



Editor's Note:

In 2004, Liqun Cao penned an essay for *The Criminologist* entitled "The State of Criminology in China". Given the significant social change that has occurred globally in the past 13 years, I asked him to revisit his piece. Writing with Bill Heberton, they outline some of the major changes in China regarding criminological scholarship, teaching, and development of professional associations. While this article will be of particular interest to comparative criminologists, all members of ASC will appreciate this window into the state of criminology in China.

--Christina DeJong, ASC Vice President

Criminology in China: Taking Stock (Again)

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& **Bill Heberton**, University of Manchester

In 2004 in *The Criminologist*, one of the authors (Cao, 2004) concluded his assessment of criminological development in China by noting that it was essentially a "state-based" enterprise, and around the same time, two criminological "insiders" in China described it as "still in its infancy" (Mei and Wang, 2007, p.19). More than a dozen years later, it is both timely and important to re-assess the picture in China. This article considers developments over the last decade or so, and thus seeks to provide an up-to-date assessment.

Summarising our conclusions, we have found that even in a challenging working environment, rigorous research designs are possible, sensitive questions (such as drugs and prostitution) are approachable, and difficult study subjects are permissible (Xu, 2014) if careful planning and proper execution are followed through (He and Zhuo, 2016; Xu, Laidler and Lee, 2013). We conclude that many obstacles remain largely unchanged (Cao, 2004; 2007; Cao and Cullen, 2001; He, 2014; Heberton and Jou, 2010; Ji, 1989; Jiang, Lambert, and Wang, 2006), but criminology has slowly and steadily made its encroachment within China and it has been accepted as a valid academic discipline. Its potential remains to fully unfold and opportunities for international exchange and cooperation appear open; but at present, any fast-paced development is unlikely, and yet the dream of better times remains (Heberton, Sun, and Cao, 2014).

1. Continued expansion but at a slower pace

Criminology has become a recognizable, albeit marginally so, academic discipline in China (Dikotter, 2002; Jou, Heberton and Cao, 2014; Liu and Yu, 2010; Mei and Wang, 2007). Cao (2004) sees doing criminology in China as utilitarian, serving government's purpose of social control. Heberton and Jou (2010) posit that one of the unique characteristics of China's contemporary criminology is its unidirectional relationship with the state, in which the state supports and exerts graduated control on organizational development and access to data and research funding. As an interdisciplinary science, the study of crime is scattered among many academic

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disciplines, such as jurisprudence, policing, and corrections (Liu and Yu, 2010), and nowadays, increasingly in sociology and social work. In 2005, the only department with criminology in its official name was established within the People's Public Security University of China in Beijing. In 2016, the same department became the School of Criminology. This can be taken as some kind of sign that criminology has become more accepted in China.

In addition, sociology has embraced criminology as a sub-field. In promoting criminology as a sub-field study of sociology, Professor Zhou Xiaohong, ex-dean of School of Social and Behavioral Sciences (2001-2017), Nanjing University, initiated a summer camp of criminology for junior scholars in China in 2017. It is a three-year summer project with a month intensive training each year. Previously, Professor Zhou Xiaohong organized the translation of Steven E. Barkan's book *Criminology: A Sociological Understanding* in 2011. Since then, he and Professor Hu Rong, another renowned sociologist at Xiamen University, have promoted criminology as a sub-field of sociology. As a result, criminology as a sub-listing of panels appears in every year's Chinese sociological conference. A new generation of sociology-trained criminologists is emerging. One of the best is Chen Bofeng, Zhongnan University of Finance, Political Science and Law, who is was named as "Junior Yangzi Scholar" in 2016.

Outlets for publishing criminological research articles have not increased much over the past thirty years and the total number of criminological research articles from 2007 to 2016 fluctuated around 156 annually, with no clear increasing trend (Liu, Li and Li, 2017). The outlets for publishing research articles in English, however, have improved. Backed by the Chinese Government, the KoGuan Law School, Jiao Tong University and Cambridge University Press launched a new English journal entitled *Asian Journal of Law and Society* in 2014, which, invites "scholars and practitioners who engage, beyond disciplinary boundaries, with socio-legal questions in an Asian context to submit their contributions."¹ In addition, Wuhan University and Sage launched an English journal entitled *Chinese Sociological Dialog* in 2015, which attempts to establish a sociological forum for China and the world, speeding up the spread of "the Chinese voice" and facilitating deeper understanding of Chinese social sciences. While it has undoubtedly proved hard for an academic organization to get permission from government to publish its own research journal in the Chinese language (with a broad audience), permission has clearly been granted to allow universities to spend monies to launch these joint international journals in English (with a more limited audience).

All academic journals in China are situated within a university or a governmental research branch/unit. The institute that hosts the journal manages the journal in perpetuity. It is impossible to relocate or move journals around. There is a hierarchical order of journals determined by the Institute for Chinese Social Sciences Research and Assessment, Nanjing University. The top group of journals are labeled "core journals" (CSCCI). Then there is the second group of journals which are labeled as "CSCCI expansive", and the rest are non-core journals. So far, none of criminological journals has made into the "core journals." In the past, *Issues on Juvenile Crime and Delinquency* was one of "CSCCI expansive" journals. With the departure, in 2012, of its editor-in-chief Yao Jianlong, who made the list of "Most influential scholars in Chinese social and philosophical areas, 2017" (The Center for Chinese Social Sciences and Humanities research and Assessment, Chang-an University, 2017), its ranking gradually slipped. Currently, the journal belongs to the non-core journals. Yet, it remains one of the top criminological journals in China (Liu et al., 2017).

