

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 37, #6

November/December 2012

Editor's Note: In this issue of the *Criminologist*, Dan Nagin summarizes the important findings and recommendations of a recent National Research Council report from the Committee on Deterrence and the Death Penalty. Dan, who chaired the committee and co-authored the report, provides a number of useful insights about the state of death penalty research, the relationship between policy and basic research, and the key issue of standards of evidence. This is my last issue as editor of the *Criminologist*. I thank Anne Arendt, Nicole Coldiron, and Chris Eskridge for their terrific work in making the *Criminologist* what it is today. The editorship now passes on to ASC's incoming Vice President, Becky Block, who has a number of exciting new ideas in store for us!

Ross L. Matsueda, ASC Vice-President

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

By Daniel S. Nagin

In April, 2012 the National Research Council released the report of the Committee on Deterrence and the Death Penalty. I chaired the Committee and co-edited the report along with John Pepper. Other committee members included Kerwin Charles (University of Chicago), Phil Cook (Duke University), Steven Durlauf (University of Wisconsin), Amelia Haviland (Carnegie Mellon University), Judge Gerald Lynch (U.S. 2nd Court of Appeals), Charles Manski (Northwestern University), and the late James Q. Wilson to whom the report was dedicated.

The committee concluded "that research to date on the effect of capital punishment on homicide is not informative about whether capital punishment decreases, increases, or has no effect on homicide rates." It then went on to recommend that this research "should not influence policy judgments about capital punishment."

The report lays out three fundamental flaws in research on the deterrent effect of the death penalty:

The studies did not account for the effects of noncapital punishments that may also be imposed. The relevant question about deterrence is whether the death penalty is more or less effective as a deterrent than other penalties, such as a life sentence without the possibility of parole. None of the existing studies consider the other potential punishments that states impose or their potential effects on homicide rates. Any effect that these noncapital punishments have on homicide rates may contaminate the estimated effects – in either direction -- of capital punishment.

(Continued on page 3)

IN THIS ISSUE...

Around the ASC.....	9-12	Early Scholars' Keys to Success.....	32
2012 ASC Award Winners.....	14-16	The Editor's Corner.....	34
Featured Article.....	18	Teaching Tips.....	36-37
2013 ASC Awards Nominations.....	19-22	Doctoral Student Forum.....	38-39
2013 ASC Annual Meeting Call for Papers.....	24-28	Position Announcements.....	40-45
Policy Corner.....	30	Criminology Around the World.....	47-49

UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

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

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ROME BILINGUAL CONFERENCE, November 23-24, 2012, Rome, Italy, "Transnational Organized Crime: Italian Connections".

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

ACJS 50TH ANNUAL MEETING: "THE POLITICS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE", March 19-23, 2013, Sheraton Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas Please visit www.acjs.org for more details.

POLICING THE CRISIS THIRTY-FIVE YEARS ON, March 27 - 2013, Middlesex University, London (UK). For more information, please contact Dr Emma Dowling at E.Dowling@mdx.ac.uk or Professor Vincenzo Ruggiero at V.Ruggiero@mdx.ac.uk

ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, April 14 - 16, 2013, Mumbai, India. For more information, contact tiwari_a@tiss.edu.

GROVES CONFERENCE FOR MARRIAGE AND FAMILIES, 2013 "AND JUSTICE FOR ALL" - FAMILIES AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, June 2 - 6, 2013, Boston Marriott Newton. Please visit <http://grovesconference.org/> for more information.

SOCIAL REHABILITATION AND RE-INTEGRATION OF PRISONERS, August 30 - 31, 2013, Kampala, Uganda. Theme: "Deepening and Strengthening Professionalism in Prisons". For more information, contact annteddie@yahoo.com or mmacentre@yahoo.com.

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING, September 4 - 7, 2013, Budapest, Hungary. Please visit www.esc-eurocrim.org/ for more information.

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING, September 2014, Prague, Czech Republic. Please visit www.esc-eurocrim.org/ for more information.

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the
American Society of Criminology

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

Editor: Ross Matsueda
University of Washington

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If you require any further assistance, contact Wiley Customer Service at cs-membership@wiley.com; 800-835-6770

(Continued from page 1)

The studies use incomplete or implausible models of potential murderers' perceptions of and response to the use of capital punishment. Much of the research assumes that potential murderers respond to the objective risk of execution. But determining the objective risk poses great complexities even for a well-informed researcher, let alone a potential murderer. For example, only 15 percent of people who have been sentenced to death since 1976 have actually been executed, and a large fraction of death sentences are reversed. None of the studies used a measure of risk that plausibly corresponds to the objective risk of execution, and conclusions about any deterrent effect are very sensitive to the measure of risk used. The committee is also skeptical that potential murderers can possibly estimate the objective risk, whatever it is. Thus, there is no basis for judging which, if any, of the studies' estimates might be informative about the effect of the death penalty on homicide rates.

Estimates of the effect of capital punishment are based on statistical models that make assumptions that are not credible. For example, a common assumption is that the effect of capital punishment on homicide rates is the same across states and years. As a consequence, the estimated effects themselves lack credibility.

The Committee was heartened by the widespread and consistently favorable media attention given to the report. As an example, an April 27, 2012 New York Times editorial observed: "One of the most frequently made claims about the death penalty is that it deters potential murderers...But a distinguished committee of scholars working for the National Research Council has now reached the striking and convincing conclusion that all of the research about deterrence and the death penalty done in the past generation...should be ignored."

The issue of the policy relevance of criminological research is a very hot topic these days. Criminology and Public Policy is now an official ASC journal. Bill Bales and I have been entrusted as the next editors of CPP, a privilege that we are both honored to have received. I am also heartened to see that articles appearing in criminological research outlets without public policy in their official mission routinely discuss policy implications of the research. With policy relevance on the "radar screen" of so many criminologists, I want to use this opportunity to reflect upon the role that criminological research should play in the policy process.

This past Fall I spoke about the report at Penn State. Julie Horney asked me an important question that captured an unexpressed anxiety that I have sensed when I have described the report's conclusions to criminologists in other settings. The essence of Julie's query was whether the report's conclusion might jeopardize the standing of criminological research more broadly in policy circles. My answer was an emphatic "no." The report conclusions pertain only to research on the deterrent effect of capital punishment—not to other aspects of the administration of capital punishment such as discriminatory application, cost, and mistakes. It also does not apply to research on the deterrent effect of other commonly used sanctions such as imprisonment. The report summary pointedly states: "Our charge was also limited to assessing the evidence on the deterrent effect of the death penalty on murder, not the deterrent effect of noncapital sanctions on crime more generally. Our negative conclusion on the informativeness of the evidence on the former issue should not be construed as extending to the latter issue because the committee did not review the very large body of evidence on the deterrent effect of noncapital sanctions." (p. 3-4)

Julie's question brings to me to another deep and challenging question: How and to what degree should uncertainties about the evidentiary value of research findings be communicated to policy makers and the public? In some research domains those uncertainties are modest and the evidentiary value is very high. In others the uncertainties are large but the research still has evidentiary value, albeit limited. In still others, like research on the deterrent effect of capital punishment, the evidentiary uncertainties are so large as to make the research uninformative.

In my opening statement at a news conference on the day of the report's release, I observed: "We recognize that this conclusion may be controversial to some but nobody is well served by unsupportable claims about the effect of the death penalty regardless of whether the claim is that the death penalty deters homicides, has no effect on homicides or actually increases homicides." The consistently positive reception given the report in the media was not only gratifying but also a welcome surprise.

Perhaps the reason for the positive reception was that we were largely successful in communicating the shortcomings of a highly technical literature in language that the media understood. I know of no instance of the media misreporting either our conclusion or its basis. In some instances, the conclusion was interpreted in a fashion that the committee did not endorse but in no instance did that interpretation contradict the conclusion.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

The positive reception of the media to our conclusion that the shortcomings of the literature were so severe that it had no evidentiary value was presaged by one of the reviewers of the report, former Pennsylvania Governor and U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh. Thornburgh observed that the report “makes a valuable contribution to the literature on this subject by eliminating or debunking what might be otherwise viewed as reliable conclusions in this area., e.g. the clash between research claiming that ‘each additional execution saves an average of eighteen lives’ and research claiming that ‘instead of saving eighteen lives, each execution leads to eighteen lives *lost*’. ...Its careful parsing of the research done to date and its thoughtful recommendations as to further inquiry serve the cause of justice well.”

This brings me to the important work of committee member Chuck Manski. Manski has been a longstanding and vocal critic of what he calls “incredible certitude.” He observes (Manski, 2011, p. F261): “Analyses of public policy regularly express certitude about the consequences of alternative policy choices. Point predictions are common and expressions of uncertainty rare.” Two of Manski’s explanations for incredible certitude are especially relevant to this discussion. One is that policymakers demand it. Upon being provided with a range of economic forecasts, a possibly apocryphal comment attributed to President Lyndon Johnson was: “Ranges are for cattle. Give me a number.” Undoubtedly some policymakers demand certitude but, as the quote from Dick Thornburgh demonstrates, demand for certitude among high-level policymakers is not universal and in fact is regarded as a disservice if it is a misrepresentation of the evidence. A second explanation for incredible certitude that Manski offers is that it is rewarded by visibility, advancement, and acclaim within academia.

To this list I would add two other factors. One is over-confidence—researchers who have spent years or even decades studying a problem often slip into thinking that a consensus about findings is tantamount to consensus on the truth. An example from the capital punishment literature is the seeming consensus that the ratio of executions in a specific year to death sentences imposed in some prior year measures execution risk. The sole point of contention in this consensus was how many years death sentences had to be lagged back into time to account for delays in execution. Never mind that no variant of this ratio has any credible relationship to true risk, let alone perceived risk. As Manski points out (p. F262): “Consensus does not imply truth.” The other addition to this list might be called “intellectual perspiration.” Certitude is easy to express. Expressing ambiguity but still maintaining clarity is very hard to do—it requires a lot of intellectual perspiration.

This brings me to the issue of standard of proof. Tom Blomberg’s last harrah as editor of *Criminology and Public Policy* will be a special issue tentatively titled “Criminology and Public Policy : Establishing Causality, Providing Best Available Research Knowledge, or Both?” It is dedicated to the question: Should a different standard of proof be used in evaluating the scientific veracity of research than in evaluating whether it should inform policy judgments?

My answer to this question is an unequivocal yes. The criteria for judging the merits of public policies are different than for evaluating the veracity of scientific evidence. Therefore, the standard of proof that should be applied in making judgments about the evidentiary value of research in a scientific setting should be different than in a policy setting. Sometimes the standard of proof threshold will be less in a policy setting, especially in circumstances where there is an urgent need for action. Notwithstanding, it is not hard to imagine circumstances where it will be greater. For example, recent controversy about mandatory vaccination requirements make clear the importance in some policy settings of evidence with minimal ambiguity, in this instance that the vaccine is effective and the risk of side effects is extremely small.

That said, the issue of differences in standard of proof between policy and scientific settings is separate from the issue of who should be establishing that standard. In my view, this should be the responsibility of persons charged with making policy whether by election or appointment, not researchers. The role researchers, per force of their expertise, should be to communicate what is known. Part of that communication should be a frank appraisal of the uncertainty of the evidentiary value of research findings. Stated differently, expertise in doing research does provide researchers with the perspective and knowledge to make judgments about appropriate standards of proof for scientific contributions. Scientists, not policymakers, for example, should be editors of scholarly journals, including *CPP*. However, in my view research expertise does not privilege researchers with special standing in making judgments about the appropriate standard of proof for policymaking. That should be in the hands of the people who are elected or appointed to make policy.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

The committee report makes three recommendations for research—each addresses the three key criticisms of the death penalty research literature. Two of these address deficiencies in the data and knowledge base that must necessarily be corrected for research on the deterrent effect of capital punishment to possibly be informative. Data are presently unavailable on the non-capital component of state sanction regimes in the post-*Gregg* era. One recommendation is that these data be assembled not only for homicide but also for other offenses. Like homicide, reliable state-level data on the available sanctions and the frequency of their use for all types of crime are unavailable. This is a shocking data deficiency. The second recommendation is that research on sanction risk perceptions be greatly expanded so that knowledge of how potential murderers, and criminals more generally, perceive sanction risk can be based on more than speculation.

The report acknowledges that making headway on these two recommendations will not come quickly or easily. Moreover, even if the recommendations are successfully implemented, they will not provide certitude about the deterrent effect of capital punishment. Instead the goal is to provide the basis for research that has evidentiary value.

The third recommendation concerns the use of methods that will not only increase the evidentiary value of research findings but also better communicate the uncertainty about that value. The different and often conflicting findings in the capital punishment deterrence research reflect different choices of assumptions, most of which cannot be supported by strong a priori justifications, and that the report demonstrates are not credible. Furthermore, the state of social science knowledge does not support a unique model that can be used to identify the effects of capital punishment under the current U.S. sanction regime or to permit the evaluation of deterrence under alternative regimes. The study of deterrence is plagued by model uncertainty.

The failure of the existing research to address the issue of model uncertainty is evident in the debate initiated by Donohue and Wolfers (2005), who challenged claims of deterrence by a broad set of researchers. Much of their challenge involved demonstrations of how small changes in the models used in the various studies led to very different estimates of deterrence effects, in some cases changing from positive to negative or vice versa, and in others eliminating statistical significance.

The third recommendation which is labeled *Addressing Model Uncertainty with Weaker Assumptions*, describes two possible approaches for addressing uncertainty about the correct statistical model. One is called model averaging and the other involves partial identification. Model averaging can be seen as a generalization of the approach John Donohue and Justin Wolfers use to demonstrate the fragility of the research findings based on panel regression analysis. They demonstrate fragility across a selected set of model specifications. This approach, which is a common form of sensitivity analysis in statistical research, is vulnerable to the criticism of “cherry picking” model specifications that demonstrate fragility. Model averaging attempts to avoid this criticism by exhaustively exploring the sensitivity of findings over an entire pre-determined set of model specifications. In a paper commissioned by the committee, which will appear in a special issue of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Durlauf, Fu, and Navaro (In press) demonstrate this approach in a re-analysis of the data used by Dezhbakhsh, Rubin, and Shepherd (2003). Their analysis explores a model space of panel regression models defined over all combinations of four distinct model dimensions that were selected not only to reflect uncertainty about technical considerations like functional form but also uncertainty about the correct behavioral model. Their estimates of the “effect” of an execution range from 31 net lives saved to 98 net lives lost.

Partial identification takes an entirely different approach to addressing model uncertainty. It does not attempt to estimate a single point value of the desired effect. Instead it produces a range over which the true effect will lie. This range should not be confused with a confidence interval which reflects uncertainty due to sampling variability. Instead it reflects uncertainty about the exact value of the true effect due to model uncertainty.

