinguished Book Award. The award is given to the author of a book published on any topic relating to the broad areas of international or comparative crime or justice with a formal publishing date in calendar years 2010 or 2011. Nominations are reviewed by a committee of the DIC. We encourage nominations from publishers, colleagues and authors. Nominations from any country are welcome, but the book must be published in English. Multiple-authored books and edited collections of previously unpublished work are also eligible. Nominated books for the 2012 award are due to the Distinguished Book Award Committee chair, Dr. **Jennifer C. Gibbs** no later than **deadline May 1, 2012**. She can be contacted at JGibbs@wcupa.edu.

Outstanding Student Paper Awards

The Division of International Criminology conducts a student paper competition each year. This year we are accepting submissions from students enrolled in Master's or doctoral programs, studying subjects related to international crime and justice. The paper topics must be related to international or comparative criminology or criminal justice.

Submissions must be authored by the submitting student (only). Co-authorships with professors are not accepted. Papers must be previously unpublished and cannot be submitted to any other competition or made public in any other way until the committee reaches its decision. Manuscripts should include a 100-word abstract, be double-spaced (12-point Times New Roman or Courier font), written in English, and should be no more than 7500 words in length. Submissions should conform to APA format for the organization of text, citations and references. Eligible students worldwide are strongly encouraged to submit papers in English only.

Manuscripts must be submitted as an e-mail attachment in Word or as a .pdf or .rtf file only. Submissions should be accompanied by a cover sheet which includes the author's name, department, university and location, contact information (including e-mail address) and whether the author is a master's or doctoral student, and the precise name of the degree program in which the student is enrolled. Winning submissions in each category will receive a monetary award and be recognized at the meeting of the American Society of Criminology in November. Papers will also be considered for publication in the *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice* (although winning the competition is not a guarantee of publication as the manuscript will have to go through the journal's regular peer-review process). **Submission deadline** is May 1, 2012 to **Laura L. Hansen, Ph.D.**, Chair, DIC Student Paper Award Committee, lauralynn.hansen@wne.edu

AROUND THE ASC



Dissertation Scholarship Award

The Division on Corrections & Sentencing of the American Society of Criminology announces a dissertation scholarship award. The DCS will grant a monetary award of \$1,000 to assist a doctoral student with completion of his/her dissertation. Doctoral students who have, or will have, successfully completed their dissertation prospectus defense at the time of the award are eligible to apply. The award is aimed specifically at students who are working on a sentencing or corrections topics for their dissertation. These monies can be used to assist with data collection or to offset other costs associated with the dissertation research. To be eligible, students must have completed all required course work, passed qualifying comprehensive exams, and have successfully defended the dissertation prospectus by the award date (November, 2012).

Proposals should include the following:

1. Narrative: A 1500 word narrative outlining the dissertation topic as well as data collection methods and strategies.
 2. Budget: A separate detailed budget page. Students should also include a detailed explanation of how they expect the monies would be expended.
 3. Curriculum Vitae: A current copy of the student's curriculum vitae.
- Support Letter: The student's dissertation chair must submit a signed statement of support describing (a) the current status of the proposed work, and (b) the student's potential to successfully complete the dissertation (see eligibility requirements above).

Applications should be submitted via e-mail to dcs.dissertation@gmail.com no later than Friday, September 14, 2012 at 5pm. The narrative, budget, vitae, and letter of support should be submitted on separate pages and in one pdf document. The letter of support can be attached as a separate document or sent directly by the dissertation chair to the above email address. The winner will be notified in October 2012 and be recognized at the November ASC meeting in Chicago, IL. Any questions regarding eligibility or appropriate dissertation topics should be directed to Kate Fox at the above e-mail address or to Aaron Kupchik, Division Chair, via e-mail at akupchik@udel.edu

AROUND THE ASC



**The ASC Division on Corrections & Sentencing
Requests Nominations for Annual Awards**

Lifetime Achievement Award

This award honors an individual's distinguished scholarship in the area of corrections and/or sentencing over a lifetime. Recipients must have 20 or more years of experience contributing to scholarly research. Retired scholars will be considered. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Pauline Brennan, Awards Committee Chair, at pkbrennan@unomaha.edu no later than September 14, 2012.

Distinguished Scholar Award

This award recognizes a lasting scholarly career, with particular emphasis on a ground-breaking contribution (e.g., book or series of articles) in the past 5 years. The award's committee will consider both research in the area of corrections and sentencing and service to the Division. Recipients must have 8 or more years of post-doctoral experience. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Pauline Brennan, Awards Committee Chair, at pkbrennan@unomaha.edu no later than September 14, 2012.

Distinguished New Scholar Award

This award recognizes outstanding early career achievement in corrections and sentencing research. The award's committee will consider both research in the area of corrections and sentencing and service to the Division. Recipients must have less than 8 years of post-doctoral experience. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Pauline Brennan, Awards Committee Chair, at pkbrennan@unomaha.edu no later than September 14, 2012.

Student Paper Award

This award is presented in recognition of the most outstanding student research paper. Eligibility is limited to papers that are authored by one or more undergraduate or graduate students and have not been previously published or submitted for publication. Submissions will be judged on five evaluative criteria including the overall significance of the work; its research contribution to the field; integration of prior literature in the area; appropriateness and sophistication of the research methodology; and overall quality of writing and organization of the paper. Papers should not exceed 30 pages of double-spaced text. References, tables, and figures are not included in the page limit.

Please send papers to Tom LeBel, Student Paper Award Committee Chair, at lebel@uwm.edu no later than August 31, 2012.



Division of Experimental
Criminology

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[http://gemini.gmu.edu/
cebcp/DEC.html](http://gemini.gmu.edu/cebcp/DEC.html)

THE DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

The **Division of Experimental Criminology (DEC)** of the American Society of Criminology seeks to promote and improve the use of experimental evidence and methods in the advancement of criminological theory and evidence-based crime policy. The DEC is also home to the **Academy of Experimental Criminology (AEC)**, founded in 1998 to recognize experimental criminologists.

We invite all members of the ASC to join the DEC and to visit our new website. DEC membership fees and contributions support our many activities and member benefits throughout the year, including *Journal of Experimental Criminology* subscriptions, workshops, awards, newsletters, and ASC activities.

