

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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Editor's Note: Since the new technology appearing in criminal justice agencies around the world is (of course) new, technical, constantly changing, and often focused on specific users, how can we measure its effectiveness in the field? In this issue, Tom McEwen and Liz Groff tell us what needs to be done to evaluate new criminal justice technologies and to increase their usefulness in specific applications. I think you'll like it! In addition to Tom and Liz, there are so many thoughtful and smart people who gave their time and energy to contribute to this issue of *the Criminologist!* Wayne Osgood, Rosemary Gartner, Eric Baumer and Frank Cullen share thoughts about the pros and cons of ways to address "overly similar" submissions to *Criminology*; Mark Davis and Bonnie Berry give us a provocative overview of "stealing science" (the misuse of scholarly work); Hillary Potter discusses Beth Richie's book, *Arrested Justice: Black Women, Violence, and America's Prison Nation*; and Dan Nagin and Bill Bales fill us in on future directions of *Criminology & Public Policy*. The editors of the "corners," Charisse Coston (Teaching Tips), Bianca Bersani (Doctoral Student Forum), Bonnie Berry (Keys to Success for Early Scholars), and Jay Albanese (Criminology around the World), continue to bring us practical information and ideas issue after issue; this issue we welcome Stephen Owen and Tod Burke on an idea for teaching the meaning of justice; Lisa M. Dario and Janne Gaub on collaboration; and Walter DeKeseredy, Stephen Muzzatti and Dawn Rothe on "keys to success" for aspiring critical criminologists. And that just skims the highlights! Please enjoy this issue of the *Criminologist*, and join me in sending a sincere "thank you" to those who brought it to you.

Carolyn Rebecca Block, ASC Vice-President

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Tom McEwen, Institute for Law and Justice
Elizabeth R. Groff, Temple University

While information technologies have proliferated in criminal justice agencies, measurement of their contributions has remained elusive. Agencies acquire information technologies on a regular basis, but seldom think about how to measure their utility and how processes might be put in place to obtain those measures. Failure to develop performance measures can lead to a lack of knowledge about the benefits of technologies, dissatisfaction of users, and possible waste of expenditures.

In this article, we present a unified and practical approach to development of performance measures for information technologies. The approach has a theoretical foundation that has been applied successfully in other fields to identify what is important in the selection of performance measures. After describing the theoretical foundation, we provide an example of its practical application in police departments.

(Continued on page 3)

IN THIS ISSUE...

Around the ASC.....	9-16	Doctoral Student Forum.....	43
Obituaries.....	17	Early Scholars' Keys to Success.....	44-46
Featured Articles.....	18-29	Collaboration Corner.....	47-48
2013 ASC Award Nominations.....	30-31	Thoughts About Books.....	49-51
2013 ASC Annual Meeting Call for Papers.....	32-36	Position Announcements.....	51
Editors' Corner.....	38-39	Criminology Around the World.....	52-55
Teaching Tips.....	41-42		

UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

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

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.

2013 JUSTICE STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE: "FAMILY AND COMMUNITY IN A FRACTURED WORLD: ROOTING FOR JUSTICE, RESTORING THE ROOTS", May 30 - June 1, 2013, Arcadia University, Glenside, PA.

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.

HOMICIDE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP ANNUAL MEETING WORKING TOGETHER: PARTNERSHIPS TO INVESTIGATE, PREVENT AND RESPOND TO HOMICIDE AND VIOLENCE June 5 - 8, 2013, Brunswick, Georgia.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON GENDER VIOLENCE: INTERSECTIONALITIES, July 10 - 12, 2013, Oñati, Spain.

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

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(Continued from page 1)

We believe that the lack of performance measures in criminal justice agencies is attributable to two overarching issues. First is the proliferation of information technologies available to agencies. For example, in its most recent survey of law enforcement agencies, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that 52 percent of respondents had in-field computers or terminals for preparing field reports (Reaves, 2010) and 70 percent had access to Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS).¹ Respondents indicated these technologies had important applications in crime investigations (60 percent), dispatch operations (49 percent), and processing arrestees (32 percent). Developing performance measures for all the applications of these technologies is a formidable task. Second, information technologies affect different users in different ways. While an automated field reporting system provides officers a means to prepare reports in a more efficient and effective manner, other personnel also benefit. Field supervisors are able to approve reports electronically, investigators receive those reports quicker, and crime analysts have data readily available. Performance measures need to be developed to address each of these audiences in order to have a complete picture about the benefits of an information technology.

Technological Frames

A seminal article (Orlikowski & Gash, 1994) forms the basis for our approach to performance measures. They coined the term *technological frames* to describe the collective beliefs of groups of users about an information technology. The term derives from cognitive psychologists who use “frame of reference” to describe an individual’s background and knowledge for understanding a given situation (Gioia, 1986; Neisser, 1976). Formally, Orlikowski & Gash (1994) define technological frames as “the core set of assumptions, expectations, and knowledge of technology collectively held by a group or community.” Their focus was on the relationship between technologies and organizational changes, with a particular emphasis on difficulties that arise when groups differ on their opinions about a technology. Since the publication of their article, other researchers have applied technological frames to analyze the implementation of geographic information systems (Sahay, Palit, & Robey, 1994), effectiveness of computer systems support (Shaw, Lee-Partridge, & Ang, 1997), and other technologies (Barrett, 1999; Davidson, 2002).

A few studies have applied the concepts of technological frames—either implicitly or explicitly—to measure the impact of information technologies in a police department. For example, one study (Lin, Hu, & Chen, 2004) applied technological frames to user acceptance of an integrated knowledge management system (COPLINK) in the Tucson, Arizona Police Department. To measure user acceptance, they conducted a survey asking officers about their agreement on a series of statements. Through development of a structural equation model, their key findings were that user acceptance was directly related to perceived usefulness of the technology rather than how easily the technology operates, and that an individual officer’s opinions were influenced by “significant referents” (i.e., influential officers).

Another study (Colvin & Goh, 2005) also conducted a survey of officers, this time to determine their acceptance of laptops in patrol units and whether officers believed laptops improved their crime fighting capabilities. They identified four factors related to user acceptance: ease of use, information quality, timeliness, and usefulness.

While these studies were conducted in line with technological frames, they left two important areas unexplored. First, they did not elicit opinions from other personnel—detectives, supervisors, analysts, records personnel, and others—who were affected by the technologies. Results from these other groups would have given a more complete picture of user acceptance. Second, as with other studies of information technologies, the analysis was conducted only once and was therefore a snapshot at the time of the research. Without repeated observations, changes in frames are impossible to detect.

Technological Frames for Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems

We have selected Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) implemented in police departments to illustrate our approach with technological frames. Data for our example are from a survey we conducted for the COPS (Community Oriented Policing Services), Office of the US Department of Justice on the implementation of information technologies in 290 departments that had received MORE (Making Officer Deployment Effective) grants in 2002 (McEwen & Groff, 2007). The study, which was conducted over a two-year period starting in mid-2004, included structured interviews on types of information technologies acquired under MORE grants, reasons for acquisition, implementation strategies, training, changes in policies and procedures, and impacts realized from the technologies. Participants spanned all levels of sworn and civilian personnel, but generally concentrated on those responsible for the implementation and use of the information technologies. Key technologies in the study were automated field reporting systems (AFRS), computer-aided dispatch systems (CAD), records management systems (RMS), AFIS, and crime analysis.

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The study showed that technologies need to be assessed for their *efficiency*, *effectiveness*, and *enabling* benefits. Briefly, *efficiency* means getting a task done with a minimum expenditure of time and effort. *Effectiveness*, on the other hand, means getting the job done better to produce an intended or expected result. Finally, a technology often *enables* police to do something they could not do prior to the implementation of the technology.

Before we address the findings related to AFIS, some background on AFIS systems may be helpful. An AFIS system uses digital imaging technology to obtain, store, and search fingerprint data. It can receive digitized fingerprints in two ways. The first way is to digitize ink-and-roll fingerprint cards into the system; the second is to use a live scan device that captures finger images on a glass platen and submits the images to AFIS for developing and storing. AFIS systems have two important applications. The first is the positive identification of an individual. Positive identification is facilitated by comparing the digitized fingerprints of an individual against fingerprints in the system, a search that can be done in a matter of minutes. The second application involves searching an AFIS database with digitized latent fingerprints taken from a crime scene. Matches with latent fingerprints can provide valuable leads to investigators for solving cases. An AFIS search does not attempt to make an exact identification of an individual. Instead, it provides a list of candidates with scores that reflect the match between the images in question and the records on file. Latent print examiners must then manually check the comparisons to make a final determination in identifying a specific individual.

Twenty-six of the MORE grantees acquired equipment to support AFIS systems. With most grantees, the funds supported the purchase of live scan equipment with links to the state AFIS and the national IAFIS (Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System) maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A key benefit reported by these agencies was a reduction in the time to fingerprint arrestees. One agency reported that the time dropped from 30 minutes to 10 minutes after AFIS was installed. Improvement in the positive identification of arrestees was another key result reported by grantees. Identifications were made quickly and accurately by improving access to records in AFIS and IAFIS. As one survey respondent noted, "Booking personnel probably save about an hour per arrest because they don't have to type the cards, fingerprint manually (three cards) and mail prints to the State Highway Patrol and FBI."² Other respondents noted advantages with AFIS systems on positive identifications: "It is now much easier for officers and detectives to positively identify suspects who use aliases." In short, AFIS increases both efficiency (less time to fingerprint and identify an arrestee) and effectiveness (fewer identification errors).

Another major benefit, especially for detectives, is the matching of latent prints from crime scenes against AFIS databases. Latent prints can be digitized and submitted to AFIS databases to determine whether they match anyone in the system. This procedure has resulted in numerous arrests that would otherwise not have occurred, because it would be impossible to manually search the fingerprint files (Moses, 2012). Even when a match is not made immediately, the latent print becomes part of the system and may be matched in future arrests.

As implied in these descriptions, different groups have different technological frames with AFIS systems. Booking personnel see efficiency benefits when it takes less time to process arrestees. Patrol officers and detectives share a technological frame around the efficiency gains related to determining positive identification of arrestees, especially with arrestees who have aliases. Detectives have an additional enabling frame attributed to AFIS hits from latent prints found at crime scenes. These hits may occur immediately after submission of an arrestee's prints to AFIS or sometime in the future, as latent prints are continually compared to prints already in the system.

In summary, for patrol officers, detectives, and booking personnel, some of the key performance measures that evolved from these technological frames for AFIS systems are as follows:

- Efficiency measures
 - ◊ Elapsed time for identification of arrestees and suspects
 - ◊ Time spent taking and transmitting fingerprints of arrestees
- Effectiveness measures
 - ◊ Improved clearance rates because of latent print hits
 - ◊ Proportion of hits that identified a suspect who was later prosecuted
- Enabling measures
 - ◊ Number of hits from latent prints

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Discussion

Results from our study for the COPS Office provided considerable insight into the development of performance measures for information technologies. We believe that an approach based on technological frames gives a theoretical and practical foundation for identifying performance measures for information technologies in any criminal justice agency. Moreover, the concepts underlying technological frames can expand our understanding of the application of information technologies in agencies. The following considerations illustrate how an understanding of technological frames can assist an agency.

Congruence and Incongruence in Technological Frames

Orlikowski and Gash (1994) were especially concerned about difficulties that arise when groups differ in their technological frames. They defined *congruence* as the alignment, or agreement, of frames by different user groups on key elements or categories. Their belief was that while frames did not have to be identical, they should be related in structure (i.e., common categories of reference) and content (i.e., similar values on common categories). Congruence in technological frames implies, for example, that different user groups have similar expectations on how a technology should support daily activities, how easy it should be to use, what training is required, and what degree of reliability should be expected.

On the other hand, *incongruence* means there are important differences between groups on expectations, assumptions, or knowledge about key aspects of a technology. Managers may think that a technology will transform how a task is performed, while users believe the technology is intended merely to speed up and control their work. Orlikowski and Gash (1994) posited that incongruence leads to problems such as resistance to technology acceptance, skepticism about the value of a technology, and potential implementation failure.

Our research suggests, however, that incongruence does not necessarily lead to failures of technological implementations. That is, differences in expectations between groups do not adversely affect successful implementation. Other studies (Carlsson, Skog, & Tona, 2011) show similar results in comparing frames from different user groups for an information technology. Results of our survey for implementation of AFIS systems illustrate the concepts of congruence and incongruence. We found, for example, that patrol officers and jail personnel expected that an AFIS system would save time required to book arrestees. On the other hand, detectives expected an AFIS system to provide leads in cases due to latent hits from the system. Thus, patrol officers and jail personnel have congruent frames with one another but both are incongruent with detectives. Although these and additional examples of congruence and incongruence about an AFIS system were found among these three groups, AFIS implementation generally was not hampered by the differences in frames.

We suggest two reasons why successful implementation occurred even when there was incongruence between groups. The first is that vendors recognized the needs of different groups employing the same technology and responded by developing robust applications to satisfy them. Thus, vendors have developed AFIS systems to support the different responsibilities of patrol officers, booking personnel, and detectives. Rather than trying to achieve congruence among groups, they have sought to satisfy all groups.

A second reason concerns the varying degrees of importance that a group places on their expectations about a technology. With an AFIS system, detectives may be in agreement that time saved in booking arrestees is important, but their primary interest is to improve their capability to solve cases. Obtaining hits from latent prints, therefore, may be their "dominant" technological frame, while saving time at booking is secondary. Their acceptance of an AFIS system is focused primarily on identifying suspects through the AFIS system (dominant frame), while other expectations, such as time saved in booking personnel, are secondary frames.

Because the importance of congruence and incongruence lies with their relationship to performance measures, a way of addressing incongruences is to develop different measures for different groups. For example, measures of AFIS benefits for jail personnel could focus on reduced time for taking prints, transmitting prints, and positive identification of arrestees, while benefits for detectives could focus on proportion of hits from latent prints and improved clearance rates attributable to hits from AFIS.

Congruence and incongruence create three challenges for criminal justice agencies. The first is to identify the degree of congruence and incongruence between groups prior to the implementation process. The second is to implement the technology with modifications as necessary to address the incongruences. The third is to develop performance measures in line with the technological frames of the different groups affected by the technology. The performance measures should certainly address the dominant frames of each group and as many other secondary frames as possible within budget and time constraints.

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The Importance of Systematic and Repeated Impact Measurement

Performance measurement should begin prior to implementation if possible to create a baseline for assessing impact. The importance of measuring performance immediately after implementation cannot be underestimated. Studies have shown that new technologies rarely meet expectations when first introduced and that developers discover problems and contingencies that were not apparent prior to introduction (Dutton & Thomas, 1985; Rosenberg, 1982; Tyre & Orlikowski, 1994). The underlying assumption of a one-time measurement process—that the performance measures will stay constant over time—is, therefore, not consistent with observed reality.

We argue for periodic measurements for two reasons. First, there are differences in adoption patterns as technology matures. The utility of a technology may decrease over time if expectations of users are not fully realized. Second, measuring performance over time may point to the need for software enhancements and equipment upgrades. As an application matures, early detection of changes in technological frames, due for example to changes in expectations or system performance, will point to improvements that need to be made in realigning a technology to meet expectations. Changes in technological frames may, in fact, indicate that a technology needs to be replaced—information that may be valuable in providing support for local funds for replacement.

Interplay between Technological Frames and Diffusion of Innovation

The theory developed under the rubric of *diffusion of innovations* (Rogers, 2003) offers another connection between technological frames and performance measures. As defined by Rogers (2003), diffusion is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system. Within our context, the introduction of an AFIS system through several communications channels (peers, training, revised procedures, etc.) creates and shares information among user groups (police officers, investigators, etc.). Diffusion of innovation theory hypothesizes that innovations will “spread” according to an S-shaped curve. In the case of AFIS, for example, some officers and investigators would see immediate value while others would accept the system over time. Taking multiple measures over time is the best way to determine how fast users are accepting an information technology. In line with diffusion of innovation theory, we would expect to find a relatively small percentage of users adapting quickly, followed by a rapid increase by other users (early and late majorities), and a final group coming on board at a later date.

This hypothesis fits both the ideas of technological frames and diffusion of innovations. Early innovators influence the frames of others by broadcasting the value of an innovation. In addition, we would expect to see changes in the technological frames of users from one time period to the next as expectations are fulfilled through use of a technology.

Technological Frames and Changes in Agency Tactics and Strategy

Another source of incongruence with user groups is a disconnection between an information technology and a change in the agency’s tactics or strategy. In policing, for example, changing to problem-oriented policing from traditional policing brings a need to develop new performance measures within police agencies that move away from arrests made and crime reports taken (Greene, 2000). Instead, the new strategy might require measures that reflect new activities undertaken by officers. One such measure would be the number of owners of nuisance properties identified through a link to the property records database. In turn, these changes affect the technological frames of users. Such incongruences need to be analyzed carefully by police managers and developers of information technologies.

