

The Criminologist

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Editor's Note: In the essay below, Gregg Barak provides a thoughtful follow-up to the essay on Henry Pontell and William Black's essay in the Jan/Feb issue of *The Criminologist*, "Wall Street Securities Fraud and the Need for Reregulation." Barak provides us with an informative and up-to-date description of attempts by recent and current Administrations to combat financial fraud on wall street.

Ross L. Matsueda, ASC Vice-President

ON THE RHETORIC AND REALITY OF FIGHTING FINANCIAL FRAUD ON WALL STREET

Gregg Barak, Eastern Michigan University

Six weeks before Attorney General Alberto Gonzales was forced to resign from office in August 2007 for previously having approved the forced resignations of nine "liberal" U.S. attorneys, he stood before hundreds of federal prosecutors and investigators in the Great Hall of Justice to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the creation of the Corporate Fraud Task Force and to declare victory over white-collar corruption. Established by an executive order in July 2002, this task force was President George W. Bush's signature response to what was viewed at the time as an epidemic of criminal wrongdoing in corporate America. As Bush's first Attorney General John Ashcroft had stated in his address to the CFTF's national conference on September 27, 2002:

We cannot—we will not—surrender freedom for all to the tyranny of greed for the few. Just over a year ago, Americans were called to defend our freedom from assault from abroad. Today we are called to preserve our freedom from corruption from within. You are the answerers of this call; you are the defenders of this freedom. I am grateful to you all for your leadership, and I thank you for your sacrifice and your steadfast commitment to returning integrity to American markets through justice...¹

Three months earlier, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) had become law, endorsed by many as the most important corporate law reform measure since the passage of the securities and exchange laws of the 1930s.² While this law addresses regulatory issues such as accounting oversight, insider trading, the transparency of financial statements, auditor independency, conflicts of interests, and the resource needs of the Securities and Exchange Commission, SOX did not address the effects of the "re-opened" market conditions created by President Bill Clinton when he signed into law the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999, which repealed that portion of the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act making "it a felony for anyone—banker, broker, dealer in securities, or savings institution—to engage in the deposit-taking and securities businesses at the same time."³ Like Dodd-Frank missed a golden opportunity to restructure securities after the Wall Street meltdown, SOX had missed a similar opportunity to reinstate elements of Glass-Steagall that could have inhibited, if not, prevented the housing boom and bust that facilitated the subsequent economic depression that we are still trying to recover from.

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UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

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

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.

CENTER FOR EVIDENCE-BASED CRIME POLICY (CEBCP) ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM, August 13 - 14, 2012, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia. For more information, go to <http://gemini.gmu.edu/cebcp/index.html>.

24TH ANNUAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN CONFERENCE, August 13 - 16, 2012, Sheraton Hotel, Downtown Dallas, Texas. For more information, please see 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, see www.sssp1.org.

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

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME AND ITS VICTIMS, September 17 - 18, 2012, Delft University of Technology, Delft, the Netherlands. For more information, see www.environmentalcrimeseminar.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/>

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH ASIAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AND VICTIM- OLOGY (SASCV) - SASCV 2013, January 11 - 13, 2013, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India. Please visit <http://www.sascv.org/conf2013> for more details.

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Otherwise known as Gramm-Leach-Bliley, the FSMA had the effect of eliminating the separation between commercial and investment banks in place since the 1930s, turning the financial markets into a free-for-all and establishing a criminogenic environment. The passage of this legislation was the culmination of economic and political elites struggling successfully to fully dismantle the regulatory regime of old, which since the stock market crash of 1929 had prevented economic meltdowns like the Wall Street catastrophe of 2007-08. It was after the 1929 crash that regulations such as Glass-Steagall were created to prevent future speculative debacles.

Lynn Turner, former chief accountant of the SEC, has argued that the existing regulatory system was not broken or outdated, but that it stood in the way of making a lot of “risky money” by way of derivatives and other types of financial instruments. In the name of opening up larger financial supermarkets and allowing “all these businesses under one roof, without a single word in the law requiring regulation of the inherent conflicts,” and by “prohibiting the SEC from being able to require regulation of investment holding companies,” Congress enabled the financial environment that would become one massive system of abuse and fraud.⁴

Dealing with an epidemic of corporate fraud

Both Sarbanes-Oxley and the Corporate Fraud Task Force (CFTF) responded to an avalanche of revelations occurring over an eight-month period in 2001 and 2002. Enron had collapsed in the fall of 2001. In March of 2002, Arthur Anderson, the accounting firm that handled the books for Enron, was charged with obstruction of justice. A few months later, Adelphia Communications announced it was adjusting its earnings statement by a billion dollars to cover hundreds of millions of dollars looted by senior executives. By the time allegations surfaced in June 2002 about the \$3 billion fraud by WorldCom executives, “the leading stock indexes seemed locked in a death spiral, with investors panicked about which public company holding their retirement funds might topple next.”⁵ As G.W. Bush told a gathering of federal prosecutors who were discussing the implications of SOX in September 2002, these “high-profile acts of deception in corporate America have shaken people’s trust in corporations, the markets and the economy. The American people need to know we’re acting, we’re moving, and we’re moving fast.”⁶

Like the CFTF, previous and subsequent white-collar task forces are essentially designed to: (1) coordinate the firepower of multiple federal law enforcement agencies, (2) deter wrongdoing in corporate suites, and (3) restore investor confidence. At the task force’s five-year commemoration, Gonzales boasted that the Department of Justice had won an unprecedented 1,236 corporate fraud convictions, including those of 214 chief executive officers and presidents, 53 chief financial officers, 23 corporate lawyers, and 129 vice presidents. The Attorney General claimed: “Our victories have been about more than just compiling statistics or making an example out of one or two bad actors. They have been about preserving the integrity of our corporate boardrooms and our financial markets...about changing a culture...about redefining the way companies do business.”⁷

On the other hand, given the number of high-profile acquittals, hung juries, and appellate reversals, not to mention “the precipitous decline in the number of major corporate fraud indictments” following Bush’s re-election in 2004, *The American Lawyer* (TAL) wanted to know: “Has the problem of corporate fraud really been solved, as Gonzales suggested at his celebration in July? Or has the Justice Department stopped trying as hard to prosecute it?”⁸ In the spring of 2006, TAL investigated the Justice Department’s record on corporate fraud prosecutions. Their massive undertaking was not made any easier by the fact that the DOJ does not keep statistics on corporate fraud (or most other serious white-collar crimes) and could not provide a complete list of the cases Gonzales had counted among his victories.

Nevertheless, *The American Lawyer* was able to create a detailed portrait of the major corporate fraud prosecutions between 2002 and 2007, by examining publicly available case records and win-loss performance statistics as well as interviewing dozens of current and former prosecutors, task force members, and white-collar criminal defense lawyers. TAL found “a highly publicized, top-down strategy that encouraged local prosecutors to charge both corporations and individual defendants with fraud.”⁹ The effort had resulted in hundreds of convictions—337 in the cases they tracked from their data on 124 investigations and 440 indictments—with the vast majority, 76 percent, coming through plea deals. Many of these corporate criminals were given significant punishments with more than fifty sentenced to upwards of five years in prison. Among those high-profile CEOs sentenced to prison were Bernard Ebbers of WorldCom and John Rigas of Adelphia.

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Prosecutions of high-profile defendants were also lost or failed, some resulting from questionable tactics employed by the DOJ, such as compelling corporate defendants to waive their legal rights. From TAL's tracking data:

- Twenty-seven defendants were acquitted at trial, including executives at Adelphia, Online Inc., PurchasePro.com Inc., and Qwest Communications Inc.
- Twenty-two mistrials occurred.
- Nine convictions were overturned on appeal, including high-profile defendants from Credit Suisse First Boston and from Merrill Lynch.

TAL's investigation also found that after issuing detailed reports in 2003 and 2004, the task force stopped reporting its efforts in 2005, just as corporate fraud indictments slowed to a trickle. While their analyses revealed 357 indictments in major corporate cases between 2002 and 2005, there had been only 14 indictments in 2006 and 12 during the first ten months of 2007. As for such defeats in the "war on corporate crime," many were blamed on insufficient manpower and money to properly investigate and prosecute complex fraud cases.

For example, a co-leading prosecutor in the investigation and prosecution of former Enron chairman Kenneth Lay and CEO Jeffrey Skilling stated that the DOJ was "challenged by a lack of resources, both technical and in terms of personnel...we often felt that the defense was outgunning us on both levels."¹⁰ David Meyer, the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General at the time, acknowledged that the U.S. Attorneys were not given extra staff to help prosecute corporate fraud, so they had to prioritize the cases to prosecute.

Meyer also stated that the low number of prosecutions in 2006 and 2007 had resulted from the remarkable successes of the CFTF: "You're getting a lot more focus on compliance, and on ethics internally in corporate structures...We do believe that the success of the Corporate Fraud Task Force, in conjunction with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, is making it more likely that fraud is being detected by corporations themselves."¹¹ The evidence gathered by the U.S. Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in its final report, *Anatomy of a Financial Collapse*, tells a very different story, at least with respect to the high-stakes securities frauds and the crimes of Wall Street.