DEC AT ASC 2012-CHICAGO

We look forward to welcoming current and prospective members to our exciting program of events during this year's ASC Conference, featuring:

- Joan McCord Lecture and induction of new AEC Fellows
- DEC Awards Ceremony and Ice Cream Social, featuring 2012 award winners:
Joan McCord Award
Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award
Young Experimental Scholar Award
Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial
Student Paper Award
- Announcement of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology
- Pre-ASC training workshop in experimental methods
- Special panels and presentations highlighting the work of our members

DEC MEMBERSHIP

Individuals and organizations can sign up for membership in the Division. For individual membership, please check the DEC's membership box on the regular membership forms for the ASC. For organizational membership, please visit <http://gemini.gmu.edu/cebcp/DEC/MembershipInformation.pdf> for more details.

2012 Gold and Silver Organizational Members

Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University (Gold)

Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge (Gold)

Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence!, George Mason University (Silver)

School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University (Silver)

Thank you for your continued support of experiments!

AROUND THE ASC

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

Henson, Billy, *“Fear of Crime Online: Examining the Effects of Online Victimization and Perceived Risk On Fear of Cyber stalking Victimization.”* Chaired by Bonnie Fisher, September, 2011, University of Cincinnati.

Gehring, Krista, *“Are Needs Related to Pretrial Outcomes? An Examination of the Hamilton County Inventory of Need Pretrial Screening Tool.”* Chaired by Patricia Van Voorhis, December, 2011, University of Cincinnati.

Gialopsos, Brooke, *“The Effects of Individual Vulnerability and Lifestyle/Routine Activities on Fear of Crime and Perceptions of Risk in the School Setting.”* Chaired by Pamela Wilcox, December, 2011, University of Cincinnati.

Konopasek, James E. *Micro-level social learning correlates of sex offender recidivism: Expeditious sexual history disclosure via polygraph testing.* Chaired by Dr. Stephen Verrill, October 2011, Capella University.

McArthur, Rachel. *“Unraveling the Source of Adolescent Substance Use: A Test of Rival Theories.”* Chaired by Francis Cullen, December, 2011, University of Cincinnati

Scherer, Heidi. *“Disability Status and Victimization Risk Among a national Sample of College Students: A Lifestyle-Routine Activities Approach.”* Chaired by Bonnie Fisher, September, 2011, University of Cincinnati.

Snyder, Jamie. *“College Students with ADHD: Extending the Lifestyle/Routine Activities Framework to Predict Sexual Victimization and Stalking.”* Chaired by Bonnie Fisher, September, 2011, University of Cincinnati.

Stewart, Megan. *“The Effect of Victimization on Women’s Health: Does the Victim-Offender Relationship Matter?”* Chaired by Bonnie Fisher, June, 2011, University of Cincinnati.

Stoddard, Cody. *“Understanding Organization and Ecological Impacts on Police Use of Formal Authority: Testing and Ecological Theory of Police Response to Deviance.”* Chaired by James Frank, September, 2011, University of Cincinnati.

New Column!!!

POLICY CORNER

Todd R. Clear

This is the inaugural column of what we hope will be a regular feature about ASC's work on policy issues, especially as regards educational sessions on Capitol Hill. This work is currently being carried out under the direction of the ASC Policy Committee, working on behalf of the ASC Board.

The structure of our work

The ASC has long been an organizational member of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), joining other social science associations such as economics, political science, and sociology. COSSA representatives meet with members of Congress and their staffs to advance social science associations' views on legislation affecting the social science research, COSSA also holds Congressional briefings, and produces information packets on current federal legislative developments relevant to the social sciences. Historically, the COSSA membership has been the main way ASC promoted a robust crime and justice research federal infrastructure.

Recently, the ASC Board augmented this work through a contract with The Raben Group, a Washington DC firm that specializes in education and advocacy regarding legislation affecting the US Department of Justice. Originally, we entered a very limited contract that enabled us to obtain their guidance on developments in federal legislation that affect crime and justice. After a year, the Board doubled the size of its contract. This new commitment was then matched by the Board of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, forming a jointly sponsored Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition (CCJPC). By pooling resources, we effectively quadrupled the size of the Raben contract, dramatically increasing the scope of their work with us.

The CCJPC works through an overlapping committee structure. Each of the two larger groups has a standing committee (for ASC, this is the Policy Committee) that has a multi-year chair, rotating membership, with the president serving as a member. The two Chairs, two presidents, and one designated member from each organization comprise the working group of what is referred to as the CCJPC Team. The two policy committees share one common member. The CCJPC team engages in monthly strategy call-ins with Raben, plans and carries out activities on The Hill, and reports back to the respective committees and through them to the two Boards.

How our work started

The original purpose of the ASC Policy Committee was to advocate for "integrity of and support for" crime and justice research. When the new administration came into office, the Coalition met with Assistant Attorney General Laurie Robinson (head of the US Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance--BJA) to introduce the Coalition and to express four priorities: (1) increased funding for crime and justice research; (2) meaningful social science training qualifications for the directors of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); (3) effective guidance from the social science criminology community on research priorities for NIJ and BJS; and (4) high integrity of the peer review process for awarding federal grants. AAG Robinson assured us that she was in sympathy with the Coalition's perspective on these issues, and asked us to stay involved with these priorities. She also arranged for a meeting with Attorney General Eric Holzer, where these same priorities were described.

In the days and weeks that followed, BJA announced a series of policies and other decisions that were entirely consistent with our concerns. Two of our members—both of whom are accomplished criminologists—were nominated by President Obama to head up NIJ (John Laub) and BJS (James Lynch). A scientific advisory board to the NIJ was established. A BJA policy was enacted to set aside 2% of all BJA funding to augment the NIJ budget, to be used for studies of BJA-related programs and priorities. The BJA leadership promulgated a memorandum outlining the scientific standards and processes for peer review of grant proposals. While it would be naïve to think that the Coalition caused any of this to happen, it is clear that what we, as a group, were arguing for had found a welcoming ear in the highest levels of the administration.