Manski has been a leading advocate of this approach. He recommends estimating a succession of partial identification effect-size intervals under increasingly specific modeling assumptions about the phenomenon under investigation, which in this context is the effect of the legal status or intensity of use of capital punishment on homicide rates. In the partial identification framework, the benefit of making more assumptions is that the breadth of the effect-size intervals narrows, thereby providing a clearer indication of the true effect size. The downside is that disagreement about the credibility of all the modeling assumptions is likely to increase. Manski and Pepper (In press) demonstrate this approach in the capital punishment context in the above mention special issue of the JQC.

Returning to my contention that it is important for researchers to communicate uncertainties about evidence to policymakers, I recognize that most policymakers are unfamiliar with methods for communicating evidentiary uncertainty such as model averaging or partial identification. The findings achieved with these methods need to be communicated in a transparent manner to policymakers if they are to be helpful. However, the alternative of portraying findings as unequivocal or minimizing the importance of evidentiary uncertainties on the grounds that policymakers demand certain answers is not a responsible alternative. Neither science nor policy is well served by over-confidence about the evidentiary value of research.

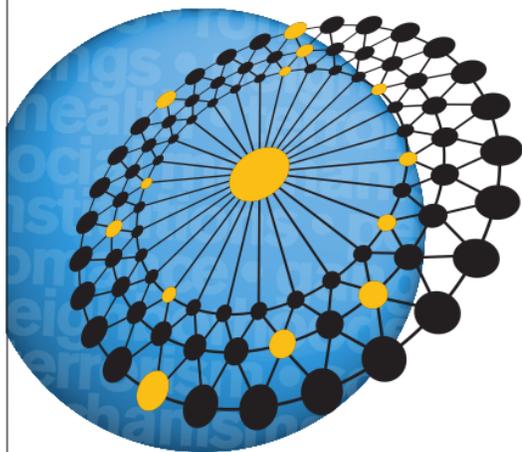
(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

REFERENCES

- Donohue, J. and J. Wolfers. 2005. "Uses and Abuses of Empirical Evidence in the Death Penalty Debate." *Stanford Law Review* 58: 791-846.
- Dezhbakhsh, H., P. Rubin, and J. Shepherd. 2003. "Does Capital Punishment Have a Deterrent Effect? New Evidence from Postmortem Panel Data." *American Law and Economics Review* 5: 344-376.
- Durlauf, S., C. Fu, and S. Navaro. In press. "Capital Punishment and Deterrence: Understanding Disparate Results," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.
- Manski, C. (2011), "Policy Analysis with Incredible Certitude," *Economic Journal*, 121, F261-F289.
- Manski, C. and J. Pepper. In press. "Deterrence and the Death Penalty: Partial Identification Analysis Using Repeated Cross Sections," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.
- National Research Council. 2012. *Deterrence and the Death Penalty*. Daniel S. Nagin and John V. Pepper (eds.). National Academy Press: Washington, DC.

network perspectives on criminology and criminal justice



January 10-11, 2013 • Phoenix, Arizona

The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University invites scholars from multiple disciplines to discuss the current state of social network theories and methodologies as they relate to crime, deviance, and justice. This is an opportunity to participate in a forum for the critical examination and analysis of network research which has greatly advanced the study of various topics related to crime in the past decade.

For more information visit: ccj.asu.edu/networkperspectives or email info-np@asu.edu

ASU School of Criminology
and Criminal Justice
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

**a new force
for discovery**

School of Criminal Justice Graduate Programs

MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY

www.cj.msu.edu

Criminal Justice Programs at Michigan State University

- ♦ MS in Criminal Justice (on-campus or online)
- ♦ MS in Forensic Science (concentrations in Chemistry, Biology, and Anthropology)
- ♦ MS in Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysis (online)
- ♦ PhD in Criminal Justice
- ♦ Specializations: Security Management (MS), Judicial Administration (MS), Forensic Science (PhD)

Current Research Projects

Transnational crime and comparative criminal justice; Policing; Homicide and gun violence; Intimate partner violence; Prisoner re-entry; Restorative justice; Gender, race, ethnicity, class and justice; Security management; Forensic science; Public policy; Environmental risk and conservation criminology; Victimization; Terrorism and homeland security; Cybercrime; Food safety; Counterfeiting; Methods and measurement.

Academic Staff

Professor Timothy Bynum; Professor David Carter; Assistant Professor Soma Chaudhuri; Professor Steve Chermak; Assistant Professor Jennifer Cobbina; Associate Professor Charles Corley; Associate Professor Christina DeJong; Associate Professor Steven Dow; Professor David Foran; Assistant Professor Carole Gibbs; Assistant Professor Meredith Gore; Associate Professor Thomas Holt; Professor John Hudzik; Professor Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich; Professor Christopher Maxwell; Associate Professor Sheila Maxwell; Director and Professor Edmund McGarrell; Assistant Professor Christopher Melde; Professor Merry Morash; Professor Mahesh Nalla; Associate Professor Jesenia Pizarro; Assistant Professor Louie Rivers; Professor Christopher Smith; Associate Professor Ruth Smith; Associate Professor William Terrill; Associate Professor Jeremy Wilson; and Assistant Professor April Zeoli. The faculty are complemented by an outstanding group of research scientists, outreach specialists, and support staff.

The University

Founded in 1855, MSU is one of the leading institutions of higher education in the United States. Academic programs are directed by faculty members with national and international reputations. Faculty members at MSU work closely with graduate students and take pride in meeting the academic needs of individual students.

The School of Criminal Justice

The Criminal Justice graduate programs provide students with analytic skills, an interdisciplinary knowledge base, and both classroom and practical understanding of the settings where correctional, law enforcement, and security policies are implemented.

Faculty and students in the School of Criminal Justice bring to the program a wide variety of histories and academic backgrounds, which provides exciting exposure to practical experiences and a depth of academic knowledge. The Masters degree program integrates theory and application through case materials and classroom guest speakers, as well as internship opportunities. The Ph.D. program includes opportunities to collaborate with faculty on research projects as well as gain teaching experience.

MSU School of Criminal Justice
Baker Hall
655 Auditorium Road, Room 560
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-355-2197; 517-432-1787 (fax)



excellence in scholarship

more than just a **degree**



Jillian Turanovic, Ph.D. student

“As a Master’s student, I was already learning how to publish and collaborate and I saw how well the senior doctoral students were doing in the program. I just wasn’t aware of students at other programs who had already developed extensive publication records. And that’s what I wanted.”



Mario V. Cano, Ph.D. student

“Collaboration with faculty and student peers is an invaluable experience, especially at such an early stage of my career. I’m able to work with and learn from faculty who are respected for their research. Collaboration is just as much about mentorship as about learning how to navigate the publication process.”



Richard Moule Jr., Ph.D. student

“Being at ASU has allowed me to develop strong relationships with faculty. I’ve had opportunities to learn from them as a student in the classroom, a co-author on publications, and as a researcher in the field. They have been willing to work with and push me to be a well-rounded, high quality scholar.”

AROUND THE ASC

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Former ASC President Michael Tonry has been elected as the next President of the European Society of Criminology. He will assume office in September of 2013.

THE KOREAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY IN AMERICA

Founded in 2009, the **Korean Society of Criminology in America (KSCA)** is a non-profit, academic organization which pursues scholarly research and professional activities in Korea-related criminology and criminal justice areas. The main goal of the KSCA is to bring together in one multi-disciplinary society of academics, researchers, policy makers, administrators, and practitioners who are actively engaged in Korea-related research, teaching, and practice. The mission of the KSCA is to promote comparative research studies, publications, and professional activities in the field of Korea-related criminology and criminal justice. Membership is open to all ASC members.

KSCA membership benefits include a subscription of *The Korean Criminologist* (newsletter) and participation in international symposia and other professional activities. For more detailed information, please visit our website (<http://www.ksca.co.nr>).

KSCA at ASC 2012-Chicago: We welcome current and prospective members to our annual meeting and three thematic panels during the 2012 ASC conference.

A. Annual Meeting: November 15th, 3:30 – 4:50 pm at the Grant Park Parlor (6th Floor – Chris)

B. Three Thematic Panels:

1. Crime and Victimization in South Korea: Nov 15th, 8:00 am at the Price Room
2. Blind Spots in Research on General Strain Theory: Nov 15th, 9:30 am at the Cresthill Room
3. Criminal Justice in South Korea: Nov 16th, 8:00 am at the LaSalle 5

OBITUARIES

JOHN S. GOLDKAMP

John Goldkamp, age 64, Professor of Criminal Justice at Temple University, passed away on August 26, 2012, after a long and courageous battle with cancer.

After completing his doctoral work at SUNY-Albany in 1977, John came to Temple in 1978 and chaired the department from 1979 to 1983. He was instrumental both in attracting a strong faculty and creating a rigorous academic program, and served again as chair from 2004 to 2010.

His work on pretrial release, questioning the use of cash as the currency of liberty, influenced major bail reform. In the 1980s, his research in Philadelphia led to the implementation of pretrial release decision guidelines, which later were adopted by other municipalities around the country. John was also among the first to recognize the significance of drug courts. In the early 1990s, his evaluation of the nation's first drug court in Miami, Florida, documented the effectiveness of the drug court treatment. Drug courts now function across the country. Broadly, his research focused on discretion in criminal justice and innovation in the courts. Throughout his career he published three books, more than 50 articles and nearly 100 research reports. He worked closely with a substantial number of master's and doctoral students.

John's contributions to the field have been recognized: the Pioneer Award from the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (1988); the Paul H. Chapman medal from the Foundation for the Improvement of Justice (2003); being named a Fellow of the American Academy of Experimental Criminology (2006); and this year's recipient of the August Vollmer Award, to be presented posthumously at the ASC meeting (2012).

An avid swimmer, gardener, and Phillies' fan, John will be remembered for his strong sense of humor, love of rock and roll trivia, all things French, and his deep and long-standing friendships. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Rely Vîlcică, two daughters, Aurora and Violet, and an extended family that loved him dearly.

Contributed by (alphabetically) M. Kay Harris, Phil Harris, Alan Harland, Jerry Ratcliffe, Ralph Taylor

AROUND THE ASC

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

- Barrow, Christine**, "Understanding the Role of Parochial Control in A Disadvantaged Brooklyn Community." Chaired by Bonita Veysey, May 2012, Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice.
- Escobar, Gipsy**, "Social Disorganization and the Public Level of Crime Control: A Spatial Analysis of Ecological Predictors of Homicide Rates in Bogota, Colombia." Chaired by Joshua Freilich, August 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Harris, Matasha**, "Reentry: African American Men and Women's Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence." Chaired by Gail Garfield, August 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Mack, Julia**, "Union Formation and Maturation of Juvenile Delinquents: A New Look at Development and Desistance in Early Adulthood." Co-Chaired by Susan Brown and Jorge Chavez, August 2012, Bowling Green State University.
- Nicksa, Sarah Cope**, "College students' self-predicted reactions to witnessing sexual assault: the impact of gender, community, bystander experience, and relationship to the victim." Chaired by Ineke H. Marshall, May 2011, Northeastern University.
- Parkin, William**, "Developing a Theory of Far-Right Ideological Victimization." Chaired by Joshua Freilich, August 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Rocheleau, Gregory**, "Adolescent Work Experience and Delinquency: Theoretical Mechanisms and Long-Term Outcomes." Chaired by Raymond Swisher, August 2012, Bowling Green State University.
- Shlosberg, Amy**, "Post-Exoneration Offending and Assessing the Reliability of Wrongful Convictions." Chaired by Evan Mandery, August 2012, CUNY Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- Shoenberger, Nicole**, "The Effect of Marriage and Employment on Criminal Desistance: The Influence of Race." Co-Chaired by Stephen Cernkovich and Raymond Swisher, August 2012, Bowling Green State University.
- Song, Juyoung**, "Pathways to Underage Prostitution Among Female Youth in South Korea" Chaired by Merry Morash, Spring 2012, Michigan State University.
- Sungi, Simeon P**, "*Post Conflict Africa: The Role of Indigenous Justice Systems as Alternatives to International Criminal Trials.*" Chaired by Philip C. Parnell, August 2012, Indiana University - Bloomington.
- Warner, Tara**, "The Effect of Context on Health and Well-Being in Adolescence and Young Adulthood: A Neighborhood-Centered Approach." Chaired by Raymond Swisher, August 2012, Bowling Green State University.
- Willingham, Tonya Y**, "Comparative Study of the Offending Patterns of Male and Female Juvenile Sex Offenders." Chaired by Jon Sorenson, August 2011, Prairie View A & M University.
- Yevchak, Lecinda**, "Teen Dating Violence in a Life-Course Perspective: Linkages to Delinquency and Adult Criminal Behavior." Chaired by Raymond Swisher, August 2012, Bowling Green State University.
-

Division of International Criminology Congratulates its 2012 Award Winners!

Freda Adler Distinguished International Scholar Award

Recipient:

Joachim J. Savelsberg

Professor of Sociology, University of Minnesota

Author of *American Memories: Atrocities and the Law* (Russell Sage, 2011), *Crime and Human Rights: Criminology of Genocide and Atrocities* (Sage, 2010), and other works

Distinguished Book Award

Winner:

Sold into Extinction: The Global Trade in Endangered Species (Praeger)

by **Jacqueline L. Schneider**, Illinois State University

Graduate Student Paper Awards

Winners:

Francis D. Boateng

Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, Washington State University

"Police Reform in Afghanistan after Nearly 30 Years of Civil War and Insurgences: Successes and Challenges"

Thomas David Akoensi

Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

"'When I'm in uniform, I don't doubt': A Qualitative Study of Power-holder Legitimacy among Prison Officers in Ghana"

Please look for our 2013 award announcements in January at

www.internationalcriminology.com

Jay Albanese, Chair

ASC Division of International Criminology

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Thank you for making DEC at ASC a success!

A SUCCESSFUL CHICAGO CONFERENCE!

Thanks to everyone who participated in all of the panels and special events of the Division of Experimental Criminology and the Academy of Experimental Criminology. The DEC Board looks forward to continuing to serve its community and members by forming panels and planning special events related to experiments for ASC 2013 in Atlanta.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR AWARD WINNERS

The Joan McCord Award - **Mark Lipsey**
The Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award - **Friedrich Lösel**
AEC Fellows - **Philip Cook, Jens Ludwig, and Bruce Taylor**
AEC Honorary Fellow - **James "Chips" Stewart**
Young Experimental Scholar Award - **Charlotte Gill**
Best Field Trial Award - **Karen Amendola et al.**
Best Student Paper Award - **Cody Telep et al.**



DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY 2013 MEMBERSHIPS

The DEC seeks to promote and improve the use of experimental evidence and methods in the advancement of criminological theory and evidence-based crime policy. The Division is also home to the Academy of Experimental Criminology, which honors outstanding scholars who have advanced experimental research.