In addition to institutional developments and research publications, textbooks are also a reasonable proxy measure of "criminological tradition." Textbooks can play an important part in the reproduction of a discipline (Israel, 1997). They can do so in two senses: first, they reproduce and synthesize the ideas that set that discipline apart; in addition, they can have a role in reproducing and renewing the people who work in the discipline, helping to recruit and socialize. In Cao's earlier assessment (2004), he astutely noted that introductory textbooks in China had discernible characteristics – namely: a moralistic tone, insufficient attention given to conflict and labelling approaches to crime, and little critique of official data (Cao, 2004). Now, such a characterization needs adjustment. Heberton and Jou (2018) examined the four most popular student criminology texts in China, based on internet search counts. The textbooks were:

- Zhang-Zen Hsu (許章潤) edited text, *Criminology*, Law Publisher (2007).
- Xiao-Pei Shan (商小平) and Shu-Fen Young (楊學鋒), *Criminology Curricula*, Chinese People Security University Press. (2008)
- Pei-Zhong Wei (魏平雄), *Criminology*, Chinese University of Politics and Law Press. (2008)
- Yua-Huan Zhang (張遠煌) *Criminology*, (2015) 3rd edition, Chinese People University Press.

Analysis of the chapter structure and thematic content of these four key texts will be very familiar to Western readers; sequencing from definitional to causal issues to prevention and policy. All the texts reflect the broad causes of crime, including labelling and social conflict theories. Wei's 2008 text also includes a substantial section of chapters on forms of criminality, including drug crime, economic crime and e-crime. There is considerable consensus across the texts about 'core' material. Crime can only be adequately explained and effectively controlled by looking at it as a social (involving structural, material, and cultural factors) as well as an individual problem (involving psychological and physiological factors). In this regard, crime is seen as caused by objective social factors, for example, class oppression or cultural corruption, as well as subjective factors, such as biological constitution, and individual motivation. Any approach to control of crime and criminals, be it prevention or reform, must take all criminogenic factors

into account. Thus, capitalism and privatization are not solely to blame for the roots of crime in today's society. There is also consensus in the textbooks for the argument that Chinese criminology needs a strong disciplinary boundary from criminal law and needs to develop occupational career paths for its students. On Cao's (2004) earlier point about moralism, there is still present something of a moralistic tone in these textbooks, but perhaps this characteristic is better seen as a continuing reflection of a firm belief in the didactic value of scientific knowledge, with pedagogical forms designed for broad readership. As such, moral values are considered not so much to constitute either undesirable infringements of some presumed objectivity of science, or unconscious remnants of traditional thought, but the very premise on which the legitimacy of knowledge is based. Finally, on Cao's point about critical engagement with official data, there is only limited evidence of change in textbook coverage. Perhaps this is not surprising, given our earlier reflections on the weakness of empirical criminology studies in China.

Throughout the 1980s, there were efforts to ensure some separation of governance and administration of universities from party lines. However, in May 2013, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP hereafter) issued a document entitled "*Concerning the Situation in the Ideological Sphere*" where seven areas (*qi bu jiang*) of "Western thinking" were outlined as prohibited, namely: civil society, civil rights, crony capitalism, freedom of the press, the communist party's historical errors, the separation of powers, and universal values. In essence, since then there has been a reassertion of ideological control over universities by China's central government, because it was felt that universities and academics were failing to give enough support to the country's political system, and indeed perceived by government of actively inviting discussion of problematic ideas (Phillips, 2016). The result for all social sciences could be growing self-censorship and the avoidance of politically sensitive research topics. As Radzinowicz, the doyen of British criminology, once noted, the genuine pursuit of criminological research requires a particular kind of social, political and moral climate (Radzinowicz, 1994). Looking to the future, China will remain an interesting test-bed for Radzinowicz's hypothesis.

2. The Chinese Society of Criminology (CSC)

China has no civil society in the formal sense (Cao, 2007; Cao et al., 2014; He, 2007; 2012; Jou et al., 2014; Wang and Minzner, 2015; Zhang, 2013). All professional organizations are official or semi-official in nature.² Such a role for government is justified in terms of providing for the well-being of all its people and on this ideological basis lays claim to all key social and material resources (Xie and Brown, 2011). The Chinese Society of Criminology (CSC hereafter) is no exception. The Supreme Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China with the assistance of China Law Society became in charge of CSC in 2012 and CSC is anchored within the National Prosecutors' College of the People's Republic of China. Since its establishment, CSC has been unable to obtain official permission to publish its own journal. It is not alone in this regard. Other social/humanity academic organizations have similar issues with obtaining official permission to publish their own association's research journals. For CSC, like many similar academic/professional organizations and some academic departments, such as the powerful Department of Sociology at Tsinghua University, rather an annual monograph is published instead ("*yishu daikan*").

The operation of CSC is top-down with little provision to allow feedback from members. There is no membership fee for the organization. According to some commentators, CSC has gradually become more of a bureaucratic entity rather than a lively professional and academic association (Pi, 2012). Under Professor Wang Mu (2002-2012), CSC was more active in promoting academic publications, but it is now arguably less academic, and there are similar tendencies in the CSC at provincial level (Wang, 2012). Annual conference attendance at CSC in the past five years have been steadily shrinking.