Our next step was to work with Raben to schedule a series of meetings with Senate and House staff to describe the Coalition and to make our argument for strong research funding in crime and justice. In the first year of our work, we had a series of trips to DC to carry out these meetings

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What we do now

Our meetings with Congressional staff continue. About every three months, members of the CCJPC working group travel to Washington, DC to hold a series of brief meetings with selected key Senatorial and House staff and arranged by Raben. Meetings typically last less than 30 minutes: there is an opening statement describing the two organizations, a short presentation of the need for and value of a robust crime and justice research infrastructure, and then some Q&A. At the conclusion of the meeting, we provide a series of one-page position statements on these priority areas. In a typical trip, we hold a half dozen or more such meetings.

During the recent ASC meetings in November, we also brought local state groups to key Senatorial staff. In these meetings, Raben worked with the ASC Policy Committee to arrange small constituent group meetings (criminologists from the Senator's state) with Senatorial staff. In these meetings, which followed the same format as the Coalition Team meetings (above) constituents made the case for strong support for crime and justice research.

We have also held two Congressional Briefings. These are longer presentations to a mixed audience of Hill staff and others on a theme in support of a strong crime and justice research infrastructure. The typical program begins with a social scientist summarizing some of the research the federal government has supported, leading to policies that inform public safety innovation. Then two public safety practitioners describe how they have used those and other research results to improve justice practice and advance community safety. The theme is straightforward: money spent on crime and justice research translates into important public benefits. The two briefings so far have been on (1) strategic law enforcement practice and (2) correctional population management. We are planning a third briefing on drug enforcement policy.

What we have learned

The ASC and ACJS are newcomers to legislative education. Admittedly, we are learning as we go. Here are a few of the key lessons we have learned so far:

1. **Message.** We have only about 20 minutes to get the message across. It needs to be tightly honed and focused on the key point or two we wish to emphasize. A rough script needs to be followed, with background materials to leave that support the agenda of the meeting.
2. **Constituents.** Without exception, meetings in which there is a constituent present to make part of the argument go better and are more positively received than meetings where no such person is present. If our aim is to leave an impression, having a constituent present is a distinct advantage.
3. **Friends.** Some of the staff are more inclined to support the priorities for which we argue than others. Invariably, our "friends" ask us to take our message "to the other side." We are working to increase our profile among the not-so-positively-inclined staff.

By far, the most important lesson, however, has had to do with the content of our priorities. In the beginning of our work, we had a brief period of time when we were not just arguing for research infrastructure. In particular, we were also backing the National Criminal Justice Commission Act (S. 306), the so-called Webb Bill, which called for a commission to study the need for criminal justice reform—a bill that never passed. Both the ASC and ACJS Boards voted to back the bill, as did a large number of criminal justice practice organizations. To its supporters, it seemed obvious that a bill to bring evidence to bear on criminal justice policy was a good thing. But in our meetings with staff, we discovered that the conversation about the Webb Bill was often oddly dissonant with our broader call for a vibrant crime and justice research infrastructure. The two ideas might seem to go together, but in the context of Hill "education," the Webb bill seemed partisan in ways that research clearly need not be.

We learned that our Coalition policy work is very narrow. We exist to advance the quality of the nation's crime and justice research infrastructure. As we get better at this work, we will look for more ways to extend and underscore that case.

EARLY SCHOLARS' KEYS TO SUCCESS

Ph.D. Mama: Balancing Motherhood and the Academy

Stacy L. Mallicoat

I have a confession to make: I'm a mom.

Within the academy, we talk about the best outlets to publish our work, strategies for going on the job market and how to enhance the learning experiences for our students. While I have found great value in these discussions, one question remained for me - how does one negotiate the work-family relationship? I was lucky enough to have great mentors in graduate school who taught me how to be a great teacher, have an active research agenda and still be able to pick up my kid from school each day. But even with these examples, I had to ask - how does "she" do it?

As a new mom, I found myself searching for answers on how to balance the demands of my job with the needs of my family. While the life of a faculty member can allow for flexible scheduling and creative time management opportunities, it also comes with its own unique set of challenges.

One of the most common questions about balancing motherhood and the academy is: when is the best time to have children? Is it during graduate school? Should I wait until after tenure? At the end of the day, there is no magical answer to this one. It's about what works best for your family. I ended up waiting until I went up for tenure to have my son, but that had more to do with my biological clock than my tenure clock. At the other end of the spectrum, I had one colleague who was on the job market while she was pregnant. Needless to say, she learned a lot about whether the departments where she was interviewing were "family friendly" by how they responded to her belly bump. If you're thinking about parenthood (or you already have a family when you go on the market), you'll want to think about how your life as an academic fits with your ideas of family life. Does it create geographical limitations as you think about where you want to raise your family? How does your identity as a parent mesh with your identity as a professor and scholar? The answer to these questions can alter your decisions about what types of positions to apply for.

Life as an academic can in many cases be beneficial to your family life. For many, it means that you can arrange your time on campus around the daycare and educational needs of your family. Personally, I appreciate the flexible nature of the academic schedule. It means that I get to pick up my kid every day at school. I get to take him to swim class or play dates with his friends. While having the privilege of a flexible work schedule can be great, it also has consequences. It means turning around and going back to campus to teach a night class one or two nights a week, working on weekends to finish a conference paper, or grading papers most nights after the kids (and significant other) has gone to bed. In many cases, friends and family members might see that this flexibility means that our work can be done....later. Sometimes "later" never comes.

Another question that comes up is how do deal with maternity leave. Not to knock all the fabulous Ph.D Papas out there, but pregnancy and motherhood brings its own unique challenges. Case in point: How many fathers or non-parenting colleagues do you know have to arrange the break time in their three-hour seminar to create time to pump their breast milk, lest things get really messy by the end of class? While some schools have standardized policies about maternity leave, most don't. Instead, cases are handled on an individualized basis. This is one place where you need to be your strongest advocate. Talk with your chair and faculty affairs office to learn about your rights for maternity leave. Some policies may allow for a semester off (paid or unpaid). Others may provide the opportunity for reduced teaching loads, administrative assigned time or online teaching as a way to create time away from campus. Talk to other colleagues about what they did and create a plan that works for you, your family and your career. While I'm certainly not arguing that mothers in the academy should receive special treatment compared to fathers or non-parenting academics, or even to mothers in the workforce in general, the academic calendar can present huge implications for pregnancy and delivery. Taking off six weeks from a job in a traditional 9-to-5, 40 hours a week workplace environment doesn't usually have the same impact as it can for a faculty member, given the 10-week quarter or 15 week-semester schedule. I suppose there is a reason why many of my academic colleagues have children with summer birthdays, (including my own son). If only life could always be so easy to plan, but sometimes things (like pregnancies) don't always work out that way.