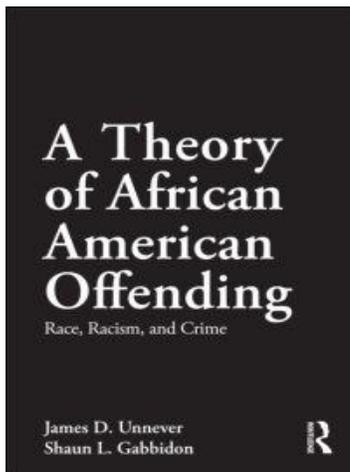
Now is a great time for ASC members to renew or start your 2013 membership to the Division! We invite everyone to explore our new website at <http://gemini.gmu.edu/cebcp/dec.html> to learn about our activities, interests, and the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, which all members receive.

TO DOWNLOAD THE FORM FOR YOUR ASC AND DEC MEMBERSHIPS: Visit the ASC membership page located at <http://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> .

DEC & aec

The DEC is proudly sponsored by the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cambridge, the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy at George Mason University, the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, the Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence at George Mason University, and the Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland.

David Weisburd (Chair), Lynette Feder (Vice Chair), Cynthia Lum (Secretary-Treasurer)
Executive Counselors: Anthony Braga (President of AEC), Geoffrey Barnes, and Elizabeth Groff



BOOK SUMMARY: A little more than a century ago, the famous social scientist W.E.B. Du Bois asserted that a true understanding of African American offending must be grounded in the "real conditions" of what it means to be black living in a racial stratified society. Today and according to official statistics, African American men – about six percent of the population of the United States – account for nearly sixty percent of the robbery arrests in the United States. To the authors of this book, this and many other glaring racial disparities in offending centered on African Americans is clearly related to their unique history and to their past and present racial subordination. Inexplicably, however, no criminological theory exists that fully articulates the nuances of the African American experience and how they relate to their offending. In readable fashion for undergraduate students, the general public, and criminologists alike, this book for the first time presents the foundations for the development of an African American theory of offending.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: Preface; 1. African American Offending; 2. An African American Worldview; 3. Perceptions of Criminal Justice Injustices and African American Offending; 4. Racial Discrimination, Negative Stereotypes, Stereotype Threats, and African American Offending; 5. Racial Socialization and African American Offending; 6. A Theoretical Model of African American Offending; Epilogue: Environmental Racism and African American Offending

Reviews

"[A Theory of African American Offending] offers an insightful account of why black Americans more often commit violent crimes than do members of other groups, and why most black people do not. It draws heavily on the American black experience and will become the standard work on the subject." – Michael Tonry, University of Minnesota

"This book is a must-read for criminologists and sociologists. Although the book is written for social scientists concerned with explaining crime, it is likely to be of interest to anyone striving to understand the high amount of crime that exists in many African American communities. I look forward to using it as one of the texts in the criminology course that I teach." – Ronald Simons, University of Georgia

"An achievement of *A Theory of African American Offending* is to demonstrate the pervasive extent of racism in the contemporary United States. This book is an efficient reminder that racism matters. The sum of studies, facts and events gathered by Unnever and Gabbidon paints a disturbingly grim (and convincing) picture of how bad the situation has been, and continues to be, for African Americans." – François Bonnet, University of Amsterdam

"A strength of this book is that it deals with difference in gender, age, and class. The perceptions and experiences of African American females and youths in disadvantaged neighborhoods differ from African American adult males, those in advantaged neighborhoods, and Whites. In each chapter, the authors offer strong evidence to support their theory and to show the need for race-centered theory... This book will make readers recognize African Americans' experiences and perceptions as highly relevant to explaining African American offending, and it will set the stage for future theory development and testing." – Jina Lee, Michigan State University

About the Authors:

James D. Unnever is a Professor of Criminology at the University of South Florida-Sarasota-Manatee. Dr. Unnever was the Recipient of the Donal A.J. MacNamara Award by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in 2009. The author of over 40 publications appearing in such journals as *Social Forces*, *Criminology*, *Social Problems*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, and *Justice Quarterly*, Dr. Unnever was ranked as the fifth most innovative author in criminology from 2000–2010. His areas of expertise include race and crime, public opinion about crime-related issues including the death penalty, the testing of theories of crime, and school bullying.

Shaun L. Gabbidon is Distinguished Professor of Criminal Justice in the School of Public Affairs at Penn State Harrisburg. Dr. Gabbidon has served as a fellow at Harvard University's W.E.B. Du Bois Institute for Afro-American Research, and as an adjunct faculty member in the Center for Africana Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. The author of more than 100 scholarly publications including 11 books, his most recent books include *Race, Ethnicity, Crime and Justice: An International Dilemma*, *Criminological Perspectives on Race and Crime* (2nd edition), and *Race and Crime* (3rd edition). Dr. Gabbidon currently serves as the editor of the SAGE journal, *Race and Justice: An International Journal*.

Published by Routledge/Taylor & Francis: <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415883580/>

Paperback: 978-0-415-88358-0: \$35.95

Hardback: 978-0-415-88357-3: \$149.00

eBook: 978-0-203-82856-4: [Order from T&F eBookStore](#)

2012 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD RECIPIENT

WINNING BOOK: PECULIAR INSTITUTION: AMERICA'S DEATH PENALTY IN AN AGE OF ABOLITION BY 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".

OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD RECIPIENTS (TWO WINNING ARTICLES)

CO-WINNING ARTICLE: "THE EFFECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL EMBEDDEDNESS ON FINANCIAL MALFEASANCE IN THE LARGEST U.S. CORPORATIONS" BY THERESA MORRIS AND HARLAND PRECHEL



Theresa Morris is Professor of Sociology at Trinity College in Hartford, CT. Her primary fields of specialization are Organizational Theory, Sociology of Reproduction and Birth, and Political Sociology. She is finishing a book (under contract with New York University Press) on a sociological explanation of the increasing cesarean section rate in the United States. Professor Morris has published articles in a number of journals, including *American Sociological Review*, *Sociological Forum*, and *The Sociological Quarterly*.



Harland Prechel is professor of sociology in the Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University. His research and teaching interests are in the fields of political sociology, economic sociology, environmental sociology, social theory, corporate change, and corporate crime and deviance. He has authored a book that integrates many of these interests, *Big Business and the State: Historical Transitions and Corporate Transformation, 1880s-1990s* (2000). His published articles appeared in *American Sociological Review*, *Social Problems*, *Social Forces*, *The Sociological Quarterly*, *Sociological Forum*, *Political Power and Social Theory*, and *Social Science Quarterly*. These articles include "Steel and the State" (*ASR* 1990), "Economic Crisis and the Centralization of Control over the Managerial Process" (*ASR* 1994), and "The Effects of Organizational and Political Embeddedness on Financial Malfeasance in the Largest U.S. Corporations" (*ASR* 2010). Prechel's current research program focuses on issues that are central to political economy, organizational studies, and organizational deviance. There are two central themes in his

research program. His first line of research examines financialization and the linkages among financialization and financial malfeasance in the largest U.S. corporations. His in progress book on this topic examines two interrelated themes; how corporations mobilized politically in response declining capital accumulation opportunities to transform public policy in ways that facilitated financialization and how the new political embeddedness of firms facilitated financial malfeasance. His second line of research focuses on the political economy of environmental pollution and examines the effects of organizational and political-legal arrangements on carbon and toxic emissions. An article on this research was recently published in *Social Forces* (2012). Prechel is also a former editor of *Research in Political Sociology*.

2012 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD RECIPIENTS (TWO WINNING ARTICLES)

CO-WINNING ARTICLE: "SCOPE AND CONCEPTUAL ISSUES IN TESTING THE RACE-CRIME INVARIANCE THESIS: BLACK, WHITE, AND HISPANIC COMPARISONS" BY BEN FELDMEYER, CASEY T. HARRIS, DARRELL STEFFENSMEIER AND JEFFREY T. ULMER



Ben Feldmeyer is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Tennessee. He received his B.S. in Psychology and Sociology from The Ohio State University in 2001 and his Ph.D. in Sociology from Penn State University in 2007. His research focuses on criminal behavior and criminal sentencing and their intersection with race/ethnicity, social class, social context, and other demographic groups (i.e. age and gender). His work pays particular attention to the effects of structural conditions on violent offending across race/ethnicity (particularly among Latinos) and addresses such questions as: (1) What effect (if any) does immigration have on community levels of crime, and do these relationships vary across different social contexts and demographic groups? (2) How do factors like racial/ethnic segregation and concentrated disadvantage shape community levels of crime, and are these effects similar for Black, White, and Latino populations? (3) Have race/ethnic, gender, and age gaps in crime changed over time, and to what degree are these trends due to changes in enforcement versus changes in large-scale social forces? (4) How are racial/ethnic disparities in sentencing outcomes and criminal case processing influenced by community context? His recent research on these topics has appeared in *Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Social Problems*, *Social Science Research*, *The Sociological Quarterly*, *Population Research and Policy Review*, *Research on Aging*, and *Homicide Studies*. He is also currently serving as the Undergraduate Director for the Sociology Department at the University of Tennessee and as Associate Editor for *Population Research and Policy Review*.

Sociological Quarterly, Population Research and Policy Review, Research on Aging, and Homicide Studies. He is also currently serving as the Undergraduate Director for the Sociology Department at the University of Tennessee and as Associate Editor for Population Research and Policy Review.

Casey T. Harris (Bio and photograph not available at press time.)



Darrell Steffensmeier is Professor of Sociology and Criminology at Pennsylvania State University. A Fellow of American Society of Criminology (ASC), he has authored articles on a range of criminology/criminal justice topics. His book, *The Fence: In the Shadow of Two Worlds*, received the 1987 Outstanding Scholarship Award of Society for Study of Social Problems. Another book (with Jeffery Ulmer), *Confessions of a Dying Thief: Understanding Criminal Careers and Illegal Enterprise*, received the 2006 Outstanding Scholarship Award of American Society of Criminology. Current research targets gender and race-ethnicity effects on crime patterns (including a "new" interest in white-collar and corporate crime), further developing the "gendered paradigm" of female offending and elaborating a theory of "crime opportunity from actor's perspective" as sketched in *Confessions* and earlier publications.



Jeffery T. Ulmer is Professor of Sociology and Crime, Law, and Justice at The Pennsylvania State University. He received his BA in Sociology from Susquehanna University in 1988, and his Ph.D. in Sociology in 1993 from The Pennsylvania State University. Ulmer was Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology at Purdue University from 1994-2000. His articles in sociology and criminology journals span topics such as courts and sentencing, criminological theory, symbolic interactionism, religion and crime, criminal enterprise and criminal careers, and the integration of ethnographic and quantitative methods. Ulmer's research on criminal courts and sentencing are among the most cited works on those topics. He has received several research grants from The National Science Foundation, as well as several state agencies. He was awarded the 2001 Distinguished New Scholar Award from the American Society of Criminology's Division on Corrections and Sentencing. He is the author of *Social Worlds of Sentencing: Court Communities under Sentencing Guidelines* (1997, State University of New York Press), and coauthor (with Darrell Steffensmeier) of *Confessions of a Dying Thief: Understanding Criminal Careers and Illegal Enterprise* (2005, Aldine-Transaction) which won the 2006 Hindelang Award from the American Society of Criminology. His most recent book (with John Kramer), *Sentencing Guidelines: Lessons from Pennsylvania* was published in 2009 by Lynne Rienner Publishers. Ulmer also serves as Undergraduate Program Director for Criminology and as Honors Program Director for Sociology and Criminology at Penn State.

Criminal Careers and Illegal Enterprise (2005, Aldine-Transaction) which won the 2006 Hindelang Award from the American Society of Criminology. His most recent book (with John Kramer), *Sentencing Guidelines: Lessons from Pennsylvania* was published in 2009 by Lynne Rienner Publishers. Ulmer also serves as Undergraduate Program Director for Criminology and as Honors Program Director for Sociology and Criminology at Penn State.

2012 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER AWARD RECIPIENTS

1st Place: **Man-Kit Lei**, Department of Sociology, The University of Georgia, "*The Effect of Concentrated Disadvantage, Social Ties and Genetic Variation on the Anti-social Behavior of African American Women*"

2nd Place: **Naomi F. Sugie**, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, "*Chilling Effects: Diminished Political Participation Among Partners of Ex-Felons*"

Co-3rd Place: **Noah Painter-Davis**, Department of Sociology and Crime, Law, and Justice, Penn State University, "*Structural Disadvantage and American Indian Homicide and Robbery Offending*"

Co-3rd Place:, **Sarah Brayne**, Department of Sociology, Princeton University "*Surveillance and System Avoidance: Criminal Justice Contact and Institutional Attachment*"

ONLINE M.A. IN CRIMINOLOGY

WKU ONLINE MASTER OF ARTS IN CRIMINOLOGY

- 100% online
- 33 credit hour program
- On-demand courses available, allowing you to start any day of the year and complete coursework on your schedule!

CONTACT: WKU ONLINE
learn.online@wku.edu
(270) 745-5173
wku.edu/program/crim

WKU



The National Institute of Justice congratulates its 2012 Fellowship recipients:

W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Recipients

Arsovska, Jane, Ph.D., "Culture, Migration, and Transnational Crime: Ethnic Albanian Organized Crime in New York City," John Jay College.

Peguero, Anthony, Ph.D., "Social Bonds Across Immigration Generations and the Immigrant School Enclave: A Multilevel Longitudinal Study of Student Violence, School Disorder, and Dropping Out," Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Graduate Research Fellowship Recipients

Bechtold, Jordan, "Under the Radar or Under Arrest: How Does Contact with the Juvenile Justice System Affect Delinquency and Academic Achievement?" Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (Chair), Ph.D. expected June 2014, University of California, Irvine.

Gaydosch, Laura, "Physical and Biochemical Factors Affecting the Recovery and Analysis of DNA From Human Skeletal Remains," Dr. Joseph E. Warren (Chair), Ph.D. expected December 2013, UNT Health Science Center at Fort Worth.

Gaziarifoglu, Yasemin, "Identifying Risky Places for Street Robberies: A Novel Analysis of the Spatial Influence of Micro Places on Street Robbery Emergence," Dr. Joel M. Caplan (Chair), Ph.D. expected June 2014, Rutgers University.

Huang, Hui, "Out of Home Placement Location and Juvenile Delinquency: The Investigation of Neighborhood Impact on Child Welfare Population's Juvenile Justice Involvement," Dr. Joseph P. Ryan (Chair), Ph.D. expected December 2013, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Kieckhafer, Jenna, "Understanding Rapport Building in Investigative Interviews: Does Rapport's Effect on Witness Memory and Suggestibility Depend on the Interviewer?" Dr. Nadja Schreiber Compo (Chair), Ph.D. expected May 2014, Florida International University.