Conclusion

We have presented a five-step approach for the development of performance measures that has a theoretical foundation. First, select one or more technologies for which performance measures are desired. Second, identify all relevant user groups. Third, determine technological frames for each group (for example, through interviews, surveys, or focus groups). Fourth, identify efficiency, effectiveness, and enabling measures around each frame. Finally, collect performance measures prior to implementation, immediately after implementation, and periodically in the future. While still a formidable task, we believe performance measures can be developed in a systematic and logical manner with a theoretical foundation around technological frames.

This essay has focused on one technology as implemented in American police departments. However, the development of performance measures has salience for evaluating the impact of technology in other parts of the criminal justice system. More research is needed that both develops and implements performance measures in a variety of agencies. After all, quantifying the impact of technology on the workings of justice system-wide should be a topic of interest to both practitioners and policymakers.

¹Although we were not able to identify a similar survey for courts or corrections agencies, the same idea applies to information technologies in those branches of the criminal justice system.

²Survey respondents’ agencies are not identified to preserve anonymity.



22ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM BUDAPEST, HUNGARY AUGUST 4-9, 2013



“CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN POLICING”



Program Chair: John A. Eterno, Ph.D. – email: jeternobudapest@molloy.edu
Local Organizer: General Dr. József Boda – email: foigazgato@nbsz.gov.hu

A WORD FROM THE IPES PRESIDENT, DR. DILIP K. DAS

The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) brings police researchers and practitioners together to facilitate cross-cultural, international and interdisciplinary exchanges for the enrichment of the policing profession. You are cordially invited to attend and participate in the next IPES meeting.

For more information, please visit www.ipes.info or contact Dr. Dilip K. Das, President IPES, and Editor-in-Chief, PPR, at dilipkd@aol.com.

Also, contact Mintie Das, IPES Public Relations, for meeting details at ipesinfo@yahoo.com.

Suggested Sub-Themes for Panels, Roundtables, and Papers:
(for detailed Sub-Theme Topics please visit our website at www.ipes.info)

- Global perspectives on police performance management
- Police practitioner/academic partnerships: costs and benefits
- Global issues in crime/terrorism fighting
- Policing of immigrant/multicultural populations
- Policing the police: “Corruption”, democracies’ worst enemy
- Cyber security: the challenge to global law enforcement and the law

Accommodations, meals, sightseeing, and cultural entertainment will be provided **gratis** to all registered/paid participants and registered/paid

International Police Executive Symposium, IPES, enjoys
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CALL FOR PAPERS

Manuscripts are solicited for Police Practice & Research: An International Journal (PPR). PPR is a peer-reviewed, international journal that presents current and innovative academic police research as well as operational and administrative police practices from around the world. Manuscripts are sought from practitioners, researchers, and others interested in developments in policing, analysis of public order, and the state of safety as it affects the quality of life everywhere

Submission of Manuscripts: Manuscripts should be electronically submitted to Associate Managing Editor Samantha White at prrassociateeditors@gmail.com. For a complete “Notes for Contributors” describing submission specifications, one should refer to Taylor & Francis Online at <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/gppr20> or visit the IPES website at www.IPES.info.

The PPR Awards for the Best Paper and the Runner-Up for the Volume 13, 2012 will be announced at a reception at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting in Dallas, TX (USA-March 19-23).

Police Practice and Research: An International Journal is published by Routledge / Taylor and Francis (UK) six times a year.



The Richard Block Award For Outstanding Thesis or Dissertation Research

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

Eligibility for either award include

- The thesis or dissertation must have been completed during the twelve months preceding the application deadline.
- The winners of the thesis or dissertation award agree to present their research at an annual meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group.
- Application material must include the name and address of the applicant, an electronic copy and a paper copy of the thesis or dissertation.
- A cover letter from the supervising faculty member is also required indicating that the thesis is part of an accredited program leading to the graduate degree and the thesis or dissertation has been approved for the degree.
- The awards will be given annually if eligible and worthy candidates are available and chosen. There will be deemed no obligation on the part of the Homicide Research Working Group to issue these awards every year.
- The application deadline for the 2013 awards is April 1, 2013. Winners will be announced by May 15, 2013.
- Applications for either award should be sent to Marc Riedel, Chair, HRWG Awards Committee, Sociology and Criminal Justice, SLU 10686, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, LA 70402.

AROUND THE ASC

2013 ELECTION SLATE FOR 2014 - 2015 ASC OFFICERS

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2013 election:

President-Elect

Candace Kruttschnitt, University of Toronto
Alex Piquero, University of Texas at Dallas

Vice President-Elect

Eric Baumer, Florida State University
Steve Mastrofski, George Mason University

Executive Counselor

Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University
Laura Dugan, University of Maryland
Beth Huebner, University of Missouri St. Louis
Valerie Jenness, University of California, Irvine
Aaron Kupchik, University of Delaware
Jodi Lane, University of Florida

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

Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by **Friday, March 22, 2013** (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

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

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2014 ELECTION SLATE OF 2015 - 2016 OFFICERS

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (*preferably via email*). Nominations must be received by **August 1, 2013** to be considered by the Committee.

Jody Miller
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Newark, NJ 07102
jody.miller@rutgers.edu

AROUND THE ASC

AD HOC ASC ETHICS CODE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE FORMED

The **Ad Hoc ASC Ethics Code Investigation Committee** of the ASC Board has been formed. The committee is chaired by Nancy Rodriguez and includes Barry Feld, Vernetta Young, Mark Davis, Marjorie Zatz, and Cassia Spohn. The charge is as follows:

The Ad Hoc Committee is asked to report on whether the ASC should develop an ethics code (taking account of such things as past ASC efforts to do so and the experiences of similar organizations such as ACJS and ASA). If the Committee recommends the development of an ethics code, we also ask that they provide general advice on the nature of such a code; whether it should have an enforcement provision; the potential benefits and costs of such a code, including legal costs; and how the ASC might best develop such a code. The Committee should not attempt to develop an ethics code. The Committee should send its report to Joanne Belknap, ASC President-Elect, by March, 2014 (allowing time for a face-to-face meeting at the 2013 Atlanta ASC Meeting). Finally, the Committee should organize a session for the 2013 Atlanta meetings on whether the ASC should develop an ethics code, possibly including representatives from other organizations with codes (the deadline for session submissions is March 15, 2013).

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

Barton, David, "Occupational Stress and the Homosexual Police Officer." Chaired by Robert E. Worden, August 2012, University at Albany, SUNY.

Bonner, Heidi Stone, "How Patrol Officers Make Decisions: Comparing a Structural Model to a Process Model." Chaired by Robert E. Worden, December 2012, University at Albany, SUNY.

Higginson, Angela, "Fraud against the Commonwealth: An analysis of serious and complex economic fraud investigated by the Australian Federal Police." Advisory committee: Associate Professor Michele Haynes, Dr Rebecca Wickes, Professor Mark Western, Dr Michael McFadden. May 2012, The University of Queensland.

Sargeant, Elise, "Policing and collective efficacy: The way police effectiveness, legitimacy and police strategies explain variations in collective efficacy." Advisory committee: Professor Lorraine Mazerolle, Dr Rebecca Wickes, Dr Adrian Cherney. November 2012, The University of Queensland.



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

Lifetime Achievement Award

This award honors an individual's distinguished scholarship in the area of corrections and/or sentencing over a lifetime. Recipients must have 20 or more years of experience contributing to scholarly research. Retired scholars will be considered. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Pauline Brennan, Awards Committee Chair, at pkbrennan@unomaha.edu no later than September 2, 2013.

Distinguished Scholar Award

This award recognizes a lasting scholarly career, with particular emphasis on a ground-breaking contribution (e.g., book or series of articles) in the past 5 years. The award's committee will consider both research in the area of corrections and sentencing and service to the Division. Recipients must have 8 or more years of post-doctoral experience. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Pauline Brennan, Awards Committee Chair, at pkbrennan@unomaha.edu no later than September 2, 2013.

Distinguished New Scholar Award

This award recognizes outstanding early career achievement in corrections and sentencing research. The award's committee will consider both research in the area of corrections and sentencing and service to the Division. Recipients must have less than 8 years of post-doctoral experience. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Pauline Brennan, Awards Committee Chair, at pkbrennan@unomaha.edu no later than September 2, 2013.

Student Paper Award

This award is presented in recognition of the most outstanding student research paper. Eligibility is limited to papers that are authored by one or more undergraduate or graduate students and have not been previously published or submitted for publication. Submissions will be judged on five evaluative criteria, including: the overall significance of the work; its research contribution to the field; integration of prior literature in the area; appropriateness and sophistication of the research methodology (if applicable); and overall quality of writing and organization of the paper. Papers should not exceed 30 pages of double-spaced text. References, tables, and figures are not included in the page limit. Please send papers to Kate Fox, Student Paper Award Committee Chair, at katefox@asu.edu no later than August 31, 2013.



Dissertation Scholarship Award

The Division on Corrections & Sentencing of the American Society of Criminology announces a dissertation scholarship award. The DCS will grant a monetary award of \$1,000 to assist a doctoral student with completion of his/her dissertation. *Doctoral students who have, or will have, successfully completed their dissertation prospectus defense at the time of the award are eligible to apply.* The award is aimed specifically at students who are working on a sentencing or corrections topic for their dissertation and we are looking for a dissertation with the potential to make a unique and important contribution to the field. These monies can be used to assist with data collection or to offset other costs associated with the dissertation research. To be eligible, students must have completed all required course work, passed qualifying comprehensive exams, and have successfully defended the dissertation prospectus by the award date (November, 2013).

Proposals should include the following:

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

Applications should be submitted via e-mail to dcs.dissertation@gmail.com no later than Monday, September 2nd, 2013 at 5pm. The narrative, budget, vitae, and letter of support should be submitted on separate pages in one pdf document. If necessary, the letter of support can be attached as a separate document or sent directly by the dissertation chair to the above email address. The winner will be notified in October 2013 and be recognized at the November ASC meeting in Atlanta, Georgia. Any questions regarding eligibility or appropriate dissertation topics should be directed to Natasha Frost, Dissertation Award Committee Chair, via email at n.frost@neu.edu or to Aaron Kupchik, Division Chair, via e-mail at akupchik@udel.edu.



Marguerite Q. Warren and Ted B. Palmer
Differential Intervention Award

The Differential Intervention Award is given to a researcher, scholar, practitioner, or other individual who has significantly advanced the understanding, teaching, or implementation of classification, differential assignment, or differential approaches designed to promote improved social and personal adjustment and long-term change among juvenile and adult offenders. The award focuses on interventions, and on ways of implementing them that differ from “one-size-fits-all,” “one-size-largely-fits all,” or “almost fits all,” approaches. The recipient’s contribution can apply to community, residential, or institutional within or outside of the United States.

Consideration for this award does not necessarily require a full-blown nomination (which usually requires quite a bit of work in preparation). Just send the award committee the person’s name, affiliation, and a couple of sentences on what that person has done to deserve consideration for the Warren/ Palmer Differential Intervention Award. Nominations should be sent to Benjamin Steiner at bmsteiner@unomaha.edu no later than September 1st, 2013.

CALL FOR PAPERS
***Feminist Criminology* Special Issue:**
30th Anniversary of the Division on Women & Crime

In November 2014 the American Society of Criminology's Division on Women & Crime will be celebrating its 30th anniversary. In honor of this milestone event, the Division's official journal, *Feminist Criminology*, is soliciting papers for a special issue commemorating the DWC's 30th anniversary.

Papers for this issue will be divided into three categories but will have one unifying theme: an assessment of the "state of the discipline" for feminist criminology. All papers submitted, regardless of category, should be anchored in an analysis of current best practices for feminist criminology. The three categories include:

Feminist criminological theorizing

Papers submitted under this category should speak to the contributions of feminist scholarship to criminological theorizing overall, advances in feminist criminological theorizing in particular, and/or future directions for feminist criminological theory.

Feminist criminological methodology

Papers submitted under this category should speak to advances in feminist research methodology and/or an evaluation of the merits of feminist methodology for advancing criminological scholarship.

Feminist criminological praxis

Papers submitted under this category should speak to the successes and challenges of translating feminist criminological scholarship into practice, such as effectuating policy change.

The guest editors for this special issue are Susan Sharp and Amanda Burgess-Proctor. Empirical analyses are preferred, but theoretical essays also may be submitted for consideration.

The deadline for submission is **Friday, April 19th, 2013**. The special issue will be published in November 2014 to coincide with the ASC Annual Meeting.

Any manuscripts not selected for publication in the special issue will automatically be submitted for review to *Feminist Criminology*. Manuscripts should be submitted electronically at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/fc>. Complete manuscript submission guidelines are available at <http://fcx.sagepub.com>.

Please direct questions to Susan Sharp at ssharp@ou.edu or Amanda Burgess-Proctor at burgessp@oakland.edu.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD-3)

We are looking for colleagues in the US who are interested in becoming part of a large international collaborative study of juvenile offending, victimization and substance use. School-based samples of youth are needed in a number of US cities and towns (see below for more information on the basic research design of the study). Colleagues who have the ability to access local schools for data collection are kindly invited to participate in this project and to become a member of the national ISRD3 research team. [We also are interested in expanding the ISRD3 research teams abroad – so any non-US colleagues are also cordially invited to contact us if interested].

This project has as major objective to test theoretical issues related to juvenile delinquency and victimization in a comparative multi-country context. Hypotheses related to institutional anomie theory, procedural justice theory and situational action theory will be tested. The primary focus is on Europe, but non-European countries will also be included (e.g., China, Indonesia, India, Cape Verdi).

Basic research design: Standardized self-report survey conducted in school settings among pupils in grades 7th, 8th and 9th (or equivalent age range 12-16), randomly selected from schools in two or more medium or large cities in a number of countries. There are two versions of the questionnaire: *pencil-and-paper* and *computerized (online)*. The computerized version is identical to the pencil-and-paper version, with the addition of follow-up questions (on some offending and victimization) at the end of the questionnaire. The questionnaire is already developed and has been pre-tested in a few countries (Austria, Finland), both the paper and pencil version as well as the online version. This is primarily a city-based survey. There will be a minimum of *two medium or large cities* in each country. ‘Medium’ and ‘large’ city is defined by the country itself, according to its relative importance. National surveys are possible, as long as there is an oversampling of two cities for comparability purposes. Small cities are optional, preferably in a regional cluster. In large countries, multiple city samples are possible (coordinated by multiple national partners). Within each city, the sampling of classes (and schools) will be *random*. Target age group is 12-16, which parallels 7th, 8th and 9th grade in most countries. Adjustments in grade level may be made if needed. Age range may be expanded – as an option – by including 6th grade (11 years) and 10th grade (17 years). Each city should have at least 300 students per grade (achieved sample); that is at least 900 students per city (7th, 8th and 9th grade). Because there will be, at a minimum, two cities per country, the country sample will be at least 1,800 pupils. If grade 6 or grade 10 is added, the city sample size will be either 1,200 or 1,500. We assume a total non-response of 50%. The aim is to collect data between September 2012 and December 31, 2014. Data entry will be standardized and coordinated by the ISRD CCT. All participants will sign an Agreement of Collaboration (24 participants have signed thus far)

Background The project is founded on an earlier cross-national survey (International Self-Report Delinquency Study, ISRD-2), which included collaborative and standardized survey research among 30 participating countries, focusing on juvenile offending, victimization and substance use, testing mainstream delinquency theories (social control, self-control, routine activities, collective efficacy). This effort has proved to be quite successful and, importantly, has laid the groundwork for the current theoretically more ambitious cross-national study. The aim is not to repeat the previous study (although some of the basic data will be comparable and allow for a trend analysis, in particular with regard to measures of self-reported offending, victimization, and substance use), but rather to significantly shift the theoretical focus in the direction of novel and less-tested theoretical frameworks. Building on the international collaborative network of researchers, we now have expanded the number of countries by including a number of less frequently-surveyed western countries (which provides a unique opportunity to test hypotheses related to morality and procedural justice). The basic research infrastructure for the proposed project is already largely in place, although there is room for expansion (both in terms of the used instruments as in terms of participants). In addition to the survey component, the project also will include collection of structural indicators, at both the national and the city-level. Multi-level data analysis will be possible (classrooms, schools, cities, and nations).

The project is coordinated by the ISRD3 Central Coordinating Committee:

Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University, USA (i.marshall@neu.edu) (chair)

Dirk Enzmann, Hamburg University, Germany (dirk.enzmann@uni-hamburg.de)

Martin Killias, Zurich University, Switzerland (martin.killias@rwi.unizh.ch)

Janne Kivivuori, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland. (janne.kivivuori@om.fi)

Mike Hough, Birkbeck College, London. (m.hough@bbk.ac.uk)

Majone Steketee, Verwey-Jonker institute, the Netherlands (MSteketee@verwey-jonker.nl).

For more information, please contact Ineke Haen Marshall (i.marshall@neu.edu).