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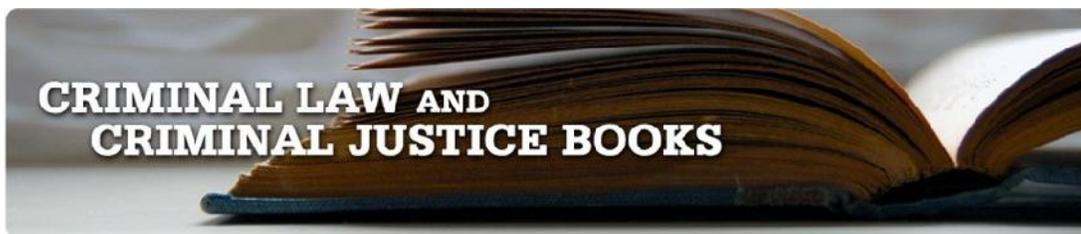
Finally, accept that parenting changes your productivity, as your energies will be focused elsewhere. Ah, productivity. I remember the days where I could work a ten or twelve-hour (or more) day at the office, grade all my exams before the next class and submit multiple papers for review each year. Nowadays, my level of productivity has changed. My work time is limited to my availability of daycare and “daddy-care” time. Some days it’s hard to not compare my vita today to my pre-mama identity as a scholar. I’ve had to learn to be very focused with the time that I have available in the office. I have to be very conscious about which research and committee activities that I say “yes” to. And I have also had to get comfortable with saying “no”. Yet I still feel guilty some days. Some days I feel guilty for not working enough. Other days I feel guilty when my significant other exclaims “you’re always working”. But I’m learning to let go of the guilt and accept that I can’t do everything, even when I think I should. One of my professor mama friends said it best when she shared her own struggles with this by stating that her ego will just have to deal with the disappointment that she cannot always be Wonder Woman. Again, I’m not suggesting that parents in the academy be treated differently when it comes to expectations for publishing. As moms (and dads), we simply suffer from our own judgments about our productivity.

Some days I mourn the loss of my “free time”. Other days my house goes dirty and I’m rushing to do laundry at 10pm so that I can have clean clothes to wear the next day. But even with the costs to my productivity, the flexibility of the academic life means that I get to spend important and valuable time with my child. As I reflect on how to figure out this work-family balance, I’m reminded of the wise words of one of my “mama” mentors - at the end of the day, my tombstone won’t list the number of articles or books that I’ve written, but it will showcase my life as a mom.

Stacy L. Mallicoat is an associate professor of criminal justice at California State University, Fullerton and the mom to a 2 ½ year old and stepmom to a 16 year old. She also helps manage a Facebook discussion forum called Criminology Mamas.

Submissions for future “Doctoral Student Forum” columns are encouraged.

Please contact Bonnie Berry, PhD, Director, Social Problems Research Group research@socialproblems.org



The School of Criminal Justice and the Law School at Rutgers University - Newark recently established the Criminal Law and Criminal Justice (CLCJ) Books website. The website provides expert, concise and in-depth reviews of significant books written by top scholars in the field of criminal justice, criminal law and criminal procedure. In addition, shorter reviews written by graduate students and experienced practitioners are also provided. CLCJ is a readily accessible and valuable source for academics, practitioners and those interested in the field of criminal justice and law.

CLCJ Books can be accessed at: <http://clcjbooks.rutgers.edu/>. If you would like to review a book or have a book reviewed, please email pschultz@newark.rutgers.edu.

Also visit the Don M. Gottfredson Library’s Gray Literature Database: <http://law-library.rutgers.edu/cj/gray/>

Co-editors:

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THE EDITOR'S CORNER

***Criminology & Public Policy's* Publication Focus and Review Process**

Thomas G. Blomberg, Editor
Julie Mestre, Managing Editor

Criminology & Public Policy (CPP) was established by the American Society of Criminology (ASC) in 2001 for the purpose of providing a publication forum to advance the role of research in crime and justice policy. While CPP quickly emerged as a major criminological journal, there was some uncertainty over its research and policy publication focus. As a result, upon assuming the editorship of CPP in 2008, my first editorial priority was to provide clarification of CPP's focus by articulating the following publication priorities:

Its central objective is to publish articles that strengthen the role of research in the development of criminal justice policy and practice.

It is committed to empirical studies that assess criminal justice policy or practice, and provide evidence-based support for new, modified, or alternative policies and practices.

Its emphasis is upon providing more informed dialogue about criminal justice policies and practices and the empirical evidence related to these policies and practices.

It includes articles needed to advance the relationship between criminological research and criminal justice policy and practice.

While there is inevitable overlap between criminology's various scholarly journals, given their shared interest in publishing state-of-the-art research on timely substantive criminological issues, CPP can be differentiated by its focus upon advancing empirically-based crime and justice policy and practice.

To further assist authors in their submission consideration, what follows is a description of CPP's manuscript review process which is different from other major criminological journals. When we receive a submission, it is first reviewed internally to determine whether or not the manuscript appears to be suitable for publication in CPP. If we conclude that the submission is not suitable, the manuscript is deflected and not sent out for blind peer review. The decision to deflect a manuscript is generally based upon a determination that the paper does not provide a research-based contribution to criminal justice policy. If the manuscript is determined to be suitable for review, we solicit blind peer reviews from an average of four experts in the field. If the consensus among the reviewers is favorable, we then send the blind reviews and manuscript to a Senior Editor to make a publication recommendation. Senior Editors are established scholars who are content experts in the specific area of the manuscript in question.

Senior Editors are asked to assess the manuscript and provide their judgment on whether the manuscript makes a meaningful research-based contribution to criminal justice policy. If the Senior Editor recommends the manuscript be published, s/he works directly with the authors to make any and all necessary revisions. Manuscripts are not published until authors have successfully revised their manuscripts to the satisfaction of the Senior Editor. As a result, every manuscript published in CPP undergoes what is, in effect, a revise and resubmit process before publication.

