



The Crime Trends Roundtable

Richard Rosenfeld, University of Missouri - St. Louis

I have the honor and pleasure of chairing the Roundtable on Understanding Crime Trends in the United States, sponsored by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. I believe both the topic and the mechanism merit attention by criminologists. Let me begin by describing the mechanism.

The roundtable is one of several instruments the NRC uses to promote scientific review, discovery, and dissemination. The best known of these instruments is the study committee or "panel," a group of subject-matter experts tasked by the NRC to consider a specific scientific topic or issue in depth and prepare a report containing recommendations for future research and, often, policy initiatives. The reports are independently reviewed by other scientists prior to publication and then published by the National Academies Press. Recent panel reports of interest to criminologists include *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault, Deterrence and the Death Penalty*, and *Understanding the Demand for Illegal Drugs*. All NRC reports are available online at no charge.¹

The workshop is another mechanism the NRC employs for scientific review and recommendation. Workshops are smaller than panels, meet over a shorter period of time (typically only once or twice), and are usually narrower in substantive focus. Like panels, however, workshops produce independently reviewed reports with recommendations for research or other activity. Recent workshop reports include *Social and Economic Costs of Violence, Health and Incarceration*, and *Parole, Desistance From Crime, and Community Integration*. Workshops are sometimes spun off of panels or are commissioned in lieu of a panel in areas where existing research is very limited. Such was the case for a workshop I co-chaired with Arthur Goldberger in 2008 on Understanding Crime Trends.

The roundtable is a third mechanism the NRC uses to stimulate scientific reflection and research. Roundtables typically meet over a period of years, address topics both broad and narrow in scope, and have a more flexible and open-ended format than panels or workshops. Roundtables do not produce reports with recommendations. They usually do produce papers, monographs, or edited volumes written or commissioned by roundtable members. Like panels and workshops, roundtable topics and members are typically selected by a standing committee, subject to approval by the corresponding division of the NAS. The committee works with a financial sponsor, often a federal agency, to define the area of inquiry and create a "statement of task."

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¹ See <http://www.nap.edu>. For overviews of the mission and organization of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, see <http://www.nationalacademies.org/index.html>.

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Editor's Note: Thanks very much to Becky Block for her additions to the content of the *Criminologist* over the past year. I will serve as editor for 2014, and I am delighted to be joined by Susan Sharp, our new associate editor. Together, we will continue to publish a variety of columns, as well as interesting lead articles. We hope that you enjoy reading the current and future issues.

Karen Heimer, ASC Vice-President

The Criminologist

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The National Institute of Justice agreed to fund a proposal from the Committee on Law and Justice to establish the Crime Trends Roundtable. The Roundtable was approved by the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the NAS in 2012 and began its work in the spring of 2013.

The Crime Trends Roundtable has 16 members and three ex-officio members. The members include criminologists, sociologists, economists, public health researchers, and criminal justice and public health practitioners.¹ The Roundtable's task is to examine long- and short-run crime trends, including the crime drop of the past 20 years; evaluate explanations of those trends linked to changes in the criminal justice system, economic and social institutions, and other demographic and social trends; and consider the implications of the crime trends and explanations for policy and future research. Within these broad outlines, the Roundtable is responsible for establishing the specific topics to be addressed during six two-day meetings over the course of three years.

We've held two meetings thus far, the first in June and the second in December of 2013. The first meeting covered historical and cross-national variation in crime rates; crime trends disaggregated by offense type and demographic characteristics of victims and offenders; and local and regional variation in crime trends. This session was intended to serve as a backdrop for subsequent meetings on explanations and implications of the trends. The second meeting focused on the relationship between individual differences in criminal behavior and changes in aggregate crime rates over time. That topic requires some elaboration.

The bulk of etiological research in criminology concerns the sources of variation in individual criminal behavior. What relevance, if any, does that work have for understanding changes over time in crime rates? Linking individual differences in criminal behavior to aggregate crime rates may be a simple or complex task, depending on how one views the relationship between the individual and society. If societies are viewed as little more than amalgams of individual behaviors, then aggregate phenomena like crime rates, if they are of any interest at all, represent the simple summing up of individual behaviors. If, however, societies also consist of groups, communities, and institutions – as emergent properties of individual interactions with, as it were, a life of their own – then the move from individual behavior to aggregate phenomena like crime rates may be considerably more complex.²

Individual-level researchers rarely consider in any detail the connection between the two levels of analysis, with one very important exception: the lead hypothesis. In that case, analysts have drawn direct implications from individual-level research to changes in aggregate crime rates. They have used evidence of the harmful effects of children's exposure to elevated lead levels to explain the rise and fall of county, city, state, and national crime rates over the past several decades. In the lead hypothesis, then, we had an ideal case study of how research on individual differences might inform our understanding of aggregate crime trends.

We reviewed much of the relevant background research and invited a leading researcher to present the case for linking childhood lead exposure to changes some 15 to 20 years later in aggregate crime rates. We also heard from other researchers regarding the implications of individual differences in criminal behavior for aggregate crime trends. Roundtable members were designated to review these presentations ahead of time and serve as discussants during the meeting.³ As a roundtable, we are not required to reach consensus on research issues and, again, cannot make recommendations pertaining to scientific practice or public policy. That said, I think most Roundtable members would agree that we approached the general issue and the specific example of the lead hypothesis with openness and appropriate skepticism.

The presentations and ensuing discussion took place on the first day of the meeting, which was open to the public, announced on the NAS website, and very well attended. All of our two-day meetings will proceed in this way, with the first day open to the public and devoted to pursuing one or more topics in some depth, and all or part of the second day in closed session devoted primarily to discussion of working papers prepared by Roundtable members and planning for future meetings.

The third meeting of the Crime Trends Roundtable will take place on April 29-30, 2014, and will address the effect of criminal justice institutions and processes on crime trends. Subsequent meetings, less well defined at this point, will consider age, period, and cohort influences on crime trends, the effects of specific demographic trends such as immigration, the effects of the economy and other social institutions, and the influence of broad cultural changes on long-term trends in crime. Presentations, papers, and perhaps a special issue of a journal or a book should result from these meetings. As I see it, that is an essential part of our bargain with the NRC and NIJ. We have to produce something of value in return for the opportunity to participate in a three-year tax-supported intellectual salon.

(continued on page 4)

1 The names, affiliations, and bios of the Roundtable members can be found at http://sites.nationalacademies.org/DBASSE/CLAJ/CurrentProjects/DBASSE_081065.

2 See Matsueda (2013) for an excellent discussion of the "micro-macro problem" in criminology.

3 For agenda and presentations of the Roundtable's second meeting, see http://sites.nationalacademies.org/DBASSE/CLAJ/DBASSE_085630.

(continued from page 3)

That brings me to a final and fundamental issue concerning our task. Why devote scarce material, organizational, and intellectual resources to the task of understanding crime trends – especially when a workshop with a nearly identical title and mission was held just a few years before?

I have come to think of the topic of crime trends as the train that must be pulled over a mountain in the Little Engine That Could. Everyone agrees that the train should scale the mountain – crime trends should be explained – but, as yet, no one is prepared to commit a large engine – a full-blown panel – to the task. So, the job is left to smaller engines – a workshop and a roundtable. The Crime Trends Workshop set forth criteria for explaining crime trends but offered no overarching explanation of its own. How much further up the mountain the Crime Trends Roundtable will climb remains to be seen.

It is no surprise that the NRC has not chosen to establish a panel to study and offer recommendations on crime trends. For one thing, crime trends are of much greater urgency to policymakers and potential funders when they are on the way up than when they are heading down. But the study of aggregate changes in crime has never been a growth industry in contemporary criminology. Some criminologists regard aggregate crime rates as epiphenomena of no particular scientific import. Others seem interested but are put off by the inferential difficulties of attributing macro-level shifts in crime to equally large-scale changes in institutions or entire social systems, and prefer to study trajectories of offending over the individual life course, neighborhoods, or street blocks. But I continue to think there are many criminologists, especially younger ones, who would be drawn to the study of crime trends with the right academic and intellectual incentives. A roundtable under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences should help broaden interest in this topic. I encourage my ASC colleagues to pay attention to our work, participate in our open meetings if you can, and once the intellectual products begin to appear, engage us in the kind of constructive and critical debate that marks all healthy scientific endeavors.

References

Matsueda, Ross L. 2013. The macro-micro problem in criminology revisited. *Criminologist* 38: 1, 3-7.

AROUND THE ASC

2014 Election Slate for 2015 - 2016 ASC Officers

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2014 election:

President-Elect

Ruth Peterson, The Ohio State University
Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

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Claire Renzetti, University of Kentucky

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 21, 2014 (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)

ASC Division on Women and Crime 30-for-30 Fundraising Campaign

At the 2014 ASC Annual Meeting in San Francisco, the Division on Women & Crime will celebrate its 30th anniversary. The 30-for-30 Campaign is a one-year fundraising effort designed to support the development of special programming to celebrate this milestone. Proceeds from the 30-for-30 Campaign will help support keynote speakers, anniversary panels, and other special events at the 2014 Annual Meeting. Donations are tax-deductible and may be made anonymously. All donations will be acknowledged on the DWC website at <http://ascdwc.com/honor-roll>.

Conference on Human Trafficking

The University of Nebraska is proud to host the Sixth Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, October 9-11, 2014, in Lincoln, Nebraska. We welcome researchers from non-governmental organizations, academia, and governmental agencies. This is a conference run along traditional academic paper-presentation lines, intended to spread knowledge, provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of research and professional work, and provide an opportunity to network with and learn from each other. See <http://humantrafficking.unl.edu>.

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Membership Drive 2014 and Special Announcements

DIVISION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 2014

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, which honors outstanding scholars who have advanced experimental research.



Now is an excellent time to renew or begin your 2014 membership to the ASC and the Division of Experimental Criminology! We invite everyone to explore our NEW website at <http://expkrim.org> to learn about our activities, interests, and the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, which all members receive.



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

DEC AND AEC AWARDS

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

Please send all nomination letters to the DEC Secretary-Treasurer at expkrim@gmail.com who will forward them to the awards committee for 2014.

To see all award winners of past years, visit <http://expkrim.org/aec-dec-awards/>



2013 Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award winner Lawrence Sherman with Jerry Lee and DEC past president David Weisburd at ASC-Atlanta.