ADPCCJ

Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice

An Update on the US News and World Report Criminology and Criminal Justice Rankings

The US News and World Reports (USNWR) ranks doctoral programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice programs approximately every four years. The rankings are based on peer assessment, and the USNWR made plans to publish a new set of rankings for 2013. Unfortunately, the survey process did not proceed as planned. There were omissions on the ranking ballot, and several individuals did not receive ballots. The USNWR has elected to reprint the 2009 rankings in the 2013 magazine. However, the USNWR staff has indicated that they will conduct a new rankings survey in Fall 2013. The Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice will continue to work closely with the US News and World Report staff on the next survey.

Beth Huebner

President ADPCCJ

huebnerb@umsl.edu

Student Research Funding Opportunity

The Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice announces support for professional development for doctoral students. Examples of professional development include: participation in an ICPSR workshop, attendance at a specialized workshop that focuses on a particular kind of software or statistical analysis, acquisition of and training in a data set, or a similar activity. Travel for research and/or data collection expenses for a dissertation project are also allowed. Eligible applicants must have completed all coursework and be enrolled in a doctoral program represented in the ADPCCJ. Monetary awards of up to \$3,000 will be made to one or more applicants.

Proposals should include the following materials:

1. **Application Proposal:** Applicants are asked to submit a one to two page letter that details the professional development activities and describes how participation will enhance their academic career.
2. **Curriculum Vita:** A current vita is required.
3. **Budget Proposal:** A one page document that details the specific costs of the project or professional development activity.
4. **Letter of Support:** The applicant is asked to submit a supporting letter from the dissertation advisor. The letter of support should include a statement that indicates that university or departmental funds are not available to support such activities. Preference is given to proposals that are unlikely to find support through other sources.

Applications should be submitted electronically to Dr. Beth Huebner (huebnerb@umsl.edu). Letters of support can be sent included as part of the application packet or can be sent directly to the committee chair. The application deadline is April 1, 2013, and awards will be announced by May 1, 2013.

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

2013 Membership Drive, Awards, and ASC-Atlanta

DIVISION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 2013

The Division of Experimental Criminology (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 (AEC), 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 website at <http://gunston.gmu.edu/cebcp/dec.html> to learn about our activities, interests, and the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.

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

DEC AND AEC AWARDS DUE MAY 1, 2013

The DEC and AEC are now accepting nominations for AEC Fellows and Honorary Fellows, the Joan McCord Award, the Outstanding Young Experimental Scholar Award, the Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award, the Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial, and the Student Paper Award.

Please send all nomination letters to the DEC Secretary-Treasurer at expcrim@gmail.com by May 1, 2013 for consideration for awards presented at ASC-Atlanta.

To see all award winners of past years, visit <http://gunston.gmu.edu/cebcp/DEC/Awards.html>



Award winners and friends at ASC-Chicago 2012. Left to right: Lynette Feder, Anthony Braga, Phil Cook, Mark Lipsey, Jerry Lee, Bruce Taylor, Charlotte Gill, Karen Amendola & Cody Telep.

DEC AT ASC-ATLANTA, 2013

This year, the DEC will be coordinating the sub-area "Advances in Experimental Methods" under the Area VIII: Methodology. For those of you who participated in our special panel formation last year, this year you can submit your panels through the ASC Submission site under this sub-area. More information can be found at our website, under "DEC at ASC".



DEC & aec

OBITUARIES

Carol Hirschon Weiss (1926-2013)

Carol Hirschon Weiss, the “founding mother” of program evaluation, died on January 8, 2013. She had been the Beatrice Whiting Professor Emeritus of Education at Harvard University, where she had taught since 1978.

Although Carol did not publish in criminology journals, her influence on the field is unmistakable. Her 1972 book, *Evaluation Research: Methods of Assessing Program Effectiveness*, was one of the first devoted to methods for assessing program impact. It became the guide to evaluation practice across many fields, including criminal justice. Most scholarly books sell little more than a few hundred copies; Carol’s book sold several hundred thousand copies and is still on the prime shelf of many evaluators. Carol’s 1998 text, *Evaluation: Methods for Studying Programs and Policies*, became yet another classic.

Besides her influence on the growth of evaluation practice and scholarship, Carol was renowned for her work studying research utilization. She recognized that a goal of most research, ultimately, was to influence policy, but her research over four decades indicated that it was rare for studies to have direct effects on government decisions. Instead, Carol wrote that the more common outcome of research was to affect the way people asked questions or thought about the issues, which she termed “conceptual use.”

I first met Carol in 1997, when she directed a fellowship program in evaluation at Harvard. In the first cohort, there were just four post-docs, and we had Carol all to ourselves. We shared many lunches in the Square together, and she loved holding court while we peppered her with questions on all things evaluative.

During that fellowship, I shared the story of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) with her. She was so enamored with the relationship of research to D.A.R.E. policy that she pushed us to write a proposal, and we eventually got funded to study it. We spent the next five years working together, and had many conversations about how research is used in decision-making, a subject she never tired of talking about.

I learned many things from Carol. She taught me that one can be creative with language, even in writing for the social sciences. She loved coming up with engaging titles. One of her last papers was entitled “The Fairy Godmother—and her Warts: Making the Dream of Evidence-Based Policy Come True.” She titled another well known paper on alternative approaches for assessing causality “What to do Until the Random Assigner Comes.”

She also taught me how to remain graceful in light of criticism. While working together, I had come across several published criticisms of her work. Although I would be stewing over these criticisms because I believed they were exaggerations of nuanced arguments Carol made, she would laugh them off. She never took herself too seriously and maintained a wonderful sense of civility.

The field of evaluation will miss her greatly, and I will miss her, not only as an amazing writer and theorist, but also as a mentor and friend.

By: Anthony Petrosino, WestEd apetros@wested.org

More complete obituaries can be found at http://asc41.com/obituaries/obituaries_home.html

STEALING SCIENCE RESEARCH MISCONDUCT AND THE MISUSE OF SCHOLARLY WORK

Mark S. Davis, Criminal Justice Research Center, The Ohio State University
Bonnie Berry, Social Problems Research Group

Many practices fall under the general heading of the responsible conduct of research, such as the fabrication and falsification of data, plagiarism, protection of human subjects, conflicts of interest, and a number of others. To varying degrees, all represent potential threats to the integrity of scholarly work.

At the 2012 ASC meeting in Chicago, the authors of this paper participated on a panel entitled, "Stealing science: Research misconduct and the misuse of scholarly work." Presenters Douglas Adams and Kenneth Pimple described parallels between research misconduct and white-collar crime using Routine Activities Theory that suggest practical ways of deterring research misconduct. State-of-the-art estimates of the rate of research misconduct range from 0.13% to 14.12%. Recognizing the extent of the problem and the importance of misconduct to research integrity and innovation, the National Institutes of Health for 12 years has had a Research on Research Integrity funding initiative. Mark Davis argued that many forms of scholarly misconduct mirror criminal behavior because they harm individuals, institutions, and the communities in which they occur; indeed, some violate criminal statutes. Bonnie Berry recounted her own experience of discovering that a book strikingly similar to one of her own later appeared on the market — legal under current copyright law — thereby denying her any recourse. Finally, Peter Yeager moderated a spirited discussion among the panelists and audience about how best to address research misconduct and to instill norms of responsible conduct into research institutions and members of the scientific community. This session signaled that, for the ASC, scholarly misconduct was an issue whose time had come.

The discussion at this meeting and future discussions might serve as catalysts for action. Regardless of the forms such action might take, we think that there are at least two reasons criminologists should be interested in RCR.

We have been victims, offenders and witnesses

In response to her experience, Berry solicited stories from other social scientists via ads in professional newsletters. A number of colleagues obliged, providing their own accounts of having had ideas stolen, papers plagiarized, and other departures from research conduct standards. These accounts are likely the tip of the iceberg, suggesting that breaches of research and publication ethics may be more prevalent than most of us would think.

Wherever there is a victim, there is an offender, and the stories shared by social science scholars clearly provide evidence that an unknown number of us are capable of violating the responsible code of research. Surprisingly (or not), the offenders described in these stories were some of the most prominent figures in the field. Criminology and other social sciences have obviously experienced their share of alleged research violations.

Research misconduct has criminal characteristics. With research misconduct, we have, as we do with street and white collar crime, examples of serial offending, difficulties in guilt determination, and uncertain sanctioning. As with ordinary crime, research violators commonly get away with their offenses. Yet, as with white-collar crime, there is an unusual twist to research misconduct that separates it from ordinary crime. It can be but is not always criminal as legally defined; e.g., plagiarism is not a crime. To lie to the publisher when submitting a book proposal, saying that there is no other book like the one being proposed when the author knows full well that there is such a book is a species of fraud. But mainly, offenders of research codes often convince themselves and the scholarly community that they have done no wrong; moreover, codes commonly don't exist to clearly specify that violations have been committed.

As scientists and as a public we may not appreciate the harm done by research misconduct. We may dismiss it as accidental or harmless, we may excuse it, or we might refuse to notice or address it. Yet these are damaging behaviors affecting the entire discipline in obvious and direct ways and in ways less obvious and less direct. Obviously and directly, these offenses affect the victim in horrific ways ranging from loss of monetary compensation (royalties, e.g.), but perhaps worse, a loss of faith in and cynicism about the mechanisms of science as a gatekeeper for ideas and integrity. Less obviously, we have a generation of students and young scholars who may be unaware of practices such as plagiarism *as* offenses. What none of us wants is for these offenses to be accepted as an unfortunate and unavoidable part of scholarly work.

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Scholarly misconduct is a fruitful area for criminological inquiry

The responsible conduct of research and departures from it raise questions that criminologists customarily ask and try to answer. For example, what causes these departures from accepted research practices? Could it be, as Merton (1938) suggested, that we place differential emphasis on the professional goals of academic science (tenure and promotion) and the means by which scientists can attain them (Bechtel & Pearson, 1985)? Or, as recently empirically tested by Martinson and colleagues (Martinson, Anderson, Crain & De Vries, 2006), is it the stressors mentioned by Agnew (2005) in his General Strain Theory? Likewise, routine activities, rational choice, and opportunity theories are probable candidates for explaining scholarly misconduct. The former posits that three fundamental elements almost always define a criminal act: a likely offender (someone who could benefit from research misconduct monetarily or with a replicated publication), a suitable target (a good book or article to misrepresent as one's own), and the absence of a capable guardian (university disciplinary boards, whistleblowing colleagues, lax copyright laws) (Felson 2002). Access to others' work and the absence of accountability are among the situational factors that encourage these types of offenses (Adams 2000).

Other criminological questions, such as the perceived seriousness of scholarly misconduct in relation to more conventional crime, lead to a better understanding of research misconduct in the context of criminology. Criminologists could use magnitude estimation scaling a la Sellin and Wolfgang (1964), or they could use factorial survey methods as did Korenman, Berk, Wenger & Lew (1998) to identify the precise individual or situational characteristics that explain what they term "malfeasance" ratings. Regardless of approach, such studies would not only put scholarly misconduct in a more meaningful context, they might also help lay the foundation for improved policy and practice.

Yet another avenue for examining research misconduct would be victimology research. We need to discover who exactly are the victims of departures from research standards; they could be the researchers whose idea are stolen, or perhaps the victimization is more diffuse, as would be the case when collective trust is violated and now suspicion reigns abroad. Do the individual victims suffer something akin to post-traumatic stress disorder? We should try to understand whether and how the system responds to victims, with support and compassion or with victim-blaming and reprisal.

And yes, there indeed could be a corrections and treatment facet to scholarly misconduct. St. Louis University recently implemented a new program designed to salvage the careers of those who have engaged in scholarly wrongdoing (www.slu.edu/repair/). Is it possible to rehabilitate wayward scientists so as to restore the trust they have betrayed? What is the effectiveness of such programs? Will any of these restorative programs rise to the level of best practices? As part of the rehabilitation process or as an alternative to it, we might consider *reintegrative shaming* of cases of research misconduct as a means by which we can showcase the wrongness of these offenses. Shaming, in the likely form of exposure, may be enhanced for repeat offenders as differing from the shaming of first-time offenders.

A few criminologists have asked some of the above questions (e.g., Adams & Pimple, 2005; Davis, 2003; Davis, Riske & Diaz, 2007), but relatively few criminologists have made forays into scholarly misconduct. However, there is much fertile ground for further exploration of all these questions, using both qualitative (e.g., ethnographic) and quantitative (e.g., multilevel modeling) approaches.

Next Steps

The ASC has recently formed an ad hoc Ethics Code Investigation Committee to consider the desirability of a formal ethics statement. We see this commitment as an opportunity for the ASC to approach this set of issues creatively and compassionately. For example, most criminologists probably consider *prevention* preferable to *control*. How can research misconduct be prevented? How can values surrounding the responsible conduct of research become more widely accepted among ASC members at the institutional and individual levels? Is there a way we can be innovative and reduce the motivation and opportunities of potential offenders?

As Pimple and Adams noted in the November ASC session, federal agencies such as the NSF have formal mechanisms for addressing research misconduct perpetrated with their funds. Perhaps the ASC should be proactive and engage NSF, NIH, NIJ and other federal funders of criminological research in an effort to learn by the experiences of other disciplines and to make these federal agencies bona fide partners in efforts at prevention and control.

Currently, relatively little is known about research misconduct, its victims, or how best to prevent it. There is much that we as criminologists might bring to this table. The ASC has recently embarked upon a journey toward addressing professional ethics. Let's allow this journey to be informed by what we know best — the study of crime and deviance.

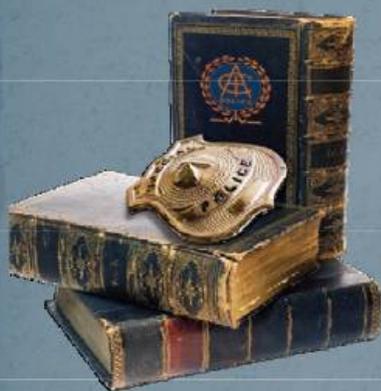
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IACP Excellence in Law Enforcement Research Award



Each year, the IACP's Research Advisory Committee, in partnership with the Sprint, accepts applications from law enforcement agencies for the **IACP/Sprint Excellence in Law Enforcement Research Award**. This award is given each year to three law enforcement agencies (one overall winner and two runner ups) that have sought to improve their operational effectiveness through careful research conducted by the department, usually in collaboration with a respected academic research partner.

A representative from each winning agency will be provided with complimentary conference registration, airfare, and lodging at IACP's 120th Annual Conference being held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; where an event to recognize the winning agencies will be held.

Applications are due by
June 29, 2013

For information about how to apply, please [click here](#) or visit the IACP website at www.theiacp.org. Instructions are available with the downloadable application form.

In cases where research was a collaboration between a department and a local university, the lead officer typically attends with a professor from the university. Awards recipients are recognized in a *Police Chief* magazine article highlighting the department's research accomplishments.

In an era of narrowing resources, and a movement toward evidence based policing, the IACP/Sprint award program allows agencies to showcase their research efforts, and demonstrate how research changed and improved departmental policy. As an IACP/Sprint award winner, these agencies also promote effective policing across the country as their stories are shared across IACP membership.

Questions? Please contact John Firman at firmamj@theiacp.org or 1-800-THE-IACP, ext 207

OVERLY SIMILAR JOURNAL SUBMISSIONS: A DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

By Carolyn Rebecca Block, ASC Vice President

In the July/August, 2012 issue of *the Criminologist*, the Editor's Corner by *Criminology* editors Wayne Osgood, Rosemary Gartner and Eric Baumer discussed the problem of what they then called "piecemeal" submissions. Their essay generated wide interest and discussion among ASC members, and has been the subject of lengthy consideration by the ASC Publications Committee and the ASC Board. We agreed that it would be a good idea to focus the discussion on "overly similar" submissions to *Criminology* (those that do not make a sufficiently original contribution) and to create a discussion page on the ASC web site where the voices of the ASC membership could be heard. We asked the *Criminology* editors, in light of these discussions, to summarize their recommendations for addressing overly similar publications at *Criminology*, and we asked Frank Cullen to comment on these specific suggestions. Please see their essays, below.

In addition, the Publication Committee sent a query to editors of criminology and criminal justice journals, asking them to "send along your thoughts" about the original Editor's Corner essay, and to tell the committee "how your journal handles this issue." We received responses from Mary Bosworth, Simon Cole, Mike Maxfield, Jessica E. Notebaert, Zach O'Dell, Alex Piquero, Wendy Regoeczi, Cathy Spatz Widom, and Cassia Spohn. These editors said that they have faced this issue "never" (one journal), "a number of times" (one journal), "occasionally" (two journals), or see it as "a problem" but did not specify the number of occurrences. One journal's policy is to ask the author(s) to explain why the submitted article differs from others; another has standard "desk reject" language for such situations. Most welcomed a way to make the process more transparent. One editor, however, pointed out that what some label as "piecemeal" submission is often incremental science, and should not be discouraged. (In response to this, the ASC Board asked the *Criminology* editors to re-focus their proposal on overly similar submissions.) Another editor pointed out the value of publishing similar papers in journals reaching dissimilar audiences, such as interdisciplinary audiences or practitioner audiences.

