



Editor's Note

We continue our focus on publicly engaged criminology with this month's lead essay by Susan Sharp. Susan's storied career working tirelessly – and successfully! – with stakeholders in Oklahoma on behalf of incarcerated women and their children is an exemplary case for scholars interested in learning how to put their research to use in the cause of justice. For this reason, I felt it was important that her longstanding position as Associate Editor of *The Criminologist* not preclude the rest of us from benefiting from the insights she has to offer!

— Jody Miller, ASC Vice President



Research, Policy and Advocacy

Studying Women Prisoners and Their Families

by

Susan F. Sharp, Ph.D.

David Ross Boyd, Professor Emerita, University of Oklahoma¹

The nexus between research and practice can be difficult to negotiate at times, especially given that academia tends to recognize academic publications more than contributions to practice (Belknap 2015; Clear 2010; Currie 2007). However, Mears (2010) suggests that with or without intent, research often has policy implications. There is currently considerable debate about the value of public criminology, and the strengths and weaknesses thereof (Loader and Sparks 2010; Uggen and Inderbitzin 2010). For me personally, criminology can be a vehicle for promoting justice as well as public safety through conscientious effort to rigorously and carefully examine not only criminal behaviors and those who engage in them but also the institutions that define and respond to them. As Load and Sparks (2010) remind us, the goal of publicly-engaged criminology should be to provide knowledge that contributes to the public discourse, and hopefully to policy changes. It is also central to understand that while we may be able to have an impact, our perspectives are not the only way to view things. We need to learn to work with other stakeholders, both in the government and in society at large, towards policies and alternatives that may be more just as well as more effective.

¹ Before delving into the subject of this essay, I believe that it is important, as the Associate Editor of *The Criminologist*, to clarify that I was asked by Jody Miller, Vice-President of American Society of Criminology and Editor of *The Criminologist*, to write the lead essay based on my work in Oklahoma and not on my position as Associate Editor. We then obtained approval from Chris Eskridge, Executive Director of the American Society of Criminology

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The Criminologist

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Public criminology is further complicated by the tendency for many academic units and departments to place primary emphasis on scholarly peer-reviewed research focused on theory-testing, as well as teaching performance and service to the institution (Belknap 2015; Uggen, Horowitz and Stewart 2017). Indeed, narrow definitions of scholarly activity promote this problem, sometimes defining reports to agencies as non-scholarly endeavors (Chancer and McLaughlin 2007; Currie 2007). Yet another issue is that, in essence, we as academics benefit from our research, whether or not the lives of those we study are improved (Stuart 2017).

This essay reflects my efforts to negotiate the tensions between the requirements of academia and the goals of public criminology and advocacy over the past 21 years. During that time, I have learned several lessons, sometimes painfully. Perhaps my experiences will be of some benefit to those currently attempting to do the same. Some of the most important lessons I learned were that being an academic and being an advocate (and at times an activist) were not mutually exclusive, that finding funds to do my work required creativity, and that the most important thing I could do to advance my advocacy work (and my research) was to build relationships with stakeholders across a broad spectrum of individuals, including those who make laws and enforce them, those who are impacted by the laws, and those who work with those affected.

Academic Research and Advocacy Can Co-Exist in Criminology

When I came to academia in my mid-forties, I made one promise to myself. I pledged that I would only do work that was meaningful to me and had the potential for having a positive impact on the lives of those I studied. I already knew that I could be successful in another career if being a professor did not work out for me. However, I also followed some well-placed advice to get the publications necessary to get tenure and promotion. That, I was told, would enable me to eventually focus more on what was more important to me. Still, because of the promise that I had made to myself, I opted to do both during my early years. That required very long hours and the juggling of multiple projects.

Little did I know then the form my work would take. Like Belknap (2015), I believed that it was important for my work to advance social and legal justice, particularly for those who were the subjects of my research. Perhaps in part because I had spent a decade working with people who were addicted, I had some understanding of their lives and how they came to be offenders. While trained as a sociologist to think in terms of probabilities and trends, my career prior to my doctorate also kept me focused on these people as individuals, each having their own story to share. Thus, while I used a large national dataset as part of my dissertation research, the body of the work was based on field research and in-depth interviews. My dissertation incorporated ten months of fieldwork to study the HIV-risk behaviors of women who injected drugs. Still, at the time I was unsure how to disseminate my work in a way that might be helpful to those women, and I was not very successful in translating my research into social change.

Upon taking a position as a faculty member at the University of Oklahoma, I quickly came to believe that my teaching, research and service were intimately connected (Belknap, 2015). Thus, I have spent the majority of my career using my research and service to inform my teaching, presenting my work and the work of others in a way that would allow students to draw their own conclusions based on empirical findings rather than emotion. Much of my service work, particularly in the discipline of criminology and in my community, was closely connected to my research. I also learned to be mindful of how my research might impact the lives of those I studied. As Burawoy (2005, p. 9) said of Mills, I came to accept that "scholarly and moral enterprises were indistinguishable."

My research interests in graduate school had focused primarily on women, deviance and substance abuse. I had little knowledge of the ins and outs of the criminal justice system at first. When I interviewed at the University of Oklahoma, the department chair at the time proudly informed me that Oklahoma had the highest per capita incarceration rate of women in the country. Although I was somewhat appalled at that dubious distinction, I had the presence of mind to ask him why he thought that was true. He responded, "Oklahoma has mean women." It was immediately apparent to me that if even sociologists in the state had that perspective, my work would be cut out for me to educate the public. Since coming to Oklahoma, I have focused my efforts on how the state's draconian policies have impacted low-level women offenders, their families, and families of those facing a death sentence. Oklahoma is a highly conservative and punitive state, thus educating the public as well as stakeholders has often been an uphill battle. The silver lining to the cloud of Oklahoma's repressive criminal justice policies was that I found myself in a state where I might be able to make a difference. For example, educating individuals throughout the state about women's pathways to prison and the impact of their incarceration on their children could open a dialogue about alternatives to the high rate of incarceration. At the time that I arrived in Oklahoma, it seemed that most people thought that we put people in prison primarily for violent crimes. Since half the women were in on drug offenses, primarily possession, I saw it as an opportunity to change the perspective to a more realistic view of women prisoners. I definitely was not preaching to the choir.

Creatively Funding Public Criminology

In 1996 Oklahoma, the general public consensus was that the women populating the prisons were bad mothers and bad women. I set out to change that by slowly producing and disseminating research that illustrated who these women were in reality, what their lives were like, and how their children were affected. My first project, with colleague Dr. Susan Marcus-Mendoza, was a gendered

analysis of the effects of incarceration on families of drug offenders. One of the requirements of the project was to provide a report to the state legislature. After presenting our findings to the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Research Consortium and the state legislature in 1997, we were asked to do a second study for the now defunct Oklahoma Sentencing Commission. One of the biggest drawbacks to setting my own research agenda has been finding sufficient funding to carry out projects. Because I did not want my research to be shaped by a funder's agenda, I did not apply for large grants (Rock, 2010; Uggen and Inderbitzin, 2010). Instead, I worked closely with foundations, state agencies, and others to put together enough funds to successfully complete the research. As I became more involved in doing work with state agencies, I began identifying those groups that might have small pools of funding. Careful attention to who attended meetings throughout the research projects was one of the important ways that I made contacts for funding. Eventually, some of the connections I built actively sought me out when they had funding available. In repayment, I agreed to provide them with reports and data, speak when asked, and ask little in return other than assistance carrying out the research.

As a result of the study with Dr. Marcus-Mendoza, I was asked in 2004 to partner with a state agency, the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth (OCCY). That partnership, which is still in existence, was focused on research about the impact on children of incarcerating mothers. Two state legislators became interested in the over-incarceration of women in the state and passed Senate Joint Resolution 48, requiring the Commission to provide research and statistics on this population. As part of my agreement with the agency, I was allowed to expand the survey instrument to gather data not only on the children but also on their incarcerated mothers. The focus on the survey has expanded to include detailed information on their abuse histories, substance abuse histories, and relationships over their lifetimes. Additionally, in-depth interviews with the caregivers of the children helped elucidate the scope of the problems faced by women prisoners, their children, their extended families, and the foster care system.

The first two years that I gathered data, I worked with OCCY and multiple agencies to put together sufficient funding to pay for graduate assistants to assist in gathering and entering data. Because the agreements were between state agencies and the state university, I was able to convince the office overseeing sponsored research to waive overhead so that all of the funds could be used to carry out the projects. I argued that the grants were so small that I would be left with little funding if I had to pay overhead. Then, as frequently happens in my state, there was an economic downturn that resulted in reduced budgets for my partner agencies. The Senate Joint Resolution required ongoing research, but funding was not attached to the resolution. In discussion with the staff at the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, and my department chair, I created a solution to this by teaching our graduate course in research methods and incorporating the research project into the curriculum. There were of course no funds available for course release. However, for three years, the students helped refine the survey, administer the survey, enter the data, clean the data and validate it, and produce the annual report to the legislature. This solution provided benefits to everyone. The reports were compiled and distributed to legislators. Equally important, student gained important hands-on training in conducting survey research. They also had data for theses and dissertations if they were interested in women offenders and their children, and several garnered publications using the data (Conner, Hartsfield and Sharp, 2011; Hartsfield, Connor and Sharp, 2017; Sharp, Peck and Hartsfield, 2012).