Not dealing with an epidemic of Wall Street financial fraud

A reduction in fraud, at least on Wall Street, was hardly the reality as portrayed by Meyer. Only eighteen months later on May 20, 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009. The new law was designed to "improve enforcement of mortgage fraud, securities and commodities fraud, financial institutional fraud, and other frauds related to Federal assistance and relief programs, for the recovery of funds lost to these frauds, and for other purposes."¹² Moreover, on November 13, 2009 the DOJ as part of an annual exercise announced its top ten management and performance challenges for the upcoming year. One year earlier Financial Crimes were nowhere to be found on the top ten list. In 2009, these crimes had risen to become the fifth of ten challenges.

The fifth challenge also underscored that while "many types of financial fraud have increased in recent years, mortgage fraud has seen a dramatic spike, with the FBI reporting more than double the number of criminal mortgage fraud investigations over the past three years."¹³ It was also noted that the Bureau "has seen significant growth in corporate fraud and misconduct in the securities and commodities markets at the institutional, corporate, and private investor levels" and is "currently investigating over 189 major corporate frauds, 18 of which have losses over \$1 billion."¹⁴

A few days later on November 17th when the Obama administration unveiled its own task force to target the financial crimes that played a role in the Wall Street meltdown of 2007-08, the Attorney General, Eric Holder was joined at his side by Secretary of the Treasury Tim Geithner, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Shawn Donovan, and the Director of Enforcement at the Securities and Exchange Commission, Robert Khuzami. During his announcement of the formation of the Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, Holder had this say:

We face unprecedented challenges in responding to the financial crisis that has gripped our economy for the past year. Mortgage, securities, and corporate fraud schemes have eroded the public's confidence in the nation's financial markets and have led to a growing sentiment that Wall Street does not play by the same rules as Main Street. Unscrupulous executives, Ponzi Scheme operators, and common criminals alike have targeted the pocketbooks and retirement accounts of middle class Americans, and in many cases, have devastated entire families' futures.¹⁵

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Reading from prepared remarks, the AG explained that the new task force to replace Bush's CFTF was larger in scope than its predecessor. Holder also emphasized that:

In the tough economic environment we face today, one of this Administration's most important missions is to draw upon all of the resources of the federal government to *fight financial fraud in all its forms*. The Task Force will wage an aggressive, coordinated, and proactive effort to investigate and prosecute financial crimes. We will marshal the criminal and civil enforcement resources of the executive branch to investigate and prosecute financial fraud cases; recover stolen funds for victims, address discrimination in lending and financial markets, and enhance coordination and cooperation among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities responsible for investigating and prosecuting significant financial crimes and violations (emphasis added).¹⁶

Back in 2009, FERA, the DOJ, and the new and improved task force on financial fraud all appeared to be on the same page as each stressed the same four areas of financial deception:

- **Mortgage fraud**, from the simplest of "flip" schemes to systematic lending fraud in the nationwide housing market;
- **Securities fraud**, including traditional insider trading, Ponzi schemes, and misrepresentations to investors;
- **Recovery Act (rescue) fraud**, to make sure the taxpayer's investment ("bailout") is not siphoned away by the dishonest few;
- **Discrimination**, to ensure that the financial markets work for all Americans, and that nobody is unfairly targeted based on impermissible characteristics.

In terms of how are these "policing" bodies performing? Well, let's just say that as organizations of social control, they could not be doing more poorly than they are in achieving their official objectives.

Political amnesia, back to the future, and the same old empty rhetoric

By the beginning of 2012 Obama and Holder's Financial Fraud Enforcement Network had not criminally prosecuted a single case involving any of the six largest banks in the United States. In fact, so invisible or nonexistent had the work of Obama's first financial fraud team been, that when the President made a big deal about establishing a Financial Crimes Unit in the DOJ in his 2012 State of the Union address, few people recalled that the Obama Administration had already played the "special task force card" in its alleged fight against financial crime back in 2009. Amazingly, the "old" and the "new" financial fraud teams consisted of the same key legal, economic, and political players, including Holder, Geithner, Donovan, Khuzami, and Lanny Breuer, the head of the DOJ's Criminal Division. All of these individuals have very close ties to the banking industry on both Wall Street and K Street.¹⁷ Not surprisingly, some five months after the announcement of the "new" FFEN task force, it has no place of work, no phone number, no email address, and no full-time office staff.

Further on down the fraudulent financial food chain, however, the Department of Justice has been busy busting and prosecuting "low-level" mortgage fraudsters. Buttressed by the actualization of the work of the Mortgage Fraud Working Group, an updated news report from June 20, 2011 covers two typical mortgage fraud cases from Operation Stolen Dreams.¹⁸ The first case involved a nine-count indictment returned from a grand jury in Sacramento, California against Alonzo Jackson Brown III, 44, charging him with an investment fraud scheme and a mortgage fraud scheme.

In a separate and unrelated case, Leonard Bernot, 46, of Laguna Hills, California, had "pleaded guilty...before U.S. District Judge Kimberly J. Mueller to conspiracy to commit mail fraud for his part in a wide-ranging 'foreclosure rescue' scheme involving Head Financial Services Inc."¹⁹ Only a little over a year before, between March 1 and June 18, 2010, Operation Stolen Dreams had become the largest collective enforcement effort to confront mortgage fraud in U.S. history. The nationwide sweep involved 1517 criminal arrests, resulting in 525 indictments representing estimated losses of more than \$3 billion. The operation also yielded "191 civil enforcement actions and the recovery of more than \$196 million."²⁰

In reference to the Eastern District of California that charged 46 defendants with felony mortgage offenses and secured 11 guilty pleas, Herb Brown, Special Agent in Charge of the Sacramento FBI, stated that these "cases provide a glimpse of just how pervasive Mortgage Fraud is. We must and will continue to pursue fraudsters in the real estate and mortgage industries."²¹ Echoing those sentiments were U.S. Attorney Wagner for the Eastern District: "Mortgage fraud continues to be a major problem in this region, which has cost banks, borrowers, and homeowners tens of millions of dollars." Wagner also commented that future indictments were in the works as "we will continue to pursue those industry insiders who abuse and exploit the mortgage and real estate process for their own personal gain."²²

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Of course, in the relative schemes of financial deceptions these types of frauds amount to “chump change” compared to nearly a trillion dollars in losses from the fraudulent securities actions of Wall Street. Furthermore, at the 2008 annual Minsky Conference, former Senior Deputy Chief Counsel for the Office of Thrift Supervision and white-collar criminologist William Black, provided perspective on the magnitude of these types of mortgage frauds when he underscored that the number of fraudulent incidents found in file reviews for fiscal year 2007 indicated around one million fraudulent loans.²³ Needless to say, the Mortgage Fraud Working Group certainly has a “caseload” too large to make much of a dent in, or to have much of a retributive effect on or to serve as restitution for, this kind of fraudulent behavior.

Inquiring minds, on the other hand, might want to know where were/are the working groups to target the other financial crimes identified not only by FERA, the DOJ, and the Obama Administration, but also from the findings of the 652-page report on *Wall Street and the Financial Crisis*? For example, where were/are the Securities and Commodities Fraud Working Group or the Financial Institutional Fraud Working Group? In terms of financial recovery, targeting these major types of frauds would considerably have upped the ante from recovering hundreds of millions or tens of billions to hundreds of billions or even trillions of dollars in lost loot and/or stolen dollars from real estate holdings, pension funds, and other institutional investments.

Take the illustration of the estimated \$5-7 trillion in lost home equities. In the case of the working group of leaders and the number of people assigned to the investigative unit of Obama’s 2012 Financial Fraud Enforcement Network, there were initially 15 attorneys, investigators, and analysts as well as 10 FBI agents. An additional 30 attorneys, investigators, and support staff from the U.S. Attorney’s Offices were scheduled to join the “unit” some time in early 2012. As noted above, this has yet to occur.

At best, that’s a total of 55 persons and amounts to “about \$100 billion of lost home equity per person assigned to this task force.” By comparison, 100 FBI agents were assigned to the Enron case and there were about one thousand agents assigned to the Savings and Loans scandal. In the latter financial fraud, there were one hundred times as many agents assigned to a much simpler task than investigating Wall Street, which equaled about 1/40th of the losses in dollars.

Bottom line: this under allocation of investigators does not contradict the pattern of the SEC’s under-enforcement and the DOJ’s non-enforcement of high-stakes securities fraud before, during, and after the Wall Street securities meltdown of 2007-08. Nor does it in the words of Matt Stoller represent “a serious deployment of government resources to unmask a complex economy-shaking financial scheme.”

Gregg Barak is a Professor of Criminology & Criminal Justice at Eastern Michigan University.

This essay is based on *Theft of a Nation: Wall Street Looting and Federal Regulatory Colluding*, to be published by Rowman & Littlefield, August 2012.

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⁹Ibid.

¹⁰John Hueston quoted in Ibid.

¹¹Quoted in Ibid.

¹²PUBLIC LAW 111-21—May 20, 2009. 123 STAT. 1617.