Lee, Jisun, "Development of Novel 1,2-Indanedione Compounds for Latent Fingerprint Detection," Dr. Amos B. Smith III (Chair), Ph.D. expected June 2013, University of Pennsylvania.

Marshall, Pamela, "Development of an Analytical Approach for a Robust Probability Model for LCN DNA Profile Interpretation," Dr. Bruce Budowle (Chair), Ph.D. expected September 2013, University of North Texas.

Siegel, Jonah, "The Contextual Determinants and Implications of Back-End Sentencing," Dr. Jeffrey D. Morenoff (Chair), Ph.D. expected May 2014, University of Michigan.

Sohoni, Tracy, "The Effect of Collateral Consequence Laws on State Rates of Returns to Prison," Dr. Ray Paternoster (Chair), Ph.D. expected December 2012, University of Maryland.

Stevens, Tia, "Effects of County and State Economic, Social, and Political Contexts on Racial/Ethnic and Gender Differences in Youth's Penetration into the Justice System," Dr. Merry Morash (Chair), Ph.D. expected December 2013, Michigan State University.

Winograd, Michael, "Countermeasure Mechanisms and Ecological Validity of P300-Based Concealed Information Tests," Dr. J. Peter Rosenfeld (Chair), Ph.D. expected September 2013, Northwestern University.

For more on NIJ fellowship programs, go to www.nij.gov/nij/funding/fellowships/welcome.htm. To learn more about the W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Program, e-mail dubois@usdoj.gov. For the Graduate Research Fellowship Program, e-mail GRF@usdoj.gov.



NIJ

NORTHEAST ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES APPOINTS AD HOC COMMITTEE TO EXPLORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS IN ACCREDITATION FOR SECURITY STUDIES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

By Frank Taylor

In June of 2012, the Northeast Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences met in Bristol RI and President Pat Faiella appointed an Ad Hoc Committee charged with exploring the establishment of partnerships in accreditation for Security Studies and Criminal Justice. The task identified was, specifically, to explore areas of intersection between the academic and professional organizations representing fields and disciplines relating to criminal justice and the varying aspects of security studies. This committee included criminologists:

Eve Buzawa, Dept Chair Umass Lowell

Gary Cordner , professor Kutztown University

Jim Finckenauer, Professor retired Rutgers University

Dennis Kinney, Professor John Jay College of CJ

Alan Lizotte, Dean SUNY Albany

Tom O' Reilly U.S. DOJ, and Rutgers University

Jeff Rush, Professor Troy University

Richard Ward, Vice President University of New Haven

Vincent Webb, Dean Sam Houston University

Representing Homeland Security: Jim Ramsay professor and dept head- Embry Riddle

Representatives and participants from ASIS were subject to appointment by Michael Stack CEO.

Representative and participants from Loss Prevention Foundation were subject to appointment by Gene Smith President Committee Chair Franklyn Taylor, Professor retired (teaching part time on line for University of Maine at Augusta).

The committee met and discussed issues of commonality of interest including curriculum development as pertains to security studies and criminal justice as well as the desirability of creating a vehicle of accreditation. A proposal was drafted by the chair and sent to ACJS, ASIS International, Loss Prevention Foundation, and ISC2 . The proposal listed three specific goals of the committee.

1. Establish minimal standards for security studies and to possibly reconsider standards in criminal justice. This will be done cooperatively with members of the partnership.
2. Link ACJS to ASIS , ISC2, Loss prevention Foundation and others to be identified and move to accreditation
3. Identify colleges and universities that may wish to work together in development of an approved curriculum in areas under consideration.

As the committee met on line it soon became evident that a forth goal must be added and that was to assist in the establishment of a professional organization to represent the interests of homeland security as a distinct discipline.

The committee was initially conceptualized by the chair to bring Security Studies recognition and acceptance as a related discipline by the more established interests in higher education primarily Criminal Justice and to alter the curriculum model for criminal Justice so as to include aspects of security particularly in the area of cyber security and homeland security. It was my belief that current standards of certification in Criminal Justice do not reflect the complex job faced by practitioners and that standards were not designed with successful job performance in the work place in mind, but rather reflected the academic interests of individuals writing them.

The committee continues to meet but without ACJS participation. The executive board of ACJS declined participation but did ask for progress reports from a liaison. The NEACJS continues to the represent the interests of criminal justice as a field in this initiative.

We have expanded the partnership to include emergency management, contract security, and safety management. We have made significant progress on goals 3 and 4 and this will be reported in subsequent issues of this publication. Goal 1 has been modified so as to delete changing CJ standards . Goal 2 is going well but without ACJS being included in the partnership.

NOMINATIONS FOR 2013 ASC AWARDS (Cont.)

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD (Sponsored by Pearson Education) This Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by someone who has received the Ph.D., MD, LL.D., or a similar graduate degree no more than five years before the selection for the award (for this year the degree must have been awarded no earlier than May 2008), unless exceptional circumstances (ie., illness) necessitates a hiatus in their scholarly activities. If the candidate has a multiple of these degrees, the last five-year period is from the date when the last degree was received. The award may be for a single work or a series of contributions, and may include coauthored work. Those interested in being considered or in nominating someone for the Cavan Award should send: (a) a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award; (b) applicant's/nominee's curriculum vitae; and (c) no more than 3 published works, which may include a combination of articles and one book. All nominating materials should be submitted in electronic format, except for book submissions. A hard copy of any book submission should be mailed to the Committee Chair. The deadline for nominations is **March 1**.

Committee Chair: **AARON KUPCHIK** (302) 831-3267 (P)
Department of Sociology akupchik@udel.edu
University of Delaware
329 Smith Hall
Newark, DE 19716

OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD This award honors exceptional contributions made by scholars in article form. The award is given annually for the peer-reviewed article that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2011 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in *Criminology* and in *Criminology & Public Policy*, and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. We are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. The deadline for nominations is **February 15**.

Committee Chair: **PATTY MCCALL** (919) 515-9010 (P)
North Carolina State University patty_mccall@ncsu.edu

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD This award is given annually for a book, published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2010, 2011, or 2012. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. The deadline for nominations is **February 15**.

Committee Chair: **JEFFERY ULMER** (814) 865 6429 (P)
Pennsylvania State University jtu100@psu.edu

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

Committee Chair: **DENISE GOTTFREDSON** (301) 405 4717 (P)
University of Maryland gott@umd.edu

NOMINATIONS FOR 2013 ASC AWARDS (Cont.)

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES

The Graduate Fellowship for Ethnic Minorities is designed to encourage students of color to enter the field of criminology and criminal justice

Eligibility: Applicants are to be from ethnic minority groups underrepresented in the field, including but not limited to, Asians, Blacks, Indigenous peoples, and Hispanics. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. Individuals studying criminology or criminal justice issues are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships must be accepted into a program of doctoral studies.

Application Procedures: A complete application must contain (1) proof of admission to a criminal justice, criminology, or related program of doctoral studies; (2) up-to-date curriculum vita; (3) indication of race or ethnicity; (4) copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts; (5) statement of need and prospects for financial assistance for graduate study; (6) a letter describing career plans, salient experiences, and nature of interest in criminology and criminal justice; and (7) three letters of reference. All application materials should be submitted in electronic format.

Awards: Generally three (3), \$6,000 fellowships are awarded each year.

Submission Deadline: All items should be submitted in electronic format by March 1.

Committee Chair: GEOFF WARD (949) 824-4695 (P)
University of California, Irvine gward@uci.edu

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Gene Carte Student Paper Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students.

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: AMY FARRELL (617) 373-7439 (P)
Northeastern University am.farrell@neu.edu

NOMINATIONS FOR 2013 ASC AWARDS (Cont.)

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

TEACHING AWARD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **AMY ANDERSON**
University of Nebraska at Omaha

(402) 472-6757 (P)
amyanderson@unomaha.edu



The best list resides with Valassis. Our All Inclusive Database provides superior coverage allowing you to survey every possible household in every neighborhood that you are targeting. It's the most comprehensive list available anywhere.

You'll achieve full address probability, targeting addresses at the block group and latitude and longitude level. Contact Valassis: the right place for all the right addresses.

Speak with a Valassis Lists Expert at 1.800.695.0957, or email datalicensing@valassis.com.

valassislists.com

Valassis
Lists



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

**Annual Meeting 2013
Atlanta, GA
November 20th – 23rd, 2013
Atlanta Marriott Marquis**

***Expanding the Core: Neglected Crimes, Groups, Causes and
Policy Approaches***

Program Co-Chairs:

TIMOTHY BREZINA, Georgia State University
and
SUSAN F. SHARP, University of Oklahoma

asc_program2013@ou.edu

ASC President:

ROBERT AGNEW
Emory University

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:

Friday, March 15th, 2013

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:

Friday, May 17th, 2013

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm. On the site you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the 2013 meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Poster Presentation, (4) Roundtable Submission, or (5) Author Meets Critics Session.

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

PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, March 15th, 2013

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

INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, March 15th, 2013

Author Meets Critics: These sessions, organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three to four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC (note: the book should appear in print before the submission deadline so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work). Submit the author's name and title of the book and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, March 15th, 2013

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

POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, May 17th, 2013

Roundtable Sessions: These sessions consist of three to six presenters discussing related topics. Submissions for a roundtable must include a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with participant information. Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than panels. Thus, ASC provides no audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, May 17th, 2013

APPEARANCES ON PROGRAM

Individuals may submit **ONLY ONE FIRST AUTHOR PRESENTATION**. Ordinarily individuals may make one other appearance as either a chair or discussant on a panel. Appearances on the Program as a co-author, a poster presenter, or a roundtable participant are unlimited. **Only original papers that have not been published or presented elsewhere may be submitted to the Program Committee for presentation consideration.**

The meetings are Wednesday, November 20th, through Saturday, November 23rd. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before September 29th to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go on the ASC website at www.asc41.com under Annual Meeting Info to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail. Pre-registration materials will be sent to you by August 31st, 2013.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Friday, March 15th, 2013 is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics.

Friday, May 17th, 2013 is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of poster and roundtable sessions.

ABSTRACTS

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

EQUIPMENT

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

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

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

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

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

AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

Area I. Causes of Crime and Criminal Behavior, Carter Hay, chay@fsu.edu

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Biological, Bio-social, Psychological Perspectives | John P. Wright, | john.wright@uc.edu |
| 2. Micro-social Perspectives (Learning, Control, Strain, Rational Choice) | Lisa Broidy | lbroidy@unm.edu |
| 3. Macro-social Perspectives (Cultural, Disorganization, Anomie) | Matthew Lee | mlee@lsu.edu |
| 4. Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives | Tamara Madensen | tamara.madensen@unlv.edu |
| 5. Developmental, Integrated and Life Course Theories | Jukka Savolainen | jsavolainen@unomaha.edu |
| 6. Critical, Conflict and Feminist Perspectives | Christopher Mullins | mullinsc@siu.edu |
| 7. Neighborhood and Place Effects | Elizabeth Griffiths | elizabeth.griffiths@rutgers.edu |

Area II. Types of Offending, Stacy DeCoster, smdecost@yahoo.com

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| 8. Violent Crime | Richard Block | crblock@rsn.com |
| 9. Property and Public Order Crime | Heith Copes | jhopes@uab.edu |
| 10. Family and Domestic Violence | Molly Dragiewicz | molly.dragiewicz@uoit.ca |
| 11. Sex Crimes | Jody Clay-Warner | jclayw@uga.edu |
| 12. White Collar, Cyber, Occupational, and Organizational Crime | Nicole Piquero | npiquero@utdallas.edu |
| 13. Organized Crime | Klaus von Lampe | kvlampe@jjay.cuny.edu |
| 14. Terrorism, Political Violence, Hate Crime, and Intergroup Offending | Randy Blazak | blazakr@pdx.edu |
| 15. Green Criminology | Nigel South | soutn@essex.ac.uk |
| 16. State Crime | Dawn Rothe | drothe@odu.edu |

Area III. Correlates of Crime, Shaun Gabbidon, slg13@psu.edu

17. Gangs, Peers, and Co-offending	Jean McGloin	jmcgloin@crim.umd.edu
18. Substance Abuse	John Hoffmann	john_hoffmann@byu.edu
19. Weapons	David May	david.may@eku.edu
20. Mental Health	Brent Teasdale	bteasdale@gsu.edu
21. Gender, Race, and Social Class	Claire Renzetti	claire.renzetti@uky.edu
22. Immigration/Migration	Maria Velez	mvelez@unm.edu

Area IV. Victimology

23. Victimization Patterns and Trends	Min Xie	min.xie@asu.edu
24. Victimization Policy and Prevention	Bonnie Fisher	bonnie.fisher@uc.edu

Area V. Social Responses to Crime, Daniel P. Mears, dmears@fsu.edu

25. Crime Policy and Prevention	Natasha Frost	n.frost@neu.edu
26. Policing and Law Enforcement	Robin Engel	robin.engel@uc.edu
27. Prosecution, Courts and Sentencing (including miscarriages of justice)	Brian Johnson	bjohnson@crim.umd.edu
28. Prisons and Jails	Beth Huebner	huebnerb@umsl.edu
29. Community Corrections	Paula Smith	paula.smith@uc.edu
30. Prisoner Reentry	Jennifer Cobbina	cobbina@msu.edu
31. Juvenile Justice System	Donna Bishop	d.bishop@neu.edu
32. Capital Punishment	Kim Cook	cookk@uncw.edu

Area VI. Perceptions of Crime and Justice, Jeff Ferrell, j.ferrell@tcu.edu

33. Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Mark Warr	mwarr@mail.utexas.edu
34. Media and the Social Construction of Crime	Emily Lenning	elenning@uncfsu.edu
35. Attitudes about Punishment and Justice	James Unnever	unnever@sar.usf.edu
36. Convict Criminology	Richard Jones	Richard.jones@marquette.edu

Area VII. Comparative and Historical Perspectives, Liqun Cao, liqun.cao@uoit.ca

37. International and Cross-National Comparisons	Andres Rengifo	rrengifo@rutgers.edu
38. Historical Comparisons	Geoffrey Ward	gward@uci.edu
39. Transnational Crime, Justice, and Human Rights Violations	Phil Reichel	Philip.Reichel@unco.edu

Area VIII. Methodology, Richard Wright, surfer@umsl.edu

40. Advances in Quantitative Methods	Robert Brame	rbrame@uncc.edu
41. Advances in Qualitative Methods	Scott Jacques	scott.jacques@uc.edu
42. Advances in Evaluation Research	Raymond Corrado	corrado@sfu.ca
43. Advances in Experimental Methods	Cynthia Lum	clum@gmu.edu
44. Advances in Teaching Methods	Susan Krumholz	skrumholz@umassd.edu

Area IX. Roundtable Sessions**Area X. Poster Sessions****Area XI. Author Meets Critics**

Callie Burt	chburt@asu.edu
Susan Case	asc@asc41.com
Josh Hinkle	jhinkle@gsu.edu

**The School of Criminal Justice
University of Cincinnati
is proud to announce:**

Dr. Bonnie S. Fisher



**Selected for the
George Rieveschl Jr. Award for
Creative and/or Scholarly Works**
(the University of Cincinnati's highest award
for distinguished research)



POLICY CORNER

By Todd R. Clear

In January of 2009, when the ASC began its policy work in Washington, DC, our highest priorities were (1) to urge The Justice Department to appoint top-level scientists as directors of the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and (2) to urge adoption of research and funding priorities that take account of the views of the scientific community. Working with The Raben Group, the ASC developed position statements on leadership and research for NIJ and BJS. We argued that the agendas of these two federal agencies were crucial to the field of criminology and required the leadership of knowledgeable and prominent social scientists.