According to some, CSC fails to consistently attract top scholars to attend and to present their research papers. Although advocating criminological theory with Chinese characteristics, actually little new theoretical development or empirical research is presented at CSC conferences. Many younger scholars argue that CSC has become professionally insular and is in need of rejuvenation to meet the purposes of today in terms of research and international collaboration. One leading criminologist (Zhang, 2013) alleged that official criminology has not been able to come to a consensus on even the factors that have driven up crime rates in the past thirty years, especially given the context of crime control efforts. CSC argues that criminology has been re-established now for more than 30 years in China. In the past, Western concepts and theories were overly used in seeking to understand crime in the Chinese context. It is time that CSC, representing China, advances its own concepts and theories.³ This approach, plus the fact that many CSC scholars in China do not read English, makes it unlikely that the organisation can engage optimally with comparative criminological scholarship either from the criminology of the North or criminology of the South (Carrington, 2017; Martin and Manning, 2014; Wang and Zhao, 2016). By way of contrast, the annual meetings of the Asian Society of Criminology have always put the comparative theme top of its agenda (Broadhurst, 2006; Carrington et al., 2016; Jiang and Lambert, 2012; Liu, 2007; 2017; Liu, Travers and Chang, 2017).

The most published three criminologists in China, according a recent study, are Pi Yijun, Wang Yanfei, and Zhang Jing (see Table 5 in Liu et al., 2017, p. 16). None of them have leadership positions within the CSC. The 2017 Annual Meeting of CSC was held on August 24 and 25, 2017, and a new board was selected. Hu Weili, ex-president of National Prosecutors' College, stepped down as the president of CSC. His heir Huang He was selected as the president of CSC with Zhang Ling remaining as the executive vice-president, 18 vice-presidents, one secretary-in-general and five deputy secretaries-in-general, 147 board members with 67 of them being executive board members, and one honorable president: Wang Mu

None of these top officials are from Hong Kong or Taiwan. The new website of CSC reflects part of Huang's efforts to improve the "outward-looking" aspect of CSC.

3. More opportunity for foreign and/or overseas scholars

China has more than two thousand colleges and universities. In spite of ideological tightening since 2013, opportunities for undertaking criminological research are possible and international cooperation with professors from various universities are feasible. Our view is that as long as the open-door policy continues and as long as there is stability in the economy, then the development of criminology will continue. Approximately 6 percent (or 116) of the universities are defined as key universities with the code name "211 Universities" and thirty-nine universities were further defined as "985 universities" – government recognized "ivy league universities" of China.⁴ Tenure-track associate professors at such universities are encouraged to develop a visiting professor portfolio in order to be promoted to full professor. The Ministry of Education and the universities have funds for scholars to undertake such work abroad. As far as we know, there has never been a published assessment of the impact of such foreign visits, or an examination of the implications of such experience for the development of criminology in China. Such an assessment would be highly beneficial.

At the national level, various forums/conferences exist and in general, these forums are sponsored by a university or several universities. They are often well-funded: they always cover meals, and sometimes lodging, of attendees' participation. Invited plenary speakers (covered the transportation costs) are also encouraged through appropriate expenses being covered. Many scholars are convinced that these meetings are a fruitful way to exchange criminological research findings (outside of CSC). The 211 and/or 985 universities are capable of holding their own conferences, and a number of international scholars are invited to attend these conferences, give lectures, and visit campuses. One of the most influential forums is the High-level Criminological Forum.⁵ It is co-sponsored by several universities and it holds its annual meeting rotating among its university members. Another, the Academic Forum of Sociology of Law is organized by the People's University of China (Renmin). In Wuhan, Darrell Irwin, Dean of Social Sciences (2014-2017), Central-China Normal University, organized three International Conferences on Mobility, Social Justice, and Public Safety in 2015-2017.

Local and well-funded universities which aspire for national and international reputation are also capable of organizing their own academic conferences singly or jointly. Since 2014, there has been the annual Criminological Forum of Shanghai sponsored by re-established Shanghai University of Political Science and Law. In addition, Shanghai Police College and Zhejiang Police College hold their respective forums regularly. People's Public Security University of China also has its own forum: High-level Forum of Sino-American Police Scholars.

4. Conclusion

In the last 30 years, criminology has developed within the very particular regulatory context of China's social, economic, and political trajectory. The distinctive Chinese characteristics and circumstances we describe, taken together, provide contextual understanding and meaning for how criminological knowledge is produced via the various micro-practices of institutional settings and is embedded in the ideological framework that supports existing power relationships between scholars and the state in China. Furthermore, they exemplify how internal and external forces interact in shaping the process of knowledge transformation (Bourdieu 1990). If one scratches below the surface, there is indeed a polyvocality to criminological development and to the big questions facing law and social science more generally (see He, 2007; 2012; Zhang, 2011; 2013). Indeed, when some of criminology's core questions are defined more broadly as sociology of law, then there certainly is evidence of a "third wave" of empirical research in China, not necessarily linked to the official organ of CSC, but more evenly spread across different academic disciplines in the universities (see Liu and Wang 2015 for an up-to-date review). Criminologists' role in researching and understanding "the criminal question" is especially important for China, because the society has undergone significant transformation over the period, especially post-reform, with the myth of markets and commodification replacing the planned economy of Mao (see Cao and Heberton, 2017).