¹³THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL 2009. MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. November 13.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Quoted in Palazzoio, Joe. 2009. "DOJ Unveils Financial Crime Task Force." Nov. 17. Retrieved from <http://www.mainjustice.com/2009/11/17doj-to-unveil-financial-> on 7/28/11.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷K Street refers to a geographical area in Washington, DC where the U.S. lobbying industry has set up operations.

¹⁸OSD was the brainchild of the Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force's Mortgage Fraud Working Group to target fraudsters across the nation.

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Roger Wright (Chase College of Law) Criminal Law and Procedure; Policing; Teaching Effectiveness

AROUND THE ASC

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASC-BJS Collaborative Research for Young Scholars

The American Society of Criminology and the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the US Department of Justice are jointly sponsoring a collaborative research program for young scholars. Successful applicants will analyze victimization or corrections datasets compiled by the BJS in collaboration with BJS staff and prepare a research paper reporting the results of the analysis.

Applicants must be a member in good standing of the ASC and, if affiliated with a college or university, either an advanced graduate student, post-doctoral fellow, or faculty member who has not received tenure by January 1, 2013. Applications are also invited from individuals who work in non-academic settings and have six or fewer years of professional experience. Applicants must have general familiarity with the BJS victimization or corrections compilations, and a demonstrated ability to statistically analyze large datasets. The project period is limited to 12-18 months. The award will cover travel expenses to work with BJS staff in Washington, DC, and to present research results at the ASC annual meeting.

To apply, please submit a letter of interest, along with a current CV or resume, describing your relevant experience and the research question and design strategy you will employ on a BJS victimization or corrections dataset. Letters should be no longer than two single-spaced pages and should be sent via email to Colin Loftin (cloftin@albany.edu) no later than August 3, 2012. Pending review, selected applicants will be asked to submit full research proposals by September 28, 2012. The awards will be announced by November 9, 2012.

Questions about the Collaborative Research program should be directed to Colin Loftin (cloftin@albany.edu), Richard Rosenfeld (richard_rosenfeld@umsl.edu), or Ronet Bachman (ronet@udel.edu).

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2013 ELECTION SLATE OF 2014 - 2015 OFFICERS

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current c.v. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee, at the address below. Nominations must be received by **September 15, 2012** to be considered by the Committee.

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AROUND THE ASC

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

- Abramoske-James, Stephanie**, *The Effects of Childhood Victimization on Adult Offending: An Extension of the Cycle of Violence.* Chaired by Lynne Vieraitis, Spring 2012, University of Texas - Dallas.
- Bartula, Aaron**, *The Independency of Trust: Measuring the Link Between Trust and Delinquency Independent of Attachment.* Co-Chaired by Denise Boots and John Worrall, Spring 2012, University of Texas - Dallas.
- Boileau, Michelle**, *"The Characterization of Black Inkjet Computer Printer Inks using Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (Py-GC-MS), High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) and Attenuated Total Reflection Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (ATR FT-IR)."* Chaired by Thomas A. Kubic, February 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Bozeman, J. Michael**, "The Language of Suicide Victims and Homicide Offenders in Houston, Texas, Examined through a Grounded Theory Analysis of their Statements: A Qualitative and Exploratory Study," Chaired by Dr. Randall L. Garner, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.
- Caudy, Mike**, *"Assessing Racial Differences in Offending Trajectories: A Life-course View of the Race-crime Relationship."* Chaired by Mike Lynch and OJ Mitchell, Fall 2011, University of South Florida.
- Crayton, Ana Lee**, *"Long-term Incarceration and Public Safety: Predicting the Recidivism Risk of Long-term Prisoners."* Chaired by Jeff Mellow, February 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Chan, Oliver**, *"What Propels Sexual Homicide Offenders? Testing an Integrated Theory of Social Learning and Routine Activities Theories."* Chaired by Kathleen Heide, Spring 2012, University of South Florida.
- Garcia, Hector M.**, "The Effects of Assimilation on Hispanics and Their Opinion of Local Police," Chaired by Dr. Jihong (Solomon) Zhao, May 2012, Sam Houston State University.
- Getty, Ryan**, *Does the Apple Fall Far from the Tree?: Police Field Training Officers, Their Trainees and Allegations of Misconduct.* Chaired by John Worrall, Spring 2012, University of Texas - Dallas.
- Harrington, Michael**, *"Examining the Construct of Prison Adjustment."* Chaired by Robbin Ogle, May 2012, University of Nebraska at Omaha.
- Helfers, Richard**, *The Impact of Neighborhood Level Collective Efficacy on Household Violent Crime Victimization: Evidence from Two Southern Cities.* Chaired by Tomislav Kovandzic, Spring 2012, University of Texas - Dallas.
- Herrmann, Christopher**, *"Risky Business: A Micro-Level Spatiotemporal Analysis of Crime, Place, & Business Establishment Type."* Chaired by Mangai Natarajan, May 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Hester, Rhys**, *"Criminal Sentencing in the Court Communities of South Carolina: An Examination of Offender, Judge, and County Characteristics."* Chaired by Eric Sevigny, Spring 2012, University of South Carolina.
- Hill, Joshua**, "Statistical and Machine Learning Techniques for Dealing with Missing Data in Criminal Justice: A Simulation and Comparison of Missing Data Methods," Chaired by Dr. Willard Oliver, May 2012, Sam Houston State University.
- Latif, Zainab**, *"Offending in Karachi: examining the systemic model of social disorganization."* Chaired by Amy Adamczyk, February 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Liu, Yanhua**, *"Felony Sentencing in Washington State, 2000-2004: A Multilevel Study of Individual and Contextual Effects."* Chaired by Lori Hughes, August 2012, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

(Continued on page 11)

AROUND THE ASC**PH.D. GRADUATES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CRIMINOLOGY
AND RELATED FIELDS (CONTINUED)**

- Marble, David**, *The Impact of Discretionary Parole Release on Offender Recidivism.* Chaired by James Marquart, Spring 2012, University of Texas - Dallas.
- Meade, Benjamin**, *Examining the Effects of Religiosity and Religious Environments on Inmate Misconduct.* Chaired by Benjamin Steiner, May 2012, University of South Carolina.
- Miranda, Michelle**, *"The Chemical Analysis of Tattoo Ink."* Chaired by Thomas A. Kubic, February 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Pullin, Robert M.**, "Social Environmental Influences on Citizen's Perceptions of the Police," Chaired by Dr. Dennis R. Longmire, May 2012, Sam Houston State University.
- Richards, Tara**, *"Explaining the 'Female Victim Effect' in Capital Sentencing Decisions: A Case for Sex-Specific Models of Capital Sentencing Research."* Chaired by Dwayne Smith and Christine Sellers, Fall 2011, University of South Florida.
- Schnurbush, Kim E.**, "Wrongful Convictions: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding Police and Prosecutor Misconduct," Chaired by Dr. Dennis R. Longmire, May 2012, Sam Houston State University.
- Schweighardt, Andrew**, *Pathogen Detection Using the Luminex Multi-analyte System.* Chaired by Margaret M. Wallace, February 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Semel, Matthew**, *Military Interrogations: Best Practices & Beliefs.* Chaired by Joshua D. Freilich, February 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Sohn, Ji Seun**, "Predicting Houston Residents' Perceptions of the Houston Police Department," Chaired by Dr. Phillip M. Lyons, Jr., May 2012, Sam Houston State University.
- Walsh, Kelly**, *"Characterization of Motor Oils and Other Lubricants by High Performance Liquid Chromatography, Three-Dimensional Excitation Emission Matrices and Two-Dimensional Low Temperature Fluorescence Spectroscopy."* Chaired by Thomas A. Kubic, February 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Weinger Kammrath, Brooke**, *"A Study of the Molecular Chemistry of Glasses by Infrared Microspectroscopy and Its Use in Forensic Glass Discrimination and Classification."* Chaired by Thomas Kubic, May 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Welch, Rebecca**, *The Relationship Between Social Disorganization, Social Capital and Homicide: A Cross-national Examination.* Chaired by Joanne Savage, April 2012, American University.
- Wozniak, Kevin**, *The effect of exposure to political rhetoric on public opinion about criminal justice.* Chaired by Joanne Savage, March 2012, American University.
- Youstin, Tasha**, *"Exploring Gender Differences in Development and Lif-Course Criminology: An Examination of the Relationship Between Stigmatization and Social Bonds in the Desistance Process."* Chaired by Karen Terry, May 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Zschoche, Ruth**, *"A Multilevel Model of Police Corruption: Anomie, Decoupling and Moral Disengagement."* Chaired by Lorie Fridell, Summer 2011, University of South Florida.
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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.**

AROUND THE ASC

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

The DIC is pleased to offer a variety of ways to encourage and recognize scholarship on international and comparative crime and justice to those 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. 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. Nominations are open to distinguished candidates regardless of residence or citizenship status. **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. We encourage nominations from publishers, colleagues and authors. 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

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. 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. **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



American Society of Criminology Division on Women and Crime Student Paper Competition

The Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology invites submissions for the Student Paper Competition. The winners will be recognized at the annual conference and awarded cash prizes of \$500.00 to the winner of the graduate competition and \$250 to the winner of the undergraduate competition. In cases in which there are multiple authors, the award will be divided among the recipients.

Deadline: Papers should be RECEIVED by the committee chair by **September 15, 2012**.