Laurie Robinson, then the Assistant Attorney general for the Office of Justice Program, met with a delegation representing the ASC and ACJS, to discuss our position paper. The result was an entirely amicable meeting in which AAG Robinson indicated that her administration was in agreement with the main points we made, and had already determined to pursue an agenda that included much of it. She also arranged a meeting with Attorney General Eric Holder to introduce our organization and our perspective on the key role of social science in the Justice Department.

The subsequent actions of the Office of Justice Programs and the US Department of Justice were a high point in this advocacy work. OJP adopted funding procedures that were largely in accordance with our recommendations. AAG Robinson held a series of public meetings with scientists and practitioners to explore the priorities for OJP during the administration. And President Obama nominated John Laub to direct NIJ and James Lynch to direct BJS, proposing to put these agencies under the leadership of the two most accomplished criminologists who have ever served in those posts. (Laub won the Stockholm Prize for criminology during his tenure as NIJ director, and Lynch continued his international recognition for prominence in crime and justice measurement.) It is a credit to the Obama administration that two scholars of such obvious quality were recruited to serve in these crucial positions, and those of us working in the ASC-ACJS collaboration were significantly encouraged.

Those heady days were soon counterbalanced by the political logjams that affected so much of this last four years in Washington. Senatorial "courtesy" held up the appointments of Laub and Lynch for many months, despite strong letters of support from ASC and ACJS, a spate of meetings with relevant Senators and senatorial meetings from our membership urging their appointment. (This regrettable series of hold-ups is one of the reasons recent legislation has provided that NIJ and BJS directors, still selected by the president, will no longer have to be confirmed by the Senate.)

Once they were finally in office, Laub and Lynch faced unprecedented budgetary strains. The Congress failed to pass federal budgets in a timely manner, forcing NIJ and BJS to work under one continuing resolution after another. This severely hampered long-term planning for their agencies, and meant that some of the most cherished goals they set for their work would not be possible. Despite all of this, over the last few years the field has enjoyed a level of scientific clarity and insightful leadership of NIJ and BJS that has undoubtedly set a high bar for the next administration. It is now the case that scientific credentials are an expected requirement for NIJ and BJS leadership posts, and consultation with the scientific community will be a standard practice in setting the research priorities for these agencies. This is no small accomplishment.

In recent weeks, both Laub and Lynch have announced they will be stepping down from their posts to return to academia (to the University of Maryland) and to reengage their influential personal research agendas. A few months earlier, Laurie Robinson also left office to accept an appointment at George Mason University. We all welcome them back to the halls of academe, congratulate them on their successful time in leadership of these crucial federal positions, and thank them for their service to the profession.



GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

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

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

For more information, please visit our website at:
www.uc.edu/criminaljustice

The Faculty

- Michael L. Benson** (University of Illinois) White-Collar Crime; Criminological Theory; Life-Course Criminology
Susan Bourke (University of Cincinnati) Corrections; Undergraduate Retention; Teaching Effectiveness
Sandra Lee Browning (University of Cincinnati) Race, Class, and Crime; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime
Nicholas Corsaro (Michigan State University) Policing, Environmental Criminology, Research Methods
Francis T. Cullen (Columbia University) Criminological Theory; Correctional Policy; White-Collar Crime
John E. Eck (University of Maryland) Crime Prevention; Problem-Oriented Policing; Crime Pattern Formation
Robin S. Engel (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Theory; Criminal Justice Administration
Bonnie S. Fisher (Northwestern University) Victimology/Sexual Victimization; Public Opinion; Methodology/
Measurement
James Frank (Michigan State University) Policing; Legal Issues in Criminal Justice; Program Evaluation
Edward J. Latessa (The Ohio State University) Correctional Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment;
Community Corrections
Sarah M. Manchak (University of California, Irvine) Correctional interventions, Risk Assessment and Reduction,
Offenders with Mental Illness
Paula Smith (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis
Christopher J. Sullivan (Rutgers University) Developmental Criminology, Juvenile Prevention Policy, Research
Methods
Lawrence F. Travis, III (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Policy; Sentencing
Patricia Van Voorhis (University at Albany, SUNY) Correctional Rehabilitation and Classification; Psychological
Theories of Crime; Women and Crime
Pamela Wilcox (Duke University) Criminal Opportunity Theory; Schools, Communities, and Crime, Victimization/
Fear of Crime
John D. Wooldredge (University of Illinois) Institutional Corrections; Sentencing; Research Methods
John Paul Wright (University of Cincinnati) Life-Course Theories of Crime; Biosocial Criminology; Longitudinal
Methods
Roger Wright (Chase College of Law) Criminal Law and Procedure; Policing; Teaching Effectiveness

EARLY SCHOLARS' KEYS TO SUCCESS

THE POINT OF PRACTICE

By Carolyn Rebecca Block, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (retired)

Do you remember why you decided to become a criminologist? For many of us, an important goal when we began this journey was to use our lives to make a difference in the world. Gradually, however, faced with the immediate hurdles of getting a degree in an educational institution where our mentors are teachers and researchers, it becomes easy to focus on teaching and doing research within an academic setting, rather than doing research or working for change in the world outside of academia. Also, academic culture may frown upon and marginalize those students who seek to work outside of academia. Despite these challenges, a considerable number of criminologists have built a career working outside of academia, or working under both umbrellas.

Still, criminologists who work outside of academia can face marginalization, disrespect and invisibility not only because of their race, ethnicity or gender, but also because of their job. They may be ignored, feel unrepresented by groups such as the American Society of Criminology (ASC) or the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), and have nowhere to go for mentorship and support. This situation has two kinds of negative consequences, for the criminologist and for the field. For the criminologist, it requires a special kind of courage to face disrespect from your peers, it can be frustrating to have important information to contribute to the field but to feel that your voice is not heard, and the unique difficulties you may face working in a public or nonprofit agency or a private organization are seldom addressed by the ASC. For criminology, the field becomes poorer when the perspective, experience and knowledge of those working outside of academia are not heard. As just one example, those whose job it is to take care of datasets and to help people to use data hold data integrity as perhaps their highest priority, and are an essential source of information about ways in which the ASC might work to increase data integrity. Mainstream academia, on the other hand, can find it convenient to ignore or gloss over threats to data integrity. By opening doors to collaboration between criminologists working in academic and nonacademic settings, the field is in a better position to address this and other extremely important issues.

Every year it seems that criminology has been paying more attention to the inclusion of criminologists working outside of academia, and to increasing the degree of "collaboration literacy" in the field. The committee on Criminological Careers Outside of Academia was established in 2004 in the Division on Women and Crime (DWC), although its membership and participants include people from throughout the ASC. The goals of the committee are the following:

- to further the support and mentoring of those who have made (or who want to make) a career in practice, research or policy outside of the traditional academic tenure-track system;
- to encourage the ASC to recognize contributions to the field made by criminologists working outside of academia;
- to encourage dissemination of practical research results to people who can apply the results to practice; and
- to provide a forum to discuss issues of data integrity, maintenance and archiving, and work to improve data quality and data availability.
-

At the suggestion of the committee, the DWC established in 2005 and first awarded in 2006 the Linda Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice.

As an early scholar, whether you are hoping to serve criminology via practice or in academia, or you plan to build a career that balances both worlds, please recognize that you will be doing work that is essential to the field and to the community. Remember that criminology is a collaborative endeavor. Reach out to those whose career may not take the same path as yours. You might be surprised at how much you will learn and how your own work will be enhanced.

Resources

Block, Carolyn Rebecca, Deshonna Collier-Goubil, Angela Moore & Winifred L. Reed (2011). Collaborating with practitioners. Pp 102-114 in Emily Lenning, Sara Brightman & Susan Caringella (eds.), *A Guide to Surviving a Career in Academia: Navigating the Rites of Passage*. New York: Routledge.

To find out how more about Criminological Careers Outside of Academia, email the author at crblock@rcn.com.

Please submit all contributions for the "keys to success" column to Bonnie Berry, Social Problems Research Group, research@socialproblems.org.

DOCTORAL AND MASTER'S PROGRAMS

Areas of Concentration: Crime and Crime Policy; Justice and Law; Justice Organizations, Administration, and Leadership

Department of Criminology, Law and Society

THE PROGRAM

Award-winning Faculty
Rigorous Training
Policy Relevant

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant Graduate Student Funding
- Faculty Mentorship of Graduate Students
- Opportunities for Student Research and Publishing
- Collaborations with Justice Agencies
- Outreach to Policymakers and Practitioners

AFFILIATED CENTERS

CENTER FOR ADVANCING
CORRECTIONAL EXCELLENCE

CENTER FOR EVIDENCE-BASED
CRIME POLICY

CENTER FOR JUSTICE, LAW
AND SOCIETY

CENTER FOR JUSTICE LEADERSHIP
AND MANAGEMENT

COCHRANE COLLABORATION
COLLEGE FOR POLICY

VISIT US

cls.gmu.edu

Faculty

CATHERINE A. GALLAGHER (University of Maryland) — *Associate Professor.* Director of the Cochran Collaboration College for Policy. Health care and justice agencies, health and safety of justice-involved persons, juvenile justice, federal data collections

DEVON JOHNSON (University of California, Los Angeles) — *Director of Graduate Programs and Associate Professor.* Public opinion on criminal justice issues, race and criminal justice, politics of crime and justice policy, survey methods

CHRISTOPHER S. KOPER (University of Maryland) — *Associate Professor.* Firearms, violence, and public policy, police and crime control, organizational change in policing, policy and program evaluation, assessment of crime trends

BRIAN LAWTON (Temple University) — *Assistant Professor.* Geographic correlates of crime, theories and explanations of deviance, police discretion

CYNTHIA LUM (University of Maryland) — *Associate Professor.* Policing, crime and place, criminal justice evaluation research, democratization and justice, counterterrorism

STEPHEN MASTROFSKI (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) — *University Professor.* Director of the Center for Justice Leadership and Management. Police discretion, police organizations and their reform, systematic field observation methods in criminology

LINDA M. MEROLA (George Washington Law School & Georgetown University) — *Assistant Professor.* Law and society, civil liberties, terrorism, public opinion, media, political psychology

SHANNON PORTILLO (University of Kansas) — *Assistant Professor.* Interim Director of the Center for Justice, Law & Society. Law and society, social equity and diversity issues, organizational theory, public management, qualitative methods

LAURIE O. ROBINSON (Brown University) - *Clarence J. Robinson Professor of Criminology, Law and Society.* Crime and public policy, federal role in supporting translational criminology and criminal justice innovation, public management and strategic leadership in criminal justice

DANIELLE S. RUDES (University of California, Irvine) — *Assistant Professor.* Organizational change, community corrections, prisons, law and society, prisoner reentry, qualitative methods

FAYE S. TAXMAN (Rutgers University) — *University Professor.* Director of the Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence. Health services and correctional research, evidence-based courts and corrections, program design and interventions, experimentation and evaluation

C. ALLAN TURNER (University of Southern California) — *Research Professor.* Corrections, homeland security, security technology, threat, risk and vulnerability assessment

DAVID WEISBURD (Yale University) — *Distinguished Professor.* Director of the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy. Police innovation, geography of crime, experimental criminology, statistics and research methods, white collar crime

JAMES WILLIS (Yale University) — *Associate Professor.* Police organizations, police reform, police decision making, punishment in an historical context

DAVID B. WILSON (Claremont Graduate University) — *Department Chair and Professor.* Crime prevention and correctional treatment programs, meta-analysis, quantitative research methods

MATTHEW T. ZINGRAFF (Bowling Green State University) — *Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Programs.* Crime and social control, police behavior, biased-based policing, racial profiling

THE EDITOR'S CORNER

CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY'S SUBMISSION GUIDELINES AND SOME MANUSCRIPT TOPIC SUGGESTIONS

By Thomas G. Blomberg, Editor and
Julie Mestre, Managing Editor

Because of *Criminology & Public Policy's* (*CPP*) unique mission, we are frequently asked by prospective authors to describe topics that are suitable for publication in *CPP* and to outline our submission requirements. Manuscripts that are submitted to *CPP* should adhere to and further the goals and objectives of the journal by not only presenting empirical findings, but also by investigating the policy implications of those findings. *CPP* is devoted to advancing public policy discussions of criminological research and strengthening the role of research in the criminal justice policymaking process. To meet this objective, we aim to publish empirical articles that are guided by relevant criminological theory and prior research and that conclude with specific and actionable policy recommendations. Policy recommendations include evidence-based support for new policies, modifications to existing policies, or ideas for alternative policies and practices.

The primary goal of *CPP*, then, is to advance evidence-based public policy. The journal assumes that this goal can be accomplished by employing what is known now from the best available research evidence related to specific public policy questions. Specifically, while criminologists may not be able to identify and fully address the specific root causes of the problem in question, they can identify and address the proximate and alterable manifestations of the problem. This is precisely what *CPP* aspires to do in its publications. It is not a matter of reducing the importance of causality but rather a matter of informing public policy with the best available research knowledge. *CPP's* next Special Issue for the Congressional luncheon series will be devoted to this very endeavor. The title of the Special Issue will be: *Criminology and Public Policy: Establishing Causality, Providing Best Available Research Knowledge, or Both?*

While there are numerous criminal justice topics that are suitable for submission to and publication in *CPP*, below are examples of topic suggestions that we believe are both timely and important to the goals and mission of not only *CPP*, but also criminal justice policy and practice. We drew this list from the most frequent inquiries received from our audience of journalists, students, researchers, and policy-makers concerning the most recent criminal justice policy related studies and findings. These topics include:

- Effective reentry initiatives.
- Juvenile delinquency prevention.
- Crime prevention through community policing efforts.
- Criminal justice policies that target offenders' mental health.
- Drunk driving (DUI) policies.
- Strategies aimed at reducing the prison population.
- Community control programs and procedures.
- Criminal justice system privatization.
- Criminal victimization and victim services.
- Program evaluation.