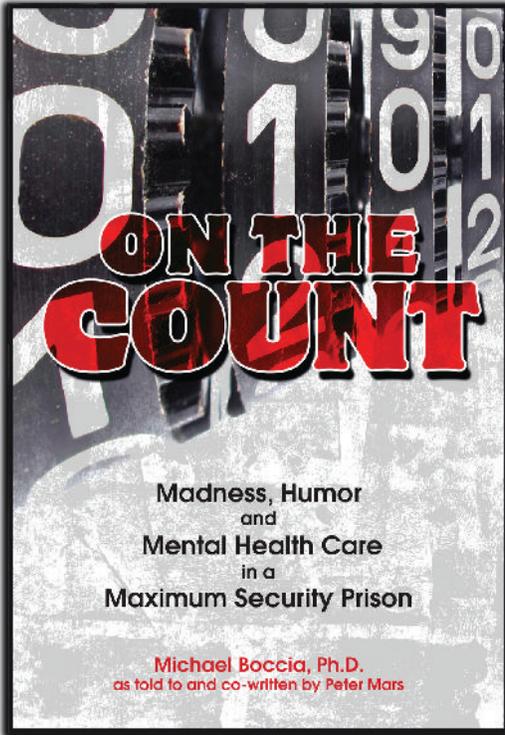
Once authors have completed the necessary revisions, we then invite two or more individuals to contribute policy essays related to that particular manuscript. Policy essays are intended to elevate the public discussion of crime-related policy issues and problems. The essays are to provide focused discussions of the policy significance of the research articles that appear in CPP. The ideal policy essay considers the salient policy and practice issues but does not conclude with recommendations for more and better research being needed to inform public policy. Rather, policy essays identify and discuss the specific and actionable next policy steps based upon the best available knowledge as reported in the lead research article.

Ideally, policy essays would come from active criminal justice policy makers or practitioners. However, securing essays from this population has proven to be especially difficult, as many are not comfortable responding to an academic article. To help make the manuscripts more accessible and readable to nonacademics, we have recently begun asking authors to submit an executive summary of their findings in place of CPP's two-part abstract. Thus far, we have had very positive feedback from policymakers and practitioners about the helpfulness of executive summaries.

Although CPP's publication focus and review process is different from other journals in our field, we believe it provides both scholars and practitioners a place to publish and read the latest, and important empirical and criminal justice policy work. Should you have a research and criminal justice policy related manuscript, we encourage you to submit it for publication consideration in CPP and look forward to working with you in the future. Further, do not hesitate to contact our editorial office should you have questions about the suitability of a particular manuscript for CPP.

ON THE COUNT

Michael B. Boccia, Ph.D.



About the Author

Michael B. Boccia, Ph.D. has been a psychologist and business consultant for forty-one years and has served in numerous clinical and organizational settings during that time. His theoretical orientation when working with people has been cognitive – behavioral and his philosophical perspective is to generally maximize autonomy in clients. In the workplace the goals are optimal enhancement of job performance and job satisfaction at all levels in organizations.

Dr. Boccia is currently focusing his professional work almost exclusively in mental health consultation with active duty military populations on military bases. He has worked in private practice, with corrections and law enforcement, corporate populations, leadership coaching and doing a wide variety of workshops and training. One special interest has been Emotional Intelligence, which offers a unique method of mind/emotion management and significantly strengthens leadership potential in any organization.

Dr. Boccia studied a variety of disciplines in his undergraduate work including History, Philosophy and Engineering while ultimately earning a Ph.D. in Psychology. More recently he earned the status of Certified Correctional Health Professional (CCHP). He is a member of many professional and civic organizations and frequently teaches as an adjunct at local colleges. Dr. Boccia resides in southwest Florida but his professional activities will not be exclusively confined to any particular geographic region.

Peter Mars is a forty-year veteran of law enforcement, twenty-five of those years concurrent as a Christian minister serving several denominations during that time and more recently as an adjunct college professor in Maine teaching criminal justice.

Mars is the author of five true-crime books: *The Tunnel*, *A Taste for Money*, *The Key*, *The Chaplain*, and *Alternative Measures*, and the co-author with John Butler (retired chief of police for Mansfield, Ohio and Sanibel Island, Florida) of *The Best Suit in Town*. He is also the writer of three books for other authors. His latest work, *The Gold of Troy*, will be due out late 2011. He recently assisted Dr. Menelaos Mickey Demos in putting together a book called *Life in Mani - Today*, a story about the freedom of living in southern Greece.

Mars currently lives with his wife Margery in south central Maine.

About the Book

The decade of the 1970's was a fascinating chapter in the history of American correctional facilities, especially in the Northeast. It was as though the social tumult of the 1960's had contagiously spilled over and into the sub-cultural existence of convicted felons in correctional facilities. The corrections world of the 70's might be viewed as a resurgence of Freedom's Ferment, Alice Felt Tyler's brilliant account of Americans' quest for social reform and utopian life in the first half of the nineteenth century. Among the frightening events of the 70's were deadly prison riots, especially New York's Attica Correctional Facility, inmate strikes, correction officer strikes, the infiltration of the deadly AIDS virus among prisoners, and the first murder in USA history of a female correction officer on duty in a maximum security prison.

On a positive note, a few prison systems began to introduce cutting edge, mental health services for inmates within each maximum security prison, based on a community mental health model.

On The Count exposes the reader to many challenging and interesting, true experiences to enrich one's understanding of the mosaic — often blood-stained, of daily life in the corrections community at that time. Many challenges in prisoner management have not changed since then.



AuthorHouse - November 2011 - 136 pages
ISBN: 6x9 Paperback (978-1-4670-6026-4)
6x9 Hardcover (978-1-4670-6167-4)
Suggested Retail Price:
\$14.95 - Paperback
\$23.99 - Hardcover

You can order
On the Count
directly from the publisher at www.authorhouse.com
Typical Ordering Time: 7 - 10 Business Days
This book is also available at your local resellers.
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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.)

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Eligibility: Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level is invited to participate in the American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. Prior Carte Award first place prize winners are ineligible. Students may submit only one paper a year for consideration in this competition. Dual submissions for the Carte Award and any other ASC award in the same year (including division awards) are disallowed. Previous prize-winning papers (any prize from any organization and or institution) are ineligible.

Application Specifications: Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers may be no longer than 7,500 words. The **Criminology** format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors' names and departments should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The authors also need to submit a copy of the manuscript, as well as a letter verifying their enrollment status as full-time students, co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director, all in electronic format.