As a result of globalization, interest in China from international scholars has been flourishing in the West (He and Zhuo, 2016; Xu et al., 2013). This is indicated by the sheer growth in special issues on crime and punishment in China in peer-reviewed mainstream criminological journals (Jou and Heberton, 2013). Another indication of this international scholarly interest was the formation in 2010 of the Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US (ACCCJ) by a group of overseas Chinese and China scholars (see the website for details <http://accj.org/>). ACCCJ is a non-profit, non-political organisation for scholarly and professional activities, and now can boast almost one hundred members. In 2015, in a study visit, the ACCCJ provided training on quantitative research at the Law School of Hunan University from research designs to data collection and from the use of quantitative data to application of statistics in law.

As pointed out earlier, Chinese criminology cannot wholly escape its current relative marginality, but with increased international exchange of scholars, and appropriate cross-national research, its sustained further development or "rise" is reassured, contingent

of course on broader reforms within China. Integrating into global capitalism, with all its inherent inequalities and tendencies for society carries its own consequences for China. Being part-and-parcel of the “variegated capitalisms” of this global era entails, we would argue, acute responsibilities and imperatives for scholars. Conducting evidence-based research is one such imperative for China-based criminologists (see Zhai, 2016). Through such fieldwork one hopes not only to find the polyphony of voices in modern China, their stories from the margins, but more importantly to use criminology to define problems that are often overlooked and to give them an appropriate theoretical understanding.

Notes

1. One of the co-editors of this journal, Ji Wei-dong, wrote (1989, p. 912), “A headache for Chinese researchers now is inadequate funding, but an even more important problem is whether people can do fieldwork freely and report what they saw honestly.”
2. Sun (2016) argues that there are few non-government organizations in China. Predominantly majority of organizations are government-sponsored or semi-government-sponsored, academic organizations are included. These organizations are privately called “secondary government” by CCP cadres.
3. This comment should not be taken as a criticism of the efforts of indigenization of criminology in China. On the contrary, both authors of this paper have made efforts toward this direction (Cao et al., 2014; Heberton and Jou, 2005; 2010; Wu and Cao, 2014; Zhuo and Cao, 2016). Where we are critical is in respect of a simple-minded binary opposition. We argue, instead, that many criminological postulates developed in the West have indeed their embedded equivalents within Chinese culture (see Wu and Cao, 2014 for the detailed discussion). In addition, we have found, and we applaud, those Chinese criminologists who have made serious theoretical contributions (see Hu, Sun, and Wu, 2015; Wang, 2010a; 2010b; Wang and Zhao, 2016; Zhang, 2013). The best social research is context-specific. If social theories are best constructed within a social context, and social research is best conducted within a specific social context, the large-scale rapid social changes in contemporary China are especially worth studying: they are unique to modern China and as such are neither repetitions of social changes that have occurred elsewhere nor will they be repeated in China’s own future (Arrighi, 2007; Peng, 2011). What is needed, therefore, are innovative frameworks, both theoretical and methodological, designed specifically for studying “crime and social change” in China.
4. On September 21, 2017, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Development and Reform Commission jointly released a newly selected list of universities and academic disciplines that are dubbed as “Double First-Class” initiative (*shuangyiliu*). The list includes 137 first-class disciplines and 42 first-class universities.
5. The Forum is a reincarnation of The Committee of Basic Theory founded in 1995 by Pi Yijun, Xiao Jianming, Wu Boxin, Zhou Liangluo etc. These criminologists first operated within CSC but they were forced out by the then-president Kang Shu-hua in 1997. The Committee continued to operate within China Youth Crime and Juvenile Delinquency Research Association from 1998 to 2006 (Wang, 2014; Zhai, 2017). In 2004, the Chinese Youth League (the auxiliary youth organization of Chinese Communist Party) took over the management of China Youth Crime and Juvenile Delinquency Research Association. The Committee was boosted out in 2006. The same group of criminologists established, in 2007, the forum, which has been the longest criminological forum outside CSC. On December 16, 2017, the forum was renamed as “Contemporary Criminological Forum.”

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Bail Reform and Risk Assessments: Solution to Mass Incarceration and Reduction of Crime or Smokescreen for Status Quo?

By Jeffrey J. Clayton, Executive Director, American Bail Coalition

Around our nation, there have been repeated and continuing calls for bail reform. The general argument is that there are simply too many people being incarcerated. The reason, it is purported, is they cannot afford their bail and are, thus, required to wait in jail until disposition of their case.

The alternatives being sold to this alleged problem by the people behind the movement are (1) eliminate monetary bail, as has been done in New Jersey, Washington, D.C., and the federal system, by expanding preventative detention without bail based on *risk*, and then turning everyone else loose; and (2) use risk-assessments to identify those in jail who are low-risk and, therefore, eligible to be released on a promise to appear.

Reformers argue that because we already use preventative detention under certain circumstances, we can use risk assessment tools to keep the “right” rather than the “wrong” persons in jail. Of course, implicit in this approach is the assumption that the current number of persons being held is far too high. Putting it another way, they feel that the criteria for being held in jail should be based not on the lack of funds in one’s bank account, but rather, on the risk presented to society of committing a new crime or failing to appear in court as required.

Like most other policy reforms, which typically spring forth from political movements, bail reform emerged from a morph of concerns over post-conviction debtors’ prison issues and a desire to fight mass incarceration in the United States. These reforms have since worked their way into numerous state-specific constitutions, statutes, court rules, and local and statewide directives.