Although the above list is not meant to be exhaustive, we hope authors find it to be a helpful resource when deciding where to submit their research. However, we do encourage authors to submit any empirical paper that contributes to a more informed dialogue about criminal justice policies and practices.

The policy focus and broad audience of *CPP* requires that submitted manuscripts follow a slightly different format than submissions to other criminological journals. Notably, *CPP* requires authors to submit an executive summary along with their manuscripts. In 2011, as an effort to gain broader input from key policy/practitioner professionals, we introduced the use of an executive summary for lead research articles in place of abstracts. The lead research article in the February 2011 Special Policy Issue of *CPP* that was presented to Congress used an executive summary rather than an abstract. Responses from the contributing policy essay authors and Congressional staff members on the usefulness of the executive summary over the traditional abstracts found in academic articles were uniformly positive. Executive summaries are aimed at (1) identifying the topics, problems and associated research and policy questions, (2) summarizing the findings that answer the questions posed and (3) articulating the most promising actionable policy and practice related steps given the article's findings. In addition to executive summaries, *CPP's* manuscripts also follow a slightly different format than manuscripts found in other academic criminology journals. Specifically, we seek papers with a more targeted literature review, brief but efficient data and methodological descriptions, and a more lengthy discussion of the implications for policy and/or practice.

Submitted manuscripts should comply with the most recent version of the American Psychological Association's (APA) publication guidelines and citations. Papers should be submitted electronically to cpp@fsu.edu in one Microsoft Word file (.doc) with tables and figures in the same document as the manuscript's text. We look forward to receiving and reviewing your next criminal justice policy related article and please contact us if you have further questions.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection Program

The Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection Program (A-CAPPP) focuses upon the complex global issues of anti-counterfeiting and product protection of all products, across all industries, in all markets to effectively detect, deter, and respond to the crime. Linking industry, government, academic, and other stakeholders through interdisciplinary and translational research, education, and outreach, the A-CAPPP serves as an international hub for evidence-based anti-counterfeit strategy. The A-CAPPP, led by the School of Criminal Justice, draws upon the vast intellectual resources of a world-renowned research university.

Educational Opportunities

Graduate Courses

Courses can be completed as part of a Certificate, Masters or Ph.D. program within the School of Criminal Justice.

Ph.D. in Criminal Justice
Masters in Criminal Justice
Masters in Forensic Science
Masters in Law Enforcement
Anti-Counterfeiting & Product Protection Certificate
Homeland Security Studies Certificate
Law Enforcement Intelligence and Analysis Certificate
International Focus Certificate
Judicial Administration Certificate
Security Management Certificate

Many classes available to students and professionals on-campus or online.

Graduate Certificate

Earn your certificate in ***Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection***. Online courses offered through a variety of disciplines.

Available to students and professionals.
Courses can be applied to any MSU degree program.

Executive Education

Short-course certification including instruction and hands-on workshops with academic, industry, and government experts.

Significant Opportunities for Students

- ◆ Competitive, multiple-year graduate assistantships to pursue a MA or Ph.D.
- ◆ Summer and hourly support
- ◆ Mentoring by and collaboration with internationally acclaimed researchers
- ◆ Research and publishing opportunities
- ◆ Professional development seminars
- ◆ Creating/enhancing a personal area of expertise
- ◆ Leading courses and seminars
- ◆ Networking with experts in industry, government, and academia

www.a-cappp.msu.edu

Current Research

- Law enforcement response to product counterfeits
- Defining the types of counterfeiters, counterfeiting, and defense options
- Pharmaceutical counterfeiting
- Food fraud
- Counterfeiting in the online environment
- Counterfeit luxury goods
- Counterfeiting and terrorism
- Inhibitors of brand protection strategy
- Biometrics as an anti-counterfeiting tool
- Economic impact of counterfeiting
- Product counterfeit protection and strategies
- Counterfeiting and spam email
- Counterfeiting as a white-collar crime
- Counterfeiting and the media
- Biosensors as an anti-counterfeiting tool
- State intellectual property laws

Research Investigators Include:

Alex X. Liu, Ph.D., Computer Sciences, Networking, Security, Distributed Systems

Evangelyn Alocilja, Ph.D., Systems Science, Biosensors, Biosystems & Agriculture Engineering

Jeremy M. Wilson, Ph.D., Public Administration, Policing, Anti-Counterfeiting Strategy

John Spink, Ph.D., Packaging, Food Safety, Anti-Counterfeiting & Product Protection

Justin Heinonen, Ph.D., Criminal Justice, Crime Prevention, Counterfeiting

Maria Lapinski, Ph.D., Risk Communications

Michael Rip, Ph.D., Public Health, Spatial Epidemiology, Medical Geography

Roger Calantone, Ph.D., Marketing, Quantitative Methods, Entrepreneurship

Stan Griffis, Ph.D., Logistics, Supply Chain Management

Steve Chermak, Ph.D., Criminal Justice, Terrorism, Media's Role in Crime & Terrorism

Tom Holt, Ph.D., Criminology, Criminal Justice, Cybercrime

TEACHING TIPS COLUMN

Edited by Susan T. Krumholz

University of Massachusetts - Dartmouth, skrumholz@umassd.edu

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

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

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

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

TEACHING TIP: A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO TEACHING PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING

By John G. Reece, Ph.D.
Colorado Mesa University

Crime and justice studies are no doubt diverse in terms of being both pragmatic as well as academic in nature. I am sure that most of us who teach criminal justice courses truly embrace the scholarly-practitioner model. We constantly strive to help students (and practitioners) bridge the gap between theory and practice. In addition, we are always trying to provide students with expanded opportunities to engage in active learning and to participate in research. Instruction pertaining to Community Oriented Policing (COP) and Problem Oriented Policing (POP) is no exception.

In my upper division Police Process class, I establish foundational knowledge for my students by utilizing initial lectures and class discussions relative to the core concepts of community policing and problem-oriented policing. Throughout my lectures, I provide real examples from my own policing career and explain what worked, what didn't work, the lessons that were learned, and the outcomes that were achieved. I facilitate an in-depth discussion of the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment) problem solving model. After examining SARA and various other problem-solving techniques, decision-making guides, and community policing principles, I break the class into small groups of 5-7 students, which is about the size of a team of officers. Students actively engage in their groups and assume they are a small group of police officers in a medium size police department. Each group is given a different community related issue/problem and is tasked with applying their new knowledge to their community problem. Students are provided with a SARA worksheet and are given at least one class period for the assigned groups to discuss their community issue and prepare a formal presentation. I encourage students to “roll-up their sleeves,” think outside the criminal justice system, and develop viable long-term solutions to the community problem by applying the SARA framework. During their presentations, the individual groups explain to the entire class how they addressed their assigned problem. Their colleagues in the class are purported to be command staff members of their policing agency and are encouraged to ask tough, yet respectful, questions immediately following a presentation.

The following is an example of a community problem that students might be asked to address along with brief guidelines for successful completion of the assignment:

(Continued on page 37)

(Continued from page 36)

Assignment:

Assume you are a group of officers in a medium sized urban police department. Your group has been tasked to “problem-solve” a neighborhood issue. The circumstances are as follows:

1. The police department has received fifty-eight (58) calls for service to the same neighborhood in the last three (3) months. The calls initially consisted of minor harassments and parking complaints; however, they now consist of vandalisms, death threats, etc. Investigations have consistently revealed no probable cause for charges, albeit, some charges have been filed and prosecuted successfully.
2. There are primarily two (2) households that place calls to the police. One is an elderly man with some significant handicaps and the other is a husband, his wife, and two teenage children. It appears that the only person who works is the husband of the second household. Both households have acquired restraining orders and videotape the actions of each other. The other residents in the neighborhood are expressing concerns and want something done as well.
3. The efforts of the police department have been unsuccessful to this point and calls continue to come in (almost on a daily basis).

Directions:

Supervision in your policing agency has asked your group to apply the SARA model and other problem solving techniques in order to resolve or reduce this issue. Furthermore, they want you to present your approach at the next staff/supervisory meeting supported by a brief written report.

Use the handout materials provided as well as your research on POP/SARA to prepare a Microsoft Word document that clearly outlines an application of the SARA model to this community problem. You will need to ensure that you have sufficiently addressed the problem. Your written product should be approximately 2-3 pages (excluding a title page and references) and should include a title page, a brief introduction, an application of POP/SARA, a conclusion, and references. HINT: The majority of scanning is outlined in the problem. Also, please feel free to create and implement other variables within the situation.

The exercise is well received and fun for the students. The assignment encourages group dynamics and students appreciate the practical application of course material. Moreover, the exercise truly allows students the opportunity to critically think about various community problems both as a group member and when discussing each of the presentations. I have been told by several students who have graduated that this knowledge and practical exercise clearly helped them in not only the selection processes for policing agencies, but in their actual jobs as police officers as well.

I can e-mail the aforementioned scenario, additional scenarios, a PowerPoint presentation on COP/POP, and a few SARA handouts (one of which is a worksheet that students can use) to anyone who would like to give them a try. I can be reached at joreece@coloradomesa.edu

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

TO REVIEW OR NOT TO REVIEW: THAT IS THE GRAD STUDENT'S QUESTION

By Michael Rocque (m.rocque@neu.edu) and Chad Posick (c.posick@neu.edu)
Northeastern University

As we all know, being a graduate student means having a lot on one's plate: taking and teaching classes, assisting professors, conducting research, studying for comprehensive exams, and of course, working on our dissertation. It can all seem overwhelming at times and these are only the tasks that we are required to fulfill. But what about those tasks that we may be asked to do that are not mandatory? Even if we have the time, what if we do not feel we have the requisite skill set to perform them? Here we would like to discuss the issue of reviewing for journals as a graduate student. In our conversations with our colleagues and faculty mentors, it appears that there is no consensus about graduate student reviews; some feel they are important, others not so much. Some feel graduate students should do them, others that they are not qualified. This leaves graduate students with many questions unanswered.

So what to do?

Obviously each student (and journal editor) will have their own view on the matter, but we thought it might be helpful to share our own thoughts and experiences along with the insight from five editors or former editors of top-tier criminology journals. There does not appear to be much guidance or direction on when to start reviewing, how to become a reviewer, and how to complete a useful review while still in graduate school. We began reviewing for journals when one of us was invited to review for a journal after having submitted a manuscript for publication. And that was lesson #1, which is that managing editors may ask you to review after you have submitted a piece. Subsequent lessons have taught us that if your curriculum vita is online, your research interests or record may flag you as a potential reviewer. Word of mouth also does the trick.

But the question remains; should graduate students review? After all, we are not yet 'PhD's', symbolically indicating that we may not have the expertise required to complete a good review. Yet, in our view, if you have enough experience to submit manuscripts (and have a few acceptances), then you have enough to review them. This is especially the case if you are an advanced PhD student. Not only that, but it is a scholarly service that should be expected of us, especially if we are asking others to take time out of their busy schedules to critique our own work. Selfishly, it is also a great way to stay abreast of current research in the field, and to hone our skills by thinking critically about the work of others.

Of course, there are always caveats. Conflicts are inevitable in the reviewing game; we have both received manuscripts to review when it was clear who the author(s) was. In one case we were intimately familiar with the author and the dataset. We immediately wondered, is that ok? We found that being independent and unbiased is the most important thing; if you know the authors' name and can still be unbiased, it is probably ok to do the review. In the case in which we were familiar with the data (and had worked with it), the review was not done. In other cases, it may be necessary to decline—for example if you are not familiar with the topic or method or if you simply do not have the time. If you are reasonably familiar with the topic and methods, and only a brief review of the literature would help you comment on the manuscript, it might be advantageous to do so. This would not only advance your own understanding of the topic or method but also allow you to comment after refreshing your knowledge. However, if you are not sufficiently familiar with a literature or method advanced in a paper, that is an indication that you should not be reviewing the manuscript. It is also acceptable to elicit the help of a faculty member. As we previously stated, reviewing is an important service in the field and we will be expected to review in the future. Because we rarely receive any formal training on reviewing, faculty members as well as editors are generally open to assisting with questions that come along during a review.

According to Alex R. Piquero, co-editor of the Journal of Quantitative Criminology (JQC), he has no problem soliciting reviews from graduate students. At the same time, he says, "we tend to err on the side of advanced doctoral students, of course." Generally the quality of the reviews is quite good. At times, says Piquero, graduate students "do not feel that they are qualified – perhaps it's that JQC is asking them and JQC is a top notch journal with high standards. But they turn around solid reviews and pick up on very important methods/data issues – likely because they have just gotten all that training and likely because they pay very close attention to things." Cathy Spatz Widom, co-editor of JQC does not generally solicit from graduate students, but another journal for which she serves in an associate editorial position, Child Maltreatment, recently held a competition for postgraduate fellows or advanced graduate students to serve as reviewers. She feels that "everyone benefited in this case. The doctoral student/postdoc received feedback on how to write a good review and the journal increased its reviewer pool."

Matt DeLisi, editor of the Journal of Criminal Justice says he does not have a policy regarding student reviews. But when he has solicited reviews from students, they are often "comparable to those made by faculty." In fact, graduate students sometimes make ideal reviewers "because they are ambitious and see reviewing as an opportunity, they are deeply immersed in the literature, and often they are up to speed on the most current methods."

(Continued on page 39)

(Continued from page 38)

Chester L. Britt, former editor of *Justice Quarterly* solicited reviews from graduate students only in certain cases, typically when the student had published in the area of the manuscript in question. While overall, “[t]he quality was generally fine, the mistake many of them made was to write exceptionally lengthy reviews -- a mistake that too many early career assistant professors make, too.” Britt says that generally a student will not get asked to review if he or she has not been published. However, their advisors can recommend them or the student can send out their CV to editors.

In general, Michael Maxfield, editor of the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* (JRCD), agrees with these assessments. While JRCD has no set policy for soliciting reviews from students, he has done so in cases in which students have demonstrated expertise in an area, or when a professor recommends a student. In his experience, which includes teaching a course on writing/reviewing for journals at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Maxfield says the quality of reviews varies, with students initially focusing on the “minutia” instead of substance. He has noticed that this is the case for new faculty as well. “In both cases – students and new faculty – people are used to writing for professors, not for colleagues. Once they learn the difference, their papers and reviews improve.” He also says students who have worked in particular areas may want to contact editors of journals that match their interests. By working with professors and practicing, students can become useful reviewers.

So in sum, we feel that given the right circumstances, graduate students not only can, but should (time permitting) be willing to review for journals. As indicated by the editors interviewed, advanced students not only can, but often do provide high quality reviews. At the same time, there will be expected ‘growing pains’, such as writing unnecessarily long reviews (one of us is particularly guilty of this practice). In the end, reviewing is a service to the field and helps us to stay engaged in diverse literatures. Not everyone will agree with our views, of course, but that’s part of the beauty of academia. Given the state of uncertainty that exists surrounding this issue and the lack of training/education on reviewing in general, we strongly recommend practica or service training courses be added to PhD programs in our field.