Now the discussion is up to you! The editors of *Criminology* and the editors of other criminology and criminal justice journals are eager to hear your ideas and suggestions about overly similar submissions. To access the newly created web discussion page, please click on: <http://editorscornerseptoct2012.activeboard.com/>.

ADDRESSING "OVERLY SIMILAR" PUBLICATION AT *CRIMINOLOGY*

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

We are pleased that our August 2012 Editors' Corner column, "Salami-Slicing, Peek-a-Boo, and LPUs: Addressing the Problem of Piecemeal Publication," has stimulated an active discussion of these issues in the ASC. As the discussion continues in the current issue of *The Criminologist*, we wanted to reiterate our view of our role and update our plans for addressing these concerns at ASC's flagship journal, *Criminology*.

We firmly believe that it is not our job to police the publication norms and practices of the field. Instead, our charge is to make decisions about whether manuscripts submitted to *Criminology* merit publication. One critical ingredient for doing so is to have sufficient information on related works. As we stated in the earlier column:

"Accurately assessing a paper's contribution requires adequate information about how the paper compares to other work on the topic. In this regard, attempts at piecemeal publication become problematic when authors do not fully disclose how a submitted paper overlaps with their other work. . . . The key to circumventing this problem is transparency; it goes away when authors provide sufficient information to make clear the ways in which the papers they submit are advances over prior work, as well as the ways they are not. This practice should be followed for papers that have been published, but also for papers that the author is aware are in-press or under review."

We raised this issue because on several occasions we learned (typically from reviewers) that work highly similar to a paper we were evaluating either was not disclosed or was insufficiently described for us (and reviewers) to make an informed judgment about its unique contribution.

In light of these experiences, we plan to ask submitting authors to indicate that they have provided sufficient information about the similarities and differences between the submitted work and other closely related work (especially their own) to enable reviewers to assess the paper's contribution. In general, we would like authors to accomplish this in the paper itself, as part of making a strong and honest case for the value of the submitted work. Authors would be welcome to submit a separate memo on the topic, if they feel they need to say more than can reasonably be included in the paper. To assist us in resolving any questions that arise, we also would like authors to provide electronic copies of any especially relevant papers that are not yet published.

(Discussion continued on page 22)

OVERLY SIMILAR JOURNAL SUBMISSIONS: A DISCUSSION

THE CORRUPTION OF BENEVOLENCE REVISITED: WHY EDITORIAL SNOOPING IS A BAD IDEA

By Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati

I did not want to write this essay. I respect the editors of *Criminology* and consider them academic colleagues, if not friends. My original intent was simply to share some concerns about their attempt to curtail piecemeal publishing—a task that I intended to accomplish somewhat behind closed doors by sending an e-mail to the ASC Publications Committee. I was persuaded that before implementing a new policy, more thought was needed by those in charge of policy at ASC—a status I had relinquished once my tenure as ASC President had ended. However, it was decided that the conversation about how best to address this issue should be public. Thus, I was invited—and agreed—to transform my memorandum into this essay.

I believe that *Criminology's* editors have a benevolent intent: To create a means of informing authors when two or more of their articles are too similar in topic and/or content to be considered independent scholarly works. Their concerns were articulately conveyed in the September-October 2012 issue of *The Criminologist*. After all, D. Wayne Osgood, Rosemary Gartner, and Eric Baumer are reasonable people who are seeking to do a reasonable thing—to prevent the inappropriate submission of overlapping manuscripts.

The gist of my argument is this: As criminologists, we should beware that exercising formal social control often has untoward unanticipated consequences. Even when the intent of reformers is benevolent, the outcomes can be unworkable, if not harmful. In the current case, I am convinced that the solution being proposed by *Criminology's* editors is far worse than any potential gains that might be achieved. If you believe that my concerns are warranted, I trust that you will join with me in asking ASC's leaders to relegate the current proposal to control so-called piecemeal publishing to the policy dustbin.

Against Editorial Snooping

As we all know, objective reality exists but how it is socially constructed shapes how we interpret that reality. *Criminology's* editors call for “transparency.” If everyone simply discloses what they are doing to the editors, then they will make a thoughtful decision on whether a submission is a touch too similar to be reviewed at the premier journal in the field. The integrity of the editorial process will be protected, and authors will be educated in how to keep their works sufficiently dissimilar as to earn entry into *Criminology's* review process. A win-win situation.

But let me construct this reality in a very different way. What I see is not a call for transparency but the legitimation of “editorial snooping.” Without any probable cause of wrongdoing, *Criminology's* editors want to conduct a warrantless search of my academic home. They now seek the power to force me to disclose to them what I wish to publish and where. I am not a very secretive person, but in no way do I wish to cede to them the right to know my scholarly business. I do not want them to know my current publishing plans or if I might end up having an article submitted elsewhere rejected.

Of course, the implicit retort—looming about though not stated—is that “if you have nothing to hide, there is nothing to worry about.” But this is precisely the justification used by all those who wish to trample on our freedoms—in this case, our academic freedoms.

Just to be safe, many authors will now feel compelled to send their works to the editors to be sanctified as being sufficiently independent so as to avoid being stigmatized as a “piecemeal publisher.” If they do not submit their writings, then the authors risk being deemed a procedural deviant—or a “sneak”—and perhaps banned from submitting future works to the journal. Thus, even if they have done nothing wrong, the default option will be to disclose their academic plans to the editorial trinity now judging their moral worth.

Of course, I trust Wayne, Rosemary, and Eric, and I trust that they would use their discretion judiciously. They have taken pains to assure us that their intent is only to determine that published works make a unique contribution (and I believe them). They have said that they will only check “closely related unpublished or in-press pieces” should “questions arise” (and I believe them). But policy has little to do with personality and a lot to do with institutionalizing editorial power. Future editors of *Criminology* might not be equipped with their collective wisdom and compassion.

(Continued on page 23)

OVERLY SIMILAR JOURNAL SUBMISSIONS: A DISCUSSION

(Continued from page 22)

I published my first article in *Criminology* in 1979. Over the past three decades, I have never once thought about piecemeal publishing when submitting an article to this journal. But now I must. Even if in a minor way, all of us are now under suspicion of potential malfeasance and must establish that our writings are independent enough to satisfy the editors. By contrast, in the past, we were assumed both to be acting ethically and to be innocent. Much like a case of plagiarism, concern would only arise if we did something egregious—such as publishing two articles that were virtually the same. In those rare instances, clear *probable cause* for conducting an editorial inquiry existed, and authors could be asked to explain themselves. I see no reason to change this approach.

In many ways, I could stop my essay at this point. For me, the intrusion into our academic homes and the attempt to curtail our academic freedoms are unwarranted. And remember, we are facing a very slippery slope. If *Criminology* adopts this policy, so too will other ASC publications, such as *Criminology & Public Policy*. How long will it take before all first-tier journals in criminology/criminal justice institute the “transparency” policy? Not long. Editorial snooping thus will be legitimated and become hegemonic in the field. Although a doomsday scenario, is it too much to fear that one day journal editors will share piecemeal publication decisions with one another when they believe that two works at different journals are too similar? Will they establish a system of control that is based on editors as informants? Perhaps not, but it is hardly unimaginable.

Five More Reasons to Ban Editorial Snooping

Again, establishing and operating systems of social control are daunting challenges. This enterprise almost certainly will have unanticipated consequences. Here are five considerations that should give us reason to pause before embracing the practice of editorial snooping.

What Are We Banning?

First, let me return to the issue of the social construction of reality. Thus, in my view, it might be helpful to start this deliberation by banning the term “piecemeal publishing.” This is a social construction of reality that brands a certain style of academic work in a negative way. Instead of calling the use of data sets for multiple works “piecemeal publishing,” we could call it “productive publishing” or “the systematic use of data sets to produce knowledge and advance the field.” It is easy to be against piecemeal publishing but not to be against productive publishing.

To me, the real issue here is not the multiple use of data sets for publication but the writing of articles that are so “excessively similar” as to constitute “the same article.” I have no desire to tell my colleagues how they should use data they have collected or any data set they might download. I do have an interest in telling them that they cannot publish a second work that uses many of the same tables but adds one variable that could have easily been included in the initial analysis. Drawing lines even in these cases will be difficult, but, like the U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart’s commentary on pornography, we all sort of “know it when we see it”—that is, we all know when someone is truly milking the data inappropriately. I believe that we should limit editorial control to these kinds of cases.

That is, I believe that we should discourage not “piecemeal publishing” but “excessively similar publishing.”

There Is No Problem

Second, I would like to have more data on the extent of the problem at *Criminology*. In the past three or five years, how many articles published in *Criminology* were too similar to works published by the same author in another journal? If there are only a few clear-cut cases, then I wonder if setting up a system of social control to monitor authors’ submissions is worthwhile. Systems of social control are not cost free. They take effort to enforce (especially in this case by the editors) and can have negative effects on people’s lives.

To be honest, I do not think that piecemeal publishing is a widespread problem. I edited two journals for a total of five years, and I do not recall encountering this issue (albeit this was a long time ago). As a scholar who publishes a fair amount, I do not recall reading two articles that were so similar that I was struck with the sense that “their articles are the same.” Until *Criminology*’s editors raised the issue, I had heard of one case where such a claim of excessive article similarity had been made—and this remained a rumor to me, not a confirmed fact. Never in my academic career had any of my coauthors, colleagues, or doctoral students hinted to me that they had read two articles that were “virtually the same” (precluding infrequent cases of outright plagiarism).

(Continued on page 24)

OVERLY SIMILAR JOURNAL SUBMISSIONS: A DISCUSSION

(Continued from page 23)

I have no doubt that the editors have been confronted with instances in which excessive similarity of content have been brought to their attention by unhappy reviewers. What this shows me, however, is that the current system largely works to prevent overly similar works from being published. They are either too poorly done to survive the review process or knowledgeable reviewers recognize the problem and point it out.

The onus in establishing that there is a problem falls on the shoulders of Criminology's editors. They wish to implement a system of social control, but they have no empirical data showing that so-called piecemeal publishing—in the sense of excessively similar works—is a widespread problem. Until convincing data are presented, we should place this conversation on a hiatus.

Enforcement Will Be a Problem

Third, remember, whenever something is "outlawed," then a system of enforcement and sanctions is going to have to be established. Let us assume that someone is accused of piecemeal publishing in an ASC publication and of not disclosing this to the editors. At this point, ASC will be compelled to make some sort of judgment that a scholar has committed an ethical violation.

Immediately, questions of due process will kick in. With plagiarism, the issue is clear-cut: The words are the same or they are not. But supposed piecemeal publishing, whether something is "too close" to another publication, may be quite difficult to substantiate. When anyone is accused of a violation, the person will immediately examine other published works and show how they were not held to the same standard. When this occurs, the lawyers may well get involved—perhaps on a contingency fee.

At the very least, ASC should be prepared to spend a good chunk of money on lawyer fees. If even one suit were filed against and lost by ASC, it could wipe out the reserves built up over many years' time. Of course, this might never occur. But it is a possibility that should be weighed in any decision to institute a policy that, to be viable, must include the public shaming of a violator's scholarly reputation.

Although warning about a lawsuit might be seen as a scare tactic, other concerns are more likely to occur. Thus, there is no easy way for the editors of ASC publications to arbitrate what is, or what is not, too "close" when deciding whether to ban a work from review. Unless the standard is very narrow and very clear-cut (which I favor), the editors are going to reject works on the amorphous standard that an article is "too close in their opinion." Rejected authors are going to be very unhappy and are likely to start to analyze editorial decision-making for hidden biases. This is particularly going to be the case for those styles of criminological research (e.g., life-course, biosocial, macro-level studies relying on state data) where the data sets are limited.

My point is that there almost certainly will be inequity in editorial decisions because editors are human and exercise discretion imperfectly. Moreover, even if they do an exemplary job, there is going to be the perception of injustice—that some types of scholarship using certain data sets are being privileged over others.

The Review Process Will Be Distorted

Fourth, once the similarity of published works is made into a key component of the editorial and review evaluation process, it will go from a secondary concern to a primary concern in rendering decisions on manuscripts. When editors or reviewers are told to pay close attention to whether multiple publications (and even submissions) are "too similar" to one another, this becomes a salient evaluative criterion that operates at the front end of the review process. Thus, before an article's substantive merits are even considered, the article's supposed similarity can lead it to be jettisoned from the review process. But unless "similarity" is narrowly construed and its meaning universally shared, wide disparities in decision-making are likely to arise.

Let me give one example. Let us say that an author writes an article reporting gender differences (submitted to Criminology) and then writes a second article reporting main effects (submitted to some other journal). If I were the reviewer, I would have no problem with this. I have done such articles myself, but, more than this, I believe that gender-specific analyses can advance knowledge in special ways. They come out of a different theoretical and substantive literature, and the very failure to consider gender effects is a weakness in the field. However, another reviewer might see the gender analysis as "piecemeal publishing" and reject the article out of hand as "too similar" to the main-effects analysis. The reviewer will feel empowered to do so because the editors will have asked the reviewer to make such a judgment. Even if the editors make the decisions themselves, they will be picking sides on what is, or is not, too similar.

(Continued on page 25)

OVERLY SIMILAR JOURNAL SUBMISSIONS: A DISCUSSION

(Continued from page 24)

This decision is different than whether a manuscript makes enough of a contribution to the field. Here, the comparison is not to the author's own work but to other works that have been published. In this latter case, the issue might be whether the gender-specific analysis adds to the literature relative to other works published on this topic. The standard would not be whether the author's gender-specific analysis advances knowledge beyond the main-effects article.

I also am concerned that emphasizing the salience of "too close" will give editors and reviewers an "easy out." When a lot of manuscripts are submitted to a journal such as *Criminology*, reasons for not accepting even pretty good manuscripts are searched for. By telling reviewers to be on the look-out for piecemeal publishing, we may bias them against multiple works published by a single author. It is easier to say that works overlap too much than to do a careful review. This would be unfair.

There Will Be a Chilling Effect on Scholarship

Fifth, I am not persuaded that attempting to ban so-called piecemeal publications is a good thing for the field. The issue is cast as the need to run a review process that has integrity—a view that I appreciate. But how we, as observers, react to this call to monitor piecemeal publishing reflects more deep-seated views about publishing and how best to advance our field. Two views, I think, underlie how we might react to calls for more social control over publishing.

First, opposition to piecemeal publishing is largely based on the idea that there is one objective truth that lies within a data set. If the data are "sliced," then this distorts that truth. But in my view, we are not that mature as a science—either in our measurement or in our theoretical consensus—that the ideal of objective truth is realistic. For example, we cannot agree on whether certain variables measure a social bond or a strain. In using a national data set, we cannot even decide what the appropriate controls should be. I could go on but I trust my point has been made.

Second, opposition to piecemeal publishing also reflects a preference for scholars to spend a long time in writing one high quality article rather than in "churning out" multiple articles using data sets. I have done both in my career and both approaches have value. I welcome diverse scholarly styles. I do not think that our journals should privilege one style over another.

In this context, if I had to have a preference, it would actually be in the opposite direction: Slice away! Use the data any way one chooses—whether they were collected by the author or available in the public domain. Over time, good findings will be replicated and persist and unreliable findings will vanish. This is particularly the case when we meta-analyze studies, and a couple of a bad studies' findings are overwhelmed by good studies' findings.

One concern about slicing away is that there might be some "waste" to this process. Yes, some journal space might be filled with articles that are a bit too similar. But my view is that few really valuable studies are left unpublished these days (I have not noticed that most criminology and criminal justice journals are filled only with exceptional pieces of research!) I will trade some waste for providing scholars with incentives to publish away.

Building on this last point, I am concerned that attempts to curtail piecemeal publishing will create strong disincentives for scholars to publish; it will have a chilling effect. I do not want scholars—especially young and inexperienced ones—to start looking over their shoulder, worrying that an idea that they have in mind might be judged as "too close" to some other research they have worked on. In fact, many scholars benefit from enmeshing themselves in a data set for a long time. Some of the best work a scholar might do is not the first crack at a data set but the third, fourth, or fifth. We do not want to curtail these "piecemeal" works written as authors learn more about a data set and become more mature as scholars.

Let me return to the example of the gender-specific article mentioned above. If the editors of *Criminology* write a rejection letter saying that the submission is too similar to the main-effects article to be reviewed, what is an author—especially a junior one—to do? So admonished, is the scholar to worry that he or she has committed some ethical violation? If the plan is to submit the article elsewhere, is there now an obligation to inform the next editor that one may be guilty of slicing the data too thinly? Or, having officially been labeled a piecemeal publisher, will the scholar simply choose to avoid another round of potential stigmatization and scrap the gender-specific article? This is what I mean by a chilling effect.

Again, the point of opposing piecemeal publishing—supposedly slicing data too thinly—is to stop the practice. The purpose is to reduce a certain kind of scholarship that some in the field do not like. I am uncomfortable with excessive gatekeeping that a priori discourages certain works from being written. If the cost of scholarly freedom of thought and action is a bit of waste or even deviance, then this is a price I am prepared to pay.