DEC & AEC

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

Lorraine Mazerolle (Chair), Cynthia Lum (Vice Chair), Charlotte Gill (Secretary-Treasurer)
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OBITUARIES

L. EDWARD WELLS



On Sunday, October 20, 2013 Dr. L. Edward Wells passed away following unsuccessful efforts to treat leukemia. Dr. Wells received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin in 1976, after which he was a Postdoctoral Fellow at Stanford and then at Indiana University. He taught at Purdue University for seven years and in 1986 was hired at Illinois State University where he taught and conducted research until his passing. Although he retired in 2012 he continued to mentor students and conduct research.

Dr. Wells was known for his keen intellect, his compassion, and his dry sense of humor. His knowledge was wide-ranging. His research interests were broad and his personal interests even broader. There were few subjects about which he didn't have some knowledge. His published research included self-concept, broken homes and delinquency, criminological theory, delinquency, gangs, homicide, police vehicle pursuits, community policing, rural crime, suburban policing, rural policing, crime and policing in American Indian communities, and methamphetamine production. Much of his work was empirical, including his publications on meta-analysis.

Ed was known for his kindness and his genuine humility. He had a love of numbers and of finding patterns, both of which served him well in his work involving both quantitative research and theory. He was always there to help students and other faculty. Ed was often the smartest person in the room but would never have accepted that description. His colleagues at ISU repeatedly pushed to have him recognized for his scholarly accomplishments, but he steadfastly refused to even have his materials submitted.

Dr. Wells was often described as the soul of the Department of Criminal Justice Sciences. His wisdom, fairness and kindness always steered the department to move in the right direction, to strive for excellence and to do right by each other and our students. His presence on the 4th floor of Schroeder Hall will be missed in ways words cannot describe.

Dr. Wells' memorial service was held at Unitarian Universalist Church on Saturday November 9 at 2p.

In lieu of cards or flowers, the Wells' family would appreciate contributions to the Department of Criminal Justice Sciences' Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship fund. This award is made to a junior or above who is an underrepresented group. The recipient must demonstrate outstanding academic achievement and embodies the teaching and spirit of Rev. King. One award per year is given.

Please make checks out to the ISU Foundation and on the memo line write CJS MLK Scholarship in memory of Dr. Ed Wells. Mail to: ISU Foundation, Campus Box 8000, Normal, IL 61790-8000.

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Jackie Schneider at jschneider@ilstu.edu or on 309-438-2002.

JULIA R. SCHWENDINGER



Julia R. Schwendinger, age 87, passed away October 17, 2013. Most recently she was cited as one of Fifty Key Thinkers in Criminology (a Routledge Publication evaluating 2 centuries of writers in her field). Her seminal writings received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Crime, Law and Deviance Section of the American Sociology Association, the Outstanding Scholar Award from the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Tappan Award from the Western Society of Criminology, the Major Achievement Award from the Critical Criminology Division of the American Society of Criminology and an award for Special Recognition of Scholarship and Research on Women and Crime from the Women's Division of the American Society of Criminology.

In the 1940's, Julia graduated from Queens College in New York and the School of Social Work, Columbia University. After practicing social work, in 1975 she obtained a doctorate at the School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley.

Julia's academic credentials included her roles as an assistant professor at University Nevada, Las Vegas; visiting scholar Humboldt University, Berlin; and SUNY exchange scholar at Moscow State University.

Julia was a political activist. She co-founded the first anti-rape crisis group in the United States. She was a Parole Commissioner and Director of Women's Resurce Center for San Francisco Sherrif's Office, and a private investigator in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Because of her commitment to social change, she made pioneering contributions to police protocols for domestic violence and the treatment of rape victims. She opposed the government during the Vietnam War. She supported women's organizations defending women's right to abortion. Just last year, Julia participated in the Occupy Wall Street movement.

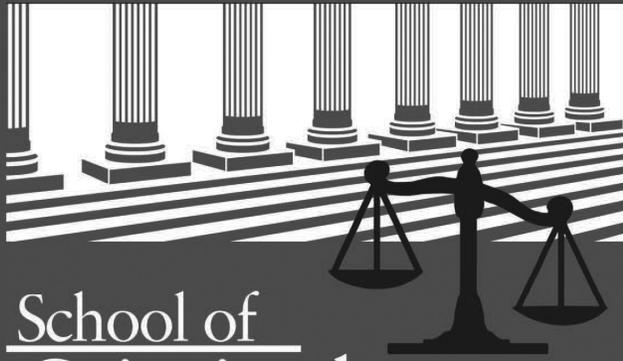
Julia died just short of her 68th year wedding anniversary and is survived by her spouse, and intellectual counterpart, Herman (a.k.a Hi). In their very early years Julia and Hi spent weekends at her house (and bedroom despite her father's objections). They helped each other get through college by teaching square-dancing to teenagers in recreational agencies. Julia played the piano and Hi called the moves, although musically and rhythmically challenged. They were members of a cultural group providing marionette shows, weekly trade union hall dances and staged political musicals. In later years, in New Paltz, NY, Julia continued to folk dance and sing with the university chorus.

She is survived by her loving daughter, Leni, and son, Joseph. Notably, Julia had a striking sense of humor. She once said her life was lived in a circus because Hi was a clown.

JENNIFER GURLEY BURSIK



We mourn the loss of Jennifer Gurley Bursik, who died unexpectedly on December 28, 2013. Jennifer was managing editor of *Criminology* from 1998-2003, a regular attendee at the ASC meetings, and "bride" and better half to Bob Bursik—past-president of ASC, past editor of *Criminology*, and ASC Fellow—for 25 years. A gifted writer and editor, and a cat lover extraordinaire, Jennifer's many hobbies—from gem collecting and jewelry design, to promoting Brave Combo, to knitting—kept all of us who knew her grounded in the world beyond criminology. She singlehandedly spurred the tattoo craze that hit the UM-St. Louis faculty in the late 1990s, and famously gave a proverbial butt kicking to a visiting scholar whose bravado was outmatched by Jennifer's mad skills as a dart player. She'll be dearly missed by all of us who knew and loved her.



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- Recent grants awarded by National Institutes of Justice, Department of Defense, National Science Foundation, . . .

Major Academic Journals:

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- Perspectives on Terrorism (Prof. James Forest, Co-Editor)
- Terrorism & Political Violence (Prof. John Horgan, Special Issues Editor)

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- Eva Buzawa, Ph.D. (Michigan State University) Intimate Partner Violence, Policing
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- Ian A. Elliott, Ph.D. (University of Birmingham, UK) Sex Offender Behavior, Re-Entry, Prevention
- William Fisher, Ph.D. (Northeastern University) Mental Health and Crime
- James Forest, Ph.D. (Boston College) Security Studies, Terrorism, WMD
- Andy Harris, Ph.D. (New York University) Policy, Mental Health, Sex Offenders
- Chris Harris, Ph.D. (SUNY Albany) Policing, Methodology
- David Hirschel, Ph.D. (SUNY Albany) Victims, Legal issues
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- Kathy Levey, Ph.D. (Adelphi University) Mental Health, Corrections, CJ Systems
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- Joan Reid, Ph.D. (University of South Florida) Human Trafficking, Sexual Violence, Victims
- Larry Siegel, Ph.D. (SUNY Albany) Theory, Criminal Justice Systems
- Kelly Socia, Ph.D. (SUNY Albany) Offender Re-entry, Public Policy, Methodology
- Paul Tracy, Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania) Methodology, Statistics, Criminal Careers
- Linda Williams, Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania) Trafficking, Child Victims, Methodology



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RECENT PhD GRADUATES

Boehm, Steven, "*Exploring the Process of Desistance in Two High Risk Probation Populations.*" Chaired by Joycelyn Pollock, Ph.D. December 2013, Texas State University.

McCafferty, James, "*The Predictive Validity of the Ohio Youth Assessment System—Disposition Instrument: A Revalidation Study.*" Chaired by Christopher J. Sullivan, December 2013, University of Cincinnati.

McNeeley, Susan, "*Street Codes, Routine Activities, Neighborhood Context, and Victimization: An Examination of Alternative Models.*" Chaired by Pamela Wilcox, December, 2013, University of Cincinnati.

Meisenholder, Tanya, "*Dynamics of Drug Markets: An Examination of Arrestee Drug Acquisition Behavior.*" Chaired by Robert Worden, December 2013, University at Albany, SUNY.

Torgersen, Lori, "*Factors Related to Recidivism Among Mentally Disordered Offenders: Differential Impact of Historical and Dynamic Clinical Indicators Across Risk Level.*" Chaired by Robert Worden, December 2013, University at Albany, SUNY.

Williams, Howard, "*Physiological Attributes of Arrest-Related Sudden Deaths Proximate to the Application of TASER Electronic Control Devices: An Evidence Based Study of the Theory of High-Risk Groups.*" Chaired by Joycelyn Pollock, December 2013. Texas State University.

NOMINATIONS FOR 2014 ASC AWARDS

(Nomination submission dates and rules are the same for awards on this page.)

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 manuscript in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Article awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.

The ASC Awards Committee invites nominations for the following awards. In submitting your nominations, provide the following supporting materials: a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to an award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) by **March 1** to the appropriate committee chair. All materials should be submitted in electronic format. The awards are:

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD, which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to theory or research in criminology on the etiology of criminal and deviant behavior, the criminal justice system, corrections, law or justice. The distinguished contribution may be based on a single outstanding book or work, on a series of theoretical or research contributions, or on the accumulated contributions by a senior scholar.

Committee Chair: **RUTH PETERSON**
Ohio State University (614) 292-6681 (P)
peterson.5@osu.edu

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD, which recognizes an individual whose scholarship or professional activities have made outstanding contributions to justice or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior.

Committee Chair: **FAYE TAXMAN**
George Mason University (703) 993-8555 (P)
ftaxman@gmu.edu

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD, which recognizes outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology.

Committee Chair: **MIKE BENSON**
University of Cincinnati (513) 556-5830 (P)
michael.benson@uc.edu

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD, which is given in order to call attention to criminological scholarship that considers problems of crime and justice as they are manifested outside the United States, internationally or comparatively. Preference is given for scholarship that analyzes non-U.S. data, is predominately outside of U.S. criminological journals, and, in receiving the award, brings new perspectives or approaches to the attention of the members of the Society. The recipient need not speak English. However, his/her work must be available in part, at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation).

Committee Chair: **MANUEL EISNER**
University of Cambridge 44 (0) 1223-335374 (P)
mpe23@cam.ac.uk

NOMINATIONS FOR 2014 ASC AWARDS

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair:

ROD K. BRUNSON
Rutgers University

(973) 353-5030 (P)
rod.brunson@rutgers.edu

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

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

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

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

Judging Procedures: The Student Awards Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and the 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:

BRENDA BLACKWELL
Georgia State University

(404) 413-1023 (P)
bblackwell@gsu.edu

NOMINATIONS FOR 2014 ASC AWARDS

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 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 must be received by **June 1**.