Judging Procedures: The Student Awards Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology.

Awards: The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$200, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the upcoming Annual Meeting. The 1st prize winner will also receive a travel award of up to \$500 to help defray costs for attending the Annual Meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Fewer than three awards may be given.

Submission Deadline: All items should be submitted in electronic format by **April 15**.

Committee Chair: **RICHARD FELSON**
Pennsylvania State University

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rbf7@psu.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



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

**Annual Meeting 2012
Chicago, IL
November 14th – 17th, 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

ASC President:

ROBERT J. SAMPSON
Harvard University

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 9th, 2012

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:
Friday, May 11th, 2012

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at 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 9th, 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 9th, 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 9th, 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 11th, 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 11th, 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 14th, through Saturday, November 17th. 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 29th 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 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 31st, 2012.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

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

Friday, May 11th, 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

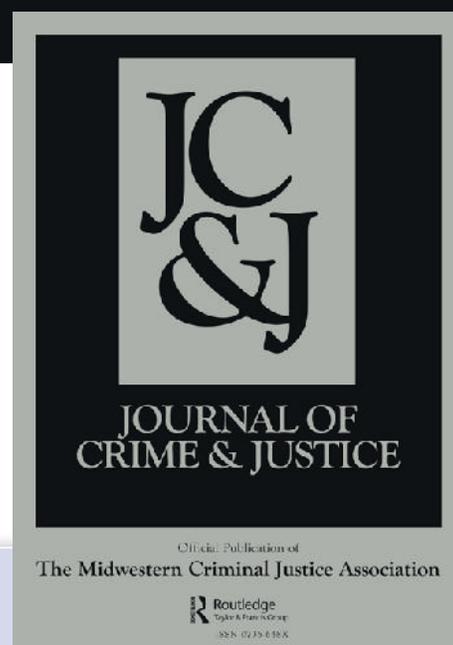
16. Terrorism and Political Violence	Laura Dugan	ldugan@crim.umd.edu
Area III. Correlates of Crime		
17. Gangs, Peers, and Co-offending	Jean McGloin	jmcgloin@crim.umd.edu
18. Substance Abuse	Scott Jacques	scott.jacques@uc.edu
19. Weapons	Ed McGarrell	mccgarrel@msu.edu
20. Mental Health	Eric Silver	exs44@psu.edu
21. Race, Gender, and Social Class	Stacy DeCoster	smdecost@yahoo.com
22. Immigration/Migration	John MacDonald	johnmm@sas.upenn.edu
Area IV. Victimology		
23. Victimization Patterns and Trends	Janet Lauritsen	janet_lauritsen@umsl.edu
24. Victimization Policy and Prevention	Abigail Fagan	fagana@mailbox.sc.edu
Area V. Social Responses to Crime		
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
Area VI. Perceptions of Crime and Justice		
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
Area VII. Comparative and Historical Perspectives		
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
Area VIII. Methodology		
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
Area IX. Roundtable Sessions	Volkan Topalli	vtopalli@gsu.edu
Area X. Poster Sessions	Susan Case	asc@asc41.com
Area XI. Author Meets Critics	Robert Nash Parker	robert.parker@ucr.edu

The Journal of Crime & Justice

Call for Papers

The *Journal of Crime & Justice*, the official publication of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, is a peer-reviewed journal featuring original scholarly work in the area of crime and criminal justice. Published three times a year *JC&J* welcomes quantitative and qualitative articles, and theoretical commentaries. Special topic issues are also welcomed.

Prospective authors should send a cover letter with contact information and the manuscript electronically to Michael J. Leiber, Editor, mjleiber@usf.edu.



**Interested in submitting? Need Inspiring?
... Find out what others have been writing about:**

Recent Articles:

Jeff Bouffard, Sam Houston University:

“In the heat of the moment’: mediating versus moderating relationships between sexual arousal and perceived sanctions”

Michael Gizzi, Illinois State University:

“Methamphetamine and its impact on the criminal justice system: a three-year examination of felony drug filings”

Andrew J. Myer, Viterbo University, and Mitchell B. Chamlin, Texas State University: **“Aggregation bias and the benign neglect hypothesis”**

Meredith G.F. Worthen, University of Oklahoma:

“Gender differences in parent-child bonding: implications for understanding the gender gap in delinquency”

Recent Topic Issue:

Dr. Eugene Paoline, University of Central Florida and William Terrill, Michigan State University, editors on **Police use of force: Varying perspectives**

Forthcoming Topic Issues:

Dr. Wesley Jennings, University of South Florida, editor on **Sex offending;**

Dr. Faye Taxman, George Mason University, editor on **Probation, corrections, and treatment;**

Dr. Michael Lynch, University of South Florida, editor on the **Political economy**

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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 TIPS

Engaging Freshmen in Criminological Research

Jamie J. Fader, Ph.D.

School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, SUNY

On the first day of my 150+ student freshman Criminology course, many are undoubtedly disappointed to learn that criminology has nothing to do with criminal profiling or forensic crime scene investigation. As soon as I mention that research is really the heart of the criminological enterprise, students’ eyes inevitably glaze over. From an undergraduate perspective, research sounds boring and fairly disconnected from a career in the criminal justice system. Most students I have encountered think that research is something one can do on the Internet. However, I worry that when we wait too long to teach undergraduates about the practice of research, they have often missed important opportunities for collaborating with faculty on projects. Moreover, without undergraduate research experience, many students apply for graduate school without any idea what research is, much less be able to articulate their own research interests.

This fall, I set out to convince students that research can be useful for solving real-life problems related to crime and that, as freshmen, they were perfectly capable of carrying out a research project from beginning to end. I also wanted them to link the theories we were studying to data. We started with a question that has puzzled crime experts: why is crime going down even though the struggling economy would predict an increase? I originally conceived of the project as predicting changing crime patterns between 2000 and 2010 using city-level variables available through the Census.

In order to gain buy-in from the students, I assigned each one a large city (having chosen the largest 163 based on 2010 Census population sizes). I provided links to the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report webpage and gave instructions for accessing city population size, violent crime, and property crime numbers for 2000 and 2010 for their city. Each student gathered data points and entered them into a class-wide wiki that I provided through Google Docs (<https://docs.google.com>). This is an enormously useful teaching tool because it allows instructors to share documents in many formats that can be edited by students. I also learned – the hard way – that this is superior to the wiki feature linked to Blackboard because the latter does not have a “recover” function. If a student accidentally deletes a field, it is gone.