(Continued on page 26)

OVERLY SIMILAR JOURNAL SUBMISSIONS: A DISCUSSION

(Continued from page 25)

Conclusion

A core finding of correctional rehabilitation is that intervening with low-risk offenders typically makes matters worse. Labeling theorists also taught us long ago to leave people alone whenever possible; they favored radical non-intervention. These lessons should be applied in the current situation. We do not have a bunch of high-risk, chronic piecemeal publishers wreaking havoc on our discipline. At most, we have a few people writing articles that perhaps are a bit too similar—and maybe a few more high-risk offenders who do need a slap on the wrist.

Again, systems of formal social control do not work well simply because their advocates have good intentions. More often, social control turns out to be complex and to be vulnerable to the corruption of benevolence. I believe that the best policy here is to use intervention judiciously and to try to do less harm. I would prefer a narrow policy rather than an expansive one. We should impose restrictions that are the least possible required and not open up a discretionary Pandora's Box. This might involve a policy that cautions against writing works that are excessively similar or even creating a training module on the ASC website on how to recognize and avoid piecemeal publishing. Regardless, my point is clear: We should try other educative strategies before implementing a policy that may cause more harm than it prevents.

The important thing to remember is that this has nothing to do with current editors of *Criminology* and other ASC publications (who we all trust). We are potentially setting policies that could affect the discipline for many years if not generations—when editors of all types of personalities and preferences will be rendering decisions. In that context, we need to step back and be sure that we know what we are doing.

COMMENT

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

We welcome Frank Cullen's thoughts on the different ways scholars might approach decisions about the scope of a given paper and how it relates to their other works; our hope is that his comments on those issues stimulate a healthy ongoing conversation in the field. As editors of *Criminology*, we do not give preference to a particular style or mode of scholarship, but we are firmly committed to ensuring as best we can that the papers we publish make a significant contribution to the literature. Contrary to the impression you may get from Cullen's essay, we agree with him about key aspects of how editors should (or should not) reach such decisions. Most importantly, we too are against "editorial snooping." We think that it would be inappropriate for the editors of ASC journals to reject or screen submitted papers based on judgments about whether they are overly similar to others. Doing so was never our intent and not part of our proposal; as we wrote in our Sept/Oct 2012 *Criminologist* column "we do not see it as our job to police the field and enforce a particular style or approach to scholarly publication," but it is our job to "assess manuscripts based on their contribution to criminological knowledge." If the statement of our plans created a different impression, we apologize. Perhaps elaborating briefly on the process that led up to our column would be helpful.

In May 2011, we sent a memo to the ASC Publications Committee outlining concerns about submissions to *Criminology* that reviewers and we felt may have been overly similar to other works not acknowledged in those submissions. We also described ways this issue has been dealt with by other editors and scholarly organizations and asked for the committee's advice about whether and how we, as editors, should address it. After the committee discussed the issue over email and at the 2011 ASC meetings, the chair asked us to write a column for *The Criminologist* and to organize a session at the 2012 ASC meetings about the issue of "piecemeal publication." The goal of both the column and the session was to generate a dialogue over the issue and assess the opinion of ASC members. We see Frank's column as an important contribution to that dialogue, hope others will follow suit, and are happy to modify the approach we suggested in light of the membership's sentiment on the matter. We will change *Criminology's* current procedures only with the Publication Committee's support.

Please join the conversation by sharing your thoughts with the committee, which you can do at this website: <http://editorscornerseptoct2012.activeboard.com/>.

AN UPDATE ON THE AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR ACCREDITATION OF SECURITY STUDIES

By Frank Taylor

I ended the last article indicating that the Ad Hoc Committee will be exploring program accreditation options through the US Department of Education. Beginning in the summer of 2012, Jim Ramsay of Embry Riddle Aeronautical Univ. (vice chair of the ad hoc committee) and my self have participated in a series of conference calls with the Foundation for Higher Education Accreditation (ffhea.org). The organization was formed for the following purpose as stated on its website:

Purpose: To facilitate and support the efforts of students, researchers, academicians, administrators and practitioners to develop standards that will strengthen emergency management and related professions.

Vision: Dedicated to excellence in teaching; research and public outreach in disciplines contributing to the disaster phases and the security of the homeland; and will be the premier organization promoting collaborative opportunities between the public, private and academic communities.

Mission: To serve academic communities by developing post-secondary coursework and programs for emergency management and related disciplines.

The foundation principals include:

Kay Goss, President

May 2011 to present | Senior Associate for Emergency Management and Homeland Security | Booz | Allen | Hamilton | McLean, Virginia

Responsible for Mission Support, Emergency Preparedness, Higher Education, Workforce Development and Professional Training

May 2007 - 2011 | Senior Principal and Senior Advisor for Emergency Management and Continuity Programs

SRA International | Arlington, VA

Responsible for leading the development and enhancing the quality of emergency management services to Government, non-profit, and private sector clients.

2001 - 2007 | Senior Advisor for Emergency Management, Homeland Security, and Business Security

EDS | Herndon, VA.

Served as the company's senior advisor for all Resiliency related programs., including serving as enterprise architect for building out virtual emergency operations centers

1993 - 2001 | Associate FEMA Director in charge of National Preparedness, Training, and Exercises

FEMA | Washington, DC

- Presidentially appointed, Senate Confirmed
- Responsible for the US National Preparedness programs and the planning, tests, training.
- Programs of responsibility included the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Mt. Weather, NATO Civil Emergency Planning Committee, US-Canadian Consultative Group on Emergency Preparedness, Chair of the National Emergency Food and Shelter Board, Founder of the FEMA Higher Education Program (taking it from 2 Emergency Management degree programs. Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, State and Local Preparedness, Nation Exercises Program, Tribal Preparedness, Community and Family Preparedness, and Customer Service Program.

1982 - 1993 | Senior Assistant to the Governor for Intergovernmental Relations

Governor William Jefferson Clinton | State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas

- Primary gubernatorial liaison for state agencies providing citizen services to include public safety, including the White House, Congress, state officials, local officials, and state/local employees.

(Continued on page 28)

(Continued from page 27)

Daryl Lee Spiewak, CEM, TEM

Mr. Spiewak currently works as an independent emergency management and homeland security consultant. Prior to retirement in April 2011, he served as the Emergency, Safety and Compliance Programs Manager and Security Officer for the Brazos River Authority in Waco, Texas. Mr. Spiewak's career began in the US Army Security Agency (ASA) and the Intelligence Command (INSCOM). He served as a Complex Electronics Receiving Systems Technician and advanced electronics instructor for more than eight years. For the next thirteen years he served as a Master Explosive Ordnance Disposal (bomb squad) Officer. Holding successive positions as EOD Team Leader, EOD Detachment the US President (Reagan and Bush), Vice President (Bush), Secretary of State (Schultz), numerous Foreign Heads of State, selected dignitaries, and all their family members. He responded on numerous terrorist and bombing incidents in the United States and overseas, trained emergency response teams and conducted field exercises involving weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive).

He is a member of the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) where he currently serves as the Global Professional Standards Director and the USA-CEM program Lead Trainer. He was the 2003-2004 President and served on the Global Certification Commission.

Previous leadership positions included Secretary and the Communications Committee Chair. In the American Society of Professional Emergency, he was the 2000-2001 President and a Journal editor for nine years. In Texas, he served as the 2nd Vice President of the Emergency Management Association of Texas and a Board member. He also served as a Board Member of the Texas Gulf Coast Emergency Management Association.

While the foundation had originally considered a multi disciplinary structure, the working mechanism has been limited to date with a focus on emergency management programs and curriculum. Professor Ramsay and I have suggested to the foundation board or directors, an approach similar to ABET model where disciplines would be represented by member societies eg ACJS could act for criminal justice as a certification process has been written and approved. The loss prevention Foundation could act as the agency representing the interests of retail security and C3 could determine criteria for accrediting cyber security. In December of 2012 the Board of Directors FFHEA approved establishing a link to the Ad Hoc Committee as a mechanism of establishing a broad range in connectivity o related disciplines.

Once the professional organization establishes its academic advisory committee and determines a curriculum model, assessment protocol and desired outcomes, they would petition for membership status in the Foundation. In the previous article the formation of these academic advisory committees and member societies were discussed in some detail. The member society would be responsible for the training of evaluators and arranging for site visitation as well as issuing a written report to the program requesting evaluation. A copy of the final report and recommendations would be sent too the foundation for accreditation consideration.

In the above mentioned ABET the organizational structure of the organization houses a number of science disciplines and provides a mechanism where by accreditation is granted by CHEA. FFHEA is associated USDE but dual accreditation could be developed through CHEA should it be deemed desirable as the model expands beyond the boarders of the US.

The foundation in January of 2013, after having accepted the recommendation made by the ad hoc committee regarding the inclusion of all related disciplines including emergency management, security studies and criminal justice in the sphere of pursuit, appointed a joint subcommittee made of Daryl Spiewak, Jim Ramsay and I to develop a document detailing proposed structural details and business plan for the foundation.

A newly proposed mission statement is:

It is the mission of the Foundation to provide for a mechanism of program accreditation for emergency management, security studies, criminal justice, and related disciplines. We are committed to improving the quality of academic degrees by setting standards and evaluating academic programs housed in institutions of higher education having previously achieved recognized institutional accreditation. Specific discipline standards represent the highest level of professionalism and competence in the respective content areas. All standards are determined by a collaborative process between professional societies, the world of business and industry, academia and are to be administered by a member association. Membership in the foundation is open to representative bodies that meet the criteria established by the board of directors of the foundation.

(Continued on page 29)

(Continued from page 28)

Specific details will be forthcoming.

We are at an important turning point in higher education regarding programs designed to meet the needs of protecting property rights and securing the freedom of all citizens. A new paradigm is required where by protective personnel will be asked to demonstrate higher levels of skill sets required to meet challenges from increasingly sophisticated levels of threat. Integration of professional certifications and academic disciplines preparing future practitioners will be required. In the past, academicians scoffed at training and jealously guarded turf to protect the integrity of what was viewed as their sphere of influence and expertise.

It is not functional to maintain as a mission preparing a few students for research and pursuit of graduate degrees at the expense of the many who enter into the professional workplace with out benefit of the best preparation that could be given. Academics, acting in isolation, have seemingly, not focused upon the situations faced by day to day assessment and prevention of threat or what may be necessary to achieve success in dealing with assessments.

The new reality is that interdisciplinary offerings must be the cornerstone of security studies and related disciplines. Those whose responsibility it is to assure that threats to the safety of our world system are dealt with quickly and by professionals who must be accorded a professional education. The degree that meets the needs of student and industry must be the minimal expectation. There is a pressing need to explore the changing environment and prepare for the future. Just as many years ago criminal justice spoke of the need to make the police proactive rather than reactive today's education must be integrative rather than protective of departmental prerogative.

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NOMINATIONS FOR 2013 ASC AWARDS

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

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

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
Northeastern University

(617) 373-7439 (P)
am.farrell@neu.edu

NOMINATIONS FOR 2013 ASC AWARDS (Cont.)

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

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

TEACHING AWARD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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
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Program Co-Chairs:

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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 Journal of Crime & Justice

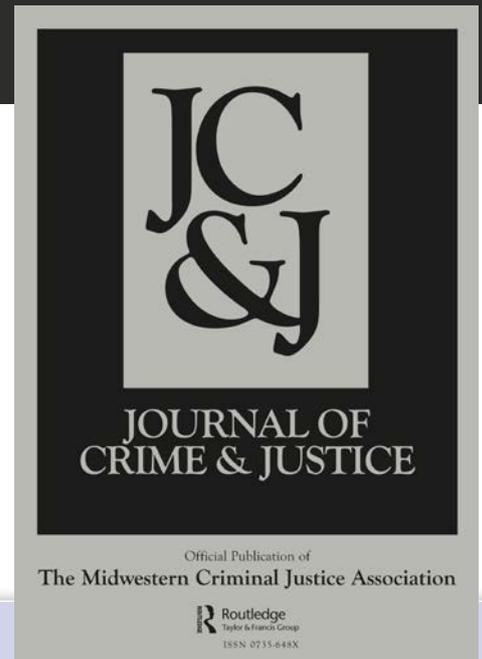
Call for Papers

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

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Recent Articles:

Jeff Bouffard, Sam Houston University:

"In the heat of the moment': mediating versus moderating relationships between sexual arousal and perceived sanctions"

Michael Gizzi, Illinois State University:

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

Andrew J. Myer, Viterbo University, and Mitchell B. Chamlin, Texas State University:

"Aggregation bias and the benign neglect hypothesis"

Meredith G.F. Worthen, University of Oklahoma:

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

Recent Topic Issues:

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

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

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

Forthcoming Topic Issues:

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

Dr. Terrance J. Taylor, University of Missouri-St. Louis, editor on **Preventing Youth Violence**

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EDITORS' CORNER

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW EDITORS OF CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

William D. Bales, Florida State University
Daniel S. Nagin, Carnegie Melon University
Co-Editors

In 2001 the journal *Criminology & Public Policy* (CPP) was launched by the American Society of Criminology (ASC) as a vehicle to advance the use of criminological research in crime, justice, and punishment policies and practices. In a period just over a decade, CPP has made great strides in achieving this objective. It has contributed significantly to the use of best practices in the criminal justice field through the dissemination of high quality scientific research that is communicated in an effective manner to professionals in the policy arena and those responsible for implementing those policies.

The contribution of CPP to advancing this agenda is evidenced by its acceptance into ISI's Social Science Index in January 2012 which will result in its first Impact Factor in the summer of 2013. Additionally, over 3,500 libraries had subscriptions to CPP in 2011, which is a dramatic increase from 1,200 in 2008, and 103,760 full-text version of articles were downloaded in 2011. As the new editors of CPP, we enthusiastically embrace the pathway the journal has taken since its inception and are committed to advancing its objective of improving crime control and justice policies with compelling empirical science.

Future Directions of CPP

As the new editors of CPP, we will maintain the high standards of excellence established by previous stewards of the journal and experiment with new approaches to advance its value to the discipline of academic criminology and to those who establish and carry out justice policies. To this end we will embark on the following initiatives:

1. Concerted efforts will be made to reach out to policymakers and practitioners and increase their involvement in the journal to generate ideas and produce articles that are relevant, timely, and compelling.
2. Former NIJ Director John Laub's concept of "translational criminology" as a critical approach to bridging the gap between researchers, policymakers, and practitioners will be embraced and advanced. Preventing and reducing crime is greatly facilitated by translating empirical research findings into policy and practice. We will encourage criminologists to address the gaps that exist in our discipline's research relating to the development and delivery of programs and services, the development of policies, and the evaluation of criminal justice programs and policies.
3. Work with the ASC, the Consortium of Social Science Organizations, and Wiley-Blackwell Publishers to continue the practice of convening congressional luncheons featuring special thematic issues of the journal.
4. Increase the level of contribution to the journal from prominent scholars outside of the United States to enhance the international representation of articles and essays in the journal. Five prominent scholars from Europe have accepted our invitation to be members of the CPP editorial board. We will expand the editorial board to include policy-oriented scholars from Asia and other parts of the world in the near future. Additionally, we will solicit the submission of manuscripts from leading researchers in locations throughout the world.
5. Aggressively and proactively pursue more involvement and contribution of prominent and influential policy makers and practitioners in the journal. This will include recruiting key actors in law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and juvenile justice as well as leaders in the legislative and executive branches of state and federal governments to write lead essays and response essays in the journal. This agenda will increase the journal's visibility to a wider and more diverse audience and enhance its usefulness to policy makers and practitioners who embrace scientifically generated evidence to inform their decisions relating to criminal justice policies.
6. Develop thematic issues on timely criminal justice policy questions and debates that provide opportunities for policymakers and practitioners to exchange ideas, research findings, public policy recommendations, and subsequent actionable steps.
7. Proactively disseminate research results and public policy recommendations and actionable steps. The dissemination will include developing a website that enables Internet search engines to connect to the journal.
8. Collaborate with ASC on CPP marketing and press releases and news conferences related to research findings, public policy recommendations, actionable steps, and appropriate presenters of different thematic issues and particular research articles and reaction essays.

(Continued on page 39)

(Continued from page 38)

9. Regularly organize a major panel for ASC's Annual Meetings that addresses the progress, challenges, and emerging strategies for CPP in its efforts to continuously advance the linkage between criminological research and policy.
10. Work with a group of distinguished associate editors with well-established backgrounds in research and public policy. We will establish and maintain a large editorial board to facilitate speedy and beneficial reviews and dissemination of the journal's findings on pressing policy and program issues. More specifically, we will rely on associate editors in the review process and in the identification of authors and essays as well as for topics appropriate for special issues. Moreover, we will continue CPP's practice of not using revise and resubmit but rather rejection or acceptance with specific required revisions.
11. Increase the number of sources through which the journal is abstracted and indexed through collaboration with the publishers of CPP.