From this research, I eventually developed a strong network across multiple agencies, including the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. The questionnaire I used in the survey incorporated questions from the medical field, specifically the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACE Study) (Felitti et al., 1998). The ACE study draws a connection between adverse childhood experiences and adult problems, including health and mental health issues. This helped foster connections with The Oklahoma Department of Health, the Oklahoma Department of Human Services, and others. Additionally, it slowly began producing policy initiatives. One important initiative was the development of a pilot diversionary program for women with children. Another was a therapeutic community outside of the prison for women already sentenced. This past year has seen the greatest change. The potential of reducing simple possession and low-level property crimes to misdemeanors was taken to the population at large as a state referendum question. It passed in November. During the months leading up to the election, I spoke about my research at town halls across the state.

Building Partnerships

From 2004 through 2014, I worked closely with multiple state agencies, non-profit foundations and advocacy groups to conduct and disseminate research throughout the state. This involved multiple surveys, speaking to legislative committees, at town hall meetings, being in documentaries, and serving on non-profit boards that served women offenders and their children. Because I was willing to speak when asked and to assist agencies and lawmakers with their own projects, I became well-known among those working on incarceration issues.

During the same period of time, I had the opportunity to watch policies change. The Director of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections created the Division for Female Offender Management in 2008, recognizing in part from my work that women offenders had different paths to prisons and needed different interventions. During the period that it was operational, I regularly exchanged data and resources with the Division's director. The picture of the typical woman prisoner's background of abuse and adversity that was depicted in several years of studies was then utilized to introduce programs in the women's prisons that were gender-specific.

The Division was eventually renamed Division I and ultimately deconstructed in 2014 with a change in directors. However, some of the changes that were made, such as gender-sensitive programming, remain in effect.

In 2011, the high rate of female incarceration was a matter of concern throughout the government, the legislature, and the state in general. A legislative task force focusing on children of incarcerated parents was created. The membership was drawn from various stakeholders. Not only were nonprofits and state agencies involved, but law enforcement groups and the District Attorneys' council were also represented, along with religious organizations. Because of my active engagement with the topic of maternal incarceration, I was asked to co-chair this task force along with a retired judge. We divided the labor among working groups that focused on research, resource development and distribution, and community and law enforcement education. As a member of the research group, I developed and administered a survey to men and women prisoners across the state to help us provide an accurate estimate of the number of minor children with a parent in prison. The number was staggering, with about 30,000 children being affected any given day, and nearly 40,000 over the course of a year. We also addressed issues such as a protocol for how to handle an arrest when minor children were present and we developed training for law enforcement and social workers. One of the most important aspects of this work was the diversity of perspectives that were brought to the table. Each of us learned from the other members. An important rule we set for the task force was that every perspective mattered. When there was disagreement, we listened to each individual's arguments and eventually reached consensus. Finally, as a task force, we put together a report to the legislature highlighting the most important policy recommendations: decarceration, improved contact between prisoners and their children, facilitation of getting resources to families, training of criminal justice personnel, assistance to prisoners in having child support put in abeyance during imprisonment, and creation of a state data repository for research on children of incarcerated parents. While the task force completed its mission in January of 2013, an advisory group remains operational, working closely with legislators and community partners to continue to address the problems.

Finally, I consider the partnerships and working relationships with students an important part of my own practice of public criminology. As noted above, literally dozens of graduate students have participated in the research projects over the years. However, undergraduates have also been involved. My philosophy has been to empower the students with facts and data so that they also can become spokespersons for criminal justice reform. In particular, three projects have played important roles in this.

First, an undergraduate student who had done an internship with me while I was conducting interviews with caregivers of the children of imprisoned mothers decided to do a documentary on Oklahoma's women prisoners and their children. With no funding but lots of hard work, we were able to produce a 45-minute documentary that has been shown around the state and even at the American Society of Criminology meetings. Amina Benalioulhaj's work has helped educate the population of Oklahoma about who the women prisoners are and how their children are affected. Second, in my undergraduate class on women and crime, I had students interview law enforcement and corrections personnel, average citizens, landlords and employers about their perceptions on women prisoners, as well as willingness to hire or rent to them once released. Their findings were eye-opening for them, and many have gone on to work in programs and agencies focused on social justice and change (Mooney and Edwards 2001). Finally, I had the privilege of training in Lori Pompa's Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program that originated at Temple University. The last three years that I taught, I was able to take classes into the largest women's prison. This program is exceptional because of the benefits to so many individuals. Not only do the university students have their eyes opened about who prisoners really are, but the prisoners get an opportunity to work side-by-side with them. For many of the prisoners, this has been their first opportunity to recognize their own intelligence and to succeed. Corrections administrators and prison staff also have shared how the program has helped them see the potential of those in prison to become successes.

Concluding Thoughts

In summary, I found that even in a punitive, conservative state, I could make a difference. The lessons I learned about blending an academic perspective with a social justice approach, learning to be creative in funding unpopular projects, and building partnerships with diverse groups and stakeholders have all been important in allowing me to create my own niche in both academia and my state. I also learned that change was inevitable, that progress made was not permanent. However, policy changes with new administrations are not always fatal to progress. My role remained to produce and disseminate high-quality research. Having retired three months ago, I can say that I believe I have been able to make a small difference. I remain active in the criminal justice reform movement in my state, have made wonderful friends inside and outside of the prisons, and believe I lived up to the promise that I made to myself. I hope that my experiences may be helpful to anyone interested in pursuing a publicly-engaged criminology.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Suggestions to Authors on How to Increase the Likelihood of Publishing in *Criminology & Public Policy*

by

L. Sergio Garduno¹, William D. Bales², and Daniel S. Nagin³

As editors of *Criminology & Public Policy* (CPP) we thought it appropriate to use this space to provide scholars with suggestions for increasing the likelihood of having their manuscripts accepted for publication in CPP, and more generally, any peer reviewed journal.

- 1. Send your manuscript to the appropriate journal.** Send your article to a journal that publishes articles that match the content of your article. At CPP we receive numerous articles that are not related to our mission. As a consequence, those submissions are rejected without review, not because they are poorly written or the research is invalid, but because the article is outside the mission of CPP. We also recommend not overweighting the prestige of the journal in your submission choice. While we understand that you want your work published in journals with high standing, it is more important that you submit your article to the journal that best fits the subject of your work. To learn about a journal's mission and scope of interest, visit its webpage and also look over articles published in recent issues to make an assessment of the journal's match with the subject content of your paper. It is also appropriate to send the editor an abstract of your paper for the purpose of asking if the journal is an appropriate outlet for the article.
- 2. Follow the journal's abstract format.** Journals have different abstract requirements. CPP's abstracts consist of two parts: Research Summary and Policy Implications. This format allow us and would-be readers to assess quickly what the article is about, the methods used in the study, and the policy implications of the research. Your abstract and the article more generally should demonstrate that you have paid close attention to the journal's format and that your article is organized accordingly.
- 3. Tell us a detailed story of your work.** When we read your submission, we want to know what you are writing about, what others have written on that subject, why your article is important, and how it advances the current state of knowledge. We also want to know in detail what you are doing, how you are doing it, and why you are doing it that way. Do your best to tell your story in a way that even non-scholars can understand your study.
- 4. Explain your results.** The results section of manuscripts published in CPP usually contain a detailed statistical interpretation of the findings. We recommend you describe the results without using, or at least limiting the use of, complex statistical terms in the discussion section. Keep in mind that the manuscript may be read by practitioners or other individuals who do not understand complex statistics, so you want to make sure that your scholarly work is interpretable by scholars and practitioners alike.
- 5. Tell us about your study's flaws.** No research study is without shortcomings. We and readers want to know the limitations of your research and how these limitations affect the interpretation of your results. Good papers mention both the strengths and weaknesses of the study design and findings. We know that your paper has limitations, be upfront about them.
- 6. Submit complete and organized manuscripts.** Manuscripts in CPP, as in other journals, usually start with an introduction that describes what the paper is about. This is followed by a review of previous literature, the hypotheses to be tested, and an explanation of the data and methods to be used to test those hypotheses or to answer research questions. This is followed by a section describing the results of the analyses, a section describing the policy implications of the results, limitations of the study, and suggestions for future areas of research that emerge from your study's findings. We encourage you to include all of these elements in your manuscripts.

1 Managing Editor. Florida State University

2 Co-Editor. Florida State University.

3 Co-Editor. Carnegie Mellon University.

Assistant Professor in Criminology Law & Society

The Department of Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California, Irvine invites applications for an Assistant Professor. The research specialization is open. For an appointment at an advanced Assistant Professor rank, evidence of success in securing extramural funding to support research and graduate students is desired.