Committee Chair: **DAVID McDOWALL**
University at Albany

(518) 442-5225 (P)
dmcdowall@albany.edu

ANNOUNCING THE LARRY J. SIEGEL GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF GENDER AND CRIME AND VICTIMOLOGY

The Division on Women and Crime and the Division on Victimology are pleased to announce the creation of the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowships (given by the Darald and Julie Libby Foundation), recognizing exceptional graduate students in the fields of gender and crime and victimology.

Each division will annually give one graduate student a one-time award in the amount of \$5,000 to support a project involving original research, program or service development, implementation, and/or evaluation, or advocacy. The award will be given based on the originality of the proposed project, potential of the project to inform research, theory, or practice, and feasibility of the proposed project, including the budget and timeline for completion.

Applications are due to the divisions no later than **March 15, 2014**. Winners will be notified by May 2014. To read more about the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship for the Study of Gender and Crime, visit <http://bit.ly/1k9ehqD>. To read more about the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship for the Study of Victimology, visit <http://www.ascdov.com/news-events>.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE®

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The Department of Justice Administration now has a Ph.D. program. This degree is designed to provide professional training for those interested in academic as well as applied research positions.

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Our faculty are active scholars, engaging in research that encourages and supports best practices in criminal justice strategies, programs and organizations. The faculty's orientation toward applied research results in strong partnerships with local, state, national and international criminal justice organizations and provides our students with significant research opportunities.

Louisville is a vibrant and diverse metropolitan area of nearly 1 million. The University of Louisville is one of a selective group of public universities nationwide to be designated an institution of "very high research activity" by the Carnegie Foundation.

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Cherie Dawson-Edwards, Ph.D., Associate Professor

J. Price Foster, Ph.D., Professor

Elizabeth L. Grossi, Ph.D., Associate Professor

George E. Higgins, Ph.D., Professor

Thomas Hughes, J.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor

Theresa Hayden, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

Ronald M. Holmes, Ed.D. Professor Emeritus

Deborah G. Keeling, Ph.D. Professor and Chair

Eric McCord, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

Geetha Suresh, Ph.D., Associate Professor

Kristin Swartz, Ph.D., Associate Professor

Richard A. Tewksbury, Ph.D., Professor

Gennaro F. Vito, Ph.D., Professor

William F. Walsh, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus

For more application information go to:
www.louisville.edu/justiceadministration/

or

Contact Dr. George E. Higgins
502-852-6567 or gehigg01@louisville.edu



The American Society of Criminology

CALL FOR PAPERS

Annual Meeting 2014
San Francisco, CA
November 19th - 22nd, 2014
San Francisco Marriott Marquis

Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression

Program Co-Chairs:

BONITA M. VEYSEY, Rutgers University
and
ROBERT APEL, Rutgers University

asc14@rutgers.edu

ASC President:

JOANNE BELKNAP, University of Colorado

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 14th, 2014

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:
Friday, May 16th, 2014

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 2014 meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, or (5) Roundtable Submission.

Please note that late submissions will NOT be accepted. Also, submissions that do not follow the guidelines will be rejected. We encourage you to submit in sufficient advance of the deadline so that you can contact the ASC staff (for responses during normal business hours) if you are having any problems submitting.

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 14th, 2014

Individual Paper Presentation: 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 discussions (see below).

INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, March 14th, 2014

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 DEADLINE:

Friday, March 14th, 2014

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 16th, 2014

Roundtable Sessions: These sessions consist of three to six presenters discussing related topics. For roundtable submissions, you may submit either a single paper to be placed in a roundtable session or a complete roundtable session). Submissions for a roundtable must include a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with participant information. A full session requires a session title and brief description of the session. Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than panels. Thus, ASC provides no audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, May 16th, 2014

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 19th, through Saturday, November 22nd. 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 28th 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 should be sent to you by August 31st, 2014.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, March 14th, 2014 is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics.

Friday, May 16th, 2014 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.

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

Before creating your account and submitting an abstract for a single paper or submitting a thematic panel, please make sure that you have the following information on all authors and co-authors (discussants and chairs, if a panel): name, phone number, email address, and affiliation. **This information is necessary to complete the submission.**

When submitting an abstract or complete panel at the ASC submission website, you should select a single sub-area (1 through 58) 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 VIII, IX, or X); 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:

- o Review the entire list before making a selection.
- o 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 IV, sub-area 44.

PLEASE NOTE: CLICK ACCEPT & CONTINUE UNTIL THE SUBMISSION IS FINALIZED. *After you have finished entering all required information, you will receive a confirmation email immediately indicating that your submission has been recorded. If you do not receive this confirmation, please contact ASC immediately to resolve the issue.*

For participant instructions, see also http://asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/instruct.html

AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

Area I. Causes of Crime and Criminal Behavior, Charis Kubrin, ckubrin@uci.edu

1. Convict Criminology	Bryan Sykes	bsykes1@depaul.edu
2. Oppression, Injustice and Inequality	Alexes Harris	yharris@u.washington.edu
3. Critical Feminist Perspectives	Amanda Burgess-Proctor	burgessp@oakland.edu
4. Critical Race Perspectives	Geoff Ward	gward@uci.edu
5. Critical Class Perspectives	Carla Shedd	cs2613@columbia.edu
6. Neighborhood Effects and Urban Change	Elizabeth Griffiths	elizabeth.griffiths@rutgers.edu
7. Cultural, Disorganization and Anomie Perspectives	Lori Burrington	lburrin@bgsu.edu
8. Global and International Perspectives	Stephanie DiPietro	dipietros@umsl.edu
9. Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Elizabeth Groff	groff@temple.edu

10. Rational Choice Perspectives	Marie Tillyer	marie.tillyer@utsa.edu
11. Learning, Control and Strain Perspectives	Lee Ann Slocum	slocuml@umsl.edu
12. Developmental, Integrated and Life Course Perspectives	Abigail Fagan	afagan@fsu.edu
13. Biological, Bio-Social and Psychological Perspectives	Danielle Boisvert	dxb014@shsu.edu

Area II. Types of Offending and Victimization, Brenda Blackwell, bblackwell@gsu.edu

14. State and Political Crime	Wenona Rymond-Richmond	wenona@soc.umass.edu
15. Terrorism and Political Violence	Laura Dugan	ldugan@umd.edu
16. Hate Crime and Intergroup Offending	Amy Farrell	am.farrell@neu.edu
17. School Violence, Bullying and Harassment	John Burrow	burrowj@gwm.sc.edu
18. Family and Intimate Partner Abuse	Hillary Potter	hillary.potter@colorado.edu
19. Sex Work/Prostitution and Human Trafficking	Lisa Muftić	lmuftic@gsu.edu
20. Property and Public Order Crimes	Jesenia Pizarro	pizarros@msu.edu
21. Environmental/Green Crime	Carole Gibbs	gibbsca1@msu.edu
22. White Collar, Occupational, Organizational and Corporate Crime	Kristy Holtfreter	kristy.holtfreter@asu.edu
23. Identity Theft and Cyber-Crime	Holly Miller	holly.miller@utsa.edu
24. Global/Transnational Crime	Nancy Morris	nmorris@vcu.edu
25. Organized Crime and Corruption	Rely Vilčić	rvilcica@temple.edu
26. Violence and Sex Crimes	Jo-Ann Della Guistina	jdellgiustina@bridgew.edu

Area III. Correlates of Crime and Oppression, Nikki Jones, njones@soc.ucsb.edu

27. Poverty and Structural Inequalities	María Vélez	mvelez@unm.edu
28. Sex, Gender and Sexuality	Carrie Buist	buistc@uncw.edu
29. Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Jamie Fader	jfader@albany.edu
30. Immigration/Migration	Anthony Peguero	anthony.peguero@vt.edu
31. Age	Lila Kazemian	lkazemian@jjay.cuny.edu
32. Gangs, Peers and Co-offending	Jean McGloin	jmcgloin@umd.edu
33. Substance Use and Abuse	Jorge Chávez	jchavez@bgsu.edu
34. Mental Health	Alice Cepeda	alicecep@usc.edu
35. Weapons	Deanna Wilkinson	wilkinson.110@osu.edu

Area IV. Criminal Justice Policy and Practice, Ojmarrh Mitchell, omitchell@usf.edu

36. Challenging Oppressive Justice Policies	Rosemary Barbaret	rbarberet@jjay.cuny.edu
37. Victimization Policy and Prevention	Ráchael Powers	powersr@usf.edu
38. Crime Prevention	Charlotte Gill	cgill9@gmu.edu
39. Policing and Law Enforcement	Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich	kutnjak@msu.edu
40. Prosecution, Courts and Sentencing	Barbara Koons-Witt	bakoons@mailbox.sc.edu
41. Prisons and Jails	Jennifer Cobbina	cobbina@msu.edu
42. Community Corrections	Gaylene Armstrong	garmstrong@shsu.edu
43. Prisoner Reentry	Johnna Christian	johnnac@newark.rutgers.edu
44. Juvenile Justice System	Judith Ryder	ryderj@stjohns.edu
45. Capital Punishment	Denise Boots	deniseboots@utdallas.edu

Area V. Perceptions of Crime and Justice, Frankie Bailey, fybailey@albany.edu

46. Political and Social Rhetoric about Crime and Justice	Sandra Browning	sandra.browning@uc.edu
47. Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Xia Wang	xiawang@asu.edu
48. Media and the Social Construction of Crime	Emily Lenning	elenning@uncfsu.edu
49. Attitudes about Punishment and Justice	Devon Johnson	djohns22@gmu.edu

Area VI. Comparative and Historical Perspectives, Janet Stamatel, jstamatel@uky.edu

50. International and Cross-National Comparisons	Ekaterina Botchkovar	e.botchkovar@neu.edu
51. Historical Comparisons	Heather Schoenfeld	schoenfeld.25@osu.edu
52. Global/Transnational Crime and Justice	Aunshul Rege	rege@temple.edu

Area VII. Methodology, Sara Wakefield, sara.wakefield@rutgers.edu

53. Advances in Critical Methodology	Kristin Carbone-Lopez	carbonelopezk@umsl.edu
54. Advances in Quantitative Methodology	Kiminori Nakamura	knakamur@umd.edu
55. Advances in Qualitative Methodology	Mona Lynch	lynchm@uci.edu
56. Advances in Evaluation Research	Cynthia Lum	clum@gmu.edu
57. Advances in Experimental Methodology	Ellen Cohn	cohne@fiu.edu
58. Advances in Teaching Methods	Sheetal Ranjan	ranjans@wpunj.edu