Eligibility: Any undergraduate or graduate student who is currently enrolled or who has graduated within the past three months is eligible. Note, any co-authors must also be students, that is, no faculty co-authors are permitted. **To document eligibility, every author/ co-author must submit proof of student status.** This eligibility proof may be in the form of a letter from your department chair or an unofficial transcript.

Paper Specifications: Papers should be of professional quality and must be about, or related to, feminist scholarship, gender issues, or women as offenders, victims or criminal justice professionals. Papers must be no longer than 35 pages including all references, notes, and tables; utilize an acceptable referencing format such as APA; be type-written and double-spaced; and include an abstract of 100 words or less.

Papers may *not* be published, accepted, or under review for publication at the time of submission.

Submission: One electronic copy using MSWord must be received by the co-chair of the committee by the stated deadline (please do not send a PDF file). In the reference line, identify whether this is to be considered for the graduate or undergraduate competition. Please refrain from using identifying (e.g., last name) headers/ footers, as the papers will be blind-reviewed.

Judging: The Awards Committee will evaluate the papers based on the following criteria: Content is relevant to feminist scholarship; Makes a contribution to the knowledge base; accurately identify any limitations; Analytical plan was well developed; Clarity/organization of paper was well developed.

Notification: All entrants will be notified of the committee's decision no later than November 1st. Winners are strongly encouraged to attend the conference to receive their award.

Co-Chairs of Committee:

Email all **paper submissions** send to:

Angela R. Gover, Ph.D. | School of Public Affairs | University of Colorado Denver |
Phone (303) 315-2474 | angela.gover@ucdenver.edu

Please send **all other correspondence** to:

Lisa A. Murphy, Ph.D. | Department of Psychology | La Sierra University |
Phone: (951) 272-6300 x1008 | lmurphy@lasierra.edu

AROUND THE ASC

Call for Nominations for the 2012 Division on Women and Crime Awards

Nominations are requested for the following Division on Women and Crime awards:

Distinguished Scholar Award which recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of women and crime by an established scholar. The contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of an established scholar. Eligibility includes scholars who have held a Ph.D. for eight or more years.

New Scholar Award which recognizes the achievements of scholars who show outstanding merit at the beginnings of their careers. Outstanding merit may be based on a single book or work, including dissertation or a series of theoretical or research contributions to the area of women and crime. Eligibility includes scholars who held a Ph.D. for less than eight years.

Lifetime Achievement Award which recognizes scholars upon retirement. We inaugurated this award on our 20th Anniversary, 2004. Scholars receiving this award should have an established career advancing the goals and work of the Division on Women and Crime.

CoraMae Richey Mann “Inconvenient Woman of the Year” Award recognizes the scholar/activist who has participated in publicly promoting the ideals of gender equality and women’s rights throughout society, particularly as it relates to gender and crime issues. This award will be granted on an *ad hoc* basis. Nominations should include specific documentation of public service (news articles, etc) and should describe in detail how this person’s activism has raised awareness and interest in the issues that concern the Division on Women and Crime. This award was inaugurated in honor of our 20th Anniversary in 2004.

Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice

The Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice recognizes a criminologist whose professional accomplishments have increased the quality of justice and the level of safety for women. The Saltzman Award need not be given every year. It is available to honor unique achievements combining scholarship, persuasion, activism and commitment, particularly work that has made a deep impact on the quality of justice for women, as well as a wide impact (interdisciplinary, international, or cross-cultural).

Graduate Scholar Award

The Graduate Scholar Award recognizes the outstanding contributions of graduate students to the field women and crime, both in their published work and their service to the Division of Women & Crime. Outstanding contributions may include single or multiple published works that compliment the mission of the DWC, and significant work within the Division, including serving as committee members, committee chairs, or executive board members. Preference will be given to those candidates who have provided exceptional service to the DWC. Eligibility includes scholars who are still enrolled in an M.A. or Ph.D. program at the time of their nomination.

(Continued on page 17)

AROUND THE ASC

Call for Nominations for the 2012 Division on Women and Crime Awards (continued)

Sarah Hall Award

The Sarah Hall Award (established in 2012) recognizes outstanding service contributions to the Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology and to professional interests regarding feminist criminology. Service may include mentoring, serving as an officer of the Division on Women and Crime, committee work for the ASC, DWC, or other related group, and/or serving as editor or editorial board member of journals and books or book series devoted to research on women and crime. The award is named after Sarah Hall, administrator of the American Society of Criminology for over 30 years, whose tireless service helped countless students and scholars in their careers.

Submission Information

The nominees are evaluated by the awards committee based on their scholarly work, their commitment to women crime as a research discipline, and their commitment to women in crime as advocates, particularly in terms of dedication to the Division on Women and Crime. In submitting your nomination, please provide the following supporting materials: a letter identifying the award for which you are nominating the individual and evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award, the nominee's c.v. (short version preferred). No nominee will be considered unless these materials are provided and arrive by the deadline. The committee reserves the right to give no award in a particular year if it deems this appropriate.

Send nominations and supporting materials by **October 8, 2012** to:

Carrie Buist
Assistant Professor
Sociology and Criminology
University of North Carolina Wilmington
601 South College Road
Wilmington, NC 28403
buistc@uncw.edu
carriebuist@gmail.com

****Electronic Submissions are preferred, but not necessary**

****Gmail account is preferred for nomination materials carriebuist@gmail.com**

****Please visit <http://www.asc41.com/dir4/awards.html> for a list of past award winners**



Division of Experimental
Criminology

American Society of
Criminology

Chair

DAVID WEISBURD

Vice-Chair

LYNETTE FEDER

Secretary/Treasurer

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Executive Counselors

GEOFFREY BARNES

ANTHONY BRAGA

ELIZABETH GROFF

Send membership forms to:

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
CRIMINOLOGY
c/o Division of Experimental
Criminology

1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212
Columbus, OH 43212

DEC/AEC ON THE WEB:

<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 (<http://gemini.gmu.edu/cebcp/dec.html>). 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.

TO APPLY FOR 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 information.

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:

- **TUESDAY AFTERNOON:** A special workshop led by John Roman on multi-site randomized controlled trials.
- **WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON:** The Joan McCord Lecture and induction of new AEC Fellows, followed by the DEC Awards Ceremony, Afternoon Tea, and the announcement of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology.
- **THROUGHOUT THE CONFERENCE:** Six special panels and presentations highlighting the work of our members

A SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR ORGANIZATIONAL SPONSORS

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!

Division of Experimental Criminology
Academy of Experimental Criminology

2012 Award Recipients

PLEASE JOIN US IN CONGRATULATING OUR 2012 AWARD WINNERS AT THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS IN CHICAGO, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, BEGINNING WITH THE JOAN MCCORD LECTURE AT 2PM.

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AWARDS

Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award – FRIEDRICH LÖSEL

Outstanding Field Trial Award – KAREN AMENDOLA, ET AL.

(for their Police Shift Length Field Experiment)

Student Paper Award – CODY TELEP, ET AL.

(for their Sacramento Hot Spots Experiment Paper)

ACADEMY OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AWARDS

Joan McCord Award – MARK LIPSEY

AEC Fellows – JENS LUDWIG, PHILIP COOK, and BRUCE TAYLOR

AEC Honorary Fellow – JAMES “CHIPS” STEWART

Young Experimental Scholar Award – CHARLOTTE GILL

DEC
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<http://gemini.gmu.edu/cebcp/DEC.html>

2012 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD RECIPIENT

MARC LE BLANC



Professor le Blanc obtained his Ph.D in Criminology (Université de Montréal, 1969). He retired as professor emeritus of the School of criminology and the School of psychoeducation. He has a Doctorat honoris causa in criminology and psychology from the Université de Liège in Belgium. He was a guest professor in France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Brasil. He is a member of the Royal Society of Canada and a Killam Fellow of the Canada Council. He received the following prizes: Young researcher (Société de criminologie du Québec), the Marcel Vincent Medal (Conseil des sciences sociales, Québec), and the Beaumont-DeTocqueville Medal (Association internationale des criminologues de langue française). He was an expert for governmental commissions in Canada, Quebec, the United States of America, and in Europe. He was a consultant for various federal and provincial ministries and various institutions that deal with juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice. Professor Le Blanc's fundamental research themes were the formalization, elaboration, and verification of an integrative, developmental, and multilayered control theory of antisocial behavior and the developmental criminology paradigm. He also published numerous empirical

articles on the etiology of delinquency and within individual changes in crime, drug use and conduct problems and the ecology of delinquency and trends over time. His applied research themes were on instruments for the clinical evaluation of delinquents, the conception, implementation, and evaluation of a cognitive-behavioral treatment for delinquents, and the evaluation of laws and various treatment and prevention programs for delinquents. This research activity was reported in 100 book chapters and over 200 referred articles in French, English, Portuguese, and Spanish.