To ensure your application is given full consideration, files should be completed by **September 15, 2017**. Priority will be given to applications received by that date; however, applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Candidates must have a doctoral degree in a field related to Criminology or Law and Society. The position will begin July 1, 2018 (teaching duties will begin Fall 2018). Applications must be uploaded electronically through the on-line Recruit system: <https://recruit.ap.uci.edu/apply/JPF04011>

Candidates should submit a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, statement of research and teaching interests, representative publications, and arrange to have three letters of recommendation uploaded electronically. A separate statement that addresses past and/or potential contributions to diversity, equity and inclusion (e.g. mentoring activities, committee service, research or teaching activities) should also be included in the application materials.

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AROUND THE ASC

2017 ELECTION RESULTS

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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2018 ELECTION SLATE OF 2019 - 2020 OFFICERS

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by **August 1, 2017** to be considered by the Committee.

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AROUND THE ASC

2017 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD RECIPIENT

KERAMET REITER



Keramet Reiter is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology, Law & Society and at the School of Law at the University of California, Irvine. She holds an M.A. from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice at the City University of New York and a J.D. and Ph.D. in Jurisprudence & Social Policy from the University of California, Berkeley. Her research focuses on prisons, prison law, and the impact of prison and punishment policy on individuals, communities, and legal systems. She is the author of *23/7: Pelican Bay Prison and the Rise of Long-Term Solitary Confinement* (Yale University Press, 2016) and the co-editor (with Alexa Koenig) of the anthology *Extreme Punishment: Comparative Studies in Detention, Incarceration and Solitary Confinement* (Palgrave Press, 2015). She is also the author of a forthcoming Oxford University Press, Keynotes in Criminology and Criminal Justice Series book, *Mass Incarceration*. Other publications include articles in the *California Law Review*, *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, *Law & Society Review*, *Punishment & Society*, and *Qualitative Inquiry*, and *South Atlantic Quarterly*. She is currently the PI on a National Science Foundation (Law & Social Sciences Division) grant to study Danish prison culture and prison building (a Collaborative grant with Lori Sexton and Jennifer Sumner) and the PI on a Langeloth Foundation grant to study solitary confinement reform in Washington state.

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD RECIPIENT

GERBEN J.N. BRUINSMA



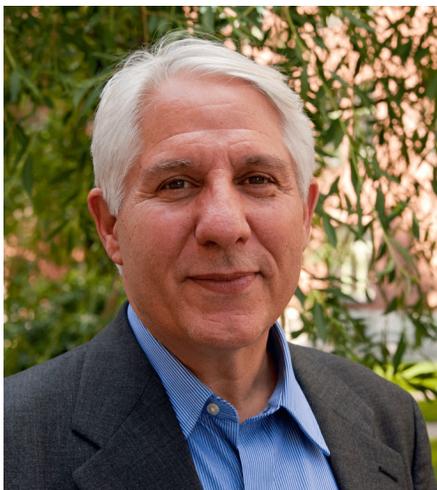
Professor Gerben Bruinsma was director of the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) in Amsterdam, a national research institute of the National Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) from 1999 to 2014. He is currently a senior researcher at the NSCR, as well as professor of environmental criminology at the Vrije Universiteit of Amsterdam (since 2009). He studied sociology and criminology at the University of Utrecht and after graduating in 1975 became a lecturer and researcher at the Institute of Criminology of the Radboud University Nijmegen. In 1981 he moved to the University of Twente to teach and conduct research on methodologies for public administration research. His PhD was completed at the Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen with the thesis 'Criminality as a social learning process. An assessment of the differential association theory in the version of KD. Opp.'

In the past Bruinsma held positions as professor of criminology at Twente University (1995-1999) and Leiden University (1999-2009). In the 90s he was director of the International Police Institute at the University of Twente. He initiated and developed a bachelor and master program in criminology at Leiden University in 2002. Bruinsma has served as President of the Dutch and European Societies of Criminology. He received the Freda Adler

Distinguished International Scholar Award of the Division of International Criminology of the ASC and was interviewed for the ESC oral history program. His research and publications include studies of juvenile delinquency, organized crime, police, crime places, criminological theory and methodological issues (see more details: www.nscr.nl). His current interests are environmental, theoretical and historical criminology.

AROUND THE ASC**2017 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS*****EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD RECIPIENT*****RICHARD ROSENFELD**

Richard Rosenfeld is the Founders Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri - St. Louis. Professor Rosenfeld earned his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Oregon in 1984 and completed a post doc in criminology at Carnegie Mellon University in 1984-84. He taught sociology at Skidmore College from 1985 to 1989, before joining the faculty at UMSL. He is a Fellow and former President of the American Society of Criminology and currently serves on the Science Advisory Board of the Office of Justice Programs, US Department of Justice. Professor Rosenfeld's current research focuses on crime trends, policing, and criminal justice policy.

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD**DAVID WEISBURD**

David Weisburd is Distinguished Professor of Criminology, Law and Society at George Mason University and Executive Director of its Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy. He also serves as the Walter E. Meyer Professor of Law and Criminal Justice at the Hebrew University and Chief Science Advisor at the Police Foundation. Professor Weisburd is an elected Fellow of the ASC and received the Sutherland Award in 2014 and the Mentor Award in 2016. He is a member of the Science Advisory Board of the Office of Justice Programs, the Steering Committee of the Campbell Crime and Justice Group, and the Scientific Commission of the International Society of Criminology. He is a National Associate of the National Research Council and Chair of its Committee on Proactive Policing. Professor Weisburd is author or editor of more than 25 books and more than 150 scientific articles that cover a wide range of criminal justice research topics, but has focused his scholarship in recent years on crime and place, and its implications for crime prevention. Professor Weisburd was the Founding Editor of the Journal of Experimental Criminology and is now the General Editor of the Journal of Quantitative Criminology. He has received many international awards for his work including the Stockholm Prize in Criminology (2010), the Klachky Family Prize for Advances on the Frontiers of Science

(2011), The Robert Boruch Award (Campbell Collaboration, 2014), and the Israel Prize (2015).

AROUND THE ASC

2017 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY RECIPIENTS

CHARLES BELL



Charles Bell is a PhD Candidate in the sociology department at Wayne State University. Charles' research focuses on race, gender, school discipline, mass incarceration, and mental health. His dissertation employs critical qualitative methodology using semi-structured interviews to assess African American students and parent perceptions of school discipline. As studies substantiate school removal via suspension or expulsion as a predictor of future incarceration, Charles' study seeks to explore how African American students and parents perceive school discipline and its impact on achievement, relationships with teachers and peers, social status, parental employment, masculinity and femininity, and perceptions of law enforcement officers.

Charles' work can be found in *Sociology Compass*, the *International Journal of Assessment and Evaluation*, *ACJS Today*, and the *Encyclopedia of Child Behavior and Development*. Charles also teaches criminal justice and sociology courses at Eastern Michigan and Oakland Universities.

In addition to his academic pursuits, Charles serves in a variety of leadership positions in the Detroit community. Currently, Charles serves on the board of Proving Innocence, a nonprofit organization that conducts preliminary investigations into claims of wrongful conviction. He also leads a very vibrant community engagement series that features at-risk youth, returning citizens, educators, politicians, and law enforcement officers. His community engagement series initiates important dialogue regarding solutions to the school to prison pipeline and mass incarceration. Recently, Charles was featured in a Detroit Public Television documentary titled "Pathways to Prison".

MATTHEW CLAIR



Matthew Clair is a Ph.D. candidate in the Harvard Department of Sociology. He is broadly interested in the law, criminal justice, culture, race/ethnicity, and social theory. His research has been published in *Criminology*, *Law & Social Inquiry*, *Social Science & Medicine*, and *Socioeconomic Review* and has been supported by the National Science Foundation, the Center for American Political Studies, and the Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management. Matt has received awards from the Law & Society Association and the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Matt's current research centers on the causes and consequences of racial and socioeconomic disparities in the criminal justice system. From 2013-2015, he co-led a research project on court official decision-making in a Northeastern state court system. This project has resulted in policy reports on reducing racial disparities as well as an article on judges' understandings of racial disparities. The latter won the Law & Society Association's 2017 John Hope Franklin Prize for the best article on race, racism, and the law. Matt's dissertation project, which draws on in-depth interviews with criminal defendants and ethnographic observations collected in Boston-area courthouses from 2015-2017, complements this prior research project by considering the meanings defendants attach to criminal justice processing.

Matt holds an A.B. in Government from Harvard College and an A.M. in Sociology from Harvard University.

AROUND THE ASC

2017 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY RECIPIENTS (cont.)