(Tips continued on page 27)

(Tips continued from page 26)

Once the UCR data were entered, I generated enthusiasm by reporting back the results and recognizing individual students as their city was called. Using Power Point, I reported the 10 cities with the highest and lowest crime rates in 2010 and the 10 cities with the highest increases and decreases in the last decade. I encouraged students to note any geographic patterns (we couldn't isolate any) and develop theories about why certain cities saw an uptick in crime during a nation-wide decline. I noticed a high level of engagement during this class meeting, with students eager to see their cities listed on the screen and to be recognized for their data collection efforts.

In the next step, students were given a "menu" of Census variables that could theoretically be city-level predictors of crime. Students in each of the six discussion sections broke into groups and chose three to five Census variables. Groups in each section argued until there was consensus about which variables they wanted to be represented in the study. Individually, students were assigned to develop hypotheses about the relationship between three independent variables and the crime rate using either a fact or a theory they had learned that semester. Teaching assistants helped them distinguish between independent and dependent variables and the proper way to construct a hypothesis. We hinted that social disorganization theory would be helpful in this regard, although many students used social bonding theory to support a predicted relationship between marriage and crime and anomie theory for poverty and crime. Using the top ranked independent variables from each of the six discussion sections (across which there was much consistency) I selected seven for them to collect from the Census website. Students chose: the proportion of young (age 15-24) people, males never married, high school dropouts, residential mobility, unemployment, no health insurance coverage, and families in poverty.

As with most classroom experiments, the class-wide research project underwent an adjustment along the way. I realized that the 2000 Census website was not very user-friendly and anticipated mass confusion and an email onslaught. As a result, I decided to ask them to only collect 2010 Census data. Teaching assistants reviewed this change and gave extra credit for any student who could figure out the logical fallacy of predicting change using static variables. Students were given step-by-step instructions for accessing the three Census tables representing demographic, social, and economic characteristics. Students entered data on another Google Docs wiki.

On the last day of class, I presented the results of our class-wide research project, explaining why I had chosen to use only the 2010 data for our dependent variables. I presented univariate, bivariate, and finally, multivariate statistics, explaining the difference between each and demonstrating using screen shots what their dataset and the output looked like in SPSS. Again, I noted cities with the highest and lowest rates for each of the independent variables. Before I revealed the final regression models, I polled students (using Clickers, or student response systems) about which variable they expected to be the best predictor. A substantial proportion guessed correctly that poverty would be the strongest factor once all else was held constant.

Students seemed to enjoy the sense of ownership that being responsible for a city afforded, as well as the anticipation of learning the results. I think many were struck by the fact that we could build a large dataset by having many people "collect" a small number of data points. They also seemed to appreciate participating in the entire research process, from question, hypotheses, data, to results. For the first time ever, several students commented in their course evaluations that they had a better idea about how criminology related to their intended careers.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Securing Student Travel Money and Maintaining an Active Graduate Student Association

Jennifer Gatewood Owens, Doctoral Candidate

Kim Kras, Doctoral Student

Stephanie Wiley, Doctoral Student

University of Missouri-St. Louis Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice

We all know it--being a graduate student is expensive. Tuition, books, software packages, and happy hours can all add up. Another sizeable graduate school expense is travel to annual conferences. Attendance and participation in these conferences is extremely important and often expected. After flight, hotel and other travel costs, it will likely total about \$1000 for each graduate student to attend. While there are ways to save money, the real issue is that conference travel can be a financial hardship for most graduate students.

As graduate students on a budget, it has been our goal to find ways to cover travel costs for all the graduate students in our department. Over the last few years, we have been able to provide travel funds for about 15 students a year. We have done this by maintaining an active student group at UMSL called the Criminology and Criminal Justice Graduate Student Association (CCJGSA). As past and current presidents of this association, we thought we could share some of the knowledge we have accumulated.

Steps to obtaining funds for graduate student travel through a student organization:

1. *Start a graduate student association.* At most universities, students pay fees that go towards student organizations and activities. Why not start an organization so you can collect some of that money? At UMSL, student organizations are under the umbrella of the Student Government Association (SGA). If there is another graduate student group at your university, contact them and ask for copies of their organization's constitution, budget, and other materials to help you get started.

2. *Prepare your budget for the committee.* At UMSL, the Student Activities Budget Committee decides how to allocate funds to other student organizations. At our university, undergraduate students represent the majority of committee members, but they are not always familiar with the travel needs of graduate students. If possible, have a student from your organization sit on the committee to share a different perspective. In your budget request, emphasize the importance of conference travel and its role in strengthening the university's research agenda.

3. *Keep your organization involved.* It takes some time and effort, but when funding decisions are made, you want to show that your organization is actively involved in the university and community. Help organize professional development meetings, bring in guest speakers, and find ways to show you are contributing to the improvement and growth of your program. Even though the organization's main goal is to pay for travel, allow room in your budget for other activities and items that will benefit students and the university.

4. *Establish rules that keep your organization active.* In order to keep everyone involved in our organization, we have rules and criteria that must be met before students can access travel funds. We require that they attend meetings and other CCJGSA-sponsored events. Students are eligible for funding if they are presenting original research and present their research in front of the students and faculty prior to the conference. While this is nerve-wracking, it is also incredibly beneficial.

5. *Make the meetings easy to attend.* Because we require students to be actively involved in our organization, we try to schedule CCJGSA meetings around classes, departmental meetings, or during times when most students are on campus.

6. *Combine funding sources.* Over the years we have come up with some creative solutions to cover conference travel expenses for all students. We often look into additional sources of funding and combine those with the money from the CCJGSA. At UMSL, each student can apply for up to \$500 for conference travel reimbursement through the graduate school. Our department has also consistently offered to contribute hundreds of dollars per year for student travel. With consent from our department, we started a graduate student research endowment fund and actively seek donations from students, faculty, community members, and alumni. Fortunately, we have been able to secure enough money through the graduate school and the CCJGSA that we have not needed to use departmental or endowment funds. However, if there comes a time when the graduate school and CCJGSA cannot support our conference travel, it is a relief knowing that we have money available.

We hope some of this information has been useful but if you have any questions, please feel free to email us. Best of luck and safe travels.