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD RECIPIENT

JOHN GOLDKAMP



John Goldkamp is Professor of Criminal Justice at Temple University (1978-present). His research has focused on discretion in criminal justice and innovation in the courts, with special emphasis on pretrial detention, the judicial role, and treatment and alternatives to confinement, resulting in three books, over 50 articles and nearly 100 research reports. His work questioning the use of cash as the currency of liberty during the court process resulted in major bail reform in Philadelphia and nationally. His research also dealt with judicial innovation and problem-solving courts, including the drug court movement, domestic violence, mental health and reentry courts. His most recent publications have appeared in *Studies in Law, Politics, and Society*, *Criminology*, *Journal of Experimental Criminology* and *Criminology and Public Policy*. Goldkamp served as the law reporter and participated in developing the American Bar Association's most recent Criminal Justice Standards for Pretrial Release. He founded and directed the Crime and Justice Research Institute from 1988 through 2002. In 2008, he was named by Governor Edward Rendell to lead an independent investigation of the handling of violent offenders through the corrections and parole process in Pennsylvania. He is currently a member of the Pennsylvania Joint Legislative Advisory Committee on Improving Justice in Philadelphia. Among other awards and honors, he is the recipient of the national "Paul H. Chapman Award" from the Foundation for Improvement of Justice (2003), of the "Pioneer in Pretrial Services Award" from the National Association of Pretrial Services (1998) and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Experimental Criminology (since 2006).

services (1998) and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Experimental Criminology (since 2006).

2012 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD RECIPIENT

JULIE HORNEY



Julie Horney is Professor of Crime, Law and Justice in the Department of Sociology at Penn State University. Before joining the Penn State faculty she served for seven years as Dean of the School of Criminal Justice at SUNY-Albany. In 2004-05 she was President of the American Society of Criminology and is also an ASC Fellow. Additionally she has been active in ASC as an executive board member, through chairing the Sutherland, August Volmer and Gene Carte student paper award committees as well as the nominations committee, and through membership on numerous other committees. She is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the Police Foundation, served from 1998 to 2008 on the steering committee of the National Consortium on Violence Research, and has frequently been a grants reviewer for NIJ. She currently serves on the editorial boards of *Criminology and Public Policy* and the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* and has previously served on editorial boards for *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, and *Women and Criminal Justice*. Her research focuses on situational analyses of crime and violence and on the contemporaneous influences of life circumstances.

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD RECIPIENT

DAVID GARLAND



David Garland is Arthur T. Vanderbilt Professor of Law and Professor of Sociology at New York University where he has taught since 1997. Born and raised in Dundee, Scotland, he has a Law degree and a Ph.D. in Socio-Legal Studies from Edinburgh University and a Masters in Criminology from Sheffield University. From 1979 until 1997 he was on the faculty of University of Edinburgh, as a Lecturer, a Reader, and then Professor in the Centre for Law and Society. He has held visiting positions at Leuven University, U.C. Berkeley, and Princeton University and is the recipient of various fellowships, including a Davis Fellowship at Princeton's History Department and a J.S. Guggenheim Fellowship in 2006-7. Garland is the author of *Punishment and Welfare* (1985), *Punishment and Modern Society* (1990), and *The Culture of Control* (2001); the founding editor of the journal *Punishment & Society* and the editor of *A Reader on Punishment* (1994, with Antony Duff); *Criminology and Social Theory* (2000, with Richard Sparks); *Mass Imprisonment: Social Causes and Consequences* (2001); and *America's Death Penalty: Between Past and Present* (2011 with Randall McGowen and Michael Meranze). His most recent book is *Peculiar Institution: America's Death Penalty in an Age of Abolition* (2010) published by Harvard University Press, which is due to appear in paperback later this year. He is currently working on a short book about "The Welfare State".

GRADUATE MINORITY FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENTS

CHRIS DUM, State University of New York, Albany

ALANA GUNN, University of Chicago

JAY P. KENNEDY, University of Cincinnati

2012 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS

SCOTT DECKER (Photograph and biography not available at press time)

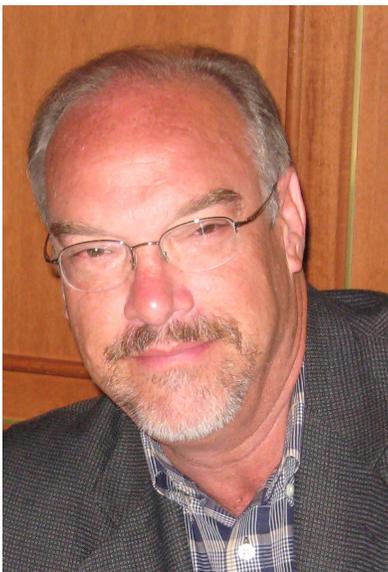
MARV KROHN



Marv Krohn received his PhD from Florida State University's School of Criminology in 1974. He has held positions at Western Illinois University, University of Iowa, and the University at Albany. He is currently a Professor in the Department of Sociology and Criminology & Law at the University of Florida. He served as an Executive Counselor and Vice President of the American Society of Criminology. Professor Krohn has a long-standing interest in the etiology of delinquency and drug use, focusing primarily on social psychological and life course approaches. For the past twenty-five years he has been a Principal Investigator on the Rochester Youth Development Study, a three generational longitudinal panel study targeting those at high risk for serious crime and delinquency. His book (with co-authors Terence P. Thornberry, Alan J. Lizotte, Carolyn A. Smith and Kimberly Tobin), *Gangs and Delinquency in Developmental Perspective*, was the American Society of Criminology's recipient of the 2003 Michael J. Hindelang Award for Outstanding Scholarship. He continues to be interested in the causes and consequences of gang membership as well as the impact of official intervention on future criminality. Professor Krohn also co-

authored *Delinquent Behavior* (with Don C. Gibbons) and *Researching Theories of Crime and Delinquency* (with Charis E. Kubrin and Thomas D. Stucky) and has co-edited four compendiums on crime and delinquency. In addition, he has contributed to numerous research articles and book chapters.

MARK WARR



Mark Warr is Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin. He received his Ph.D. in sociology in 1979 from the University of Arizona and was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Washington and Washington State University before joining the faculty at Pennsylvania State University in 1981. He moved to the University of Texas and became a Longhorn in 1986. Professor Warr has served as an advisor, consultant, or author to the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the American Statistical Association, the British Home Office, the Canadian Ministry of Justice, and a variety of other foreign and domestic agencies. He served on the NSF panel to establish the National Consortium for Violence Research and the NIJ committee to revise the measurement of rape in the National Crime Victimization Survey. He has served on the editorial boards of the *American Journal of Sociology*, the *American Sociological Review*, and *Criminology*, and has been appointed to numerous committees of the ASC and ASA. Professor Warr is a recipient of the President's Associates Teaching Excellence Award, the Eyes of Texas Award, and other teaching awards. His book *Companions in Crime: The Social Aspects of Criminal Conduct* (Cambridge University Press, 2002) won the 2005 Michael J. Hindelang Award from the American Society of Criminology.



GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Lyndsay Boggess (University of California, Irvine) Community context of crime, Race/ethnicity and crime
Max Bromley (Nova University) Campus policing, Campus community crime
John Cochran (University of Florida) Death penalty, Micro social theories of criminal behavior, Macro social theories of crime and crime control
Amy Cohn (University of Georgia, joint appointment with Department of Mental Health Law and Policy) Alcohol and intimate partner violence, Help-seeking for alcohol and drug problems in offender populations
Richard Dembo (New York University) Alcohol and drug use, Juvenile justice
Lorie Fridell (University of California, Irvine) Police use of force, Violence against police, Racially biased policing
Kathleen M. Heide (State University of New York at Albany) Juvenile homicide, Adolescent parricide offenders, Violent offending
Wesley Jennings (University of Florida) Trajectories, Hispanics, Sex offending
Shayne Jones (University of Kentucky) Personality and antisocial behavior, Jury and judicial decision-making
Michael J. Leiber, Interim Chair (State University of New York at Albany) Race, Juvenile justice, Delinquency
Michael J. Lynch (State University of New York at Albany) Radical criminology, Environmental and corporate crime, Green criminology, Racial bias in criminal justice processes
Tom Mieczkowski, Emeritus (Wayne State University) Drugs and crime, Violent sexual offenders
Ojmarrh Mitchell (University of Maryland) Race and crime, Drug policy, Meta-analysis
Wilson R. Palacios (University of Miami) Adult hidden populations, Qualitative research methods and analysis, Social epidemiology of drug use/abuse
Ráchael Powers (State University of New York at Albany) Victimization, Quantitative methodology
Christine S. Sellers (University of Florida) Criminological theory, Juvenile delinquency, Intimate partner violence
M. Dwayne Smith (Duke University) Homicide, Capital Punishment, Structural correlates of violent crime



Andrew Young: Ordained Minister, Champion for Human Rights, U.S. Congressman, United Nations Ambassador and Mayor.

Fulbright Award

The Georgia State University Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology is proud to announce that our colleague, Lisa Muftić, was awarded a Fulbright to conduct research and teach in Bosnia during the upcoming academic year. Please join us in wishing her a productive Fulbright experience.