ARYNN INFANTE



Arynn Infante is a doctoral student in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University. She earned her B.S. and M.S. in Criminology and Criminal Justice from Arizona State University in 2012 and 2014, respectively. Her research interests include quantitative methods and applications to test and extend theories of intergroup relations and conflicts. She is also interested in matters of race/ethnicity, crime, and justice. She spent the past year designing and administering surveys to two independent university samples to develop and validate a new multidimensional scale of perceived Latino threat. Currently, she is working on her third round of data collection to validate this scale among a general sample. These research efforts will set the stage for her dissertation, which seeks to test the intervening mechanism of perceived Latino threat in the relationship between minority population size and punishment/social control outcomes. Existing research primarily relies on indirect measures of threat, such as census data, to calculate growth in minority population size or calculate the ratio of white-black or Hispanic voters, unemployment rates, and arrest/crime rates as proxies for threat. Using a direct measure of threat perception, as Blalock intended, allows us to isolate its true mediating effects. Given the backdrop of the current political and racial climate within this country, she hopes that this research can open

up an important dialogue regarding the influence of threat perceptions on the differential treatment of minority groups, both at the hands of the criminal justice system and society at large.

ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS

SHAWN BUSHWAY



Shawn D. Bushway (Ph.D. 1996) is a Professor of Public Administration and Policy at the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy at the University at Albany (SUNY), where he was recognized with the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in 2014. Shawn began his career at the University of Maryland, has served on the Executive Board of ASC as an Executive Counselor, and is currently serving as an Associate Editor of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. He was recognized as a Distinguished Scholar by the ASC's Division on Corrections and Sentencing in 2014.

Shawn has been privileged to work with a number of outstanding colleagues, including a number of extremely talented graduate students. Together, they have conducted research in three distinct areas: the relationship between work and crime, the effect of discretion in criminal justice processing, and the study of desistance. Occasionally, the areas intersect, such as their studies on recidivism rates, which has been driven by legal questions surrounding the appropriate role of criminal history records in employment decisions. Shawn values the opportunity to apply his work in policy settings, most notably as a member of the New York State Permanent Commission on Sentencing Reform.

Shawn would like to acknowledge and thank three very important people who saw potential back in the uncertain, post-graduate school, pre-tenure track years: his wife Trisha, his advisor Daniel Nagin, and the best mentor (and friend) a new scholar could ever hope to have, Dr. Raymond Paternoster, the one and only Emperor of Wyoming.

AROUND THE ASC**2017 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS***ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS (cont.)***CANDACE KRUTTSCHNITT**

Candace Kruttschnitt studied criminology and sociology at the University of California Berkeley and Yale University. She is currently a Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto. Her research has focused on women offenders, the victimization of women, and female inmates. She is the author and editor of several books and government reports related to female offending, victimization and imprisonment and she served as President of the American Society of Criminology in 2015.

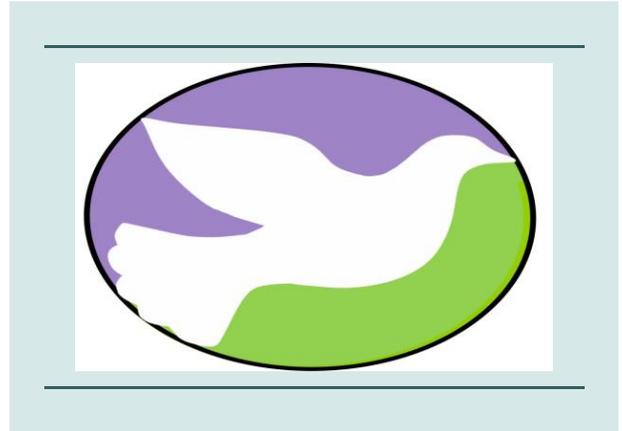
LORRAINE MAZEROLLE

Lorraine Mazerolle is an Australian Research Council (ARC) Laureate Fellow (2010–2015), a Professor in the School of Social Science at The University of Queensland, and a Chief Investigator with the ARC Centre of Excellence for Children and Families over the Life Course (LCC). She is the Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, and a Fellow of the Academy of Experimental Criminology (AEC) and the Academy of the Social Sciences Australia. Lorraine is the past Chair of the ASC's Division of Experimental Criminology (2014–2015), and the recipient of the 2016 ASC Division of Policing Distinguished Scholar Award, the 2013 AEC Joan McCord Award, and the 2010 ASC Division of International Criminology Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award. Her research interests are in experimental criminology, policing, drug law enforcement, regulatory crime control, and crime prevention, and she has won numerous US and Australian national competitive research grants on topics such as third party policing, police engagement with high risk people and disadvantaged communities, community regulation, problem-oriented policing, police technologies, civil remedies, street-level drug enforcement and policing public housing sites.

ERIC STEWART

Eric A. Stewart is the Ronald L. Simons Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University and the past Vice President of the American Society of Criminology. Dr. Stewart earned a B.A. in Criminal Justice from Fort Valley State University and a M.S. in Sociology from Auburn University. Dr. Stewart completed the Ph.D. in Sociology from Iowa State University where he received the Dissertation Research Excellence Award and the American Sociological Association Minority Fellowship Award. Dr. Stewart is a member of the Racial Democracy, Crime, and Justice Network. Dr. Stewart was also a W. E. B. DuBois Fellow with the National Institute of Justice, a member of the National Consortium on Violence Research, and the recipient of the Dr. Coramae Richey Mann Award from the Division of People of Color and Crime. Dr. Stewart's research has been funded by the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Institute of Justice to examine racial inequality and criminal outcomes; crime over the life course; and contextual- and micro-processes on adolescent development using quantitative methods such as structural equation models, growth curve models, and multilevel models.

ASC DIVISION OF VICTIMOLOGY



DOV Mission

The mission of the Division of Victimology (DOV) is to promote the professional growth and development of its members through scholarship, pedagogy, and practices associated with the field of Victimology. The DOV strives to ensure that its members will 1) contribute to the evolution of the Victimology discipline by supporting and disseminating cutting edge research, 2) develop and share pedagogical resources, 3) support professional enhancement workshops and activities, 4) embrace the development of evidence-informed programs and services, 5) advance victims' rights, and 6) encourage the advancement of the intersection of scholarship and practices.

Why Join DOV?

The DOV promotes professional growth and development of its members by providing networking opportunities, mentorship, and sharing recent scholarship, news, opportunities, and teaching advice, through the DOV website and quarterly newsletters. We will also develop and highlight Victimology-related panels at ASC, sponsor a social gathering at ASC, and provide award opportunities to our members!

Membership Information

The DOV welcomes new members to join via the ASC membership form for \$20 (\$5 for students).

DOV Officers

Chair: Billy Henson
bwhenson@ship.edu

Co-Chair: Emily Wright
emwright@unomaha.edu

Treasurer: Kelly Knight
Kelly.knight3@montana.edu

Secretary: Kate Fox
Katefox@asu.edu

Executive Officers:
Wes Skogan
skogan@northwestern.edu

Leah Daigle
ldaigle@gsu.edu

Jeanna Mastrocinque
jmastroc@ycp.edu

DOV Awards

Bonnie S. Fisher Victimology Career
Award

Faculty Teacher of the Year

Faculty Researcher of the Year

Graduate Student Paper of the Year

Undergraduate Student Paper of the
Year

Practitioner of the Year



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY



The Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes

FOR MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT: [HTTP://ASCTERRORISM.ORG/](http://ascterrorism.org/)

Congratulations!!

The DTBC's inaugural Distinguished Scholar Award recognizes Dr. Brent L. Smith's ground breaking work on domestic terrorism. Dr. Smith has been a leader in the study of terrorism for over 40 years. The problem of access to reliable data has always been a challenge for terrorism scholars, but Dr. Smith innovatively developed a partnership with the FBI to create one of the most well-known sources on domestic terrorism in the United States. The American Terrorism Study (ATS) has set the standard for empirically investigating domestic terrorism. Dr. Smith and other scholars, through the public release of these data, have made significant contributions to the study of terrorism. His research demonstrated the importance of dis-aggregating terrorism since terrorists of different ideologies varied in age, religious beliefs, education, occupation, preparatory behaviors, the crime types committed, and where they resided.

Dr. Smith's research has appeared in many top tier outlets including Criminology; Criminology & Public Policy; Justice Quarterly; Crime and Delinquency, and Studies in Conflict & Terrorism. Dr. Smith literally wrote the book on domestic terrorism ("Pipe Bombs and Pipe Dreams: Terrorism in America." 1994; SUNY Press). He has been especially successful at translating his work into policy through building close relations with the FBI, US Attorneys, fusion centers, federal funding agencies, and other practitioner audiences to make important policy and practice contributions to the field. Dr. Smith's research has been funded by multiple grants from the National Institute of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, and the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism.

Now is an excellent time to renew or begin your 2017 membership to the American Society of Criminology and the Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes (DTBC). You can become a member of the Division by completing the form located at <https://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> and sending to asc@asc41.com.