Area VIII. Roundtable Sessions, Christina DeJong, dejongc@msu.edu

Area IX. Poster Sessions Susan Case, asc@asc41.com

Area X. Author Meets Critics, Bonnie Berry, research@socialproblems.org

Area XI. Professional Development/Students Meet Scholars, Bianca Bersani, bianca.bersani@umb.edu

2013 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Special thanks to the photographers, Danielle Rousseau and Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal



Francesco Calderone, Ernesto Savona,
Stefano Caneppele



Rob Sampson, Bob Agnew, Joanne Belknap,
Candace Kruttschnitt



The ASC Staff



Behind the Scenes
(photo 1)



Behind the Scenes
(photo 2)



Adler Tribute Panel
(Pam Wilcox, Frank Cullen, Freda Adler,
Alida Merlo, Jay Albanese)



Ron Akers and his Bluegrass Band



Pam Wilcox and Bob Agnew



Shawn Bushway and Karen Parker



Susan Sharp and
Nancy Rodriguez



Hot Spots



Hot Spots crowd



Assistant U.S. Attorney General Karol Mason



Andrew Young



Andrew Young and event attendees



Andrew Young and event attendees



Bob Agnew and Andrew Young

Cathy Spatz-Widom
-- Edwin H. Sutherland
Award Recipient



Janet Lauritsen, Chris Uggen, Richard Felson,
Cassia Spohn - New ASC Fellows



Marg Zahn -- Herbert Bloch
Award Recipient



Mark Lipsey -- August Vollmer
Award Recipient



Geoff Ward -- Michael J. Hindelang
Award Recipient



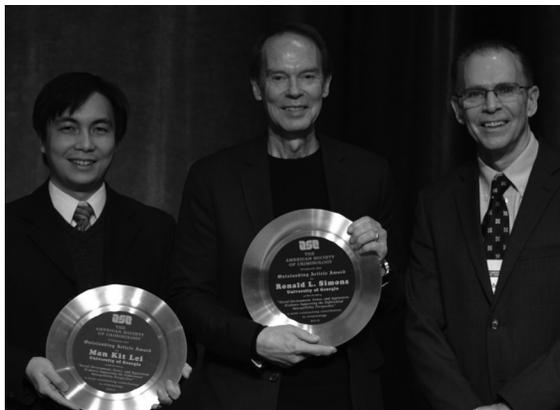
Chris Wildeman -- Ruth Shonle Cavan
Award Recipient



Jody Clay-Warner -- Outstanding
Teaching Award Recipient



James Wo, Chris Smith, Daniel Ragan -- Gene Carte Student
Paper Award Recipients



Man Kit
Lei, Ronald
Simons --
Outstanding
Article
Award



Zahara
Shekarkhai,
Jorge
Martinez
-- Minority
Fellowship
Recipients



Bonnie Berry -- Special Lifetime Mentoring Award Recipient



Bob Agnew



Exhibit Hall



Exhibit Hall



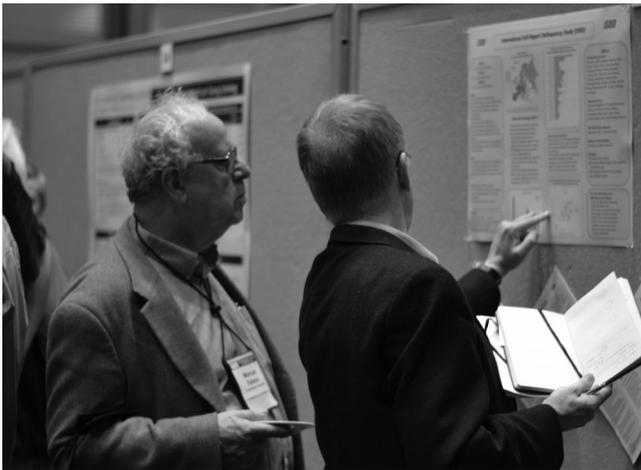
Karol Mason and event attendees



Colin Loftin at the Ice Cream Social



Poster Session



Poster Session



Poster Session



Poster Session



Poster Session



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- DONNA BISHOP** – Ph.D., University at Albany – Juvenile Justice & Youth Policy
EKATERINA BOTCHKOVAR – Ph.D., North Carolina State University – Criminological Theory
CHESTER L. BRITT III – Ph.D., University of Arizona – Theories of Criminal Behavior & Victimization
CARLOS CUEVAS – Ph.D., California School of Professional Psychology – Victimization & Trauma
KEVIN DRAKULICH – Ph.D., University of Washington – Race, Ethnicity, Inequality & Crime
AMY FARRELL – Ph.D., Northeastern University – Race, Gender, & the Administration of Justice
JAMES ALAN FOX – Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania – Homicide, Mass Murder, Death Penalty
NATASHA A. FROST – Ph.D., City University of New York – Punishment & Social Control
JACK R. GREENE – Ph.D., Michigan State University – Policing, Organizational Behavior
NI HE – Ph.D., University of Nebraska – Comparative Criminal Justice & Policing
PETER MANNING – Ph.D., Duke University – Rationalization of Policing, Democratic Policing
INEKE MARSHALL – Ph.D., Bowling Green State University – Comparative & Global Criminology
RAMIRO MARTINEZ – Ph.D., The Ohio State University – Violent Crime, Immigration & Crime
JACK MCDEVITT – Ph.D., Northeastern University – Race & Justice, Hate Crimes, CJ Organizations
NIKOS PASSAS – Ph.D., University of Edinburgh – White Collar, Organized, & International Crime
GLENN PIERCE – Ph.D., Northeastern University – Crime, Firearms Violence, & Security
NICOLE RAFTER – Ph.D., University at Albany – Genocide, Biology & Crime
SIMON SINGER – Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania – Juvenile Delinquency & Juvenile Justice
JACOB STOWELL – Ph.D., University at Albany – Communities & Crime, Immigration
BRANDON C. WELSH – Ph.D., University of Cambridge – Crime Prevention, Evidence-Based Policy
GREGORY ZIMMERMAN – Ph.D., University at Albany – Crime & Criminal Offending in Context

EDITORS' CORNER

A Little Help from Our Friends: The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

This Editors' Corner column is devoted to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), which we have found a valuable resource for thinking about ethical issues that can arise for all of us in our roles as authors, reviewers, editors, and (as ASC members) publishers. We wanted to let you know how we became interested in COPE and about the resources it offers. At the recent ASC meetings in Atlanta, we suggested to the ASC Publications Committee that it consider whether ASC should join COPE. We encourage you to learn more about COPE and to let the Publications Committee know what you think about this possibility.

Success in publishing is consequential for researchers' livelihoods, reputations, and self-esteem, so it is inevitable that ethical issues arise in the publications process. Serving as editors of *Criminology* has shown us the importance, complexity, and variety of potential ethical concerns. They can take forms such as authorship disputes, potential plagiarism, biased reviews, and editors' unresponsiveness to legitimate requests. We are impressed that *Criminology's* authors and reviewers generally handle ethical matters well, and we confront ethical concerns for only a small portion of manuscripts submitted to us. Yet the large volume of submissions means that they are far from rare.

Our approach to the ethical issues we face as editors of *Criminology* no doubt stems from years of discussions with mentors, colleagues, and students about publication standards and expectations. Our shared editorship allows us to consult on another, which has been a great help. Though we believe that our approach to the ethical concerns brought to our attention since assuming the editorship has been appropriate, we are increasingly aware of the limits of our personal experience as guidance for the surprising range of ethical considerations that can emerge during the publication process. Further, we see that dissemination of norms about publication ethics can be haphazard, with the result that people participating in the process sometimes are unaware of the ethical expectations for their behavior.

In dealing with ethical matters in publication, we have found it helpful to draw on the wisdom of the larger scholarly community beyond criminology. Virtually all of the ethical concerns for publication in criminology either are universal (e.g. plagiarism) or apply to many other scholarly fields as well (e.g. treatment of human subjects). Fortunately, although criminology is a relatively smaller and new field, much has been written by those in other fields that provides valuable advice for us when we address these issues. The value of turning to other fields became clear to us as we sought a sound approach to the issue of piecemeal/overly similar publication. We discovered that other fields began grappling with that issue long before we did, and our views were shaped considerably by reading about how the matter had been handled in other domains. This is evident in our Editors' Corner column on the topic in the Sept/Oct 2012 *Criminologist*, which draws heavily on other fields.

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) is an organization of journals and publishers from many disciplines that provides advice about publication ethics, especially for how best to respond to instances of potential misconduct in research and publications. We first learned of COPE last spring from fellow criminologist Volkan Topalli, who told us that his mentor Richard Wright has found COPE very helpful for a case that he dealt with as editor of the *British Journal of Criminology*. The organization began in 1997 as a small group of editors of medical journals in the United Kingdom, and has grown to over 7,000 members worldwide, encompassing virtually all academic fields. That's a lot of journals!

COPE offers valuable guidelines for all of us in our roles as authors and reviewers. We encourage you to become familiar with COPE by taking a look at its website: <http://publicationethics.org>. COPE provides guidelines for many aspects of the publication process, and two that will be relevant to most criminologists are "Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers" and "How to Handle Authorship Disputes: A Guide for New Researchers;" you may also be interested in the "Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors." All of these guidelines are available at: <http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines>.

Much of COPE's mission focuses on guiding editors and publishers in the ethical aspects of their work, and they provide resources devoted to topics such as determining when journals should retract articles or public corrections to them and advice about cooperation with research institutions when addressing cases of research integrity. COPE offers flowcharts of recommended steps for responding to various types of suspected misconduct and maintains an archive of ethical cases that have come to its attention. The archive includes descriptions of the case specifics, the sequence of actions and responses by the parties involved, and a report of the ultimate outcome. When confronting a potential case of misconduct, these case descriptions provide helpful ideas about how to proceed and the resolutions that might be appropriate.