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THE ASC EMAIL MENTORING PROGRAM

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

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

Current Mentors

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

Call for New Mentors

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

Name

Affiliation

Email address

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

Month and year of birth (optional)

Gender

Race/ethnicity

Students

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

The ASC Email Mentor of the Year Award

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

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

Students and Mentors are encouraged to contact me at:

Bonnie Berry, PhD

Director

Social Problems Research Group

Mentor_inbound@socialproblems.org

EARLY SCHOLARS' KEYS TO SUCCESS

HOW TO WRITE A BOOK PROPOSAL

Neil Jordan, PhD, Senior Commissioning Editor, Ashgate Publishing

Bonnie Berry, PhD, Director, Social Problems Research Group

Writing an acceptable book proposal is not difficult but it does require a little inside scoop on how to write one that will pay off with a book contract and, more importantly, with a groundbreaking book. Writing a book proposal may seem like an intimidating process to the uninitiated because you are asking outsiders to consider the merits of your work. However, once you've become familiar with some do's and don'ts of proposal writing, submitting a proposal becomes much easier.

Get an Idea. First, you must have an idea, an idea that, once laid out in book form, will illuminate the readership in a discipline-changing fashion.

Take Time to Reflect. Most of us are strapped for time but time for reflection is essential to thinking in a creative manner. Jot down ideas, perhaps talk them over with trusted and experienced colleagues, have a mood-enhancing beverage if that is your wont, but the key is to *think*. Upon reflection, you may learn that what you had in mind as a book proposal was not all that original, not doable, or not instructive. Usually, though, the process involves thinking about your topic in such a way that you discover a new way of examining a scientific topic, a topic that fellow scholars need to know about.

Clarity, Vagueness and Jargon. Though an admirer of scholarship, the commissioning editor will often not be an expert in your subject. This means that she or he might not be familiar with some of the specialist terminology or jargon that is common in your field and so while it is often impossible to avoid using it, it does help to keep technical vocabulary to a minimum and write as accessibly as possible. You want the editor to understand what your project is and what it contributes to the field in order that she or he might be in a position to judge (firstly) whether it will fit the publisher's profile and (secondly) who might be able to provide expert reviews. A proposal that is full of highly technical language to the point of being incomprehensible to the uninitiated can be off-putting and as with very vague proposals, might also lead to a suspicion that you do not have a clear argument or purpose.

Be Clear in your Purpose. Besides having a firm idea of what you want to accomplish and stating it in no uncertain terms, state completely and fully your plan of action, time frame for completion, coverage of the topic and subtopics, literature, theoretical focus, methodology, and all that would be appropriate for the publisher to know so that she or he can make a sound decision.

The Content. Your main arguments in a proposed book are very important, but if you are publishing in the social sciences, empirical content is often also central and the commissioning editor will want to know about it. Briefly explain what your empirical material consists of, stating when it was (or is to be) carried out, with how many participants or respondents and where. It is also useful to say how you will use the material. For instance, the empirical content itself might be fairly limited, but it might also constitute only a very small part of the book, or be used purely illustratively in a largely theoretical work.

Your Market. Do try to be clear about your intended audience and be honest about the perceived market. While every publisher would be delighted to sell every book published to as many people as possible, try not to be tempted to overstate the likely appeal of your work. Most books will only be suitable for particular readers and very few will appeal to both scholars and interested lay readers. Publishers are very aware of this. If your book is intended as a textbook, make this clear (and if you plan to use it as such in your own classes, say so). If it is a more specialized piece of work that undergraduates would be unlikely to fully understand or find useful, there is no need to conceal this; say that it is a book for advanced readers and researchers. Some presses will be disinclined to pursue a project if you claim that it would make for a suitable text book *and* a work suitable for specialist readers, particularly if it is fairly obvious from the nature of the project that it cannot be both.

Ask Questions to Find the Right Publisher. The important thing is to find the *right* press for your work — a publisher that publishes the kind of book that you want to write. Most presses concentrate on particular types of books, whether text books, monographs, instructional manuals or reference collections. Established to publish certain types of books only, many publishers will have set up their distribution and marketing models on these kinds of books, so simply *couldn't* publish a different kind of book, no matter how good.

Often publishers have in mind a list of desired topics. This list can be composed of what a particular publisher commonly publishes (for instance, socio-legal studies, social inequality, etc.). To make matters somewhat confusing, the publisher may focus on a particular area, such as critical criminology, and want submissions on that topic; alternatively, the publisher may already have a lot of books on critical criminology and doesn't want another. Ask. It beats wasting time sending a proposal when it doesn't fit the publisher's needs.

(Continued on page 28)

(Continued from page 27)

Ask about Format. It is also worth asking the publisher about the likely format of the book. Some publish in paperback, some in hardback only, some both; some publish e-books as well as print copies. The format will reflect their anticipated markets and will also have implications for the published price. Most publishers will not object to discussing these matters with you. After all, it's in nobody's interest to pursue a project through to contract only to discover that you both have very different expectations with regard to the book.

The Details. Most publishers can be flexible with regard to the word limits and numbers of figures, but they will usually want to know up front what your plans are. Most will have a form or set of guidelines for you to use which will ensure that you tell them everything they need to know — so feel free to ask for this.

Be Flexible. If, upon submitting a proposal, the editor comes back with suggestions for revisions, think about her or his suggestions rather than dismiss them right away. The editor may recommend that you go in a direction that you hadn't thought about, may suggest that you approach your topic from a different theoretical viewpoint, or that you apply a different methodology. The editor usually has an understanding of the market for such a book as you're proposing and may be able to steer you in a direction that will make the academic world read your work, which should be your prime concern.

Don't be Put Off by Rejections. We all get them. A rejection is nothing personal. It is often more a matter of "fit".

Keep your Focus Altruistic. The need to be published is not a good reason for submitting a book proposal. However, assuming that career advancement is a goal, it is more likely to be achieved if your purpose is centered on writing a book that evolves our knowledge base, that offers a new understanding of a neglected topic, or that explains phenomena in an unprecedented way. In sum, you ensure your place in it by progressing your chosen field of science.

Neil Jordan, PhD, Senior Commissioning Editor, Ashgate Publishing
njordan@ashgatepublishing.com

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

Please submit all "Early Scholars Keys to Success" columns to Bonnie Berry at above address.


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THE EDITOR'S CORNER

CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY'S PEER-REVIEW AND PUBLICATION DECISION PROCESSES

Thomas G. Blomberg, Editor
Julie Mestre, Managing Editor

We have received several inquiries about how *Criminology & Public Policy* (CPP) proceeds with the manuscript review and publication decision processes. We thought it would be useful to authors to outline and describe the processes here.

When manuscripts are submitted to CPP for publication consideration, the first step is the selection of potential peer reviewers. We initially invite 5-7 leading experts in the field to serve as reviewers. From this group, four will typically agree to serve. As a general rule, the invited reviewers are selected using several criteria. First, there should be no potential for bias from the reviewer. To limit potential bias, we seek reviewers that are located at different institutions from the author(s), have not published with the author(s), and whose views on the topic are not in evident conflict with those of the author(s). Second, potential reviewers should be actively involved in research on the topic. It is important for CPP reviewers to be up-to-date with current research and policy in the general area in question. Therefore, potential reviewers are selected based on their demonstrated expertise in the subject area. We generally invite reviewers who have published studies on the topic in leading journals within the past few years.

When all solicited reviews are received, the Editor, after reading the manuscript, considers each reviewer's comments and publication recommendations. If the reviewers have split opinions, which seldom occurs, we secure an additional reviewer to serve as a "tie-breaker". Additional reviewers may also be needed if the reviews we receive are not consistent with one another. However, it is important to note, that in 93% of the reviewer evaluations of manuscripts we have received over the past five years, there has been a consensus in the reviewer's recommendations to publish or reject a given manuscript. Where there is frequent variation is in the reviewers recommendations for specific revisions or refinements to the manuscript, not in their final publication recommendation.

CPP is unique from other academic journals in many ways, but most surprising to some authors is that we do not have a "revise and resubmit" option. Manuscripts are either rejected or conditionally accepted and authors then work with a Senior Editor to make minor revisions in preparation for publication. The Senior Editors work with authors to prepare their final manuscripts for publication, but the turnaround time is limited, and it is important for conditionally accepted manuscripts to be largely ready for publication once they are received. Therefore, the manuscripts that are accepted for publication must contain very few changes that need to be made.

When making a final decision to reject the manuscript or send it on to a Senior Editor, the Editor must also consider the amount of necessary revisions and the policy relevance and implications provided by the study. Each of these individual variables is considered when the final decision is reached. Nonetheless, the final publication decision ultimately rests upon a determination of whether or not the manuscript in question provides a timely and compelling contribution to a subject area's best available research and related policy knowledge. Finally, particular effort is made to communicate the publication decision to the author(s) in a constructive manner. The aim is to provide recommendations to assist the author(s) in strengthening their manuscript. The letter includes specific concerns and associated recommendations for revisions and suggestions of potentially suitable journals author(s) might consider should the recommended revisions be made. The goal is to communicate the reviewers' and Editor's agreed upon revisions that are necessary to improve the manuscript, thereby increasing the likelihood of ultimate publication.

While there is certainly subjectivity involved in the peer-review and publication decision processes, CPP, like other peer-review journals, attempts to be as objective and constructive as possible when selecting manuscripts to be published in CPP. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions about our peer-review and publication decision processes.