Gary LaFree (Chair), Joshua Freilich (Vice Chair), Sue-Ming Yang (Secretary-Treasurer)
Executive Counselors: Brian Forst, Laura Dugan, and Jeff Gruenewald

Learn more at <http://ascterrorism.org/>

ANNOUNCING THE NEW

DIVISION OF COMMUNITIES AND PLACE

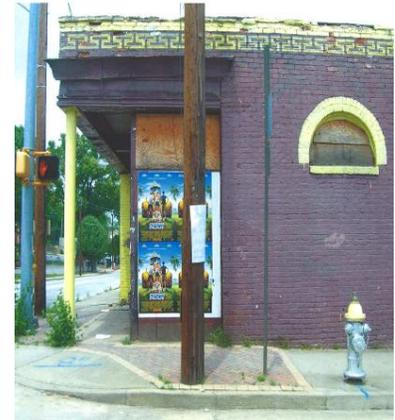
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

The mission of the Division of Communities and Place is to support the development of theory, research, and policy regarding the effects of both community context (such as social structure, culture, and social processes) and place (such as the built, social, cultural and physical environment) on crime rates, hot spots, and crime control. The Division is grounded in the historical fact that crime varies by place, and seeks to develop the best methods and strategies for understanding and addressing the causes and consequences of crime within communities and at specific geographic locations.



We cannot succeed without YOU! Please join the division (\$20, \$5 for students) today and attend our first official organizational meeting at the ASC annual meeting in Philadelphia, PA on Thursday, November 16, 2017 at 3:00-4:00pm. The division social will follow at an outside venue at 4:30pm.

Access the ASC membership form at <http://www.asc41.com/appform1.html>.



To achieve its mission, the division seeks to foster and promote research and enhance communication and partnerships among scholars, students, practitioners, policy makers and community members. We anticipate organizing and promoting ASC conference sessions and pre-conference Workshops related to community and place issues, and supporting the development and growth of junior and senior scholars alike.

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Counting down to ASC in Philadelphia!



CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR 2017 AWARD WINNERS!

Division of Experimental Criminology

Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award
Steven Belenko- Temple University

Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial
Lorraine Mazrolle, Sarah Bennett, Emma Antrobus & Elizabeth Eggins for the Ability School Engagement Program (ASEP) Field Trial

Student Paper Awardees
Olivia Choi & Megan Denver

Academy of Experimental Criminology

Joan McCord Award
Faye Taxman- George Mason University

Outstanding Young Experimental Criminologist
Cynthia (Cindy) Najdowski- SUNY Albany



We hope to see many of you there to celebrate our award winners and discover experimental criminology! Don't forget to join or renew your ASC and DEC membership for 2017 (through Sep 1). **Scan the QR code (left) to visit the ASC website now.**

DEC & aec



Susan Turner (Chair), Liz Groff (Vice Chair), Jordan Hyatt (Secretary-Treasurer)
Executive Counselors: Charlotte Gill, Cody Telep, and Elise Sargeant
<http://expcrim.org>



CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

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University of Texas at Dallas

As you continue to stay informed about the latest news and events relating to crime and criminal justice topics, we encourage you to review the monthly newsletter from the Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA).

As you may know, CJRA is a centralized resource of authoritative experts and scholarly studies created to provide policymakers, practitioners and the public with direct access to relevant research on crime and criminal justice issues. Formed in 2015, CJRA is a collaborative partnership between the nation's two leading criminal justice scholar associations, ASC and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

CJRA lobbies for federal funding for crime and justice research, while facilitating access to evidence-based research by its experts through its website (<http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org/>), proactive media outreach and advocacy on the hill. The website provides a listing of experts who are willing to talk to policymakers and the media as well as abstracts of policy-relevant research.

As part of its outreach efforts, the Alliance publishes a monthly newsletter, which includes the following categories:

Introduction

The introductory article of the newsletter highlights recent or upcoming events, trending issues and messages from the Chair of CJRA. This section provides an overview of the recent focus and efforts of the Alliance and briefly summarizes timely information.

Washington Update

For the latest news and information about what is happening on the hill, check out the Washington Update. The CJRA government relations consultant provides an overview of the current funding for crime and criminal justice research as well as explanations of the events taking place in our nation's capital.

Expert Q&A

Each month, the CJRA communications consultant works with a CJRA expert to share his or her research findings with national media outlets. The expert Q&A provides a link to the article that was promoted as well as a one-on-one interview with the lead author about the impact of the findings.

In the News

The news section of the newsletter highlights a few of the news articles secured by the CJRA communications consultant on behalf of CJRA experts from that month.

POLICY CORNER

Natasha A. Frost, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

Following a brief period of uncertainty, the executive boards of both the ASC and the ACJS have agreed to continue funding the work of the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) (see <http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org/>). At the core of CJRA's mission is "informing the public debate on criminal justice issues." The recent votes of the boards of the two supporting organizations serve as an affirmation of the importance of this enterprise.

For at least the past two decades, many within both organizations have worked tirelessly to promote the use of criminological research in the development of policy and to establish mechanisms by which to ensure that our research reaches wider audiences. In other words, to "inform the public debate on criminal justice issues." The CJRA, admittedly still in its infancy, represents our most successful effort to date in this regard. We recognize, however, that we must do more to increase awareness around the work and successes of CJRA. We also must ensure greater transparency in the processes by which the research that gets featured and promoted by CJRA is selected. Toward those ends, the policy committees of the ASC and the ACJS have each agreed to establish criteria and to vet nominations for inclusion in the CJRA expert directory. The ASC policy committee is working with CJRA to provide access to the CJRA monthly newsletter to all ASC members as a membership benefit. We will also host an open session during the ASC conference in Philadelphia in November where members of both organizations will be invited to "Meet the CJRA." We expect that the session will feature the outgoing and incoming chairs of the CJRA, members of the CJRA board, and CJRA's two consultants – Thomas Culligan (of the Brimley Group) and Caitlin Kizielewicz (CJRA's media relations consultant). We invite all interested members and conference attendees to come and learn more about the work of CJRA and how to get involved.

The policy committee has also worked with the Divisions to organize additional featured policy sessions during the ASC meetings in November. Several of these sessions will focus on the ways in which the transition from the Obama to the Trump administration has impacted – or might impact – criminal justice policy, practice, and reform. In the September/October issue of the policy corner, we will preview some of those sessions. In the meantime, with the recently unveiled FY 18 budget proposal, there is much to learn from this issue's Washington Update.

Washington Update

May 2017

The following Washington Update was prepared for the Crime and Justice Research Alliance by Thomas Culligan of the Brimley Group.

The FY 2017 and FY 2018 budget processes consumed much of the attention in Washington this month, with the enactment of a bipartisan Omnibus Appropriations Act for the remainder of FY 2017 (ending September 30), which largely reflects a compromise federal funding package that was in development last fall prior to the election. The Omnibus provides \$29 billion for the Department of Justice, with important increases for research and evaluation – including a \$4.5 million increase for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and a \$3.5 million increase for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). These appropriations represent the first significant funding increases for these agencies in many years, and resulted from continuous advocacy by the Crime & Justice Research Alliance in Washington throughout the FY 2017 budget and appropriations process. The Omnibus also provided \$2.4 billion for DOJ grant programs, including \$403 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants and \$481.5 million for Violence Against Women Act programs.

Just three weeks later, on May 23, the White House released its full budget request for FY 2018. Although limited information about this request was first released in March, this full request provides account-by-account funding levels that Congress needed for before preparing its FY 2018 Appropriations bills. The budget requests \$27.7 billion for the Department of Justice, which is \$1.3 billion below the FY17 Omnibus level. Much of the reduction in funding comes from two major program areas: the termination of State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (-\$210 million) and halting all Federal Prison Constructions (-\$444). The remainder come from grant and program reductions throughout the department, including reductions for NIJ and BJS by eliminating the increases funded in the FY 2017 Omnibus. The budget also proposes significant reductions to the Comprehensive School Safety program, which funds research on school safety issues.

The budget does, however, provide a limited number of targeted increases, including a doubling of the VALOR Initiative (\$15 million versus \$7.5 in the FY 17 Omnibus and in FY 16), an increase of 50% (from \$10.5 million to \$15.5 million) to the Prison Rape Elimination Act implementation effort, which was a priority for Attorney General Sessions in the Senate, and the creation of a new Project Safe Neighborhoods Block Grant at \$70 million to fund anti-gang and violent crime task forces at the state and local level.

POLICY CORNER

In addition to the appropriations and budget activity, the House of Representatives devoted a significant amount of time to advance a number of bipartisan law enforcement and anti-trafficking bills on the House floor in honor of Police Week and a legislative calendar week devoted to raising awareness of human trafficking.

In the weeks ahead, Congress will hold a series of hearings with Attorney General Sessions in the Appropriations and Judiciary Committees to discuss the FY 2018 budget request, which will provide Members of Congress with their first real opportunity to highlight or challenge the Administration's priorities and funding requests.