We invite you to continue this discussion and share your ideas on best practices to secure funds for travel on the ASC-Student Affairs Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/American-Society-of-Criminology-Student-Affairs/321855684515486>.

Submissions for future "Doctoral Student Forum" columns are encouraged.

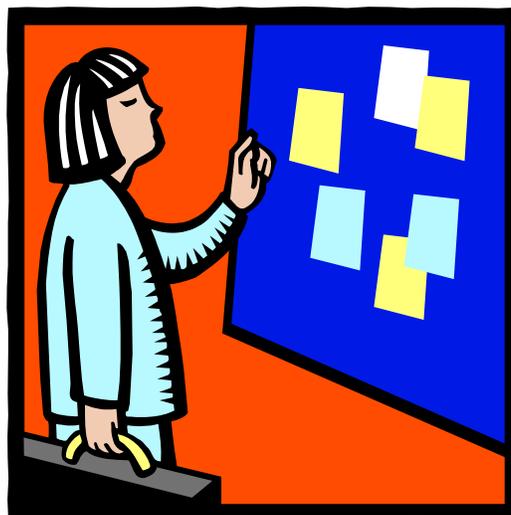
Please contact Bianca Bersani: bianca.bersani@umb.edu (Chair of the Student Affairs Committee)

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. When sending announcements, please include a phone number, fax number and contact person in the event we have questions about an ad. The Professional Employment Exchange will be a regular feature at each Annual Meeting. Prospective employers and employees should register with the Society no later than three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society. The cost of placing ads on our online Employment Exchange is \$200 for the first month, \$150 for the second month, and \$100 for each month thereafter. To post online, please go to www.asc41.com and click on Employment.

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. 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>

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Patchogue, Long Island, New York. Assistant Professor Position Fall 2012. The Criminal Justice Department at St. Joseph's College invites applications for a tenure-track position in Criminal Justice to begin Fall 2012. Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or Criminology preferred. ABD considered. JD not applicable. The successful candidate must be a generalist and able to teach Research Methods. Knowledge of Community Corrections and web-based instruction a plus. The preferred candidate will demonstrate excellence in teaching undergraduate criminal justice courses, active research/scholarship, and a commitment to academic and community service. Equal Opportunity Employer. Please send Curriculum Vitae and supporting materials to: Office of the Provost, St. Joseph's College, 155 West Roe Boulevard, Patchogue, N.Y. 11772. For more information, go to www.sjcnyc.edu





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**LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS
DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Department of Criminal Justice is seeking applications for a tenure track Assistant Professor position beginning Fall 2012. A terminal degree (PhD. in Criminal Justice, Administration of Justice, Criminology, or Sociology from an accredited institution is required and must be in hand by the appointment date. Candidates must demonstrate teaching excellence and research potential. The department seeks criminologists to teach a variety of undergraduate and graduate courses in criminal justice and criminology. Areas of specialization are open; however, priority will be given to race and ethnic issues in the field, inequality, drug policy, comparative/international criminology, homeland security, and terrorism. The position entails day, evening, online, and accelerated course formats, undergraduate student and graduate student advising; active participation on department, college and university committees; service learning/internship activities; and active involvement in scholarly activities, such as publishing and obtaining grants. Candidates should be able to interact effectively with a wide and diverse range of students including traditional undergraduates and non-traditional, working adults and justice professionals employed in the criminal justice system. We particularly seek candidates who have interests in innovative teaching strategies and who are student oriented. A demonstration of teaching effectiveness will be required as part of the interview process. Qualified candidates should send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, official graduate transcripts, samples of publications and course syllabi, and three letters of reference to Dr. Rae Taylor, c/o Mr. David Aplin, Faculty Search Committee, Loyola University New Orleans, Department of Criminal Justice, Box 55, 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana, 70118. Application review begins immediately and the positions will remain open until filled. Salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Loyola University New Orleans is an Equal Opportunity/ Affirmative Action Employer. For more information about our university and department, please visit our web pages beginning at <http://css.loyno.edu/criminaljustice> or email daplin@loyno.edu.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

International Society for Criminology

The International Society for Criminology (ISC) was established in 1938 in Rome. The organization has as its aim to promote, at the international level, the scientific study of criminal phenomena, by bringing together scholars and practitioners of all disciplines interested in such study. The Society co-ordinates its activities with those of other international associations concerned with the prevention and repression of crime and the treatment of offenders and victims.

The ISC publishes the *International Annals of Criminology* on an annual basis, organizes the World Congresses of Criminology every three years, and holds international courses in criminology on a regular basis. The most recent international course in criminology was held in Istanbul, Turkey in May 2011 and dealt with the origins of restorative justice and its fields of application. The most recent World Congress, held in Kobe, Japan in August 2011, attracted over 1,400 participants from 43 countries. The 2011 edition of the *International Annals of Criminology* contains a wide range of papers from the plenary sessions at the Kobe conference. The next World Congress will be held in the summer of 2014 in Monterrey, Mexico.

More information about the ISC can be found at: www.isc-sic.org

2012 Stockholm Criminology Symposium

The 2012 Stockholm Criminology Symposium takes place in Stockholm, Sweden, June 11-13. The main theme, Focusing on Victims of Crime – Comparing Crime Patterns and Improving Practice, will present a variety of approaches and methods developed and implemented by practitioners, researchers and governmental institutions all over the world. There will also be a large number of presentations under the theme Contemporary Criminology, which will provide an updated overview of the current state of knowledge. The organizers welcome abstracts and panel suggestion within the two themes until April 10.

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology is awarded in conjunction with the Symposium. The 2012 Stockholm Prize in Criminology has been awarded to Professor Jan van Dijk of the University of Tilburg, The Netherlands, for his sustained leadership of the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) since 1989. He will receive the Prize at the China Theatre in central Stockholm on the evening of June 12, 2012. All delegates at the symposium are invited to the ceremony, which is followed by a gala dinner at Berns Salonger.

Each year the Symposium attracts well over 500 participants from more than 30 countries. It is organized by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention on behalf of the Swedish Ministry of Justice.

Further information can be found at www.criminologysymposium.com or by calling +468 401 87 82.

The Criminologist
*Official Newsletter of the
 American Society of Criminology*
 Vol. 37, No. 2

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

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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
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