The current “third generation of bail reform,” as prominent reformer Tim Schnake dubbed it, really gained significant momentum in 2013 (Schnake, Brooker & Jones, 2011).. It culminated in the 2014 passage of New Jersey’s then-new risk-based bail reform law, which took effect last year on January 1. Other states and local governments, while not entirely abolishing bail in favor of a no-money bail system, began to embrace risk assessment tools, not only as a means to predict risk for bail, but also for purposes of sentencing, parole and probation. In keeping with the evidence-based practices movement, it is important to note that risk assessments are supposed to save money in incarceration costs, which can then be re-invested into alternative programs to improve the criminal justice system.

As much as the current risk assessment tools have been touted by their advocates, exactly what do they actually encompass? Some have described risk assessment as utilizing some form of artificial intelligence, but that is far from reality. Despite strong suggestions that they are able to predict the behavior of specific defendants, in actuality. The current risk assessment tools are incapable of achieving this feat. In truth, these rather unsophisticated basic tools have been in existence in one form or another for a generation. Notably, they underpinned the risk-based no-money system created by the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984.

Risk assessment tools supposedly work by grouping persons into various risk categories. However, once separated, they are unable to distinguish between persons within a particular risk category. Nor do they even try. Rather, most assessments create a list of categories, typically ranging from low to high-risk and numerous categories in between.

Regression analysis is used to determine the factors that will be evaluated and scored in order to then place persons into the various risk categories. For example, most risk assessments use factors like prior criminality, which make up a large percentage of a score. Some use demographic factors, although there has been widespread criticism of their use due to concerns over discriminatory impacts.

The Public Safety Assessment tool created by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation is designed around a risk score ranging from one to six, with six being the highest (Brauneis & Goodman, 2017). It is important to note that the term “risk” in this context is arbitrary, as are the respective risk categories. Here, risk is defined typically as the possibility of failure while released from jail. That is, risk is the likelihood of the individual committing a new crime while on bail or failing to appear in court as required. However, the tolerances of the risk categories are not scientific. Rather, they are based on value judgements in regard to how many crimes or failures-to-appear-while-on-bail are tolerable within a particular jurisdiction. In other words, it leaves it to those using the risk assessment tool to “make it up as they go along.”

In a study published in the Yale Journal of Law & Technology last August, researchers Robert Brauneis and Ellen P. Goodman (2017) exposed a portion of the otherwise secret methodology of the Arnold Foundation’s tool and determined that persons considered high-risk would fail 40 percent of the time. The percentages for the six categories lined up as follows: one (10 percent), two (15 percent), three (20 percent), four (31 percent), five (35 percent) and six (40 percent). Thus, someone categorized as medium-risk

would have between a 20 and 31 percent chance of failing to appear or committing a new crime while on bail (Brauneis & Goodman, 2017).

The second algorithm of the Arnold Foundation tool is the “decision-making framework” -- a grid that provides release recommendations based on the risk score that has been determined. Risk level six is the most significant because the tool recommends incarceration of every defendant in that category when the state has detention with no bail. This is highly problematic from the perspective of individual liberty because -- by virtue of their own evaluation -- six out of ten persons in this category will, in fact, not commit a new crime or fail to appear. By using the Arnold Foundation tool, all persons in its high-risk category are being treated as if they *all* will commit a new crime or fail to appear, even though we know a majority will not (Brauneis & Goodman, 2017).

The most disturbing aspect of all this is that we are making decisions about individuals based on the average rate of failure of other persons similarly categorized -- not on the particular defendant him or herself.

Neither the Arnold Foundation tool nor any other in existence are actually able to predict within a risk category. They do not even attempt to do so, since there are no other factors left to consider that have not already been included in the evaluation.

It is important to understand what actually happens when monetary bail is eliminated from a jurisdiction. Prosecutors and judges can either detain or release on non-monetary conditions. In New Jersey, that is certainly occurring, and is based on the results of the Arnold Foundation risk assessment. Since the law was implemented in that state, a motion for preventative detention has been filed in 43.6 percent of all cases, resulting in the actual detention in approximately 19 percent of them (New Jersey Judiciary, 2017). Of course, the disparities in preventative detention across individual New Jersey jurisdictions are large, with one detaining 33 percent of all defendants without bail.

So the question is, did the tool get it right in each case or even in general? The answer is, we don't know. It is impossible to determine if the people sitting in jail, because they were labeled dangerous, are the six out of 10 who would have been crime-free and shown up to court, or whether they are the four out of 10 who would have committed a new crime or failed to appear.

Notwithstanding the complications of preventative detention, there is considerable evidence to support the premise that risk assessments fail to have any impact on the ultimate tri-partite outcomes of reducing incarceration, reducing new crimes while on bail and reducing failures to appear in court.

Kentucky implemented the Arnold Foundation Public Safety Assessment in 2013. In a study of the state's legal system released this past December, Professor Megan Stevenson (2017) of George Mason University School of Law obtained several years' worth of data to validate the claims, not only of the success of the Kentucky implementation, but of other risk assessments around the country.

Stevenson indicated that she embarked upon the research because, “virtually nothing is known about how the implementation of risk assessment affects key outcomes: incarceration rates, crime, misconduct, or racial disparities” (Stevenson, 2017, p. 2). She sought the answer to a simple question -- did the assessments deliver on their promises? Examining Kentucky and beyond, Stevenson's findings determined that the reduction in the jail population was “trivial” (Stevenson, 2017, p.5) and that “failures-to-appear and pretrial crime increased as well” (Stevenson, 2017, p.1).