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Kathleen Auerhahn (UC Riverside) punishment, court processing, simulation modeling
 Steven Belenko (Columbia) drugs & crime, treatment, health services & implementation
 Jamie Fader (Pennsylvania) urban inequality & crime, juvenile justice, desistance and reentry
 Elizabeth Groff (Maryland) spatial criminology, agent-based modeling, policing
 Matt Hiller (Texas Christian) drug abuse treatment, mental health, implementation science
 Peter R. Jones (UCW Aberystwyth) juvenile justice, community corrections, risk prediction, evaluation
 Ajima Olaghare (George Mason) crime & place, corrections, systematic reviews, meta-analysis
 Jerry Ratcliffe (Nottingham) policing, criminal intelligence, crime science, spatial criminology
 Aunshul Rege (Rutgers) cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime, corporate crime
 Caterina Roman (American) communities, violence & public health, social network analysis, gangs, reentry
 Cathy Rosen (Temple) criminal law & procedure, legal history, women & the law
 Ralph Taylor (Johns Hopkins) community criminology; police/community interface; evaluation
 Nicole Van Cleve (Northwestern) courts, the racialization of criminal justice, ethnography
 E. Rely Vilčić (Temple) courts, corrections, comparative criminal justice
 Jeffrey T. Ward (Florida) developmental and life-course criminology, delinquency, measurement
 Wayne Welsh (UC Irvine) violence, corrections, substance abuse, organizational theory
 Jennifer Wood (Toronto) policing & security, regulation, public health law
 Alese Wooditch (George Mason) crime & place, risk-needs-responsivity, human trafficking, experimental criminology



KEYS TO SUCCESS

PREPARE A RESOURCE NOTEBOOK

by

Vernetta D. Young, Howard University

As a new faculty member, as a young faculty member, as a female faculty member, as a faculty member of color or perhaps as any member of the faculty, students will seek you out for help with a variety of personal and social concerns. These concerns may range from sexual assault, sexual harassment, and bullying to the need for temporary housing and food. It will be helpful to you and your students if you have prepared in advance a list of resources that you can use for referrals. It is important to keep in mind that our students come from across the country and around the world. So it is important that they know what is available on campus, as well as what is available in the surrounding area. This includes state and local government resources and community resources. Students will also need to know what information is needed to get services.

The following steps and questions are provided to help you to compile a list of resources and services. In your list, be sure to include the name of the Director for each agency, the main office telephone number, and the location of the central office.

Of course, for you as faculty your institution has probably provided you with a general list of resources, but it will be helpful if you have more specific information on what is available to students. The first step is to learn what resources are available **on campus**.

- What services are provided by the legal office?
- What services are provided by the Student Health Center?
- What services are provided by the University Counseling Center?
- What services are provided by Student Affairs?
- Are there resources for emergency financial assistance?

List the specific services provided by each office. If you have the names and contact information for individual service providers that would be helpful.

The second step is to learn what resources are available **from local, county or city agencies**.

- What resources are provided by the Health Department?
- What resources are provided by the Public Defenders Service?
- What other agencies can provide assistance to students?

In addition to identifying the agency, it will be important to know the requirements for service, if any. Include these requirements in your notebook.

The third step is to learn what resources are available from **community organizations**?

- What are the contact numbers for the local emergency hotlines?
- What are the contact numbers for the rape crisis center?
- What are the contact numbers for the food bank?
- What are the contact numbers for the emergency shelters?

Again, what are the requirements for assistance? Include these requirements in your notebook.

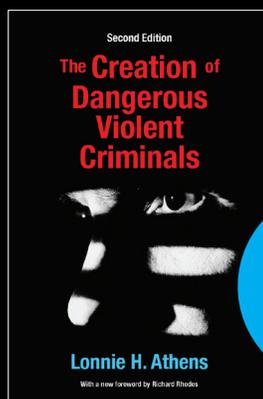
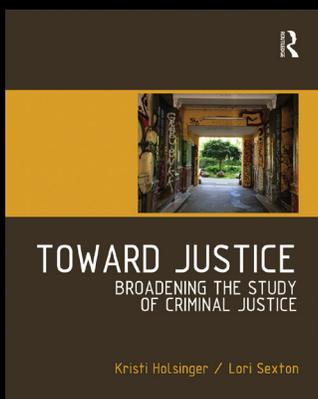
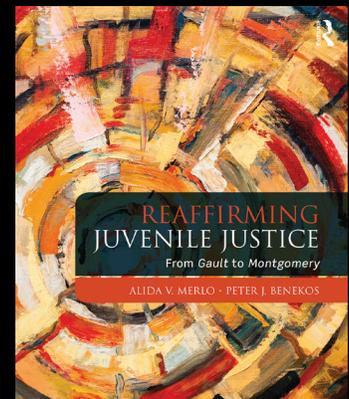
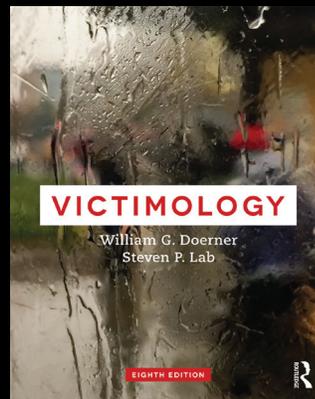
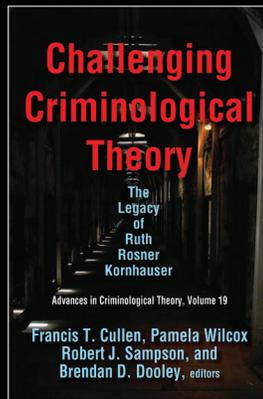
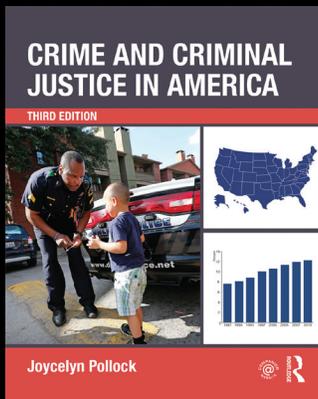
Having this information at your fingertips will help you to help your students in a timely fashion. Consult with your colleagues. They may have additional information on the needs of the students. They may also be able to identify service providers that are particularly helpful in certain situations.

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Also by Lonnie Athens, *Domination and Subjugation in Everyday Life*

Don't miss us at the 2017 ASC Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, PA!

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RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Kim, Chunrye, *"Investigating the Risk Factors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPR) Among Korean Immigrant Women in America"*, Chaired by Dr. Amy Adamczyk, May 2017, CUNY Graduate Center.

Leonard, Jennifer, *"The Advanced Spectroscopic Analysis of Organic Gunshot Residue and Explosives"*, Chaired by Dr. Thomas Kubic, May 2017, CUNY Graduate Center.

Lantsman, Leonid, *"Seaport Vulnerability to Criminal Networks: A Mixed Method Approach to Measuring Criminological Vulnerability in the Top 30 U.S. Container Ports"*, Chaired by Dr. Michael Maxfield, May 2017, CUNY Graduate Center.

Leyro, Shirley P., *"The Fear Factor: Exploring the Impact of the Vulnerability to Deportation on Immigrants' Lives"*, Chaired by Dr. David Brotherton, May 2017, CUNY Graduate Center.

Ortiz, Yolanda, *"Help-Seeking Latina Victims of Domestic Violence and the Programs That Serve Them in New York City"*, Chaired by Dr. Jayne Mooney, September 2016, CUNY Graduate Center.

Pass, Michael G., *"Masculinity and Disproportionate Risk of Contact with the Criminal Justice System: Findings from a Select Sample of Low-income Black Males in New York City"*, Chaired by Dr. Delores Jones-Brown, September 2016, CUNY Graduate Center.

Pelletier, Emily, *"Procedural Justice for Youth: Discrepancies in the Provision of Defense Counsel for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System"*, Chaired by Dr. Jeremy Porter, May 2017, CUNY Graduate Center.

Roh, Myunghoon, *"A Cross - National Study of Youth Offending: Toward an Integration of Individual and Marco theory of crime"*. Chaired by Dr. Ineke Marshall, April, 2017, Northeastern University.

Stageman, Daniel L., *"Local Immigration Enforcement Entrepreneurship in the Punishment Marketplace"*, Chaired by Dr. Diana Gordon, May 2017, CUNY Graduate Center.

Wierenga, Andrew P., *"Safety and Security of Arizona Public High Schools: A Case Study of Experiences of Security with an SRO Onsite"*, Chaired by Dr. Cynthia Loubier, March, 2017, Northcentral University.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

For Some International Students: Language and Happy Learning

by

Shao-Chiu (Joe) Juan (sjuan@albany.edu), University at Albany, SUNY

For international students, pursuing education in a foreign country is a daunting task. If hindered or thwarted, some of us would fret and strive until the challenges are overcome. Needless to say, the language barrier in a fast-paced class presents many challenges in daily life.

In this column, I want to share struggles commonly experienced by international students. These experiences are based on numerous discussions with fellow classmates from Asian countries, such as China, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea. Also provided are useful tips for those who manage to not just survive, but to thrive. Hopefully, reading this memo could bring you a smiley face.