(Continued on page 30)

(Continued from page 29)

Journals may become members of COPE, which obligates the editors to follow COPE's Code of Conduct for Journal Editors (mentioned above) and demonstrates that they intend to follow high standards of publication ethics. We have been impressed with the work of COPE, which led us to suggest to the ASC Publications Committee that it consider whether ASC's journals should join COPE. In our view, membership would have the important advantages of providing editors with clear expectations for how they conduct themselves and for communicating to authors, reviewers, and readers what they can expect from the journal. Before deciding to join, however, we must be sure that COPE's standards are appropriate for ASC. For instance, the Code of Conduct would require *Criminology* to add some new procedures, such as having a mechanism for authors to appeal editorial decisions. Is that something we want to do? The Code of Conduct also specifies that, "Editors have a duty to act if they suspect misconduct or if an allegation of misconduct is brought to them." Thus, if a reviewer indicated that he or she suspected plagiarism, it would not be sufficient for the editor just to reject the paper and forget about it. Instead, the editor is obligated to take steps to initiate an investigation to resolve the matter, and that may have the potential to bring the case to the attention of the authors' employer. This stance has significance not just for the editors, but also for the membership of ASC, which they serve.

We and the Publishing Committee are interested in your views about whether ASC journals should join COPE. Please take a look at their web site (<http://publicationethics.org>) and the Code of Conduct Journal Editors (http://publicationethics.org/files/Code_of_conduct_for_journal_editors_0.pdf) and let us know what you think by joining the conversation at <http://editorscornerjanfeb2014.activeboard.com>.

POLICY CORNER

How Can ASC Help Inform Policy?

Laura Dugan, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

Hello everyone, welcome to my inaugural column to update everyone on the policy issues that are relevant for ASC and its members. I introduce this column with the intriguing title question that I hope most of you have asked at one point or another. How can ASC help inform policy? Well, the short answer is that we can't, but our members can. As a Society, we have elected not to take any policy stands as a whole -- other than one on capital punishment way back when; however, I (and others) believe that it is our responsibility to enable those who have the ability to shape policy and practice to gain access to the expertise of the society's members.

Here are some of the things that we can do to connect your expertise to those who could use it:

Invite policy experts and practitioners to share panels with researchers at our annual meeting.

The ASC National Policy Committee will be creating panels at the annual meetings on research, policy, and practice. The goals of these panels are: (a) to bring together researchers, policy experts, practitioners, and others to discuss key policy issues, such as gun violence, stop and frisk, and others; and (b) to facilitate discussion that will help guide research initiatives in ways that can directly address policy needs. The panels will also help build relationships between communities so that our scholars can more readily be seen as a resource to policy makers and practitioners. These panels are still in the development phase, but the ASC Board has voted to make the Policy Committee Chair a member of the Program Committee so that these panels are formally institutionalized. Further, everyone I have talked to is very excited to see them become a regular part of the program (I know, a biased sample). How can you help? Well, the policy committee will be reaching out to the membership for ideas on what topics to cover with these panels. Please be ready to share your ideas with us!

Support the ASC/ACJS National Policy Joint Oversight Committee (JOC) in making ASC (and ACJS) a viable resource for the most relevant criminology and criminal justice research.

The November/December 2013 *Criminologist* featured a detailed article (p. 22) about the launching of the recently formed JOC. Among its many functions, the JOC will (a) improve the visibility of ASC and ACJS in Congress and the Administration, and (b) recommend to the ASC and ACJS Boards ways in which these organizations can provide research resources on issues of public importance. The ASC National Policy Committee will help the Joint Oversight Committee with both efforts. Many ideas are currently being circulated on what this will look like, but what seems clear at this point is that when someone approaches government leaders on our behalf, they need to be able to show them how ASC and ACJS can make their jobs easier. In other words, we need to create a mechanism that allows policy makers and their staff to be able to access the latest research by Society members that is relevant to the Bills that will be debated on the floor. We *should* be the go-to resource on crime policy, but we currently are not.

With all of these new opportunities to connect research to policy changes afoot, we will need your help to make this work. We cannot make ASC a resource without you, because you are the resource. Stay tuned because we will be calling on the members of ASC to help us help you make your research more accessible to those who can shape policy and practice. Together, we can help policy be based more on evidence than political whim.

TEACHING TIPS

Edited by **Kristi Holsinger**

University of Missouri, Kansas City (holsingerk@umkc.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 Kristi Holsinger at holsingerk@umkc.edu.

Thanks - Kristi Holsinger, Chair; Alison Foley, Chris L. Gibson, Jo-Ann Della Guistina, Bill King, Volken Topalli, Elizabeth Whalley, Members, ASC Teaching Committee.

Integrating Criminal Justice Professionals into the Research Methods Classroom

Nicole Hendrix, Ph.D., Radford University

In the past, I have used a variety of official criminal justice data sets to instruct students about measurement, data management, and basic data analysis techniques in my undergraduate research methods course. For the past academic year, I have gone a step further by inviting a local police chief into our undergraduate research methods course and encouraging his involvement with my students. He brings data for my students and charges them with a specific research problem. The students spend the semester using his problem as a jumping off point for the rest of the class activities that are traditionally examined in a research methods course. He and I meet before class begins, and I ask him to keep the problem relatively small or narrow and as connected as possible to our campus to encourage the students to engage. The students are split up into teams and work together to investigate the research problem. The students read research articles about the problem and learn to use that research to build their own examination of the concepts. They struggle, as is typical, with fitting the available data to the problem and the limitations that can come with that. I teach students how to use basic SPSS functions in this course and connect their conceptual knowledge with the data management and analysis. While we focus on basic descriptive and bivariate analyses, learning and using these functions in our class helps the students obtain applied research skills that I believe increase their understanding of the application of research to the field and make them more marketable and employable. This experience can highlight the role of research in improving the professional field and will hopefully make them better professionals in the future.

The identification of a real world problem seems to increase their engagement with the material in a class that has traditionally been viewed by many of my undergraduates as unnecessary and disconnected to their attainment of employment after graduation. In fact, their responses to the course evaluations demonstrate that many are impressed by this integration of the practical field into our class. Many students note that working with the police department gave them incentive to work harder and do better than if that had been omitted. They seem to see our work in the research methods course as directly correlated to the work being done in the field.

The police chief checks in with my class from time to time to answer questions and act as a resource for my students. This interaction with a working professional is also a way to bridge the academic and applied criminal justice field for my students. It has also allowed us to have conversations about issues outside the classroom, including crime issues in our small city. His willingness to encourage their work in my classroom and to see that work as useful is key to the engagement of my students. The students learn the trials and tribulations of working with official data and real criminal justice problems. In the first semester, the students were given official crime data, including the measures of offender characteristics of age, race, and gender. The data also included variables examining the characteristics of the crime. The students were charged with identifying the patterns of crime and criminal

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offending in our small, college town. They found that the characteristics of the offenders for most of the low level crime (the vast majority of the crime in our city) were consistent with the student population of our campus. They were also able to see how crime went down during school breaks in December and again in May for the duration of the summer.

We have taken trips to the police department, met with other officers, navigated the sometimes challenging path of IRB approval, and seen our results in action. The students learned to import the data into SPSS from the Excel format being used by the police department and how to clean and prepare the data for analysis. At the end of the semester, each team of students presents the findings from their analysis of the data and possible policy solutions. Typically, these solutions are small, data-supported changes to respond to the research problem. In our first semester, one of the student teams suggested the placement of signs in the student housing area about noise issues and increased surveillance by the police of these areas. In the second semester, the chief asked my students to survey his officers about morale and stress. One team suggested integrating family friendly activities for the police officers into the department activities, including monthly between-shift dinners hosted at the police station. This came from a finding in the survey that many officers feel that their families do not understand their work and that they often miss meals with their families. Again, none of this is earth-shattering or revolutionary, but it allowed my students to engage with the professional community in a meaningful way, using their work in a research methods class. It also increased the engagement of the professional field with my department and has resulted in more positive learning opportunities outside of my class for our students and faculty.



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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Creating Mutually Beneficial Learning Opportunities in Criminal Justice and Criminology

Amber L. Morczek, Doctoral Student, Washington State University

Graduate students must meticulously divide time and use resources wisely, as we are not only responsible for our own coursework and research, but must also carefully navigate and define our unique role as a TA or graduate student instructor. Despite our energies being split between many important tasks, it is possible to carve out time to bolster the criminal justice or criminology classes we teach and enhance our skillset while doing so. Merging community engagement strategies with existing programmatic coursework is becoming increasingly popular within the discipline as it offers undergraduate students the unique opportunity to expand on their learning both in and outside of the classroom. Here I highlight several ways new instructors can easily implement creative pedagogical techniques with the use of community partnerships.

Build relationships in the community:

Graduate student instructors have very demanding schedules. Thus, to help ensure that the addition of a community engagement component is a manageable venture that can be integrated seamlessly into the scope of general course preparation make sure to:

- o Find a community partner willing to collaborate with you and your students.
- o Work out the logistics of the project well before the class begins.
- o Check in periodically with students and community partners throughout the semester to mitigate any impending issues, but remember there is no need to micromanage.

Still too busy? If your schedule just doesn't give you the time to cultivate tangible relationships with community partners on or close to campus try seeking online alternatives.

- o For example, don't be afraid to use social media as a tool to facilitate learning. For example, The "Who Needs Feminism?" Facebook photo campaign was an easy, visual, and interactive way to get my Violence toward Women class connected with like-minded individuals, and students were able to apply what they learned in class about gender-based personal violence in an international forum.

Use campus-based resources

One of the greatest hurdles to integrating a community engagement component in the classroom is often finding a community partner to work with. Don't reinvent the wheel! A good place to start is to access existing campus-based programs that are often interested in creating collaborative partnerships.

- o The benefits are two-fold: as a graduate student instructor you become more comfortable educating students outside the context of a traditional classroom setting, and students are exposed to a variety of easily accessible programs often in need of assistance.

Consider using fellow graduate students as both collaborative and networking resources.

- o Not only can you work in tandem to initiate appropriate relationships or projects, but peers may also be able to put you in contact with an individual or group with which they are already familiar.

To the classroom and beyond

Integrate teaching, research, and service

- o If possible, select a method that relates to your research interests, as you may be able to develop relationships with key community partners who could potentially grant you access to data in the future.

Connecting your class with an appropriate community partner will accomplish several very important tasks:

- o It will help a community partner in need of eager and topically educated volunteers, and it will offer students a fruitful mechanism to apply classroom knowledge, which is especially meaningful for criminal justice or criminology majors who infrequently get direct exposure to fieldwork. In addition,

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- o this connection will undoubtedly foster your student's networking and communication skills (as well as your own) and provide tangible, real-world experience.
- o The larger community can also benefit from this endeavor, as there are now more local, young adults who have contributed their time to raise awareness and/or help others.
- o Last and certainly not least, it can be an enjoyable and rewarding experience for everyone involved.