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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

COULD YOU GO FISHING?: TEACHING AND UNDERSTANDING WHITE PRIVILEGE

Delores Jones-Brown, Professor
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
City University of New York

As a scholar of race, over the years, one of the most difficult topics to engage students around is the concept that has come to be known as “white privilege”. In a society where an ideology of “colorblindness” is urged, enhanced by the election of the nation’s first knowingly Black president, many students of all races and ethnic backgrounds seem reluctant to accept the notion that, regardless of class status, racial identity has an impact on one’s life chances and experiences. Especially for students of Criminal Justice, the notion that racial identity, rather than or in addition to individual behavior, may contribute to one’s chances of becoming involved with the criminal justice system, seems foreign. And, many students cling to the notion that class is a more powerful predictor of contact with the police than is race.

To introduce the concept of white privilege and to help students understand how racism and racial identity come together to create circumstances that increase or decrease the likelihood of criminal responses to social situations where White racial identity is privileged above all others, I utilize an excerpt from chapter three of Dragan Milovanovic and Katheryn K. Russell’s edited book *Petit Apartheid in the U.S. Criminal Justice System: The Dark Figure of Racism* (Carolina Academic Press, 2001). The chapter is authored by Douglas E. Thompkins and is titled “The Presence and Effect of Micro/Macro-aggressions and Petit Apartheid.” In the chapter, Professor Thompkins relates the story of his first memorable experience with racism.

He describes how at age eleven or twelve, three friends, one White, one Asian and one of African-American and Native American ancestry (who I will refer to as Black), make plans to go fishing at a location where the White child has fished on many occasions with his family. He describes the friends’ excitement as they plan for their outing and their euphoria when the big day finally arrives. He notes that the friends must walk a considerable distance to reach their destination and that they arrive tired but looking forward to this experience, that the White child has described as very enjoyable. To gain entrance to the waterfront, the three must pay admittance to an older White male who is the gatekeeper. When they announce their intentions to fish, the gatekeeper informs the White child that he can fish but his “nigger” friend and “chink” friend cannot. The White child makes the decision not to go in to fish. The three walk home in silence. Professor Thompkins notes that the three never spoke of the incident again and their friendship dissolved in the weeks and months that followed it.

(Continued on page 32)

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After students read the excerpt, I ask each one to put himself or herself in the position of one of the children and describe how s/he would react to this situation. Before describing their reactions, each student must indicate whether s/he is responding as the White child, the Asian child or the Black child. Responses range from doing nothing, as did the youth in the scenario, to engaging in criminal conduct such as “sneaking in” (which I point out is criminal trespass); “arguing with the man” or “cursing at him” (which I point out is chargeable as disorderly conduct or harassment); “hitting” or “throwing rocks” at the man (which I point out is chargeable as simple or aggravated assault, criminal mischief, or menacing); retrieving parents or friends to “protest” (which I point out may be chargeable as inciting a riot or rioting). We discuss how any of the criminal reactions by the Black or Asian child might reinforce existing criminal stereotypes about racial groups, while similar reactions by the White child might be interpreted as understandable anger.

We also discuss how all of the potential criminal reactions could be avoided simply by allowing each child to fish. We discuss how there is no indication of difference in class status among the three youth. Indeed, they all attend the same school and perhaps live in similar neighborhoods. We take note of the fact that the incident unfolds in Illinois, just outside of Chicago, not in the deep South, and that it occurs in the early 70’s as opposed to 1950’s or early 1960s. We also discuss why few students are willing to take on the role of a child who is outside their own racial group. That is, most White students volunteer to react to the situation from the perspective of the White child, Black students usually react from the perspective of the Black child, and Asian students tend to react from the perspective of the Asian child.

We discuss the unique position that Latino and other students are placed in by the exercise because I force them to take on a racial role with which they may not personally identify. Typically, Latino students with lighter skin tones identify with either the White or Asian child and those with darker skin tones identify with the Black child. Students of other racial/ethnic identities rarely identify themselves as the Black child, regardless of their skin tone. The exercise affords us an opportunity to discuss the role of racism in producing criminal behavior and one’s comfort or discomfort in claiming racial identity or attempting to empathize with someone outside one’s own racial group. “Could you go fishing?” becomes the catch phrase for addressing thorny issues related to understanding the influence of race versus class, structural racism, race and crime, and issues of race as they relate to discretionary decision-making among criminal justice personnel.

Like Peggy McIntosh (1988), in her discussion of racial microaggressions in daily life, early in the chapter Professor Thompkins discusses his recognition that, as a man of African ancestry, his presence in various restaurants is perceived by the owners and clientele as diminishing the exclusivity and desirability of those establishments, while a White male of unknown class status might not cause a similar reaction. The discussion brings a contemporary focus to his childhood story that some students might want to dismiss as ‘ancient history’. The following publications are also useful for teaching and understanding the many layers of white privilege and how the concept manifests itself in criminal justice:

Dirks, D. and S. Rice (2004). “Dining While Black”: Tipping as Social Artifact. *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly* 45:1,30-47

Gabbidon, S. and G. Higgins (2007). Consumer Racial Profiling and Perceived Victimization: A Phone Survey of Philadelphia Area Residents. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 32:1-2, 1-11.

McIntosh, P. (1988). White Privilege: Unpacking the Invisible Knapsack. Working paper #189, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, excerpt published in *Peace and Freedom*, July/August 1989.

Muhammad, K. G. (2010). *The Condemnation of Blackness: Race, Crime and the Making of Modern Urban America*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Sue, D. W., et als (2007). Racial Microaggressions in Everyday Life: Implications for Clinical Practice, *American Psychologist*, 62:4, 271-286.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

AVOIDING ACADEMIC BURNOUT

Amber L. Morczek, Doctoral Student

Washington State University, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology

Pursing a doctoral degree is an irrefutably arduous task, filled with ups, downs, and a demanding schedule. Not only are our days overflowing with seemingly unbearable amounts of reading, but we must also attend seminars, pursue research ventures, generate publications, assist with or teach undergraduate classes, attend conferences, prepare for preliminary exams, produce a dissertation, and finally, prepare ourselves for a competitive job market. Thus, as evidenced by the depth and breadth of responsibility, success is indisputably linked to our ability to cope with stress. Accordingly, given stress-related issues are often meticulously cloaked by those experiencing them, I have assembled a list of what I believe are helpful suggestions if for nothing more than to emphatically affirm, "You are not alone!"

Acknowledge your limitations

Chances are if you in a PhD program, you set exceedingly high expectations for yourself and take pride in your tenacious work ethic, but it is important not to become overextended.

Set realistic goals. Although you will, as do I, feel constant residual pressure to produce, you have the ability to decline requests from faculty, peers and students if you feel overwhelmed. Consider that doing a mediocre job on 10 tasks is less advantageous than fully devoting yourself to only a few.

Triage. I am a perpetual list-maker. Not only does it assist with organization, but it also helps me conceptualize a rank order to my required tasks. Also, there is a distinct sense of accomplishment that is associated with scratching something off one of my numerous lists upon completion.

Avoid self-imposed solitary confinement

Doctoral students are often expected to work autonomously, which can foster loneliness and sustained isolation. Even small doses of meaningful social interaction will allow some reprieve from your work.

Get out of the office and don't feel guilty for doing so. When engaged in any activity not work related I often consider there is something more productive I could be doing, like more work. I am forced to remind myself that enjoying a satisfying personal life does not equate to a lackadaisical attitude toward my studies, but rather contributes to universal fulfillment.

Involve yourself with activities outside of your department. Though I truly value my department-mates, for me, joining external social organizations further assisted in my search of like-minded individuals and favorably impacted both my professional and social life.

Take solace in those outside academia. Your parents, significant others, and friends are not engrossed in your studies and probably only abstractly understand your daily life. Perfect! Connecting with those largely detached from a taxing situation is a great way to gain some external perspective and disconnect from contextual stressors.

Promote candor and a supportive environment

In my experience, PhD students vigilantly camouflage programmatic difficulties and impediments to mental wellness. After all, exposing any vulnerability can be particularly difficult given the competitive atmosphere (real or perceived) in many programs and a façade of impermeable resilience generally remains intact.

Achieve catharsis. Many of us would rather sever a limb than talk to our peers or faculty mentors about our struggles, but despite what you may think I am willing to bet that people in your department can empathize and are willing to offer constructive assistance with whatever issue you may be experiencing.

Decompress. Still having trouble managing mental unrest? Explore the variety of healthy (*healthy!*) coping mechanisms at your disposal including formal counseling or other therapeutic alternatives like exercise. Overall, if it helps to make you happy, energized, and optimistic when you wake up each morning, do it.

No one, not even those who seem to effortlessly maintain the façade, is perfect. Feeling insecure, depressed, anxious, homesick, lonely, inadequate, overwhelmed, and perpetually stressed does not make you weak or any less suitable for the rigors of academia - it makes you human. It is how you cope with these feelings that shapes your doctoral and future experiences.