While she did not dismiss the potential for risk assessments to produce benefits, she did say “it will take research and experimentation to learn how to achieve them” (Stevenson, 2017, p.1). She further added there is a need for a real process to assess these tools “not a flocking towards methods that bear the glossy veneer of science, but a careful and iterative evaluation of what works and what does not” (Stevenson, 2017, p.1).

Other recent research calls into question whether or not risk assessments can do a better job of predicting than untrained human beings. In January of this year, the peer-reviewed scientific journal, *Science Advances*, published a study from software engineer Julia Dressel and Dartmouth computer science professor Hany Farid (Dressell & Farid, 2018). They looked at the results of two widely-used proprietary algorithms to predict recidivism, comparing them to the predictions made by people responding to an on-line survey with no training at all in the criminal justice system. Their conclusion? “We have shown that commercial software that is widely used to predict recidivism is no more accurate or fair than the predictions of people with little to no criminal justice expertise who responded to an online survey” (Dressell & Farid, 2018, p. 2). Also, despite the oft-repeated claims made by proprietors of risk assessment algorithms, it was clear from the study that the algorithms did nothing to reduce racial disparities.

Many other serious concerns with risk assessments abound, but they fall outside the purview of this article. They lie mostly in the realm of concern regarding transparency of the assessments, how validation occurs and who validates such assessments, and whether the assessments are race- and gender-neutral. Regardless of where one comes down on the use of financial conditions of bail, the ultimate questions remain: do computers help us better predict who will commit a crime or fail to appear? Or are they

simply a smokescreen that validates the moral and policy judgments of those who help put them together? Based on critical evaluation of the evidence, it is impossible to conclude it is anything but the latter.

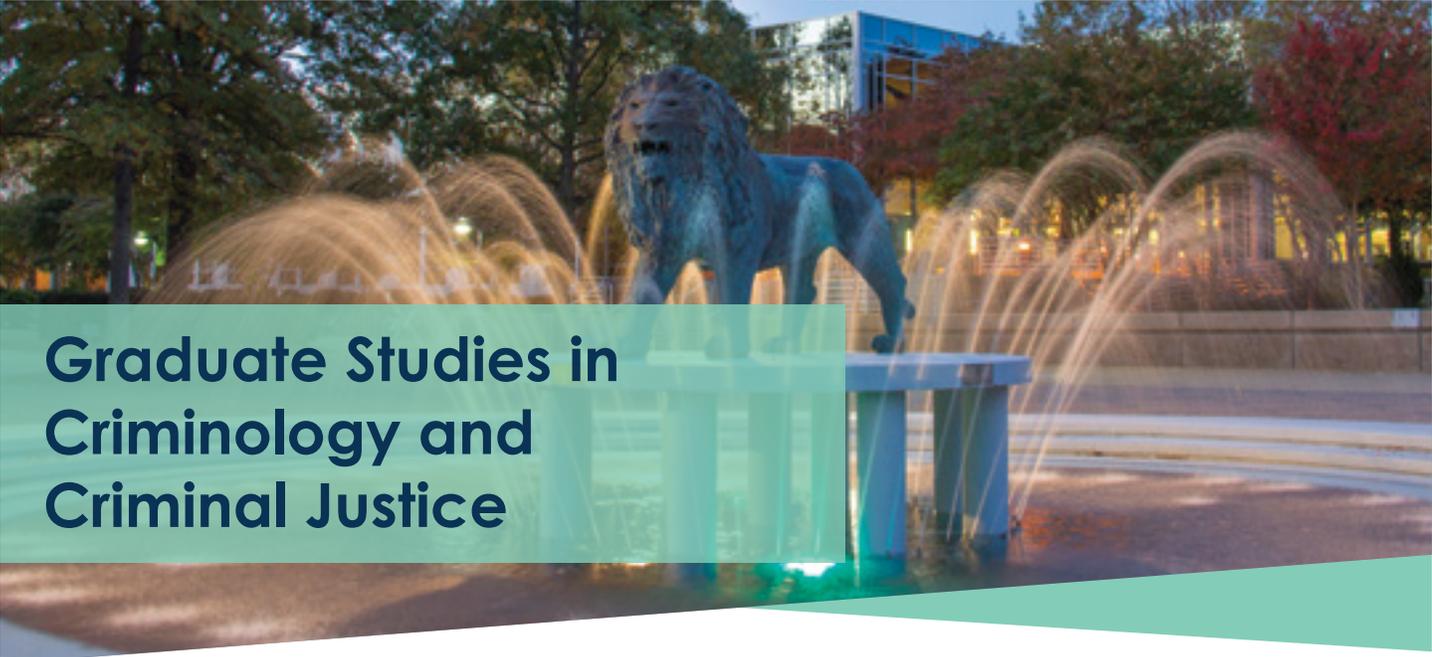
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About Jeffrey Clayton, Executive Director of the American Bail Coalition:

Jeff Clayton joined the American Bail Coalition as Policy Director in May 2015. He has worked in various capacities as a public policy and government relations professional for fifteen years, and also as a licensed attorney for the past twelve years. Most recently, he worked as the General Counsel for the Professional Bail Agents of Colorado, in addition to serving other clients in legal, legislative, and policy matters. Jeff spent six years in government service, representing the Colorado State Courts and Probation Department, the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, and the United States Secretary of Transportation. He is also a prior Presidential Management Fellow and Finalist for the U.S. Supreme Court fellows program. Mr. Clayton holds a B.B.A. from Baylor University, a M.S. (Public Policy) from the University of Rochester, N.Y., and a J.D. from the Sturm College of Law, University of Denver.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Critical Criminology isn't only about Marxism or the U.S.