Accentuate your pedagogical dexterity

- o Adding a community engagement course to your teaching dossier will not only highlight your course development and student engagement skills but will also substantiate your potential to be a well-rounded educator, thereby strengthening your CV and future teaching applications.

In closing, let me reiterate that although you may feel like you are resource-depleted as a graduate student, there are a variety of ways you too can adeptly cultivate a dynamic class that will allow students to touch base with the community while simultaneously embellishing your teaching portfolio. After all, given our seemingly insurmountable time constraints, it's nice to kill two birds with one stone!

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

Please contact Emily Wright: emwright@unomaha.edu (Chair of the Student Affairs Committee)

COLLABORATION CORNER

News and Notes about Research Collaborations

Please send your research collaboration news to Carolyn Rebecca Block (crblock@rcn.com)

In previous issues of the *Criminologist*, the Collaboration Corner has highlighted several collaborative projects sponsored by NIJ (National Institute of Justice). Indeed, NIJ has made building practitioner-researcher collaborative partnerships a funding priority (see "Fostering Research-Practitioner Collaboration" by Angela Moore, page 26-29, http://www.asc41.com/Criminologist/2013/2013_May-June_Criminologist.pdf), as has the US Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs. Though the results of these efforts have been extremely impressive, small universities, agencies or organizations may not have the competitive edge of larger or more prestigious institutions in applying for funding. Instead, they often rely on age old outreach strategies to build relationships with community partners. In the essay below, Doshie Piper, María Félix-Ortiz and Mary Helen Lopez describe one such project -- in San Antonio, Texas.

Relationship Building in Criminal Justice, Psychology and Community Corrections

Doshie Piper, University of Incarnate Word

María Félix-Ortiz, University of Incarnate Word

Mary Helen Lopez, Bexar County Community Supervision and Corrections Department

In San Antonio, Texas, the University of Incarnate Word and the Bexar County Community Supervision and Corrections Department (CSCD) have entered into a partnership to develop an interdisciplinary internship for undergraduates that features "action research," research that meets community need and also creates change. Mutually beneficial goals are program evaluation and improvement, and student training in a scientist-practitioner model. We initiated the internship this fall with the first undergraduate student, Jessica Lozano, a psychology major at UIW.

Criminal justice in South Texas is still very retributive, with an emphasis on more punitive sanctions for lawbreakers. However, rehabilitation is very much on the forefront of Bexar County's efforts. CSCD realized that incapacitation and deterrence were not working for offenders suffering from both mental illness and substance dependence. With probation being the most common sanction used in the county, and a recent cut in their funding, CSCD is forced to do more with less and forged a partnership with the University to extend their services, and collect data to support their need for expansion of "science-based service delivery." This collaboration will allow CSCD to use program evaluation to satisfy their own organizational needs and also to respond to the needs of the mentally ill and substance-using offender.

María Félix-Ortiz, a community psychologist whose research focus is minority mental health and substance abuse, and Mary Helen Lopez, Director of Residential Services for Bexar County CSCD, began brainstorming collaboration ideas shortly after they met at a community coalition meeting. Félix-Ortiz stepped out of the usual professional job description to regularly attend county mental health coalition meetings, which allowed her to learn about new projects and efforts and to identify potential collaborations. The dialogue between Félix-Ortiz and Lopez was fueled by the need to provide services in a state where very little public funding is allocated to mental health, and by the need for an internship site for psychology and criminal justice students. After additional meetings, tours and visits to the facilities and with facilities' staff members, and email exchanges between the two organizations, the result was a memo of understanding that detailed the structure of a "cross-listed" course that meets requirements for both the criminal justice and psychology majors: *Drug Use Prevention, Community Intervention & Criminal Justice Internship*. Furthermore, the course is part of an option within the psychology major that prepares psychology majors for certification as a "prevention specialist" in the state of Texas.

The internship course also required the inclusion of a research project involving each student intern. To meet this need as well as the probation department's need for assistance with program evaluation, we developed a collaborative research partnership to evaluate the probation department's residential programs. Bexar County Applewhite Community Correctional Center offers three innovative rehabilitation services in one location to offenders diverted from jail and prison. The Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF) is a 150 male- and 50 female-bed facility offering cognitive-behavioral treatment for those with a substance use disorder. The Mentally Impaired Offender (MIOF) is a 30 male- and 30 female-bed restrictive community-based correctional facility that provides offenders who are classified as "mentally impaired" and also have a substance use disorder with intense supervision, cognitive behavioral treatment and a highly structured environment focusing on medical stabilization and pro-social life-skills. The Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) houses 30 young men (ages 18-26) who are "high risk" offenders, and have a secondary

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problem with substance abuse; they receive cognitive behavioral psycho-education and supervision. The research component that is integrated into the internship, and requires participation of all interns, is the evaluation of these programs' effectiveness.

To assist CSCD with evaluation of their programs. UIW researchers will analyze data already being collected using the TCU Criminal Thinking Scales (TCU CTS), and other clinical and rehabilitation data. CSCD recently began to use the TCU CTS to measure criminal thinking (Knight, Garner, Simpson, Morey & Flynn, 2006), hoping to show evidence of program effectiveness, but had no plan for database development or data analysis. Through the collaboration, we decided to compare changes in criminal thinking to changes in antisocial and prosocial behaviors already being documented as part of treatment and education. So far, we have produced an on-line data collection tool, a protocol for tracking repeated scale administrations, and a plan for analysis and on-going scale research to determine how well the scales work to capture the interventions' effects in these special offended populations. Next steps include piloting the data collection tool in December and January, with the goal of having it run trouble-free by spring 2014. UIW students and probation department staff members are involved in tool modifications, and the tool is undergoing revisions in advance of the pilot. This process of involving research participants and agency staff in research development as well as the "usual suspects" (the academic researchers) exemplifies "participatory action research" as conducted in community psychology.

In addition to identifying program effectiveness using the TCU CTS, the scales would also allow CSCD residential staff to identify offenders who are at high risk for problem behavior while in detention, identify potential team leaders, help make community service assignments, and determine levels of monitoring and dorm assignment and supervision. The scales can be administered several times during the 4-6 months of treatment to show progress and determine when individuals are ready for discharge. Since effectiveness in reducing relapse or recidivism is not a perfect indicator of successful treatment, CSCD's use of the scales would allow them to more comprehensively and accurately measure the program's effectiveness via changes in attitudes and beliefs as well as in restoring some greater measure of function.

Evaluations of the collaboration occur on several levels, both formal and informal. Student interns are evaluated twice during their internship period, and the university supervisor leverages these opportunities to also regularly evaluate the inter-organization collaboration. Due to the complexity of probation department requirements and their obligations to other agencies, informal evaluation of the collaboration is a continual and integral part of the collaboration. The liaisons keep in frequent email contact and do not hesitate to use each others' personal mobile phones to troubleshoot emergent situations.

This collaboration is likely to help maintain funding for these relatively unique services (there are only three MIOFs in all of Texas), and will also help students apply what they learn in their majors, and work as part of an interdisciplinary rehab team, one that integrates the psychological and criminal justice sciences.

References

Knight, K., Garner, B. R., Simpson, D.D., Morey, J. T., & Flynn, P.M. (2006). An Assessment for Criminal Thinking. *Crime & Delinquency*, 52, 159-177.

For more information, please contact Doshie Piper, PhD, University of the Incarnate Word, dpiper@uiwtx.edu; María Félix-Ortiz, PhD- University of the Incarnate Word, felixort@uiwtx.edu; or Mary Helen Lopez, LCSW, CCJS- Bexar County Community Supervision and Corrections Department, mhlopez@bexar.org.

Did you know?

It's wonderful to see so many practitioner/researcher collaborations in criminology! Below is a sample of the collaborative projects highlighted at the November meetings in Atlanta – edited from the session abstracts.

(If I have overlooked a project, please let me know – Becky Block, crblock@rcn.com.)

Dilip K. Das of the International Police Executive Symposium chaired a Roundtable on Collaboration between Police Practice and Research, in which participants discussed "how to strengthen the laudable ideal of mutual contribution of research and practice to the improvement of policing in all aspects." For more information, contact Dilip Das, at dilipkd@aol.com.

Sarah Britto, Prairie View A&M University, chaired another roundtable on collaboration, this one focusing on Peer Collaboration on Research while in Graduate School. For more information, contact Sarah Britto, at slbritto@pvamu.edu.

Although about 590 SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) programs currently serve the United States and its territories, many populations of victims have little access to this important service. In this Roundtable, presenters outlined demonstration

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projects to improve access to SANE through the use of telemedicine technology to assist emergency medical sites serving populations that often lack SANE services: tribal, rural, correctional and Naval. For more information, contact Joan Meunier-Sham, MA SANE Program, joan.sham@state.ma.us; Cheryl Re, MA SANE Program, cheryl.re@state.ma.us; Theodore Cross, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, tpcross@illinois.edu; Megan Alderden, Saint Xavier University, alderden@sxu.edu; or Kristina Rose, National Institute of Justice, Kristina.Rose2@usdoj.gov.

Phaedra Corso, University of Georgia and Emory Center for Injury Control, Kelly Foster, East Tennessee State University, and Virginia Dick, Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, have collaborated on qualitative research that they hope will lead to more reliable instruments measuring the impact that abuse and neglect has on children's health-related quality of life. For more information, contact the authors at: pcorso@uga.edu, fosterkn@etsu.edu, VDick@cste.org.

Jan Christiansen and Taylor Tabb, of the Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and Greg Loughlin and Jenny Aszman, of the Georgia Commission on Family Violence, reported on lessons learned in developing and maintaining the highly collaborative Georgia Fatality Review Project. For more information, contact the authors at: jchristiansen@gcadv.org, greg@gcfv.org, ttabb@gcadv.org, Jenny.Aszman@gaoc.us.

Lisa Dawson, Georgia Department of Public Health's (DPH) Office of Injury Prevention and Emory Center for Injury Control, outlined how the DPH has "leveraged public action through partnerships." For more information, contact Lisa Dawson, at lddawson@dhr.state.ga.us.

A regional consortium of leaders from nine colleges and universities, including historically black colleges, several community-based organizations and two state agencies, the Emory Center for Injury Control has so far worked with local emergency departments to screen patients for mental health symptoms and exposure to intimate partner violence, and collaborated with the Georgia Child Fatality Review Panel to evaluate its processes and identify risk factors for death among children in state custody. For more information, contact the authors, Debra Houry, Emory Center for Injury Control, dhoury@emory.edu; L. Shakiyla Smith, Emory Center for Injury Control, lrsmit3@emory.edu; Monica Swahn, Georgia State University and Emory Center for Injury Control, mswahn@gsu.edu; Lisa Dawson, Department of Public Health's Office of Injury Prevention and Emory Center for Injury Control, lddawson@dhr.state.ga.us; James Griffin, Emory Center for Injury Control / Metro Atlanta Violence Prevention Partnership, jgriffin@msm.edu; or Sheryl Heron, Emory Center for Injury Control, sheron@emory.edu.