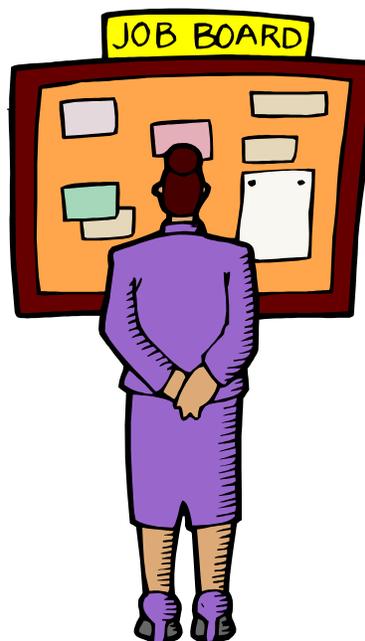
We invite you to continue this discussion and share your thoughts regarding ways to avoid academic burnout on the ASC-Student Affairs Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/pages/American-Society-of-Criminology-Student-Affairs/321855684515486>). Submissions of future "Doctoral Student Forum" columns 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.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES seeks a Board Director for its Committee on Law and Justice, a standing committee established by the National Research Council in 1975 to enable increased scientific understanding of crime and justice issues. The Committee's mission is to help improve research methods and information to inform and support the development of national and state-level criminal justice policy, and to advance criminological and criminal justice research. The Board Director of the Committee on Law and Justice provides intellectual leadership by identifying current and emerging issues in criminal justice; develops workshops, conferences, and studies by separate panels of experts; and seeks funds for these activities from Federal Government agencies and public and private foundations. The Board Director supervises the Committee's staff and represents the Committee with heads of government agencies, the media, and the public. The Board Director should have a keen interest in and broad deep knowledge of criminal justice policy and research issues, and substantial experience working at the intersection of research, policy, and practice. Demonstrated impact on the advancement of science or policy is desired. This highly visible position requires a Ph.D. and ten years of directly related professional experience. For more information about this challenging career opportunity and to apply, please visit our website at <http://national-academies.org>. Under Careers, search our Current Opportunities by Department – Div of Behavior & Social Sciences & Education – requisition number 120086-3.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY The School of Criminal Justice of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, invites applications for up to two tenure-track positions for Fall 2013, rank and specialization are open. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or be ABD with the expectation that the degree be completed at the time the appointment commences. The Rutgers School of Criminal Justice is committed to diversity and especially welcomes applications from women and members of under-represented minority groups. The search commences immediately and will remain open until the position is filled. Applicants should submit a letter of application summarizing their qualifications, curriculum vitae, and the names of three professional references. Applications and correspondence regarding the search should be sent electronically (Microsoft Word or Adobe PDF files preferred) and addressed to: Jody Miller, Faculty Chair, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey, 123 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3094, e-mail: jody.miller@rutgers.edu



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Law Enforcement, Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor - AY

The Department is seeking a criminologist with an emphasis in law enforcement. Primary teaching responsibilities will be in undergraduate and graduate criminology courses. Substantive area in criminology is open, although there is a particular need for an individual who can develop and teach courses related to law enforcement and global criminal justice systems. A thorough knowledge of the organization and management of law enforcement at the federal, state and local level is essential. Specific assignments will depend on departmental needs. Other duties will include, but are not limited to, advising criminology and pre-law students, participating in program development, actively engaging in research and problem solving activities, and committee service at all levels of university governance. The successful candidate may be called upon to teach in a distance education mode and will be encouraged to develop web-enhanced and/or web-based instruction. Outcomes assessment and service learning are important components of the university curriculum. The successful candidate will be expected to work cooperatively with faculty and staff in the department and college. Refereed publications are required for tenure.

Application Instructions: Complete application online at <http://apptrkr.com/258335> attach 1) curriculum vitae 2) cover letter, 3) transcripts (unofficial) and 4) three current letters of reference (dated within the last 6 months) for review. For information, contact: Associate Professor Harald Otto Schweizer, Search Committee Chair Department of Criminology California State University, Fresno 2576 East San Ramon Avenue, M/S ST104 Fresno, CA 93740-8039 Phone: (559) 278-2305 Fax: (559) 278-7265 E-mail address: haralds@csufresno.edu

Open Until Filled: To ensure the full consideration, applicants should submit all application materials by 12/1/2012. Searches automatically close on 4/1/2013 if not filled.

California State University, Fresno is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE



EUROCRIM 2012 12TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ESC CRIMINOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY A NECESSARY BALANCE BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SECURITY

Bilbao, Spain
September 12 - 15, 2012

The Conference will be hosted by the Basque Institute of Criminology (University of the Basque Country) and it will be a space for meeting, sharing and promoting knowledge transfer among European professionals who develop their teaching and research careers in the Criminology field.

For more information, visit <http://eurocrim2012.com/>



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NOTES REGARDING THE ANNUAL MEETING

**68th Annual Meeting
November 14 - 17, 2012
Chicago, Illinois**

Thinking About Context: Challenges for Crime and Justice



- The deadline for submissions has now passed.
- The Call for Papers, link to the submission site, and other Meeting information can be found on the ASC website, www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm.
- Please direct all questions regarding the Program to the Program Committee email address, crim-asc2012@uc.edu.
- The phone number for the Program Chairs is: (513) 556-2746.
- You may register using the form on the opposite page, or using the online form on the ASC website. Registration fees are as follows:

BEFORE OCTOBER 1

ASC Member: **\$130**

Non-Member: **\$170**

ASC Student Member: **\$50**

Student Non-Member: **\$100**

ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1 OR ONSITE

ASC Member: **\$180**

Non-Member: **\$220**

ASC Student Member: **\$60**

Student Non-Member: **\$110**

- The workshop registration form is not yet available because the workshop details are still being finalized. We will make the workshop registration form available on the website as soon as possible.

The American Society of Criminology

2012 Annual Meeting Registration Form – Chicago, IL · November 14 - 17, 2012

www.asc41.com asc@asc41.com

Please mail to American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Rd, Ste. 212, Columbus, OH 43212, or fax to (614) 292-6767.

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____
(your badge will be prepared with the information on the two lines above)

City, State: _____

Country: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

REGISTRATION FEES (payable only in U.S. dollars)

Program Participants Are Required To Preregister and Pay Registration Fee

(Registration receipt will be included in registration packet)

Postmarked or faxed BEFORE October 1

- ___ ASC Member: \$130.00
- ___ Non-Member: \$170.00
- ___ ASC Student Member: \$50.00
- ___ Student Non-Member: \$100.00

Postmarked or faxed ON or AFTER October 1

- ___ ASC Member: \$180.00
- ___ Non-Member: \$220.00
- ___ ASC Student Member: \$60.00
- ___ Student Non-Member: \$110.00

Optional Special Events (Schedule TBA)

Division on Corrections & Sentencing Breakfast	___ Non-Students: \$10.00	___ All Students: \$5.00
Division of International Criminology Awards Presentation & Reception:	No charge. Open to all ASC meeting registrants interested in international and comparative crime and justice. Cash & carry food station will be set up outside the room.	
Division on People of Color & Crime Luncheon:	No charge. Open to all ASC meeting registrants interested in the concerns and issues of people of color in the study of crime, justice, and the crime-processing system. Cash & carry food station will be set up outside the room.	
Minority Fellowship Dances: Hot Spots Band / Matt Skoller Blues Band (One ticket allows entry to both dances.)		
	___ ASC Member: \$10.00	___ ASC Student Member: \$5.00
	___ Non ASC Member: \$20.00	___ Non ASC Member Student: \$10.00

*If you are paying by check or money order, please make it out to *American Society of Criminology*. (U.S. FUNDS ONLY)

*Accepted Credit Cards: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover

Credit Card #: _____

Exp. Date: _____ Security Code (on back of card): _____

Billing Address of _____

Credit Card: _____

Refund Policy: Advance registration fees will be refunded for cancellations received up to September 30. No refunds will be made on cancellations received after this date.

Section to be filled out by ASC

Total _____ Date _____ Check/MO # _____ Credit Card _____

REG _____ DCS Bkfst _____ Dances _____

**2012 DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY PRE-MEETING WORKSHOP
CHICAGO, IL**

Title: PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS FOR ADMINISTERING MULTI-SITE RANDOMIZED TRIALS

Date & Time: Tuesday, November 13, 2012, Time TBA

Place: Palmer House Hilton, Room TBA

Fee: \$25

Enrollment Limit: 40

Instructors: John Roman & Shelli Rossman, The Urban Institute

In this workshop, we will provide practical guidance for a range of issues that arise when the operation of a randomized trial across multiple sites. This includes lessons from past multi-site projects, the logistics of assignment, the logistics of managing multiple demonstration sites, managing qualitative and quantitative research tasks, tracking subjects and minimizing attrition, statistical analysis and ethics.

Return this form (via fax or mail) and your check (in U.S. Funds or International Money Order), or with your credit card information below (Master Card, Visa, Discover and American Express accepted). Cancellation Deadline: September 30, 2012.

***Please note that registration for this workshop is NOT registration for the Annual Meeting which begins November 14.**

Name: _____

Phone #: _____ **Email:** _____

Payment Total: _____ **Circle Pay Type:** Check/Money Order Visa MasterCard AmEx Discover

Credit Card #: _____

Exp. Date: _____ **Security Code (on back):** _____

Billing Address: _____

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR
FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

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

2012 ANNUAL MEETING

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

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

\$215 single/double occupancy

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