In the meantime, happy reviewing!

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.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY seeks applications for College of Behavioral and Health Sciences, Department of Criminal Justice Administration (Position #109070), assistant professor, tenure-track faculty position. Area of specialization open, but must have background to teach various criminal justice courses. Expertise to teach specific areas of crime scene reconstruction and/or criminal profiling preferred. Ph.D in criminal justice or closely related field expected by appointment date. Position begins August 1, 2013. Review of applications begins November 26, 2012 and continues until position is filled. To apply go to <http://mtsujobs.mtsu.edu> EO/AA Employer.

MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY The Department of Justice Studies at Montclair State University invites applications to fill a tenure track position at the assistant professor rank who is a specialist in criminology/criminal justice. Candidates should be able to teach Criminology, Introduction to Criminal Justice, Research Methods, Statistics, and/or Justice Theory at the undergraduate level. Candidate should have the skills and willingness to reach across discipline boundaries. Applicants are expected to possess excellent teaching skills, an active research agenda, a PhD in criminology, criminal justice or a related field at the time of appointment. Candidate should be willing to provide service to the department, university and larger professional community. Ant. Start date: 09/01/2013. Fields of specialization: criminology or criminal justice. PhD. Or PhD/JD. Montclair State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action institution. Send cover letter and resume: Montclair State University, Ms. Gale Morganti, Department of Justice Studies, Box CO-316, Montclair, NJ 07043.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AIKEN invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor of Sociology to begin August 2013. Candidates will be expected to teach Introductory Sociology and advise undergraduate students. A Ph.D. in sociology is required by August 16, 2013. Candidates must be prepared to teach courses in the criminology/criminal justice concentration. Preference will be given to candidates who have an interest in teaching Sociology of Corrections, Police in Society, and other criminal justice related courses; significant graduate coursework in crime, deviance, delinquency is required. The Department of Sociology serves about 160 majors and offers the B.A. in Sociology with concentrations in criminology/criminal justice, human services, and general sociology. USCA is a predominately undergraduate institution which emphasizes teaching, requires scholarship, and expects service by its faculty and is located in an historic community near Augusta, GA. Faculty typically teach 12 contact hours per week and average class size in the department stands at 27. Apply on-line at: <https://uscjobs.sc.edu/applicants/Central?quickFind=69952> and attach cover letter, curriculum vita, and unofficial graduate transcripts. Three academic letters of reference should be mailed to Dr. Christine Wernet, Chair, Sociology Search Committee, USCA, 471 University Parkway, Aiken, SC 29801. Review of applications will begin January 10, 2013. USCA seeks to attract and retain a diverse faculty consistent with its diverse student body and surrounding community. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. USCA is an AA/EOE.

**Faculty Vacancies
School of Criminal Justice
The University of Cincinnati**

Professor, Open Rank

The School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati is seeking applications for an open rank faculty position, with appointments starting in August 2013 (although the start date is negotiable). Candidates should hold a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a related discipline in the social or behavioral sciences. Those seeking appointment at the Associate or Full Professor-level must demonstrate records of scholarship and external funding commensurate with a doctoral degree granting program. Preference will be given to a senior scholar who has a national reputation for her/his scholarly contributions.

The School offers specializations in the areas of crime prevention, policing, corrections, criminal justice, and criminology. Areas of specialization for the position are open.

The University of Cincinnati is a Research I Institution that grants doctorates in 98 areas. The School of Criminal Justice grants the BS, MS, and PhD degrees. The School also houses the Criminal Justice Research Center, the Institute for Crime Science and the Institute of Corrections Research. Further information about the University and the School is available at <http://www.criminaljustice.cech.uc.edu/>.

The city of Cincinnati and Greater Cincinnati metro area offers a range of multi-cultural activities and amenities in addition to attractive and affordable housing, high-quality schooling, and employment opportunities at world headquarters for several companies and numerous smaller nationally known firms.

Interested persons must apply online. All required documents must be attached to the online application, including a list of references. Please direct any questions to:

Bonnie S. Fisher, Ph.D.
Search Committee Chair
Bonnie.Fisher@uc.edu

Review of applications will begin on November 9, 2012 and will continue until the positions are filled. Positions are contingent on available funding. The University of Cincinnati is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women, minorities and veterans are encouraged to apply. Apply at www.jobsatuc.com. Position control number: 212UC2429

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

Juvenile Delinquency, Judicial Process/Research Methods, and Cyber Crime/Cyber Security

The Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Alabama invites applications for three (3) tenure-track positions at the rank of Assistant Professor in the following areas: Juvenile Delinquency, Judicial Process/Research Methods, and Cyber Crime/Cyber Security. ABD considered for all positions if graduation expected by May 2013. Applicants for the first position should specialize in Juvenile Delinquency/Juvenile Justice, Youth Violence, and/or Youth Interventions, and have earned a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology, or a related academic discipline. Applicants for the second position should specialize in Judicial Process, Judicial Decision Making, Criminal Law, and/or Law and Society, and ideally have earned a J.D. and a Ph.D. in the Social Sciences. Applicants with only a J.D. will not be considered. This position is contingent upon funding. Applicants for the third position should specialize in Cyber Crime or Cyber Security (e.g., Computer Forensics, Computer Intrusions, Internet Fraud/Piracy, Identity Theft, etc.), and have earned a Ph.D. in a field related to Cyber Crime/Cyber Security. All applicants must demonstrate a coherent research program and the ability to publish in leading academic journals. The normal teaching load is two courses per semester. Applicants should be able to teach in their area of specialization and contribute to department needs in teaching core courses.

Appointment/Start Date: August 2013.

Application Deadline: Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled.

Application Process: To apply, to go <http://facultyjobs.ua.edu> and complete the online application. Attach a letter of application that addresses the candidate's research interests, teaching philosophy, and potential fit with the department; a curriculum vitae; and a sample publication or writing sample. Three references should send letters directly to Dr. Ida Johnson, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama, Box 870320, Tuscaloosa AL 35487-0320.

For more information contact Dr. Ida Johnson at ijohnson@bama.ua.edu.

The University of Alabama, founded in 1831, is the flagship campus of a three campus system and a Carnegie Research Institution. The University is located in Tuscaloosa, a city of 100,000 that was named an All America City by the National Civic League. The Department of Criminal Justice is housed in the College of Arts and Sciences, and offers B.S. and M.S. degrees in Criminal Justice and a minor in Sociology. The Department's mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about crime, deviance, criminal justice, and social organizations through research, teaching, and service. Additional information about the Department of Criminal Justice can be found at <http://cj.ua.edu>.

The University of Alabama is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.



University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee: The Helen Bader School of Social Welfare announces a tenure-track position in the Department of Criminal Justice at the rank of assistant professor, beginning in Fall 2013. The qualified applicant will hold a Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or a related field. ABD will be considered if completion of the degree is imminent. **Primary preference is a specialty in quantitative methods, spatial statistics and analysis. Secondary preference is a specialty in environmental and spatial theory. Additional preference is demonstrated interest/expertise in research, teaching and community service.** Appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor expected. May consider appointment at the rank of Associate Professor. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is Wisconsin's major urban university and is ranked by the Carnegie Foundation as a research institution. With nearly 31,000 students UWM is home to more than 100 majors and sub-majors, 47 master's programs, and 17 doctoral programs within 11 schools and colleges

To apply, visit <http://jobs.uwm.edu/postings/10588>. A completed application will include a letter of interest, a curriculum vita, graduate transcripts and three letters of recommendation. The following documents must be submitted online: letter of interest and curriculum vita. Transcripts and letters may be uploaded online or sent to: Dean Stan Stojkovic, Helen Bader School of Social Welfare, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 786, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

Inquiries may be directed to Dr. Rick Lovell, Department of Criminal Justice at (414) 229-6874 or rlovell@uwm.edu. Review of applications will begin November 20, 2012 and will continue until position is filled.

Employment will require a criminal background check. The University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee is an AA/EO employer.

For UWM's Campus Security Report, see www.cleryact.uwm.edu, or call the Office of Student Life at 414-229-4632 to request a paper copy.



University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee: The Helen Bader School of Social Welfare announces a tenure-track position in the Department of Criminal Justice at the rank of assistant professor, beginning in Fall 2013. The qualified applicant will hold a Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or a related field. ABD will be considered if completion of the degree is imminent. **Primary preference is a specialty in criminal intelligence. Secondary preference is a specialty in criminological theory. Additional preference is demonstrated interest/expertise in research, teaching and community service.** Appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor expected. May consider appointment at the rank of Associate Professor. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is Wisconsin's major urban university and is ranked by the Carnegie Foundation as a research institution. With nearly 31,000 students UWM is home to more than 100 majors and sub-majors, 47 master's programs, and 17 doctoral programs within 11 schools and colleges

To apply, visit <http://jobs.uwm.edu/postings/10587>. A completed application will include a letter of interest, a curriculum vita, graduate transcripts and three letters of recommendation. The following documents must be submitted online: letter of interest and curriculum vita. Transcripts and letters may be uploaded online or sent to: Dean Stan Stojkovic, Helen Bader School of Social Welfare, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 786, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

Inquiries may be directed to Dr. Rick Lovell, Department of Criminal Justice at (414) 229-6874 or rlovell@uwm.edu. Review of applications will begin November 20, 2012 and will continue until position is filled.

Employment will require a criminal background check. The University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee is an AA/EO employer.

For UWM's Campus Security Report, see www.cleryact.uwm.edu, or call the Office of Student Life at 414-229-4632 to request a paper copy.



UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
State University of New York

School of Criminal Justice – Postdoctoral Associate

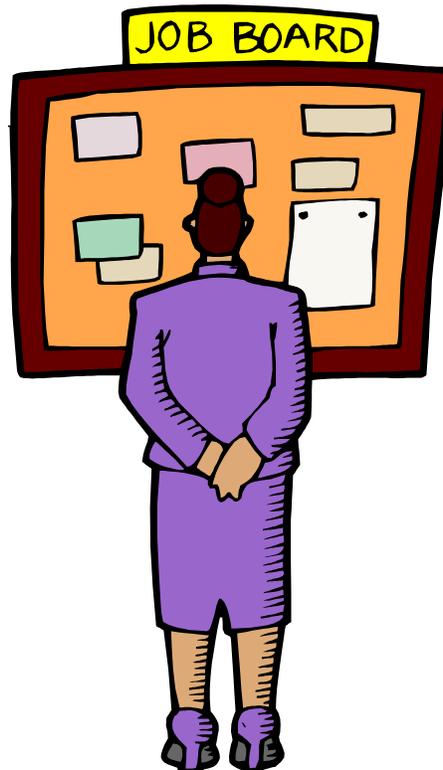
The School of Criminal Justice invites applications for a full-time post-doctoral associate to begin July 1, 2013. A 3 year appointment is anticipated for the position. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related discipline is required. The candidate will be expected to conduct research and help obtain externally funded grants independently and with senior faculty. Candidates must have a demonstrated potential for excellence in research. A statement regarding areas of research the candidate would like to pursue should be included. There may be an opportunity for the associate to teach a seminar. A statement regarding the topic and content of this should also be included.

Applicants should apply online via

<http://albany.interviewexchange.com/candapply.jsp?JOBID=34132>

Applicants must submit a letter of application, statement of research interests, curriculum vitae, and the names and contact information of three references. Review of applications will begin October 1 and will continue until the position is filled. Position is contingent upon funding availability.

The University at Albany is an EEO/AA/IRCA/ADA employer.





Department of Criminal Justice, Assistant Professor (Tenure track) Technology & Crime (Position # 2061)

Bridgewater State University's Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position to begin Fall 2013. A large, growing, dynamic department with a strong social justice orientation in both theory and practice seeks faculty committed to teaching, mentoring and research. We seek a candidate who is an active and productive scholar with a demonstrable, significant commitment to teaching.

Required Minimum Qualifications:

Prefer a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, but will consider candidates with a Ph.D. in Criminology, Sociology, Public Policy, Political Science or other closely related fields. A law degree is not considered an appropriate terminal degree for this position. Doctoral students who are ABD and who are nearing completion of the dissertation will also be considered. Applicants should be strongly committed to social justice, excellence in teaching and mentoring and to working in a multicultural environment that fosters diversity. They should also have the ability to use technology effectively in teaching and learning, the ability to work collaboratively, evidence of scholarly activity, and a commitment to public higher education.

Preferred Qualifications:

Applicants for this position should have an expertise in the ever-changing relationship between technology and crime, including such issues as public surveillance, privatization, the role of social media, and crime analysis. Special consideration will be given to an applicant who has expertise in GIS and spatial analysis. Other areas of specialization will be considered.

Special Instructions to Applicants:

Applicants must submit at least one substantive writing sample, preferably from an area of research or teaching specialization.

Salary: Salary will be based on qualifications.

TO APPLY: Interested applicants should apply online at <http://jobs.bridgew.edu>

Bridgewater State University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer which actively seeks to increase the diversity of its workforce.



Department of Criminal Justice, Assistant Professor (Tenure track) Critical Legal Studies (Position # 2036)

Bridgewater State University's Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position to begin Fall 2013. A large, growing, dynamic department with a strong social justice orientation in both theory and practice seeks faculty committed to teaching, mentoring and research. We seek a candidate who is an active and productive scholar with a demonstrable, significant commitment to teaching.

Required Minimum Qualifications:

Prefer a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, but will consider candidates with a Ph.D. in Criminology, Sociology, Public Policy, Political Science or other closely related fields. A law degree is not considered an appropriate terminal degree for this position. Doctoral students who are ABD and who are nearing completion of the dissertation will also be considered. Applicants should be strongly committed to social justice, excellence in teaching and mentoring and to working in a multicultural environment that fosters diversity. They should also have the ability to use technology effectively in teaching and learning, the ability to work collaboratively, evidence of scholarly activity, and a commitment to public higher education.

Preferred Qualifications:

The focus of this position is a progressive analytical view of the legal system, including the implications for fairness as well as racial, ethnic, gender and class equity. Examples of areas of preferred specialization include wrongful convictions, prosecutorial & judicial misconduct, plea bargaining, eyewitness identification, false confessions, felony disenfranchisement, juvenile prosecutions & sentencing, dynamics and effects of mandatory sentencing, life without parole, death penalty, or any other related specializations.

Special Instructions to Applicants:

Applicants must submit at least one substantive writing sample, preferably from an area of research or teaching specialization.

Salary: Salary will be based on qualifications.

TO APPLY: Interested applicants should apply online at <http://jobs.bridgew.edu>

Bridgewater State University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer which actively seeks to increase the diversity of its workforce.



WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY, PENNSYLVANIA Join a vibrant campus community whose excellence is reflected in its diversity and student success. West Chester University is seeking an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. West Chester University is one of fourteen universities in the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. Located in bucolic Chester County, we are approximately 45 minutes west of Philadelphia. The University enrolls approximately 14,000 students; the Department of Criminal Justice serves approximately 400 undergraduates in the BS program, and 50 students in the MS program.

Position/Rank: Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice, tenure track

Qualifications: The successful candidate should possess a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or Criminology. Candidates with Ph.D.s in closely-related disciplines will be considered if scholarship and professional involvement demonstrate commitment to and identification with the field of criminal justice. ABDs with expected 2013 graduation dates will also be considered. (A J.D. will not suffice for this position.) In addition, the successful applicant must (1) have extensive relevant field experience in criminal justice; (2) possess a strong and demonstrated commitment to teaching excellence and scholarship; (3) demonstrate the desire and ability to work cooperatively and collegially with colleagues and staff; (4) demonstrate a genuine interest in student welfare and success; and (5) have the expertise to teach primary assignments in introduction to criminal justice, criminological theory, research methods, and the applicant's area of specialization. Priority will be given to those candidates with field experience and expertise in areas that complement the current faculty members' areas of specialization. Teaching assignments may include opportunities for teaching at off-campus sites and/or through distance learning.

Appointment/Start date: Earliest start date is fall of 2013.

Application deadline: Screening of applicants will begin November 1, 2012 and continue until the position is filled.

Application process: Applicants should submit a current vitae and supporting letter describing suitability to the position through WCU's HR website: <https://wcupa.peopleadmin.com/>. Applicants selected for interview must submit three letters of recommendation prior to interview. Finalists must successfully complete an on-campus interview and teaching demonstration. Requests for additional information can be sent to mbrewster@wcupa.edu. West Chester University and the Department of Criminal Justice have a strong commitment to diversity and multi-culturalism. Developing and sustaining a diverse faculty and staff advances WCU's educational mission and strategic *Plan for Excellence*. The University is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. All offers of employment are subject to and contingent upon satisfactory completion of all pre-employment criminal background checks and consumer reporting checks. The filling of this position is contingent upon available funding.

MASTER

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GOVERNANCE POLICE SCIENCE



Bochum

About the University

The Ruhr-Universität Bochum is one of Germany's largest Universities with over 5.000 staff and more than 36.000 students from 130 countries.

As one of the first institutions in Germany to introduce international Bachelor's and Master's programs, it has already become a global player concerning research and networking.

As a frequent candidate to the prestigious German governments excellence initiative and a member of the German Research Foundation (DFG), it's reputation has continuously grown.

Our Partner

The University College Ghent is one of 22 university colleges in Flanders, Belgium, and has more than 17.000 students and over 1.900 staff members.

It has a strong research tradition, boasted a number of research groups of international excellence and the number of researchers has been increasing ever since the Bologna Declaration.

Additional services and opportunities are offered, such as professional units for communication, culture and internationalization.

Topics and Modules include

- Law Enforcement in Countries in Transition
- Human Rights for Police and Justice Officials
- International Peacekeeping
- Applied Empirical Research Methods
- Governance and Ethics
- Governance of Security
- Int. Core Crimes and the Emerging Global System of Int. Criminal Justice
- Key Qualifications for Future Leaders

Our Program, a unique approach to international security in the 21st century

Our Blended-Learning concept combines distance learning and online lecturers with short periods of teaching seminars on campus at both institutions.

Tailored for professionals from various fields who are interested in furthering their careers on an international level and in international organisations, such as UN, EU, AU, international police missions or NGOs.

Taking into account recent developments in transitional countries, governing approaches, policing methods and international criminal justice, students will be confronted with the complexity of modern conflicts within instable societies.

Our goal is to provide students with a proper foundation for better judgement and decision making in their future as professionals within their respective fields.

Teaching Staff

Program directors:

Prof. Thomas Feltes, Head of the Department of Criminology, Criminal Policy and Police Science at Ruhr-Universität Bochum;
Prof. Marleen Easton, Director of the Research Group 'Governing and Policing Security' (GaPS) at the University College Ghent.

Our teaching staff is part of an international, academic network with close ties to institutions, affiliated with international security, peace keeping and law enforcement.



Ghent

Profile

Degree: Master of Criminal Justice, Governance and Police Science
Type: Part-time, Blended Learning
Duration: 2 years (60 ECTS)
Language: taught in English



For more information on the program and how to apply please visit:
www.macrimgov.eu

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

THE INSPIRE PROJECT

The Inspire Project, founded by HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha of Thailand in 2006, has a reputation for excellence in both research and practice in the field of crime and criminal justice. The Inspire Project is well established and known as one of the first criminological centers in Thailand. The aim of the Inspire Project is to create knowledge through the integration of research, learning and action that will lead to the development of criminal justice policy and the enhancement of public understanding through the dissemination of the research results. The current research themes include sustainable development and criminal justice, domestic drug crime organization, social prevention of crime, law and justice, human rights in criminal justice process, the implementation of Bangkok Rules, and offender reentry program. For more information, contact either Jirapa Sintunava (jirapa09@gmail.com) or Napaporn Havanon (napaporn2493@gmail.com).

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2013 SEPTEMBER 4-7, 2013, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

The next Annual Meeting of the ESC will be held from September 4-7, 2013 in Budapest, Hungary, titled: *“Beyond ‘Punitiveness’: Crime and Crime Control in Europe in Comparative Perspective”*.

In the past decade, criminological literature has been abound with sparkling funeral oratories about sociological theories of crime and causation as well as the criminal policy guided by it. “Punitive turn” was the word of the day, at least in most criminological publications on the topic. It seemed generally accepted that incarceration rates would rise and crime control would become harsher as the irreversible process of the politization of crime control and criminal justice gradually took hold in every European country. However as the dust settled, it became increasingly clear that this was not the case. While the pessimistic predictions might have proved to be right in certain countries, they do not appear to be valid in others. The conference will focus on the factors which influence the trends in crime control and actual policymaking mechanisms in various countries.

‘Comparative Perspective’ in the title of the conference indicates that experiences outside Europe will also be an important part of the agenda, and we hope that the experts from other countries especially from the USA will share their knowledge accumulated in this area of research. Therefore, we invite all the colleagues who are dealing with and interested in the main theme of the conference to join us in Budapest to contribute to the success of the conference by delivering lectures and participate in the discussions.

The host institutions are the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Faculty of Law, Department of Criminology and the Hungarian Society of Criminology. The Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee is Prof. Miklós Lévay (Head of the Department of Criminology, Faculty of Law, ELTE), the Co-Chairperson is Prof. Katalin Gönczöl (President of the Hungarian Society of Criminology) and the Secretary is Ass. Prof. Éva Inzelt (Department of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, ELTE, Secretary of the Hungarian Society of Criminology).

The host city Budapest is one of the world’s most romantic and entertaining capitals. The city is divided into two parts by the meandering Danube, iconically spanned by several stunning bridges. The conference will take place in the heart of the city, only five minutes’ walk from the banks of the Danube.

For more information on the conference, please visit us at <http://www.eurocrim2013.com>.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

THE BASQUE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY

The Basque Institute of Criminology is an interdisciplinary research entity, established in 1978. It is integrated into the University of the Basque Country.

Research and education (both university-level and continuing education for practitioners) in criminological sciences, penal law and victimology are the main tasks of the Institute, which also publishes an annual review (Eguzkilore - Cuaderno del Instituto Vasco de Criminologia). The Institute is well integrated into research networks within Europe and across the world, and seeks to continually expand its level of interaction and cooperation.

The Institute promotes innovation and progress in service of humanity, social justice and peace. In this sense, freedom and pluralism, respect and dialogue are the Institute's fundamental values. The main fields of research of the Institute are criminal policy and penal practices, juvenile delinquency, perception of insecurity and fear of crime, crime prevention, victimology, restorative justice, and economic crime.

In 1993, the International Centre for Research on Delinquency, Marginalisation and Social Relationships was established as a new program within the Basque Institute of Criminology. The Centre was created to particularly examine European migration, and its connections with marginalisation and delinquency. The Centre publishes a journal, the International e-Journal of Criminal Sciences.

In 2010 the Antonio Beristain Chair was established within the Institute. The Chair was established to particularly examine victimology and victim support, and regularly sponsors workshops and conferences concerning these topics.

For more information about the Basque Institute of Criminology, go to www.ivac.ehu.es/p278-home/es.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY 2013 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Criminology in the UK faces an opportunity to reflect on its own value at the 2013 BSC annual conference being held at the University of Wolverhampton, UK from the 2nd to the 4th July 2013. In the current climate of austerity there are new challenges for criminology. Criminal justice policy is also having to respond to changing threats and opportunities. The question is, is there a need for a fundamental reappraisal of criminology? Is criminology still fit for purpose? A key element of this conference is a mock trial where the answers to these questions will be explored. Please register your interest for this conference at BSC2013@wlv.ac.uk.

KOREAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

SEOUL, KOREA

INTRODUCTION

The Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC) was established in 1989 under the *KIC Act of 1988*. As Korea's national research agency on crime and criminal justice and a member of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes (UNPNI), the KIC conducts criminological research, publishes research results, organizes academic conferences and undertakes UN-related activities and projects.

ORGANIZATION & RESEARCH AREAS



The KIC comprises of four research centers and two support offices under the president serving a three-year term. There are approximately 150 staff members, including senior researchers, researchers, post-doctoral fellows, visiting researchers, administrative staff and interns. To read more about the research areas of each center or office, visit www.kic.re.kr/english. For any questions or more information, please contact secretariat@kic.re.kr.

UNITED NATIONS PROJECTS & ACTIVITIES

In 2004, the KIC became an official member of the UNPNI, a network consisting of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and 17 inter-regional or regional institutes, developed to assist the international community in strengthening international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice at the global, regional and sub-regional levels.

The KIC works closely with the UNPNI institutes in conducting joint research and projects, and organizing workshops and events at the annual UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commissions and the Congresses held every five years.

The **Virtual Forum against Cybercrime (VFAC)** is a KIC-UNODC joint effort against cybercrime which aims to provide an online training program to law enforcement officers in developing countries and to establish a network of scholars, researchers and experts in the field of cybercrime.



Towards AsiaJust is another joint project with the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, which aims to realize the rule of law in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region by building prosecutorial and judicial capacity. In addition to financial contribution, the KIC undertakes research on crime trends and criminal justice systems in the region and sends research personnel to the UNODC.

CONFERENCES & SEMINARS

Over the years, the KIC has held numerous international academic conferences and events with notable success. They include the 12th World Congress on Criminology (1998), Workshop on Measures to Combat Computer-related Crime at the 11th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2005), and Workshop on International Criminal Justice Education for the Rule of Law at the 12th Congress (2010).

RECENT EVENTS

The KIC co-hosted the 4th Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society on August 20 - 22, 2012, in Seoul, under the main theme of "Development and Security: Rethinking Crime and Criminal Policies in Asia." The Conference was attended by over 600 scholars, practitioners and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice from within and outside Asia.



President of the KIC (Prof. em. Dr. jur. Il-Su Kim) at the Opening Ceremony of the 4th ACS Conference

Keynote addresses were given by HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol (Chairperson, 21st Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice), Steven Messner (President, American Society of Criminology) and Marcel A. Niggli (President, Criminological Society of German-Speaking Countries). Il-Su Kim, President of the KIC, gave a special keynote speech on the "Task of Criminal Policy in the Age of Development and Security" at the Closing Ceremony.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE® **Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation**
(All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)

1. Publication Title The Criminologist	2. Publication Number 0 1 6 4 - 0 2 4 0	3. Filing Date 9/13/2012
--	--	-----------------------------

4. Issue Frequency Bi-monthly	5. Number of Issues Published Annually 6	6. Annual Subscription Price \$50.00
---	---	---

7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4®) American Society of Criminology 1314 Kinnear Rd., Ste. 212 Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156 (Franklin County)	Contact Person Anne Arendt Telephone (Include area code) (614) 292-9207
---	--

8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer)
**American Society of Criminology
 1314 Kinnear Rd., Ste. 212, Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156**

9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do not leave blank)

Publisher (Name and complete mailing address)
**American Society of Criminology
 1314 Kinnear Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156**

Editor (Name and complete mailing address)
**Ross Matsueda
 University of Washington, 211 Savery Hall, Box 353340
 Seattle, Washington 18195**

Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address)
**Anne Arendt
 American Society of Criminology
 1314 Kinnear Rd., Ste. 212, Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156**

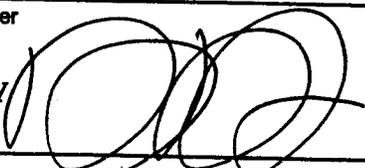
10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)

Full Name	Complete Mailing Address
American Society of Criminology	1314 Kinnear Rd., Ste. 212 Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156

11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box None

Full Name	Complete Mailing Address

12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one)
 The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes:
 Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months

13. Publication Title The Criminologist		14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below Vol. 37 No. 6 Nov/Dec 2012	
15. Extent and Nature of Circulation		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)		2017	2050
b. Paid Circulation (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	1640	1673
	(2) Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	3	3
	(3) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails Including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®	0	0
	(4) Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS (e.g. First-Class Mail®)	251	260
c. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 15b (1), (2), (3), and (4))		1894	1936
d. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies included on PS Form 3541	0	0
	(2) Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies Included on PS Form 3541	0	0
	(3) Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS (e.g. First-Class Mail)	0	0
	(4) Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)	0	0
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 15d (1), (2), (3) and (4))		0	0
f. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15e) ▶		1894	1936
g. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers #4 (page #3)) ▶		123	114
h. Total (Sum of 15f and g) ▶		2017	2050
i. Percent Paid (15c divided by 15f times 100) ▶		100%	100%
16. Publication of Statement of Ownership			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If the publication is a general publication, publication of this statement is required. Will be printed in the <u>Nov/Dec 2012</u> issue of this publication.		<input type="checkbox"/> Publication not required.	
17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner Anne Arendt, Managing Editor American Society of Criminology 			Date 9/13/2012

I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including civil penalties).

The Criminologist
 Official Newsletter of the
 American Society of Criminology
 Vol. 37, No. 6

PERIODICAL
 POSTAGE PAID
 TOLEDO, OHIO

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

MARK YOUR CALENDAR
FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

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
2022	November 16 – 19	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis

2013 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: *EXPANDING THE CORE: NEGLECTED CRIMES, GROUPS, CAUSES AND POLICY APPROACHES*

**MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR ATLANTA
 NOVEMBER 20 - 23, 2013**

Atlanta Marriott Marquis
 265 Peachtree Center Avenue
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303 USA

\$215 single/double occupancy

YOU ***MUST*** MENTION YOU ARE WITH ASC TO OBTAIN THIS RATE