Lindsey Cramer (lcramer@urban.org, Jocelyn Fontaine (JFontaine@urban.org), and Shelli Rossman (SRossman@urban.org), The Urban Institute, discussed promising strategies offered by six fatherhood reentry programs that have leveraged new partnerships to serve reentering fathers and their families, and provided insights into the benefits realized by the partners, the participating fathers, and their families.

Paul Leighton, Eastern Michigan University, reported on the Shimane Asahi rehabilitation center in Japan, an example of "a high-tech, public-private partnership prison that embraces rehabilitation, reentry and restorative justice – and that also strives to have the local community as a partner." For more information, contact the author, at: paul@stopviolence.com.

Amber Morczek, Washington State University, Johannes Wheeldon, Norwich University, and Loretta Taylor, Walla Walla Community College outlined the use of debate as part of the post-secondary education program of Washington State prisons, and offer initial reflections from staff. For more information, contact the authors: amber.morczek@email.wsu.edu, jwheeldon@gmail.com, and loretta.taylor@wwcc.edu.

The nationally-recognized Inside-Out Program provides a framework for college courses inside the walls of prisons and jails. Carly Hilinski-Rosick, Grand Valley State University, studied the impact of the Inside-Out Program on students' "subsequent college courses or their experiences working in the criminal justice or other related field." For more information, contact the author, at hilinskc@gvsu.edu.

Robert Boehmer (rboehme@uic.edu), Justin Escamilla (jescam5@uic.edu), and Susan M. Hartnett (shartnet@uic.edu), University of Illinois at Chicago, outlined a case study of translational police science, using examples of efforts to introduce and implement, and to disseminate, interpret, and jointly react to the findings of the Police-Community Interaction Survey in various communities throughout Illinois.

Aaron Russell, Washington State University, presented a historical and contemporary analysis of the definition of "community" and "partnership," in the LA Police Department's attempt to institute community policing after the 1992 LA uprisings. For more information, contact the author, at russell@uci.edu.

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Julie Grieco and Heather Vovak, George Mason University, used the Evidence-Based Policing Matrix (<http://gunston.gmu.edu/cebcp/Matrix.html>), a research-to-practice translation tool, as a mechanism to locate about 90 policing scholars, and conducted qualitative interviews focusing the development of relationships, and to the collaboration. At the ASC, they outlined their results. For more information, contact the authors, at Juliegrieco@gmail.com, or hvovak@gmu.edu.

Jennifer L. Matjasko, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention, described “lessons learned” in six research-community partnerships across the six ACE (Academic Centers for Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention) communities, including the methods through which trust and mutual respect is established and maintained, the modes and frequency of communication between researchers and community members, and the role that the community plays in implementing the evidence-based programs with fidelity and an eye towards sustainability. For more information, contact the author at jmatjasko@cdc.gov.

Sara Ann Debus-Sherrill, ICF International and George Mason University, and Emily Niedzwiecki, ICF International, Inc., outline the results of their evaluation of a demonstration program of Wraparound Victim Legal Services Network, particularly collaboration among stakeholders, using social network analysis of stakeholder surveys and administrative records to identify network characteristics and cohesion. They also discussed theoretical and methodological approaches to measuring collaboration. For more information, contact the authors, at sara.debus-sherrill@icfi.com or emily.niedzwiecki@icfi.com.

Samuel J. Maddox, Emran Khan, and Lisa Holland-Davis, Clayton State University, discussed a mental health collaborative, The Clayton County [Georgia] Judicial Circuit Mental Health Services Program. For more information, contact the authors, at samuelmaddox@clayton.edu, emrankhan@clayton.edu, or lisahollanddavis@clayton.edu.

Ashley Ann Hicks, Deanna L. Wilkinson, Aaron Hatchett, TaShayla Harrison, and Stephanie Jorgensen, Ohio State University, examined the development and implementation over five years of a community researcher collaborative to curb violence in a community burdened by high rates of violence, including capacity building, uses of data in collective decision making, naming and framing the problem and solutions, credibility, effective public health messaging, communication, building trust, and community ownership in long term social change movements. For more information, contact the authors, at hicks.266@osu.edu, wilkinson.110@osu.edu, hatchett.5@osu.edu, harrison.503@osu.edu, or jorgensen.39@osu.edu.

Charlotte E. Bradstreet, University of California, Irvine, reported on an empirical case study of a collaborative effort in Los Angeles that purports to be an innovative, ground-up approach to community empowerment and service coordination and unites a host of community partners in an effort to strengthen communities from within. Her research is a culturally sensitive exploration of the meaning of collaboration, how it occurs, and its impact on gang prevention and intervention. For more information, contact the author, at cbstreet@uci.edu.



“BE INSPIRED”

Summer Research Initiative to Increase Diversity

An Overview of the UMD Summer Research Initiative (SRI)

The goals of the program are to provide rising juniors and seniors an opportunity to increase their interest in research careers in the social and behavioral sciences, develop research skills, and learn about doctoral training with the goal of encouraging students to pursue doctoral degrees in the social and behavioral sciences. The program has a special emphasis on population groups underrepresented in these fields (i.e., African Americans, Hispanics, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders).

“Thank you for the opportunity and for acknowledging that there are talented students at minority institutions.”

-Former SRI Scholar

Program Details

This 8-week program will be held on the University of Maryland, College Park campus from **June 2 - July 25, 2014**. Students will be provided a meaningful research experience by working with a faculty mentor in one of our nine academic departments: African American Studies, Anthropology, Criminology & Criminal Justice, Economics, Geographical Sciences, Government & Politics, Hearing & Speech Sciences, Psychology and Sociology. We will also supplement their research experience with lectures, workshops, and networking opportunities. Students will be provided round-trip airfare, meals, room and board in University on-campus housing and a stipend of \$2,700.

The University of Maryland, College Park is the flagship campus in the University of Maryland system and is home to first-class researchers and research facilities. *U.S. News & World Report* ranks the University 21st among public universities. According to the NSF, the University ranks in the top 10 in awarding doctoral degrees in the social, behavioral and economic sciences to underrepresented ethnic minorities.

The university’s location, just nine miles from downtown Washington, D.C. and approximately 30 miles from Baltimore, provides access to some of the finest libraries, research centers, and professional opportunities in the country. The D.C. metro area is nationally regarded for its dense population of highly educated and trained professionals, diversity, culture and entertainment.

How to Apply

Basic eligibility requirements include junior or senior status by Fall 2014; U.S. citizen or permanent resident status; and a strong intent to immediately pursue a Ph.D. in the social, behavioral, and economic sciences upon completion of the Bachelor’s degree. We are especially interested in applications from students underrepresented in the social, behavioral, and economic sciences (i.e., African Americans, Hispanics, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders).

The application deadline is **February 14, 2014**.

For more information, please visit: <http://ter.ps/BSOSSRI>
Or contact the SRI Office at (301) 405-1097 or bsossri@umd.edu





University of South Florida Graduate Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice

Master of Arts in Criminology
Master of Arts in Criminal Justice Administration
Ph.D. in Criminology

Cited in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* among the top 10 criminal and criminology Ph.D. programs in the nation in terms of faculty productivity

Main Areas of Specialization:

Juvenile justice and delinquency, Substance use and abuse, Macro-level models of criminal behavior, Race and social control, Violence, Psychology of crime

Home to the Journals: *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Crime & Justice*, *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*

Tenure-Track Faculty

Lyndsay Boggess (University of California, Irvine) Community context of crime, Race/ethnicity and crime

Max Bromley (Nova University) Campus policing, Campus community crime

John Cochran (University of Florida) Death penalty, Micro social theories of criminal behavior, Macro social theories of crime and crime control

Joshua Cochran (Florida State University) Theories of crime causation; Punishment; Prison experiences; Perceptions of justice; International comparative analyses of criminology and criminal justice

Richard Dembo (New York University) Alcohol and drug use, Juvenile justice

Bryanna Fox (University of Cambridge) Offender profiling, Investigative psychology, Policing, Crime analysis, Psychopathy, Criminal careers and Experimental Criminology

Lorie Fridell (University of California, Irvine) Police use of force, Violence against police, Racially biased policing

Kathleen M. Heide (State University of New York at Albany) Juvenile homicide, Adolescent parricide offenders, Violent offending

Wesley Jennings (University of Florida) Trajectories, Hispanics, Sex offending

Shayne Jones (University of Kentucky) Personality and antisocial behavior, Jury and judicial decision-making

Michael J. Leiber, Chair (State University of New York at Albany) Race, Juvenile justice, Delinquency

Michael J. Lynch (State University of New York at Albany) Radical criminology, Environmental and Corporate crime, Green criminology, Racial bias in criminal justice processes

Tom Mieczkowski, Emeritus (Wayne State University) Drugs and crime, Violent sexual offenders

Ojmarrh Mitchell (University of Maryland) Race and crime, Drug policy, Meta-analysis

Wilson R. Palacios (University of Miami) Adult hidden populations, Qualitative research methods and analysis, Social epidemiology of drug use/abuse

Ráchael Powers (State University of New York at Albany) Victimization, Quantitative methodology

M. Dwayne Smith (Duke University) Homicide, Capital Punishment, Structural correlates of violent crime

For information on the Criminology Department visit:
<http://criminology.cbcs.usf.edu/>

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UNIVERSITY OF
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COLLEGE OF BEHAVIORAL
& COMMUNITY SCIENCES

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 (jsalbane@vcu.edu)

Division of International Criminology Awards Reception Draws 120 Attendees from 30 Countries

The ASC Division of International Criminology Awards Reception attracted 120 attendees from 30 countries at its meeting in Atlanta in November. All non-U.S. attendees introduced themselves to open the luncheon event. Luncheon co-sponsors Kennesaw State University and Routledge publishing were also recognized.

There were four major awards presented at the luncheon. The Adler Distinguished Scholar Award (named in honor of Freda Adler) recipient was **David Farrington**, whose career has been marked by comparative studies in criminology.

The Outstanding Book Award was *Selling Sex Overseas: Chinese Women and the Realities of Prostitution and Global Sex Trafficking* (NYU Press, 2012) by **Ko-lin Chin** and **James O. Finkcner** of Rutgers University.