Task 1. Shy Away from Silence.

It is really a cultural thing for us to maintain silence. When everyone speaks fast, we often respond with silence. At times, these qualities could be a privilege. More often, people want to hear our voices.

Have you seen the movie "Memoirs of a Geisha" (2005)? Then you surely know how elegant a person can be by smiling without uttering any words. Silence, gentle smiles, and subtle movements attract positive attention. Heavily influenced by Confucianism, silence is a living virtue for many of us.

Then you might ask, is such a virtuous deed plausible when studying in the United States? In a class that requires active participation, silence may prove disadvantageous to achieving optimal grades. Students must speak to demonstrate their preparedness for discussion in class. Surely, we don't want to sound dumb, but it takes a tremendous amount of time to finally speak fluent English.

Before too much time passes, first let people hear your beautiful voices. The speech does not have to be "perfect." People understand that English is not our native language. Just a few sentences, very much to the point and in plain English, are impressive enough.

Task 2. Watching Movies to Polish Your English.

To improve day-to-day English, constant practice is most effective, especially if you can find a native speaker to practice with. If you do not have time to hang out and relax, then watching a movie can be an alternative choice.

Why is that? It's because talking on a big screen has to be fast, succinct, and still informative. Many conversations have become classics. Saying something like "I'll never let go" is easy and at times can be heart-wrenching (if you, dear friends, know a giant ship that is sinking).

The brain is a miraculous machine. It learns everything and absorbs knowledge beyond your consciousness. If you are not an acquaintance of Ernest Hemingway and J. K. Rowling (for example), movies can help refine your English. Through observation and internalization, your brain drives you to speak English even in a forgotten dream.

Task 3. Find Your Mentors and Advocates.

We are born social. But leaving our home town has created so much loneliness. We miss our dear friends, our family, and our lovely pets. While social control theory cannot emphasize enough the importance of social networks, cultural barriers make it challenging for us to make new friends.

And this is why we need mentors and advocates. They can be our new friends, professors, classmates, roommates, or anyone we speak with in a shopping mall or on the bus. Their wisdom, experiences, and insights will shed a favorable light on our path that leads to a positive learning experience.

Task 4. Passion is the Key to Happy Learning.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Have you ever enjoyed doing something tirelessly? You don't sleep, you don't eat, but you still enjoy doing it as if sleep or food is no longer an issue. Obviously, this energy comes from your love of this subject and your passion.

But learning happily might be a different story. Unless a class is pretty interesting, or easy, it is often difficult to find joy in the process of learning.

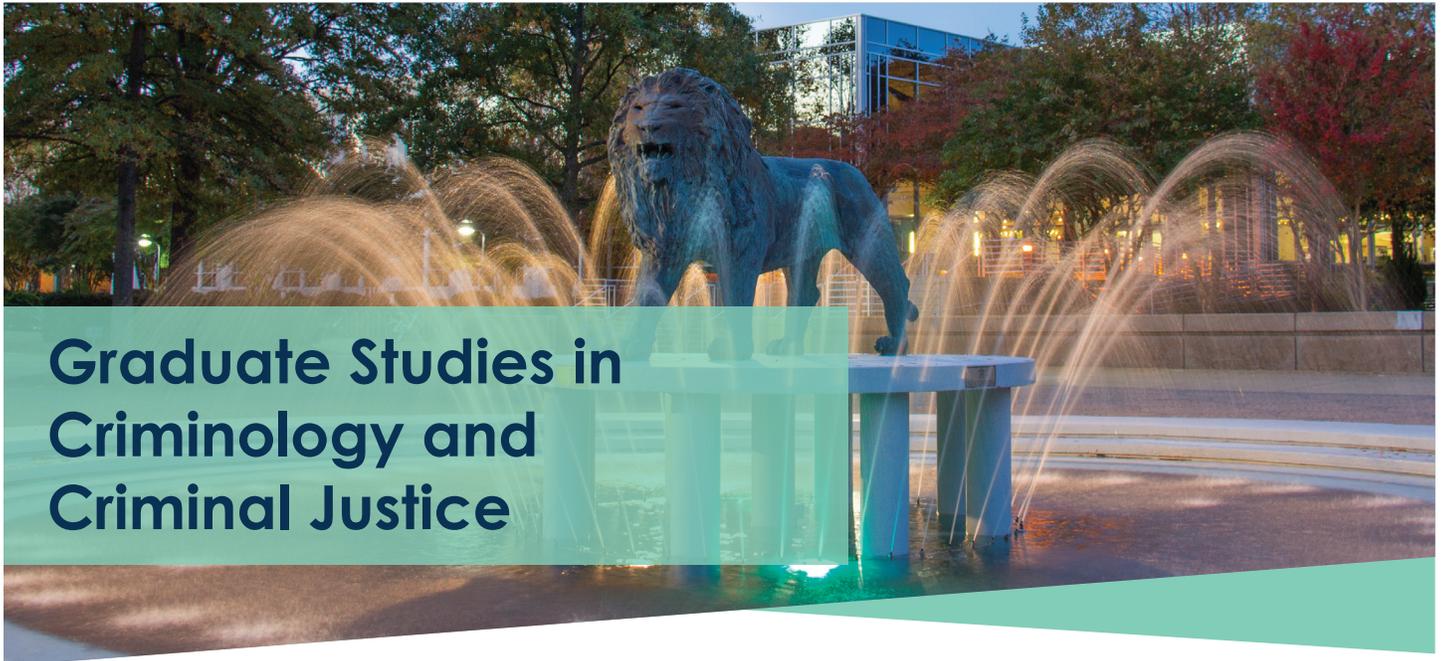
So here is the strategy. Your first mission is to find a favorite subject. If you like something, then simply dig in! If a course seems dry and boring, then find a way to turn it around, like playing a game that is funny and interesting.

For example, some people are afraid of statistics. The alpha level sounds so unfamiliar and hard to memorize. Formulas and numbers are barely friends. But by thinking creatively, you figure out a funny way to make statistics interesting. Aspiring to be a Criminal Justice expert, "Double-O-Five" (0.05) is now an imaginary identity. This secret job is so "significant" that only 5% of the time would true agents find out that this position is simply a false story.

Conclusions

Studying in the United States is a unique experience. The take-home message here is that overseas study can be fun and interesting. Along this journey, you will meet many wonderful friends and so you should strive to make the most out of your study. The first year of the study is often challenging. With the help from friends, movies, mentors, and happy learning, you will soon find yourself moving in the right direction.

Submissions for "Doctoral Student Forum" columns should be sent to the Chair of the Student Affairs Committee, Mona Danner mdanner@odu.edu



Graduate Studies in Criminology and Criminal Justice

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Old Dominion University, located in the coastal city of Norfolk, Virginia, is a vibrant multicultural city which serves as the financial capital of the Hampton Roads area. ODU is just 20 minutes from the Chesapeake Bay, 30 minutes from the Atlantic Ocean in Virginia Beach, and 4 hours from Washington, DC. Lovely weather with moderate winters offer beautiful landscapes and water views throughout the year.

For more information, contact: Dr. Scott R. Maggard, Ph.D. Graduate Program Director, smaggard@odu.edu; (757) 683-5528



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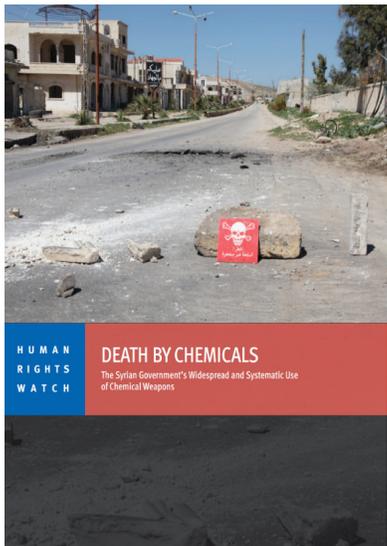
www.odu.edu/sociology



CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

If you have news, views, reviews, or announcements relating to international or comparative criminology, including new books or conference announcements, please send it here! We appreciate brevity (always under 1,000 words), and welcome your input and feedback. – Vesna Markovic at vmarkovic@newhaven.edu

Human Rights Watch Report (May, 2017) – “Death by Chemicals: The Syrian Government’s Widespread and Systematic Use of Chemical Weapons”



This report, written by the Human Rights Watch, focuses on chemical weapons allegedly deployed by the Syrian Government on their own populace. The report focuses on attacks that have occurred since November, 2016. The chemical weapons were dispersed using helicopter – generally containing chlorine-filled munitions; using warplanes – which contain bombs with nerve agents; and ground-launched munitions which are dispersed by ground troops allegedly, also containing chlorine. The Human Rights Watch has documented at least fifteen attacks, eight of which were in or around Aleppo alone. Other attacks occurred in Marj al-Sultan, Qaboun, Irbin, Basimah in the south, and Khan Sheikhoun, Al-Lataminah, Jrouh, and Al-Salaliyah in the north. Remnants of bombs found in craters have green bands painted on the munitions which generally indicates that the bomb contains chemical weapons. HRW also interviewed 60 people with first-hand information about the attacks, as well as looked at the symptoms of victims in hospitals to determine indicators for what types of chemicals may have been used. According to the report, the Syrian government’s use of chlorine-filled munitions has increased and is being used in a systematic way. Many of the attacks have hit residential areas with no apparent military targets in the area. From December to April, there were thirteen attacks, most using chlorine, but others using Sarin and other nerve agents. The Syrian Government denies using chemical weapons in any of their bombings. The HRW report contends that the widespread and systematic use of chemical weapons could amount to crimes against humanity.