CPP's success demonstrates that a growing number of criminologists believe in the importance of successfully linking criminological research to public policy. Criminologists may be far from reaching consensus on the exact role the discipline should have in the policy arena, however, we believe that reaching out to policymakers and practitioners and engaging in the open exchange of ideas will move us closer to the desired end of making our discipline more relevant to the field. In collaboration with ASC, we will continue to promote methodologically rigorous and theoretically-driven policy research throughout the criminological community. As Co-Editors of CPP, we hope to be able to effectively continue this important effort.

Submission Review Process

As co-editors, the manuscript review process will be collaborative in which all final publication decisions being made by both editors. We are very fortunate to have recruited a group of extremely talented, distinguished, and dedicated individuals to be a part of CPP's Editorial Board. The thirty-six members are from a wide range of universities and research institutions and will bring an immeasurable level of talent, expertise, and knowledge to the CPP enterprise.

At this time, there are no plans to change the article review process or the basic approach to the journal established by the current editor, Dr. Thomas G. Blomberg.

Concluding Remarks

We are fortunate that Julie Mestre, a Ph.D. candidate at Florida State University and the current Managing Editor of CPP, has agreed to remain in this position through the summer of 2013. Her three years of experience in this role along with the fact that she has done an outstanding job will provide for a more seamless transition.

We would like to thank Dr. Thomas G. Blomberg, Dean of the College of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University and editor of CPP over the past six years, for his support and assistance during this transitional period. Through his leadership and efforts, we are extremely fortunate to be taking over the editorship of CPP after it has been elevated to one of the top journals in our field. Also, we are very grateful to Tom for offering his time and expertise in the future when we are in need of any insights, guidance, or suggestions relating to our efforts to continue to advance the quality and value of CPP.

We encourage you to submit your policy-related research to CPP for review and possible publication in the journal under our editorship. We are very much looking forward to stepping into our role as co-editors in the coming months and are eager to begin reviewing manuscripts and working with authors.



Dr. Margaret Zahn joins the University of South Florida's Department of Criminology as a Visiting Professor

The College of Behavioral and Community Sciences' Department of Criminology at the University of South Florida is honored to have Dr. Margaret Zahn joining the faculty as a visiting professor in Spring 2013.

Dr. Zahn has been a Professor of Sociology at North Carolina State University since 1995, and has served in the past as the President of the American Society

of Criminology, the Acting Deputy Director of the Office of Research and Evaluation, and as the primary investigator for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Girls Study Group: A Study of Social Causes of Female Delinquency.

Dr. Zahn has served in many academic capacities throughout her career, including Acting Center Director of Crime, violence, and Justice Policy Division at RTI International, Division Director of the violence and Victimization Division of the National Institute of Justice, and the Dean of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at North Carolina State University. Zahn has received many honors, such as Fellowship in the American Society of Criminology, induction into the Honors Society of Phi Kappa Phi at North Carolina State University, and the RTI International Award for Highly Published Authors.

Dr. Zahn's research interests include gender and delinquency, and violence and terrorism.

The College of Behavioral and Community Sciences and Department of Criminology welcome Dr. Margaret Zahn to the faculty and community.

For more information go to <http://criminology.usf.edu>

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TEACHING TIPS COLUMN

Edited by Charisse T. M. Coston

University of North Carolina at Charlotte (ccoston@uncc.edu)

The peer reviewed Teaching Tips column is geared toward sharing ideas that will help improve teaching in both undergraduate and graduate level criminology and criminal justice courses. Submissions should be between 500 and 1,000 words. 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 Charisse T.M. Coston at ccoston@uncc.edu.

Thanks – Charisse T.M. Coston, Chair; Natasha M. Ganem, Kristi Holsinger, Christopher Lyons, Stephen L. Muzzatti, and Heather L. Scheuerman, Members, ASC Teaching Committee.

**TEACHING TIP: REFLECTING ON THE MEANING OF JUSTICE:
USING *SLEEPERS* IN THE INTRODUCTORY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COURSE**

Stephen Owen, Ph.D.

Tod Burke, Ph.D.

Department of Criminal Justice, Radford University (Radford, VA)

Introduction

The introductory criminal justice course must cover much ground, including an overview of criminal law and punishment and the role of the police, courts, and correctional agencies. It is also important for the introductory course to focus on grander questions of justice, and when it is (or is not) achieved. A consideration of the meaning of justice fits neatly with criminal law, punishment, and criminal justice structure (Owen et al., 2012), and is a topic to which we have found students to be very responsive.

We have found that the movie *Sleepers* (Levinson, 1996), based on a book of the same name by Lorenzo Carcaterra (1995), provides an excellent vehicle for a discussion of justice. Whether or not justice theory is specifically addressed in the introductory course, the issues raised by the film (and by the book) provide much fodder for discussion related to introductory course content.

The Film

Sleepers presents a narrative offered as a true story, which heightens interest for students (although there is debate about its veracity, which can lead to additional classroom discussion – see Weinraub, 1995). The story can be summarized as follows, with a spoiler alert for the remainder of this paragraph. Four childhood friends growing up in the Hell’s Kitchen neighborhood of New York City find themselves bored one afternoon, and decide to steal a hot dog cart from a street vendor. In the course of being chased by the vendor, the cart is accidentally released, plunging down a subway staircase and seriously injuring a man. As a result, the four are sentenced to spend time at the Wilkinson Home for Boys, a reform school. While there, they experience physical and sexual abuse at the hands of the guards. Fast forward fourteen years, and two of the boys (now adults) encounter in a restaurant one of the most abusive guards from the school, who they shoot and kill. They are arrested and tried for the murder. Another of the boys is now an assistant district attorney, and serves as prosecutor for the case. Behind the scenes, he arranges for the case to be lost and, in the process, to expose the other abusive guards from the institution. Key to the eventual acquittal of the killers is perjured testimony from a priest who had been a mentor to the boys as children, and who was familiar with the abuse that occurred at the school. The priest agrees to lie on the stand given the circumstances of abuse that led the accused to kill the guard. The film provides much nuance and material for contemplation that extend beyond this brief summary.

(Continued on page 42)

(Continued from page 41)

With an all-star cast (the principals including Kevin Bacon, Jason Patric, Brad Pitt, Billy Crudup, Ron Eldard, Minnie Driver, Robert DeNiro, and Dustin Hoffman), the film readily keeps the attention of students. It also helps students to digest and apply course material. (We do note, as a disclaimer, that the film is rated “R” and has adult language and depictions of violence and sexual assault).

The Assignment

The film may be divided into three fifty-minute sections (of course, this can be altered to accommodate various schedules). After each, students prepare responses to a series of questions connecting the film to course material. These can be processed through written assignments, journal entries, class discussion, or posts to discussion boards in a learning management system (e.g., Blackboard, Moodle, Desire2Learn, etc.).

After the first section, which focuses primarily on the childhood crime, the following questions are used: (1) Consider any or all of the delinquent activities committed by the youths in this part of the film. What do you think may have led them to do so? In your answer, make specific reference to criminological theories discussed in class and/or assigned readings. (2) What do you think would be an appropriate sentence for the crime committed by the youths? Explain your answer, and make specific reference to theories of punishment discussed in class and/or assigned readings.

After the second section, which focuses on the murder of the abusive guard, the following question is used: What do you think is the strongest argument or evidence that a prosecuting attorney could offer, to show the defendants’ guilt? What do you think is the strongest argument or evidence that a defense attorney could offer, to work towards acquittal of the defendants? (This could incorporate reading material on defenses, plea bargaining, and so on).

After the final section, which focuses on the trial, the following questions are used: (1) To put this question in context, it is important to know that “justice” is often depicted as a woman holding scales in one hand and a sword in another; the character is depicted as blindfolded, suggesting that justice is blind and without prejudice, weighing facts to reach the right decision. In the movie, one character says, “The street is the only thing that matters. Court is for uptown people with suits, money, lawyers with three names. If you got cash you can buy court justice. But on the street, justice has no price. She’s blind where the judge sits, but she’s not blind out here. Out here the bitch got eyes.” Comment on this character’s statement. (2) Consider the film as a whole. Was justice achieved? Why or why not?

Conclusion

We have found that students give serious consideration to the above questions, raising insightful observations about justice and the criminal justice system. Of course, it is also possible to integrate concepts related to a variety of other criminal justice topics, as well (e.g., juvenile justice, courtroom procedures, ethical and moral decision making, etc.). The film provides for excellent and meaningful discussion toward the end of the course.

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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

COLLABORATION AS A KEY TO SUCCESS

By Lisa M. Dario (ldario@asu.edu) and Janne Gaub (janne.gaub@asu.edu)
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As graduate students, we have multiple demands on our time. Coursework, manuscripts, research or teaching assistantships, fellowships, and other responsibilities all compete for the time we have to devote to school activities. As second year doctoral students, we have learned that collaboration is essential to success in graduate school. Academic work, especially research, is not a solitary endeavor. Collaboration allows individuals to leverage resources, capitalize on disparate strengths, and overcome individual limitations. By combining talents and capitalizing on others' strengths, two or more academics can create an even better product than any could produce on their own. This collaboration comes in many forms.

Perhaps the most salient collaborative resource for graduate students is their professors. In the classroom, professors convey their wisdom about theory, methodology, policy, and practice. The classroom experience also serves as a launching point for student-professor collaborations. Course papers are a platform to demonstrate your abilities as well as your interests. Moreover, professors are an invaluable resource in terms of learning about the writing and publication process. This can be as simple as datasets that they are willing to share, but more often than not, it extends to collaborative writing efforts between professors and students which culminate in a published paper. Our mentors know the struggles of publishing and can help us learn to navigate the process. Drawing on the expertise of past professors is also beneficial. Many graduate students received their undergraduate education from a different institution than that which they are currently attending. Teachers are often willing to help their students – even after they have graduated and moved on to new programs. Reaching out to past mentors and professors can also help to strengthen your social network.

Peers are another great source for collaboration. There is variability among graduate students in terms of strengths – whether these are substantive areas, quantitative skills, or writing abilities. Look around your program and seek out students with similar interests or complementary skills. It is important that graduate students see each other as peers and collaborators, not competitors. The same is true for looking outside of criminology or in different programs. Both of us have worked with students in other departments – one with students at another criminology department and the other with students in a different discipline – which has broadened our networks and abilities to find good research opportunities. Tewksbury and Mustaine (2011) found that sole-authored articles are decreasing in frequency, with the mean number of authors per article currently at 2.5 (an increase from a mean of 1.3 in the late 1960s). By embracing this publishing trend, graduate students can increase their productivity and interconnectedness with others in academia.

Attending conferences and workshops also provides an opportunity to meet with new collaborators. Workshops, such as those offered by ICPSR, encourage interactions among academics who share similar quantitative interests. Conferences, like the annual events held by the American Society of Criminology and its regional affiliates, as well as the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), provide a chance to reach out to scholars with similar substantive interests either by attending their presentations or talking with them at informal conference functions. Likewise, graduate students should take advantage of other opportunities at these events and join subsections of the larger organizations. Many of the ASC sections offer mixers and socials specifically designed for their members to come together and informally talk with and get to know one another.

Graduate students must take the initiative to reach out to peers, mentors, and other scholars in the field. While showing autonomy as a graduate student is desirable, future employers also want to know that you can and will work with a variety of people – contributing to and strengthening our field. In addition to the professional benefits discussed, it is simply rewarding to work with other scholars. Many criminologists work with the same people consistently – colleagues who have proven to be effective collaborators. Building these relationships as graduate students not only helps to facilitate the transition from student to teacher, it expands the social networks that generate good science and increase the knowledge base of our field.

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

EARLY SCHOLARS' KEYS TO SUCCESS

This month we offer two essays on "How to Succeed in Critical Criminology" – by Walter DeKeseredy and by Stephen Muzzatti and Dawn Rothe. We encourage submissions for future editions of the "Early Scholars' Keys to Success" column. Please contact Bonnie Berry, Social Problems Research Group, research@socialproblems.org

WELCOME TO THE DARK SIDE

Some Thoughts on the Challenges of Being an Early Progressive Scholar

Walter S. DeKeseredy, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

This current political-economic era is deeply troubling for many criminologists, but perhaps more so for critical scholars. Indeed, there is not much to be optimistic about in a neo-liberal climate characterized by rabid corporate greed, numerous assaults on Indigenous sovereignty and the environment, the rapidly growing number of international racist and xenophobic state policies thinly disguised as "national security measures," and widespread sexism and homophobia. Of course, these symptoms of social inequality constitute just the tip of the iceberg and many readers could easily add to my list of social problems. Present times are not better or worse for the field of critical criminology or for the neo-liberal culture we find ourselves in, as we are reminded by David Friedrichs who referred to "academic McCarthyism" over the past 40 years. Additionally, we have experienced the pains of being marginalized in other ways by a discipline dominated by positivism and heavily driven by an insatiable hunger for government grants.

It was never easy being a critical criminologist and it is getting harder because universities and colleges are pushing for more applied or "practical" criminology programs aimed at helping students acquire jobs in state agencies or in private businesses specializing in social control. In most of these programs, there is little room for teaching critical theory and little respect for articles not published in orthodox outlets. Rewards, on the other hand, are given to those who bring in the "big bucks," but clearly there is not much wealth to go around and criminologists must aggressively compete with each other to survive. To make matters worse, an emerging cadre of senior college and university administrators, under pressure from Boards of Governors, compel faculty to develop "partnerships" with big businesses that are hardly sympathetic to critical thinking, the Occupy and Idle No More movements, and to more equitable and less punitive systems of governance.

Chances are, I have already confirmed many early scholars' worst fears and motivated them to jettison any ambition they had of being a critical criminologist. This is not my intent. Rather, the key objective of this piece is twofold: (1) to attract more energetic, innovative young scholars to the critical view and (2) to offer some brief advice about long-term survival in the academic world. As a critical criminologist, in the words of rock and roll musician Joe Walsh, "Life's been good to me" and I don't have any regrets about my career trajectory. Nonetheless, my suggestions and experiences may not match many people's day-to-day realities, and as my feminist peers will quickly point out, as a white middle-class man, I had access to resources unobtainable to scores of others. Still, I strongly believe that my recommendations will benefit early critical criminologists from all walks of life.

Prior to offering "my two cents worth," it is necessary to address some of the major sources of bias against critical criminology. One that routinely stands out in most mainstream North American text books is the notion that critical criminology is not empirically-based and that it is devoid of theory construction and testing. Nothing can be further from the truth. A thorough review of the extant international literature shows that critical criminologists are heavily involved in theory construction, theory testing, and use a variety of research methods to gather qualitative and quantitative data. As well, contrary to what many orthodox academics assert, critical criminologists don't simply call for radical social, political, and economic change. Although this is one of our central goals, progressive scholars and activists also propose numerous immediate ways of managing broader social forces that influence crime and that buttress unjust laws and the abhorrent, ineffective means of social control that result.

Another source of bias, especially in the U.S., is a deep rooted fear (heavily fuelled by the right-wing media) of addressing broader forms of inequality and contemplating progressive means of eliminating poverty, joblessness, sexism, and the like. Many people are much more comfortable viewing crime as a property of the individual or as spawned by small group dynamics rather than as a function of how a society is structured politically, economically, and culturally. This is due, in large part, to the fact that questioning the dominant social order is deemed by thousands of people to be "unpatriotic" or "socialist."

(Continued on page 45)

(Continued from page 44)

Most, if not all of us, gained immeasurable wisdom from our mothers. Mine was not a criminologist but she always told me to pursue a career that I love and doing that ensures happiness. She was right. Critical criminologists must first ask themselves whether they can be truly happy in an institution of higher learning or a department that does not respect intellectual and political differences and that disregards articles published in *Critical Criminology*, *Crime, Law and Social Change*, *Social Justice*, *Feminist Criminology*, *Violence Against Women*, and other progressive journals too numerous to mention here. The good news is that there are pockets of critical social thought scattered throughout North America that would warmly welcome your critical criminological contributions. One program in particular that stands out is Western Michigan University's Department of Sociology. This department continues to graduate young academics who go on to become among North America's leading critical criminologists. Eastern Kentucky University, too, is home to a vibrant cohort of critical criminologists doing path-breaking empirical, theoretical, and political work.

If you have supportive colleagues in a supportive department, then you needn't worry about publishing only in orthodox venues. There are plenty of progressive outlets and many of them attract thousands of readers around the world. For example, edited by feminist criminologist/sociologist Claire Renzetti, the journal *Violence Against Women* is so popular and garners so many submissions that it is published by Sage 12 times a year. This is a powerful statement. Similarly, Springer publishes *Crime, Law and Social Change* 10 times annually under the editorial leadership of Nicos Passas.

Not everyone is lucky enough to be in a department with a critical mass of critical criminologists. Not to worry – you are still not alone. The American Society of Criminology's (ASC) Division on Critical Criminology (DCC) and its members offer a warm shelter from the neo-liberal storm. Indeed, the DCC is one of the largest ASC divisions. Senior DCC members routinely serve as mentors and the DCC has historically and enthusiastically welcomed graduate students from around the world. The same can be said about the ASC's Division on Women and Crime, which has a healthy group of members who publicly identify themselves as some type of critical criminologist. Of course, other ASC Divisions have critical members and their value to the discipline is just as important.