Two graduate student paper award winners were recognized: **Jonathan S. Gordon**, a doctoral student at New York University for his paper "Order and Crime Control in Columbia: Legitimizing Non-State Armed Actors and Violence" and in the Master's student competition, **Kasey Carmile Ragan**, of Northern Arizona University for her paper "Women Migrants: A Transnational Feminist Justice Issue."



Freda Adler, David Farrington, and Alida Merlo at the presentation of the Adler Distinguished Scholar Award.



DIC award winners in Atlanta: Jim Finchenauer, Kasey Ragan, David Farrington, Ko-lin Chin.



Record attendance at the Division of International Criminology Awards reception in Atlanta.

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The Crime, Justice and Social Democracy International Conference 2013 and 2015

Molly Dragiewicz, Queensland University of Technology

The Crime and Justice Research Centre in the Faculty of Law at Queensland University of Technology hosted the second *Crime, Justice and Social Democracy International Conference* in Brisbane, Australia July 8-11, 2013. This biennial event focuses on reinvigorating the intellectual and policy debates about the link between social justice, social democracy and the reduction of harm, crime and victimization through the alleviation of inequalities and building of more socially just and inclusive societies. It is organized around a number of interconnected themes:

- Penal Policy and Punishment in the Global Era
- Policing, Security and Democratic Freedoms
- Sex, Gender and Justice
- Eco-Justice, Corporate Crime and Corruption
- Crime, Courts & Justice Institutions
- Counter Colonial Criminologies & Indigenous Perspectives

This year's conference included keynotes by Walter DeKeeredy, Loraine Gelsthorpe, Keith Hayward, Tony Jefferson, and Máximo Sozzo. Invited panel speakers included: David Brown, Elliot Currie, Mona Danner, Julia Davidson, Russell Hogg, Mike Grewcock, John Muncie, Sharon Pickering, Scott Poynting, John Pratt, Sharyn Roach Anleu, Jonathan Rudin, Rick Sarre, Nigel South, Juan Tauri, Wenona Victor, Reece Walters, and Nancy Wonders. The 156 participants came from the UK, US, Canada, Latin America, Asia, Europe, New Zealand, and Australia. Participants enjoyed an intimate conference environment with lots of opportunities for discussion and a number of convivial social events including an opening reception and conference dinner overlooking the Brisbane River.

Conference Proceedings are available on the conference website. In addition, full papers are being published in special issues of the open access journal *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* at <https://www.crimejusticejournal.com>.



Left: Tony Jefferson, Máximo Sozzo, and Elliot Currie at the *Crime, Justice and Social Democracy International Conference* in Brisbane, Australia.

Right: Walter DeKeseredy, Keith Hayward, Juan Tauri, Nigel South, John Humphrey, Des Butler, Peter Coaldrake, Tony Jefferson, Kerry Carrington, Elliot Currie at the *Crime, Justice and Social Democracy International Conference* in Brisbane, Australia.

Photos by Hasting Lai.



Planning for the next conference is already underway and we hope that you consider attending in July, 2015 in Brisbane, Australia. For more information about the conference, please visit <http://crimejusticeconference.com>.

Sasha Chanoff Wins the 2013 Gleitsman International Activist Award



The Center for Public Leadership (CPL) at Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) named social entrepreneur **Sasha Chanoff** the 2013 recipient of the Gleitsman International Activist Award for his tireless work as Founder and Executive Director of RefugePoint, a nonprofit organization that protects and finds lasting solutions for refugees in extreme danger. The Gleitsman Award honors those who have struggled to correct social injustice around the world (domestic activists will be the focus of the award in 2014). A prize of \$125,000 comes with the award. For more information, see http://www.centerforpublicleadership.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=354&Itemid=256.

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The 2014 Stockholm Criminology Prize Awarded to Daniel S. Nagin & Joan Petersilia



The award recognizes this year research that addressed the use of prison and community corrections based on empirical evidence of effectiveness. Petersilia's work on prisoner re-entry contributed to supporting ex-offenders during the high-risk period immediately following release from prison. Nagin's reviews of the effects of imprisonment provided a rationale to invest more in policing than in imprisonment.

Daniel S. Nagin is the Teresa and H. John Heinz III University Professor of Public Policy and Statistics at Carnegie Mellon University. Joan Petersilia is the Adelbert H. Sweet Professor of Law at Stanford University.

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology is an international prize established under the aegis of the Swedish Ministry of Justice and with major contributions from the Torsten Söderberg Foundation. It is awarded annually and amounts of 1,000,000 SEK.

The prize is awarded for outstanding achievements in criminological research or for the application of research results by practitioners for the reduction of crime and the advancement of human rights. The prize was presented for the first time in June 2006 at the City Hall in Stockholm. The prize ceremony is held in conjunction with the Stockholm Criminology Symposium, which will be held next on June 9-11, 2014. For more information, visit <http://www.criminologysymposium.com>.

Technology Against Crime: International Forum on Technologies for a Safer World in Lyon, France

ASC member Hedi Nasheri addressed an international forum in 2013 hosted jointly by French Interior Minister Manuel Valls, INTERPOL President Mireille Ballestrazzi and INTERPOL Secretary General Ronald K. Noble. The international forum, with only three representatives from the U.S., discussed the structuring of public demand for international security-related technology. The aim was to provide a forum for the security-conscious international community and the heads of states from 60 countries. It was the first international forum of its kind, bringing together senior representatives from around the world on this issue.



Hedi Nasheri (left) at Technology Against Crime Forum in Lyon, France.

Did You Know?

Criminologists without Borders, a non-profit organization, is organizing a literature review to be provided to Member States at the UN Crime Commission meeting in April, 2014 in Vienna, Austria. The theme of this year's meeting is International Police Cooperation, so Cw/oB is looking to provide evidence to inform this discussion and debate. Submissions are welcome of any published work on this topic, if it includes empirical data of some kind. Contributions from authors outside the United States are especially welcome. For more information on Criminologists without Borders see the webpage at <http://criminologists-without-borders.org>. Send any materials to justiceworks@yahoo.com.

In the November newsletter of the *United Nations Academic Impact*, an initiative that many universities are joining, you will see a great opportunity to enter an essay contest, writing in a foreign language (not in the student's mother tongue or in our case, English, the language of our institution). It may be of interest to your students: <http://outreach.un.org/unai/files/2011/10/UNAI-Newsletter-November-2013.pdf>.

Violence against Women: News and Reviews, published by the Women's Justice Center, Santa Rosa, California, carries reviews in English and Spanish. See <http://www.justicewomen.com/news>.

New Book Announcements

Jay Albanese and Phil Reichel. *Transnational Organized Crime: An Overview from Six Continents* (Sage Publications, 2014). <http://www.sagepub.com/books/Book241197?siteId=sage-us&prodTypes=any&q=Albanese&fs=1>

David Bosco. *Rough Justice: The International Criminal Court in a World of Power Politics*. (Oxford University Press, 2014). <http://global.oup.com/academic/product/rough-justice-9780199844135;jsessionid=26B6C640356F5883952BC9079BBFE643?cc=us&lang=en&>

Yves Haeck and Eva Brems, eds. *Human Rights and Civil Liberties in the 21st Century* (Springer, 2014). <http://www.springer.com/law/book/978-94-007-7598-5>

Maximo Q. Mejia, Jr., Chie Kojima, and Mark Sawyer, eds. *Piracy at Sea* (WMU Studies in Maritime Affairs) (Springer, 2013). <http://www.springer.com/law/book/978-3-642-39619-9>

UPCOMING CONFERENCES & EVENTS

January 26-27, 2014

The 28th Annual San Diego International Conference on Child and Family Maltreatment. (January 26-27 are the preconference institutes/trainings; full conference is January 28-31). For more information, visit <http://www.sandiegoconference.org>

February 28 - March 2, 2014

The 37th All India Criminology Conference of the Indian Society of Criminology. Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab, India. Email: info@rgnul.ac.in, website: www.rgnul.ac.in

March 3-4, 2014

28th Annual Conference on the Prevention of Child Abuse. Omni Colonnade Hotel, San Antonio, TX.
<http://www.preventchildabusetexas.org/nextconference.html>

March 16-21, 2014 and July 27-31, 2014

International Police Executive Symposium, IPES, www.ipes.info, is holding TWO Meetings in 2014. One is in Trivandrum (Kerala) in India on the theme, "Policing By Consent" on March 16-21, 2014. The other meeting is in Sofia, Bulgaria on the theme, "Crime Prevention and Community Resilience" on July 27-31, 2014.

April 24-25, 2014

Powerful Partnerships: 20 Years of the Violence Against Women Act and the Path Ahead. University of Delaware, Newark, DE. Email: VAWAConference@dcadv.org

May 27-30, 2014

The Society for Prevention Research (SPR) 2014 Annual Meeting. <http://www.preventionresearch.org>

June 9-11, 2014

Stockholm Criminology Symposium. A conference organized around the 2014 presentation of the Stockholm Prize.
<http://www.criminologysymposium.com/>

June 25-26, 2014

2014 National Deviancy Conference, Teesside Centre for Realist Criminology. For more information, see http://www.tees.ac.uk/sectionsResearch/social_futures/deviancy.cfm

June 27-30, 2014

Asian Criminological Society. Osaka University of Commerce, Japan. <http://www.ntpu.edu.tw/college/e4/acs/home.php>

July 8-12, 2014

British Society of Criminology Annual Conference. Liverpool, UK <http://britsocrim.org/new/?q=node/6>

July 13-19, 2014

World Congress of the International Sociological Association, Deviance and Social Control Section. Yokohama, Japan.
http://www.isa-sociology.org/rcs/rc29_ht.html

August 10-14, 2014

World Congress of Criminology 2014. Monterrey, Mexico. For more information, visit: www.isc2014congress.com, program@isc2014congress.com, www.criminology2014.com

September 3-6, 2014

International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders (IATSO). Porto, Portugal. www.fpce.up.pt/iatso2014/index.html or www.iatso.org

September 10-13, 2014

European Society of Criminology. Prague, Czech Republic. www.esc-eurocrim.org/

October 9-10, 2014

li Cinets Conference. Leiden, The Netherlands, www.crimmigrationcontrol.com

November 19-22, 2014

American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting. San Francisco, CA

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR***FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES***

2014	November 19 -- 22	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2015	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington Hilton
2016	November 16 -- 19	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Hilton
2017	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2018	November 14 -- 17	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2019	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2020	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington Hilton
2021	November 17 -- 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2022	November 16 -- 19	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis

2014 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression

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November 19-22, 2014**

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