By **David Kauzlarich**, Editor-in-Chief, *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*, University of North Carolina Greensboro

Having been affiliated with the field of critical criminology for over two decades, and now with the ending of my term as Editor-in-Chief (EIC) of the journal, I still get the feeling this specialty area is misunderstood. Too many scholars continue to present critical criminologists as mostly a group of anti-capitalist Marxists stuck in 1970s debates over instrumental and structural theories of crime or "conflict versus functionalist" arguments. To be sure, Marxist theory is certainly a key lens through which many critical criminologists understand crime, law, and criminal justice, but now more than ever critical criminology includes a variety of progressive, humanistic, and radical perspectives.

Critical Criminology: An International Journal publishes research and theory in the areas of cultural criminology, feminist criminology, left realism, green criminology, queer criminology, critical race criminology, intersectionality criminology, peacemaking criminology, convict criminology, and yes, Marxist criminology. More generally, we seek papers that illustrate resistance to unjust social conditions, analyses which take inequality seriously, and perspectives that advance social justice. Axes of oppression, marginalization, and injustice permeate modern societies and the epiphenomenal results can be found in the criminal justice system, along with disparate rates of victimization and offending. Papers exploring the gendered, racial, ethnic, heteronormative, classist, ableist dimensions of these problems are welcomed.

We are also proud to have published a growing amount of papers from around the world. I have heard some scholars talk about the journal as "mostly a North American" outlet primarily dedicated to matters in the United States. Let's put that idea to rest. We strongly encourage scholars involved in critical criminology around the world to consider the journal as a venue for their work.

As I reflect on the past six years as EIC of *Critical Criminology*, I am satisfied that along with a marked increase in our Impact Factor, growing number of international contributions, compelling special issues, and increased standing in journal rankings, we along with publications like *Feminist Criminology*, *Crime, Law, and Social Change*, *Social Justice*, and *Crime, Media, and Culture* continue to flourish by publishing work that keeps a sharp eye on inequality and social justice.

Professor Avi Brisman of Eastern Kentucky University will be taking over editorial duties for the journal later this year. I know that Avi is passionate about the potential of the journal to provide an even greater level of international and critical substance and variety.



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

AROUND THE ASC

2018 ELECTION SLATE FOR 2019 - 2020 ASC OFFICERS

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2018 election:

President-Elect

Ross Matsueda, University of Washington-Seattle
Sally Simpson, University of Maryland

Vice President-Elect

Laura Dugan, University of Maryland
Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri St Louis

Executive Counselor

Lynn Addington, American University
Mark Berg, University of Iowa
Lorine Hughes, University of Colorado Denver
Brian Johnson, University of Maryland
Bill Pridemore, University at Albany, SUNY
Gary Sweeten, Arizona State University

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 16, 2018 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

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

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2019 ELECTION SLATE OF 2020 - 2021 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 at the time of the nomination, 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, 2018 to be considered by the Committee.

Robert Apel
Rutgers University
School of Criminal Justice
123 Washington St
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 353-5216
ra437@scj.rutgers.edu

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2018 AWARDS



The American Society of Criminology

Announces its call for nominations

for the 2018 Awards

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Michael J. Hindelang Award

Mentor Award

Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Teaching Award

August Vollmer Award

****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. Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2018 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2018 ASC AWARDS**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. Multiple authored papers are admissible, as long as all authors are students in good standing at the time of submission. Papers that have been accepted for publication at the time of submission 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 (inclusive of all materials). The *Criminology* format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors' names and departments should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The authors also need to submit a copy of the manuscript, as well as a letter verifying their enrollment status as full-time students, co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director, all in electronic format.

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

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

Submission Deadline: All items should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format by **April 15**.

Committee Chair: **LEE SLOCUM** **(314) 516-4072**
University of Missouri – St. Louis **slocuml@umsl.edu**

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2018 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2018 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. Table of contents,
2. Curriculum Vita, and
3. Detailed evidence of teaching accomplishments, which may include:
 - student evaluations, which may be qualitative or quantitative, from recent years or over the course of the nominee's career
 - peer reviews of teaching
 - nominee statements of teaching philosophy and practices
 - evidence of mentoring
 - evidence of research on teaching (papers presented on teaching, teaching journals edited, etc.)
 - selected syllabi
 - letters of nomination/reference, and
 - other evidence of teaching achievements.

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

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

Committee Chair: **BARBARA KOONS-WITT**
University of South Carolina

(803) 777-7097
bakoons@mailbox.sc.edu

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2018 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2018 ASC AWARDS**MENTOR AWARD**

The Mentor Award is designed to recognize excellence in mentorship in the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice over the span of an academic career.

Any nonstudent member of the ASC is an eligible candidate for the ASC Mentor Award, including persons who hold a full or part time position in criminology, practitioners and researchers in nonacademic settings. The award is not limited to those who participate in the ASC mentoring program.

Nonstudent members may be nominated by colleagues, peers, or students but self-nominations are not allowed. A detailed letter of nomination should contain concrete examples and evidence of how the nominee has sustained a record of enriching the professional lives of others, and be submitted to the Chair of the ASC Mentor Award Committee.