Critical criminology and its adherents do not necessarily or primarily encounter resistance in academic and other circles. Far from it. Many of our progressive colleagues have won prestigious awards, are invited to give guest lectures at prominent schools, have served as Presidents of major organizations such as the American Society of Criminology (e.g., William Chambliss), obtain grants, and some of them even publish in widely read mainstream journals like *Criminology*. Critical criminologists have limitless energy and continue to meet the highest disciplinary standards. Their scholarship is second to none and the same can be said about their teaching, service to the ASC, and policy work.

I conclude by stating that, when all is said and done, social support from peers is arguably the best means of survival in any academic arena. Plus, there is the satisfaction of knowing that you are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge from a perspective that you feel offers the best avenue for understanding intractable social problems. These provide the best tonic for me.

BORN OF DARKNESS

Thoughts from Some Third-Generation Critical Criminologists

Stephen L. Muzzatti, Ryerson University
Dawn L. Rothe, Old Dominion University

As our senior colleague Professor DeKeseredy adroitly illustrated in the previous piece, "Welcome to the Dark Side," it has always been difficult to be a critical criminologist, particularly, though by no means exclusively, in the United States. Much of this difficulty has to do with the way that criminology as a discipline emerged in this country in the early and middle part of the last century; dominated by, at best, the abstract empiricism of liberal "reformers" and at worst by the atomistic, pathologically-based work of physicians, physical anthropologists, psychologists and other aspiring "scienticians" and by the over-stated 'truths' of positivism as 'the only means to be scientific.' So too, the political milieus which spawned the Palmer Raids, McCarthyism, and later Reaganism, Globalisation, the "War on Terror" and neo-liberalism had a significant chilling effect not only on direct political action, but as well on the intellectual work of criminology.

Indeed, late modernity's caustic narcissism, reactionary and punitive State policies, increasingly oligopolistic media ownership patterns, the corporatisation of universities and a pervasive neo-liberal ethos amongst a myriad of other social forces make being a critical criminologist today very difficult, though as Friedrichs reminds us – there were no "good old days" for critical criminologists. Like DeKeseredy, our intention here is not solely to confirm your worst fears and echo some paralysing pessimism, but rather to offer suggestions, some concrete, others more heuristic, on navigating the intersecting worlds of critical scholarship, teaching and service.

(Continued on page 46)

(Continued from page 45)

We begin by bastardising an old adage “Be careful of where you apply...” Of course, this pertains both to Ph.D. Programmes, as well as to tenure-track positions. You should apply to places that will be most amenable to the particular brand of critical criminology you want to practice. Whilst “East Coast Ivy College” or “West Coast Palm Tree University” carry great cache and make for impressive looking transcripts and even better business cards, they are often not places particularly receptive to critical scholarship, pedagogy and activism that openly challenge the State or its corporate benefactors. Instead, consider applying to schools that may be a bit farther off the beaten path, but which have an extant faculty complement that if not critical criminologists themselves, are at the very least amenable to the work you want to pursue. (On that note, we do suggest that you do not sell yourself short and assume you will not get a job - save at some obscure University, just make sure that you fit.) Whilst there are only a few true hotbeds of critical criminology, there are many places that would welcome a critical criminologist on faculty. One advantage that you (and to a lesser degree, we third generation critical criminologists) have over those who went before us is the diffusion (both ontologically as well as geographically) of critical criminology.

Of course you must recognise that working at a smaller, less prestigious university involves trade-offs – and by that we mean more than not being able to get a falafel at 2am. Realistically, in addition to perhaps not living in a major urban centre like New York or Los Angeles, it will likely mean a heavier teaching load, more student advising and less internal financial support for research and conference travel. On the plus side, it also entails more direct opportunities to interact with and mentor students, a greater likelihood of your research and community work coming to the attention of (at least the local) media – thereby allowing you to promote social justice through newsmaking criminology – and considerably less pressure to publish “x” number (fill in the unrealistic contractual requirement here) of articles in orthodox tier one journals. So too, your likelihood of tenure and promotion will not be as contingent upon the (again, fill in the even more unrealistic dollar amount) in grant funding you secure from the NIJ, state and/or local criminal justice agencies.

A second piece of advice that we can offer is to develop your substantive area or niche. From woman abuse to drug trafficking through environmental racism and illegal wars, we live in a world where there is no dearth of subject matter for us to investigate. Do so with passion, vigour and the goal of a more socially just world upmost in your mind. Strive to make connections with other scholars working in the area, as well as those studying connected areas. Reach out not only to senior first, second and third generation critical criminologists, but as well to those in your own cohort and the soon-to-be-minted and remember to always lift as you climb. Building links like these are invaluable in getting your work known. An effective and relatively easy way to do so is to organise a conference session. If you feel ambitious, and can secure institutional support, consider organising a small conference at your own university. So too, try to foster connections with practitioners who work in the field, whether it be a battered women’s shelter, inmate reintegration group, or a NGO working internationally. They can provide a much needed grounding, and would likely appreciate the research and writing skills (among others) that you would bring to their organisation.

Finally, we urge you to stay true to the spirit that drew you to critical criminology in the first place. Like most of us, you were drawn to it because it spoke to you. You recognised that it addressed some issue of criminal or otherwise harmful behaviour that was at least marginalised if not wholly ignored by orthodox criminology. You soon learned that it embraced a multitude of perspective and diverse methodologies. And perhaps most of all that it spoke to praxis.

COLLABORATION CORNER

NEWS AND NOTES ABOUT RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS

Compiled by Carolyn Rebecca Block crblock@rcn.com

The Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) and the College of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University have a cooperative research relationship in which they agree to share research data, and to provide the tools necessary to conduct studies in the areas of program evaluations and policy relevant research. Currently, under a \$598,982 grant from the National Institute of Justice (2011-MU-BX-006), they are working together to conduct a three-year study of the success rates of three inmate programs. The study will determine the impact of prison substance abuse treatment, work release, and post-release community supervision on released inmates by evaluating how each program affects the inmates' subsequent employment and ability to stay out of prison. Additionally, they will conduct a cost-benefit analysis on each program. Data collected from 2000-2008 will be used, allowing for adequate follow-up time to evaluate subsequent recidivism. The research staff from DOC and FSU meet regularly on these projects and have developed several ideas for future collaborative research over the long term. For more information, contact David Ensley, Chief of the Bureau of Research and Data Analysis at the Florida Department of Corrections (ensley.david@mail.dc.state.fl.us), or Dr. William D. Bales, Professor at FSU's College of Criminology and Criminal Justice (wbales@fsu.edu).

The Triage project in Denver is a collaborative, multidisciplinary team that seeks to identify and assess risk factors for continuing, severe DV (domestic violence), to provide active and immediate outreach to support DV victims, and to achieve rapid containment of offenders. The Triage team includes representatives from the Denver Police Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance Units, Denver's District and City Attorneys' Offices, Pretrial Services, Probation, and community agencies, including Colorado Legal Services, Denver Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, SafeHouse Denver, and Project Safeguard. The team meets daily to review DV incidents reported to Denver Police Department the previous day, including cases filed with the City Attorney's Office, defendants in custody on misdemeanor and felony charges, and incident reports where the defendant is still at large. They aim to identify and assess risk factors, ensure rapid containment of offenders, and provide active and immediate outreach to support those victimized by domestic violence. The outreach is designed to ensure that DV victims receive information regarding Protection Orders, safety planning, counseling and linkage with other services within 48 hours of the reported incident. When necessary to help increase victim safety, the Triage Detective and police victim assistant do a home visit, which demonstrates a commitment to the victim and concern for their safety, provides opportunities for the victim to access services, and empowers victims with better knowledge of what to expect during the investigation and court proceedings.

A collaborative study funded by NIJ found that women who received outreach, compared to those who received a referral, reported greater decreases in distress one year later, such as PTSD symptoms, depression, and fear; and that, compared to women who declined to talk with or were never reached by system-based advocates, they were more likely to have contact with community-based agencies providing domestic violence services. For women still living with their abusers, outreach versus just a referral helped improve case dispositions. For more information, contact Margaret Abrams, Program Director for the Domestic Violence Early Intervention Team with the Denver District Attorney's Office (Mxa@denverda.org), Dora-Lee Larson, Executive Director of the Denver D.V. Coordinating Council and Community Education Director for SafeHouse Denver (denverdvtf@aol.com), or Anne P. DePrince, University of Denver (Anne.DePrince@du.edu), and see the following publications:

DePrince, A., Belknap, J., Labus, J., Buckingham, S., & Gover, A. (2012). The impact of victim-focused outreach on criminal legal system outcomes following police-reported intimate partner abuse. *Violence Against Women*, 18, 861-881.

DePrince, A.P. & Belknap, J. (2012). The impact of victim-focused outreach on criminal legal system outcomes following police-reported intimate partner abuse: Reply to commentaries. *Violence Against Women*, 18, 906-912.

The American Society of Criminology and the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the US Department of Justice are jointly sponsoring a collaborative research program for young scholars. Applicants are students (who have completed at least two years of graduate work), individuals who work in non-academic settings (who have six or fewer years of professional experience), and faculty members, (who have not yet received tenure). Applicants should also be members in good standing of the ASC, and demonstrate the ability to work with large, complex data files and familiarity with routinely available statistical software. Successful applicants work collaboratively with BJS for 12 to 18 months on a research project using BJS data. The ASC Board has set aside up to \$6,000 for this one-time project, which is being evaluated to determine whether or not it will be continued.

(Continued on page 48)

(Continued from page 47)

Two projects are currently underway. Matt Vogel, University of Missouri-St. Louis, and Lauren Porter, Kent State University, are working together on a project using National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) data to, “examine the contribution of population age-structure to variations in incarceration disparities across states,” and look at whether age-structure accounts for a larger portion of the disparity in states where minority populations are younger relative to the non-Hispanic white population. Min Xie, Arizona State University, is working with the NCVS (National Violence Victimization Survey) to examine how structural variables, such as the immigration histories of metropolitan areas, structure of labor markets, residential segregation, and institutional and service resources, to see how they may differentially influence Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites on their risk for violent victimization.

Did you know?

- ⇒ Can collaboration increase productivity? See the paper by Gregario González-Alcaide, David Melero-Fuentes, Rafael Alexandre-Benavent and Juan-Carlos Valderrama-Zurián (2012), Productivity and collaboration in scientific publications on criminology, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 23, 1-23.
- ⇒ Michigan State University offers a Master’s degree in Conservation Criminology, “With the goal of improving evidence-based practices related to environmental crimes and risks.” As an example of collaboration, see Jessica Kahler’s blog. A graduate student in Fisheries and Wildlife, she writes about her fieldwork on human-wildlife conflict in Namibia. <http://fieldnotespeoplewildlife.blogspot.com/>
- ⇒ There are many fruitful areas of collaboration between criminology and archeology, according to a 2009 book, *Criminology and Archaeology: Studies in Looted Antiquities*, by Simon Mackenzie and Penny Green (Eds). Oxford, UK, and Portland, Oregon: Hart Publishing, 2009. In a December, 2010, review, Sawyer Sylvester, Department of Sociology, Bates College (ssylvest@bates.edu), said “*Criminology and Archaeology* is a collaborative effort among professionals and scholars to join in describing the harms involved in the international trafficking in looted antiquities, to point out the weakness in the international legal structures that deal with such harms, and to suggest improvements in governing policy which further collaboration might provide.” *Politics Book Review*, 20, 715-718.

Register now for the Stockholm Criminology Symposium

You are now welcome to register for the 2013 Stockholm Criminology Symposium. The next Stockholm Criminology Symposium will take place in Stockholm June **10-12, 2013**. Last day to register for the 2013 symposium is **May 2**.

The main theme, Saved from a Life of Crime. Evidence-Based Crime Prevention, will present a variety of approaches and methods developed and implemented by practitioners, researchers and governmental institutions all over the world. There will also be a large number of presentations under the theme Contemporary Criminology, which will provide an updated overview of the current state of knowledge.

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology is awarded in conjunction with the Symposium. The 2013 Stockholm Prize in Criminology has been awarded to David P. Farrington, O.B.E., Emeritus Professor of Psychological Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, UK.

He will receive the Prize at the City Hall in central Stockholm on the evening of June 11, 2013. All delegates at the symposium are invited to the ceremony, which is followed by a gala dinner.

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

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

THOUGHTS ABOUT BOOKS:
OCCASIONAL ESSAYS INSPIRED BY PROVOCATIVE READING

**ARRESTED JUSTICE: BLACK WOMEN, VIOLENCE, AND
AMERICA'S PRISON NATION**

By **Beth E. Richie** (New York University Press, 2012)

By: Hillary Potter, University of Colorado at Boulder Department of Sociology

Who cares about Black women? Does anyone care about Kasandra Perkins, a 22-year-old Kansas City mother of an infant child who was killed by her boyfriend, a professional football player? Does anyone care about Hadiya Pendleton, a 15-year-old Chicago honor student who was murdered while she chatted with her friends in a park after school? Does anyone care about countless Black girls and women across the United States (and throughout the world) who are harassed, beaten, raped, or killed, but are not afforded media attention like Kasandra and Hadiya?

Beth E. Richie's recent book, *Arrested Justice: Black Women, Violence, and America's Prison Nation*, provides many reasons why Black women (especially, *poor* Black women) are deemed unworthy of the public's concern, even when they are victims of violence. Centering on three heartbreaking accounts that capture the common narratives of Black women's experiences with violence (particularly that perpetrated by males), Richie reminds us that these acts of violence need to be *our* concern. Richie first introduces us to Tanya, who represents adolescent Black girls who are blamed for taking drastic measures when faced with pregnancy by way of sexual abuse. Such drastic and desperate measures can end with placing a secretly birthed child in a dumpster, where the child ultimately dies. Richie conveys that these young Black women "are depicted *not* as frightened, pregnant adolescents who are raped and abused by men in their families, but as criminal defendants charged with neonaticide" (p. 7).

Richie also introduces us to several young Black lesbian women from New Jersey who were verbally harassed and then physically attacked by a Black male in the seemingly LGBTQ-friendly New York City neighborhood of Greenwich Village. The police never interviewed two White males who intervened, and the attacker was never arrested. The women were arrested and charged since they attempted to protect themselves by fighting back during the incident. Some of the women took plea agreements, while the remainder went to trial, but were still found guilty. The guilty trial verdicts resulted in the women serving time in prison, with one ultimately receiving an eight-year sentence.

And then there is Ms. B. Ms. B's narrative demonstrates how poor Black women attempt to remain resilient in the face of public policy that seems to leave marginalized individuals at the margins. After Ms. B decided to remain in her Chicago public housing apartment that had been slated for demolition and a "transformation" plan to relocate the residents, members of a special unit of the local police force that was dispatched to oversee the transition repeatedly brutalized Ms. B. Although Ms. B was granted some recourse resulting from a lawsuit brought on her behalf against the police department, fear and isolation continue to occupy her life. As evident by the many other cases outlined in *Arrested Justice*, this *monetary* resolution for Ms. B is an exception; Black women are infrequently likely to experience sympathy, assistance, or reparation.

The experiences of Tanya, Ms. B., and the young women from New Jersey are, sadly, not exceptional events; nor is the response to these and other Black women victims of male violence. These women are often confronted with suspicion that they are truly *victims* of a crime. They are often treated, instead, as *criminals*, *violent aggressors*, *gender non-conformists*, *deserving of the abuse*, or *underserving of assistance* – or all of the above. The potency of *gendered* × *racialized* × *sexualized* stereotypes relegates Black women to the bottom of the social hierarchy. Moreover, factoring in socioeconomic status exacerbates the experiences of *poor* Black women. But these women do exist; their stories are real. The narratives of Black women impacted by male violence provide a crucial backdrop for Richie's theoretical conceptualization presented in *Arrested Justice*. Richie underscores the significance of both state violence and interpersonal violence in the lives of Black women. Often determined to be a small or an individualized problem, Richie skillfully educates the reader on how violence against Black women has been impacted by the efforts of the anti-violence movement that began in the wake of the U.S. (White) women's liberation movement and the role of the United States' over-reliance on the criminal legal system methods (the "prison nation").

(Continued on page 50)

(Continued from page 49)

After introducing us to the Tanya, Ms. B, the New Jersey woman in the introductory chapter, and providing an overview of the extent and nature of male violence against Black women (in Chapter 2), Richie details and revamps the history of the political implications of the movement to combat violence against women in the United States. Richie transports us from the grassroots feminist anti-violence movement to the mainstream acceptance of government-based efforts to combat violence against women. Richie outlines this development in eight stages, starting with the 1960s activism and self-help by women personally affected by male violence and ending with great public awareness and the institutionalization of efforts to combat male violence toward women. The public discourse that ensued was that *every* woman has the potential to become a victim of male violence. Making this argument aided in neo-liberal and conservative action for implementing policies to broadly address violence against women, including the initial enactment of the U.S. Violence Against Women Act in 1994.