The full report is available on the Human Rights Watch website:

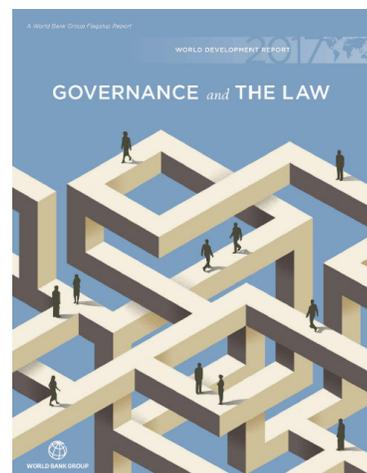
https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/syria0517_web_2.pdf

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Development Report 2017 – “Governance and the Law”

The World Bank Group writes a yearly report called the World Development Report. Their report for 2017 focuses on Governance and the Law. There are four parts to the report. First an overview, then Part I “Rethinking governance for development: A conceptual framework” which has three chapters focusing on the challenges: why policies fail – which focuses on corruption; managing risks; and the role of law. Part II of the report focuses on “Governance for development.” Part III focuses on “Drivers of change.” Although the report focuses on governance and the law, many of the issues directly impact the local population and thus the criminal justice systems as well. The report intends to provide a framework for dealing with challenges in many different regions of the world. This framework includes how governance, and policies in particular, impact security, growth, and equity.

The report is available on the World Bank website:

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2017>



CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

New International Books of Interest

Baird, T. (2017) *Human Smuggling in the Eastern Mediterranean*. (Routledge).

Von Lampe, K. (2016) *Organized Crime: Analyzing Illegal Activities, Criminal Structures, and Extra-Legal Governance*. (Sage)

Hessbruegge, J.A. (2017) *Human Rights and Personal Self-Defense in International Law*. (Oxford University Press)

CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Crime and Justice in Asia and the Global South: An International Conference
Co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre (QUT) and the Asian Criminological Society
July 10-13, 2017
Shangri-La Hotel, Cairns, Australia <http://crimejusticeconference.com.au/>

Twelfth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
July 26-28, 2017
Hiroshima, Japan <http://thesocialsciences.com/2017-conference>

The 20th International Gang Specialist Training Conference
Hosted by The National Gang Crime Research Center
August 7-9, 2017
Chicago, IL <http://www.ngcrc.com/register.html>

The 3rd World Congress on Probation
Hosted by Ministry of Justice, Japan; United Nations (UNAFEI), and others
September 12-14, 2017
Japan <http://www.moj.go.jp/HOGO/WCP3/index.html>

The 25th Annual International Research Conference
Hosted by The International Community Corrections Association (ICCA)
October 29 - November 1, 2017
Seattle, WA http://iccalive.org/icca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=436&Itemid=817

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) conference
December 5-8, 2017
QT Canberra, Australia <http://www.anzsoc2017.com.au/>

Redesigning Justice: Promoting Civil Rights, Trust and Fairness
March 21-22, 2018
Oxford, UK <http://www.asc41.com/caw-cfp%20attachments/RedesigningJustice-March2018.pdf>

2017 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

73rd Annual ASC Meeting

November 15 - 18, 2017

Philadelphia, PA

Crime, Legitimacy and Reform: Fifty Years after the President's Commission

- The deadline for submissions has passed
- The Call for Papers, link to the submission site, and other meeting information can be found on the ASC website, www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm
- Please direct all questions regarding the Program to asc2017Philly@gmail.com
- Registration fees are as follows:

Postmarked or faxed BEFORE October 1

ASC Member: \$150.00
 Non-Member: \$190.00
 ASC Student Member: \$50.00
 Student Non-Member: \$100.00

Postmarked or faxed ON or AFTER October 1

ASC Member: \$200.00
 Non-Member: \$240.00
 ASC Student Member: \$60.00
 Student Non-Member: \$110.00

Registration information is available online at
http://asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/RegFormChoice.html &
<http://www.asc41.com/apps/shop/item.aspx?itemid=3>

ASC Sponsored Workshops

Fee: \$50.00 (\$25.00 for students)

Enrollment Limit: 50

Date & Time: Tuesday, November 14th, 12 – 4/1 - 3:30 p.m.

****Laptops WILL NOT be provided at any of the workshops****

Title: DESIGNING AND FIELDING ONLINE SURVEYS
 Instructors: Justin Pickett, University at Albany, SUNY

Title: DATA VISUALIZATION WITH R
 Instructors: Robert Brame, University of South Carolina

Title: USING ATLAS.TI FOR QUALITATIVE RESEARCHERS
 Instructors: Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University

Title: HOW TO EFFECTIVELY SHARE YOUR FINDINGS & EXPERTISE WITH NATIONAL MEDIA OUTLETS
 Instructors: Caitlin Kizielewicz, Crime and Justice Research Alliance

Full descriptions of the workshops can be found on our website at
<http://www.asc41.com/apps/shop/item.aspx?itemid=36>

VISIONING THE FUTURE OF THE “JUSTICE SYSTEM”

An American Society of Criminology Pre-Conference Special Symposium
To be held at the State Correctional Institution at Graterford, PA

Tuesday November 14, 2017

Sponsored by the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program of Temple University

PLAN YOUR TRAVEL TO THE ASC MEETINGS SO YOU CAN ATTEND

ADVANCE REGISTRATION REQUIRED

REGISTRATION OPENS ON JULY 1, 2017, AND ENDS ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2017

This special pre-ASC Symposium will take ASC attendees into a maximum security prison for engaging dialogue with a thoughtful, forward-looking group of people – both incarcerated and non-incarcerated – who meet regularly to help change the nature of the debate on crime and justice. The afternoon will engage those assembled in deep and creative rethinking of where we are heading and futures we would prefer to see for such components of current “justice system” functioning as police, courts, corrections, crime prevention and juvenile justice.

Space is limited and pre-registration is required. First priority will be given to ASC members who have not yet participated in an Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program Training Institute in order to involve faculty and students who may not focus primarily on prison-related issues but who may wish to explore desired futures and alternative ways of teaching.

Registration opens July 1, 2017, at the following link:

noncredit.temple.edu/ASCGraterford - LINK WILL BECOME LIVE ON JULY 1, 2017

A chartered bus will depart from the conference hotel at 10:00 a.m. to travel the 35 miles to the prison, and will return to the hotel at 8:30 or 9 p.m. on November 14th. Those riding the bus may bring lunch or snacks for the trip to the institution and at the end of the symposium the bus will stop at a nearby restaurant for a buffet dinner and a chance for participants to debrief and share your experience of the time at SCI Graterford. A non-refundable registration fee of \$33.00 for transportation on the bus, as well as the \$17 buffet dinner (including tax and tip) outside of the prison, may be paid by credit card when registering. Those arranging their own transportation may register for a \$5.00 administrative fee and pay the \$17.00 dinner fee at the same site (dinner is optional for those providing their own transportation).

For questions, contact the Inside-Out Center at Temple University at insideout@temple.edu or (215) 204-5163

■ Organized with assistance from the 2017 ASC Local Arrangements Committee ■



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

MESSAGE FROM THE ASC OFFICE

Attention ASC Members!



We are very excited to inform you that we are working on implementing new software for our member database that fully integrates with our website. This will allow you to have greater control over your membership information via a membership portal.

Through the membership portal, you will be able to:

- Update your primary mailing address, phone number, email, login information, etc.
- Update your member directory information, demographic questions, and view any Division membership information
- View any purchases you've made on the ASC site, i.e. memberships, donations, Employment Exchange submissions (meeting registrations coming at a later date)
- Add/Store credit cards for future use
- Enroll for membership auto-renewal

Once we have officially rolled out the new software, we will announce it via email. This email will include your username and password to the member portal, as well as instructions on what to do next.

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

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 D.C. Marriott Marquis
2021	November 17 -- 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2022	November 16 -- 19	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2023	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2024	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2025	November 19 - 22	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
2026	November 18 - 21	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2027	November 17 -- 20	Dallas, TX	Dallas Anatole Hilton
2028	November 15 -- 18	New Orleans, LA	Hilton New Orleans Riverside

2017 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: Crime, Legitimacy and Reform: Fifty Years after the President's Commission

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