Contrary to the intentions of making women safer with the institutionalization of intervention services for women victims of male violence, Richie argues that the conservative and governmental co-opting of the anti-violence movement's advocacy failed to benefit all women. She concludes: "We won the mainstream but lost the movement" (p. 97). Even though violence came to be thought of (in general public discourse) as a problem that could affect *any* woman (the "everywoman analysis"), Richie asserts that women of color and poor women remained obscure. The representation of this "everywoman" became that of "a white, middle-class woman who can turn to a counselor, a doctor, a police officer, or a lawyer to protect her from abuse" (p. 92), and *this* everywoman was the emphasis in research investigations, social and legal support procedures, and public advertising campaigns. In effect, Black women and other women of color were outside the purview of the *innocent* or *true* victim.

Placement of the concern of violence against Black women within the context of the anti-violence movement and its bureaucratic co-opting sets up Richie's proposition that aligns the prison nation concept with the handling of poor Black women victims of male violence. Early in the anti-violence movement, utilizing criminal law and the criminal legal system to address violence against women was seen as an appropriate response. Indeed, Richie supports the use of systemic responses in certain situations; however, many unintended consequences stemmed from the dependence on using only official and legal mechanisms to solve the problem of violence against women. Critical scholars argue that in the United States there is an over-reliance on conservative policies to solve social problems, which maintain the existing power structure, where political and economic elites control marginalized individuals. Richie uses the term "prison nation" to describe this phenomena (others have used phrases such as "mass incarceration" or "the prison industrial complex"). Employing a figurative application, in Chapter 4, Richie broadens the notion of the prison nation to male violence against poor Black women by demonstrating how the strategic outcomes of the anti-violence movement were influenced by draconian policies developed during the rise of the prison nation.

Richie details three pre-conditions for the proliferation of a prison nation that affects Black women victims of male violence: (1) divestment of social and material resources from low-income communities; (2) the co-opting of select elements of the movements of White feminists (the everywoman emphasis) and Black liberation activists (the racial justice emphasis that excluded gender) that ignored the experiences of Black women (an *intersectional* emphasis); and (3) the criminalization of poverty and non-normative sexuality and gender roles among low-income Black women. Richie concludes, "[T]he buildup of America's prison nation – in terms of both ideology and public policy – leaves Black women who experience male violence at heightened risk that their victimization will be criminalized as opposed to their rights being protected" (p. 123). In the prison nation context, Black women (especially *poor* and *undereducated* Black women) are seen *first* as a problem. Seeing Black women as problematic precludes political and economic elites, legal system officials, and social services agents from seeing Black women as victims.

Chapter 5 of *Arrested Justice* brings us to another of Richie's major theoretical contributions of the book. Here, Richie incorporates the interlocking forms of oppression and violence that Black women encounter. Starting from Black Feminist Theory, Richie's "male violence matrix" aids in understanding how Black women's unique social position factors into male violence toward Black women and "highlights the intersectional relationship between male violence and ideology around race, gender, sexuality, and class" (p. 132). The matrix, comprising nine cells, demonstrates how physical assault, sexual assault, and emotional manipulation occur within the milieu of intimate households, the community, and the State. This matrix will undoubtedly aid advocates, criminologists, and others to broaden the understanding of the ways in which Black women (and all women) are affected by multiple forms of abuse from multiple sources.

As a longtime feminist activist, Richie's suggestions for effective and progressive efforts to support Black women who experience male violence are evident throughout *Arrested Justice*. Yet, Richie is mindful of including concrete recommendations in the concluding chapter of the book. Central to any recommendations made on the behalf of Black women, it is imperative that observers are cognizant of the tenets of Black Feminist Theory. Richie's suggestions include incorporating culturally relevant interventions for women victims of male violence and "dismantling America's prison nation" (p. 164). While the former recommendation would conceivably be easier to accomplish than the latter, Richie clearly documents throughout the book the necessity for working toward new solutions for alleviating crime and violence.

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So, who cares about Black women? *Arrested Justice* is an important book for answering this question – the answer to which is “We should *all* care about Black women.” Although aggregated research samples and analysis have their use in criminology, it is important that we also concentrate on specific groups when investigating crime, criminality, and the criminal legal system. As long as disparate treatment exists in the consideration and treatment of marginalized individuals, this focus on distinguished identities – which are inescapable when employing a Black feminist and intersectionality standpoint – shall remain central to any examinations of the lives of Black women. The attention brought to violence against women – particularly, violence against *Black* women – by researchers and theorists must reach into the realm of social and economical forces that set the patriarchal and dominating stage for such violence to prevail. The concepts raised in *Arrested Justice* can also be applied to all women of color and marginalized individuals, since these individuals do not meet the ideal or default *gender × race × sexuality × class* identity – that is, male, White, heterosexual, and middle-class. Furthermore, the issues raised by Richie in *Arrested Justice* arguably affect *all* individuals, as the book aids in questioning the utility of the policies borne of the prison nation, particularly the over-reliance of and addiction to overly punitive methods for criminally identified persons.

Hillary Potter is an associate professor at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Department of Sociology. She is the author of Battle Cries: Black Women and Intimate Partner Abuse (New York University Press, 2008) and of the forthcoming book Intersectionality and Criminology (Routledge).

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

THE CRIMINOLOGIST seeks applicants for the position of Associate Editor. The Associate Editor will work under the guidance of the ASC Vice President, who is Editor of The Criminologist. The Associate Editor's responsibilities will include arranging for the publication of interviews with prominent criminologists; descriptions of criminology programs, research organizations, policy centers, or government agencies; and articles on new data sources in criminology, such as surveys and web sites. The Associate Editor will edit the Obituary page, compile international news for the Criminology around the World section, and explore possibilities for book reviews and other enhancements. The Associate Editor will work with the ASC Vice-President, Executive Committee, Publications Committee and others to generate ideas for these articles; and the Associate Editor will ensure that the articles are submitted in a timely manner and suitable form. The Associate Editor must be a member in good standing of the ASC, will serve a three year term, beginning in November of 2013, and will receive a stipend of \$3500 each year to support their work (e.g., travel to meetings, computer equipment, student assistants). Applicants should send a letter of interest and a CV by May 31, 2013 to Carolyn Rebecca Block at crblock@rcn.com.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

If you have news, views, reviews, or announcements relating to international or comparative criminology, please send it here! We appreciate brevity (always under 1,000 words), and welcome your input and feedback.

– Jay Albanese, Chair, ASC Division of Inter-national Criminology - jsalbane@vcu.edu

Labor Trafficking Study How an ASC Field Researcher Got Invited to the White House

Sheldon X. Zhang, a sociologist at San Diego State University (and member of ASC and the Division of International Criminology), who describes himself as a field researcher, used an NIJ grant to develop an estimate of the extent of labor trafficking, an often overlooked type of trafficking in human beings. According to his findings, approximately 38,000 unauthorized Spanish-speaking victims of human trafficking work in San Diego County, California. These workers, representing 31 percent of unauthorized Spanish-speaking workers in the county, have experienced an incident that meets the official definition of human trafficking. The analysis estimates that of the approximately 174,240 unauthorized Mexicans in San Diego County, about 124,460 are in the labor market. The definition of human trafficking used in the study is based on U.S. statutes as operationalized by the State Department and the Department of Health and Human Services. Dr. Zhang was quick to point out the tremendous challenge in developing consistent indicators to assess the scope of labor trafficking, and his San Diego study represents only one such attempt for other researchers to critique and improve upon.

The study identified the six largest labor sectors where unauthorized workers were most likely to find jobs in: Agriculture, Construction, Landscaping, Janitorial/cleaning services, Food processing, and Manufacturing. The industries with the highest numbers of violations were construction, food processing and janitorial/cleaning.

The researchers were unable to ascertain as to why agriculture had the lowest level of victimization, perhaps because the insulated and close-knit network of migrant farm workers in northern San Diego County serves as a protective factor against such victimization.

In general, violations and abuses inflicted during transportation appeared to be far less common than those inflicted by employers at the workplace. Of those who traveled with migrant smugglers, six percent reported experiencing violations compared to 28 percent who reported experiencing violations in the workplace. Examples of violations and abuses included laborers who were forbidden to leave their workplace, whose IDs were confiscated, who were forbidden to contact family members, and who were subjected to physical and sexual violence.

Because of the importance of this work, Sheldon Zhang was invited to the White House for a one-day conference in December, 2012 on "Strengthening Victim Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking." The meeting was hosted by Tonya Robinson, Special Assistant to the President for Justice & Regulatory Policy for the White House Domestic Policy Council. Senior members of the Department of Justice, State, Labor, and Homeland Security made remarks at the conference. Additional remarks were also made by Tina Tchen, Assistant to the President, Chief of Staff to the First Lady, and Executive Director of the White House Council on Women & Girls, and by George Sheldon, Acting Assistant Secretary for the Administration of Children & Families, Department of Health and Human Services.

Dr. Zhang reported his study findings during the conference in a dedicated discussion on research and data issues. The meeting participants were primarily sex trafficking advocacy representatives, and Sheldon was one of the few researchers invited. As Sheldon remarked afterwards, "I did try to inject a voice of reason and emphasized how important it is for any social movements to gain credibility with solid empirical research."

The full study report, Looking for a Hidden Population: Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County (153 pages), can be found at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/240223.pdf>

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Criminologists without Borders seeking National Correspondents

Criminologists without Borders, founded in 2008, is a group of criminologists, researchers, professors, and those working in the field who seek to apply scientific findings and "best practices" to the policies and operations of crime prevention and criminal justice systems. CWOB is a registered non-profit organization that seeks to provide objective information and research to inform policy and programs dealing with crime and criminal justice. It offers a neutral forum for the presentation and dissemination of research and best practices informed by social scientific evidence. The group operates a listserv and web page for this non-governmental organization, which also provides summaries of research findings for the annual meetings of the United Nations Crime Commission in Vienna, Austria. See <http://criminologists-without-borders.org/> for further details about the organization.

The theme of the 22nd session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Vienna April 22-26, 2013 is "challenges posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment and ways to deal with it effectively." To inform the Commission's discussion on this topic, Criminologists without Borders is preparing a handout for representatives of UN member states summarizing current research on this topic. Criminologists Without Borders is seeking National Correspondents who are able to provide research articles relevant to this topic (with a web link, if available) that is methodologically sound, recent (past 5 years), conducted by a native researcher, and, if possible, written in the native language. Brief quotes extracted from some of these studies, provided in the original language with an accompanying translation into English, will be interspersed in the review.

Please send your suggestions to Gohar Petrossian at petrossiang@wpunj.edu. Due to the tight time frame submissions must be submitted immediately in order to be considered for the UN crime Commission in 2013.

University of Maryland International Outreach

Since 2003 the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland has offered a master's degree in criminal justice in China. Eight cohorts totaling 146 students have completed the program. The ninth cohort is underway with twenty-one students enrolled. Five graduates have completed doctoral degrees and all others have moved into very prominent positions in the criminal justice and university systems in China. In 2011 a very similar program was begun in Vietnam. Thirty-eight students completed that master's program in 2012. The second cohort in Vietnam is scheduled to begin this spring. Classes are taught in China and Vietnam by Maryland faculty. Students from both programs spend one to three months at the University of Maryland completing and defending their final papers. For more information about this initiative, contact Charles Wellford (wellford@umd.edu).

Steven Messner International Exchange in Germany

Steven F. Messner has recently been a research fellow and visiting scholar at the Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflict and Violence, University of Bielefeld, Germany. During his visits he has been engaged in research on the control of violence, cross-national variation in homicide trends over recent decades, and the spatial patterning of violent crime rates in contemporary Germany. He is currently working with scholars from the Institute on an elaboration of institutional-anomie theory to help explain prejudice against vulnerable groups. For more information, contact Dr. Messner at smessner@albany.edu.

Don't miss these Special Issues in the IJCACJ

The International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice has published several special issues recently, which you won't want to miss. See the special issue on Crime and Criminal Justice Issues in Taiwan, edited by Doris C. Chu; Product Counterfeiting: Prevalence, Portrayal and Prevention, edited by Jeremy M. Wilson and Steven Chermak (volume 36, issue 4); and Wildlife Crime and Enforcement, edited by Paul Streteskey and Edmund McGarrell (volume 36, issue 2).

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

ASC UN Representative

Did you know that the American Society of Criminology is a non-governmental organization recognized by the United Nations? The ASC Executive Board appoints a representative to gather information about UN activities related to crime and justice, especially involving the UN Crime Commission, which meets annually in Vienna, Austria. Representatives serve two years. The current UN representative is Aaron Fichtelberg, whose term ends in November, 2013. Past UN representatives were Ineke Marshall (2005-2011), Rosemary Barberet (2004-2005), and Paul Friday and Nancy Grosselfinger (2002-2004).

European Society of Criminology

The European Society of Criminology (www.esc-eurocrim.org) was founded in 2000 and now has nearly 900 members from 56 countries. The ESC publishes the "European Journal of Criminology" (<http://euc.sagepub.com>), and a newsletter "Criminology in Europe: Newsletter of the European Society of Criminology" (www.escnewsletter.org). The organization sponsors an annual meeting, generally held in September. The meetings last year, which were held in Bilbao, Spain, attracted some 800 participants. The next meeting will take place in Budapest, Hungary, from September 4-7, 2013 (www.eurocrim2013.com). For more information about the ESC, contact the Secretariat (secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org).

British Society of Criminology

The British Society of Criminology was organized in the early 1960s under its current name, and currently has some 1,000 members from many English speaking countries, Southeast Asia and the Nordic region. The BSC publishes a journal, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, as well as the papers from their annual meeting. The 2012 annual meeting was held at the University of Portsmouth, and more than 400 persons were in attendance. The 2013 British Society of Criminology Conference will be held from June 2 – 4 at the University of Wolverhampton. The theme is "Criminology on Trial." During the meetings, a literal trial will be held, during which criminology will stand charged with failing to deliver. The prosecution will be led by Professor Steve Tombs. The case for the defense will be led by Professor Loraine Gelsthorpe. Both prosecution and defense will call eminent 'witnesses' in support of their case, including Paddy Hillyard, Rebecca Roberts, Shadd Maruna and Coretta Phillips. The proceedings will be chaired by His Honour, Mr Justice Challinor and members of the audience will act as the jury. Other Plenary Speakers at the conference are Professor Paul Rock and Professor Yvonne Jewkes. Details of the conference and how to submit a paper can be found at www.wlv.ac.uk/default.aspx?page=32094. For more information about the BSC, contact the Executive Director, Charlotte Harris (charlotte.harris@britsoccrim.org).

Asian Criminological Society Annual Meeting

This year's Asian Criminological Society's annual conference will be held in Mumbai, India from April 14-16 at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The theme will be "Access to Justice for the Marginalized in Asia: A Human Rights Perspective." Marginalized groups are at a disadvantage socially, economically, and under the law. The 2013 conference will address these issues as researchers, policy makers, students, members from Non-Government Organizations, activists, Human Rights Commissions and representatives from various criminal justice systems meet to discuss the problems marginalized peoples face in their attempt to obtain justice. This conference is expected to produce a group that will implement an action plan, set forth during the conference, which will work to give marginalized groups equal access to justice. For more information about the meetings, contact Arvind Tiwari (tiwari_a@tiss.edu).

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Other International Criminology Meetings and Conferences

7-12 April, 2013

International Conference on Transnational Organized Crime & Terrorism

Boston, MA, USA

www.ncjrs.gov/App/EventsCalendar/CalendarSearchDetail.aspx?strConfID=21306

20-22 May, 2013

Australasian Juvenile Justice Conference, Canberra, Australia

www.eiseverywhere.com/ehome/youthjustice2013

10-12 June, 2013

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden

www.criminologysymposium.com

18-20 June, 2013

First International Conference on Missing Children and Adults,

Portsmouth, United Kingdom

www.port.ac.uk/departments/academic/icjs/csmp/conference/

8-11 July, 2013

Second Crime, Justice and Social Democracy Conference, Brisbane, Australia

www.crimejusticeconference.com/

10-12 July, 2013

International Congress on Gender Violence, Oñati, Gipuzkoa, Spain

<http://www.iisj.net/iisj/de/international-congress-on-gender-violence-intersectionalities.asp?nombre=7514&cod=7514&sesion=1347>

5-7 August, 2013

2013 National Gang Crime Research Center International Gang Specialist Training Conference, Chicago, Illinois, USA

www.ngcrc.com/2013.conference.html

29 August – 1 September, 2013

Critical Criminology in a Changing World, Oslo, Norway

<http://www.jus.uio.no/ikrs/english/research/research/cciacw.html>

23-25 September, 2013

Fifth Annual International Crime, Media & Popular Culture Studies Conference: A Cross Disciplinary Exploration, Terre Haute, Indiana

www.indstate.edu/cj/popcultureconference/

2-5 October, 2013

34th Canadian Congress of Criminal Justice, 21st Century Justice: The Economics of Public Safety, Vancouver, Canada

www.ccja-acjp.ca/cong2013/en/cong_2013_call.pdf

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FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

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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

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

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