The mentorship portfolio should include:

1. Table of contents,
2. Curriculum Vita, and
3. Detailed evidence of mentorship accomplishments, which may include:
 - academic publications
 - professional development
 - teaching
 - career guidance
 - research and professional networks, and
 - other evidence of mentoring achievements.

The letter should specify the ways the nominee has gone beyond his/her role as a professor, researcher or collaborator to ensure successful enculturation into the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice, providing intellectual professional development outside of the classroom and otherwise exemplary support for Criminology/Criminal Justice undergraduates, graduates and post-graduates.

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of the nomination) should be submitted to the Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic form and must be received by **April 1**. The nominee's portfolio and all other supporting materials should also be submitted to the Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic form and must be received by **June 30**.

Committee Chair: **AMY FARRELL**
Northeastern University

(617) 373-7439
am.farrell@northeastern.edu

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

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SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 9, 2018

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:
Friday, May 11, 2018

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm. On the site, you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the 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 conform to the guidelines will be rejected. We encourage participants to submit well in advance of the deadline so that ASC staff may help with any submission problems while the call for papers is still open. Please note that ASC staff members respond to inquiries during normal business hours.

Complete Thematic Panels: Must include a title and abstract for the entire panel as well as titles, abstracts and author information for all papers. 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 9, 2018

Individual Paper Presentations: Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title and abstract along with author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that has been completed or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are not appropriate here and may be more suitable for roundtable discussion (see below).

- **INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**
Friday, March 9, 2018

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 must appear in print before the submission deadline (March 9, 2018) so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work). Submit the author's name and title of the book and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

- **AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**
Friday, March 9, 2018
-

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract 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 11, 2018

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 along with participant information. A full session requires a session title and brief description of the session. Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than thematic paper panels. Thus, ASC provides no audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

- **ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**
Friday, May 11, 2018

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 14 through Saturday, November 17. 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 October 1 to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go to 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.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- **Friday, March 9, 2018** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
 - **Friday, May 11, 2018** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters and roundtable sessions.
-

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

ABSTRACTS

A typical abstract will summarize, in one paragraph of 200 words or less, the major aspects of your research, including: 1) the purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigate; 2) the design of the study; 3) major findings of your analysis; and 4) a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions. Although not all abstracts will conform to this format, they should all contain enough information to frame the problem and orient the conclusions.

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

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 in the broader areas listed below. Please select the area and sub-area most appropriate for your presentation and only submit your abstract once. If you are submitting an abstract for a roundtable, poster session or author meets critics panel, you only need to select the broader area; no sub-area is offered. Your choice of area and sub-area (when appropriate) will be important in determining the panel for your presentation and will assist the program chairs in avoiding time conflicts for panels on similar topics.

Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:

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

PLEASE NOTE: WHEN UTILIZING THE ON-LINE SUBMISSION SYSTEM, BE SURE TO CLICK ACCEPT AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE SUBMISSION IS FINALIZED.

After you have finished entering all required information, you will receive immediately a confirmation email indicating that your submission has been recorded. If you do not receive this confirmation, please contact ASC immediately to resolve the issue. You may call the ASC offices at 614-292-9207 or email at meeting@asc41.com

For participant instructions, see http://www.asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/Ethics_of_Participation_in_and_Guidelines.pdf

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

Area I	Presidential Plenaries		meeting@asc41.com
Area II	Division “Highlighted” Sessions		meeting@asc41.com
Area III	Perspectives on Crime	Carter Hay	chay@fsu.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	J.C. Barnes	jc.barnes@uc.edu
2	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Rena Zito	rzito@elon.edu
3	Strain, Learning, and Control Theories	Heather Scheuerman	scheuehl@jmu.edu
4	Labeling and Interactionist Theories	Stephanie Wiley	swiley@sfu.ca
5	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Dale Willits	dale.willits@wsu.edu
6	Structure, Culture, and Anomie	Ryan Spohn	rspohn@unomaha.edu
7	Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics	Maria Velez	mvelez@unm.edu
8	Critical Race/Ethnicity and Feminist Perspectives	Gwen Hunnicutt	gchunnic@uncg.edu
9	Theories of Conflict, Oppression, and Inequality	Terressa A. Benz	tbenz@Oakland.edu
Area IV	Types of Offending	Nicole Leeper-Piquero	npiquero@utdallas.edu
10	Violent Crime	Nick Petersen	npetersen@miami.edu
11	Property and Public Order Crime	Cory Haberman	Cory.haberman@uc.edu
12	Drugs	Mike Vuolo	Vuolo.2@osu.edu
13	Family and Intimate Partner Violence	Christine Bond	c.bond@griffith.edu.au
14	Rape and Sexual Assault	Rebecca Hayes	hayes2r@cmich.edu
15	Sex Work and Human Trafficking	Amy Farrell	am.farrell@northeastern.edu
16	White Collar, Occupational, and Corporate Crime	Jessica Craig	Jessica.craig@unt.edu
17	Organized Crime and Corruption	Christina Smith	chmsmith@ucdavis.edu
18	Identity Theft and Cyber Crime	Kristy Holtfreter	Kristy.holtfreter@asu.edu

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19	State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism	Wenona Rymond-Richmond	wenona@soc.umass.edu
20	Hate Crime	Kathryn Benier	Kathryn.benier@monash.edu
Area V	Correlates of Crime	Christopher Lyons	clyons@unm.edu
21	Gangs and Co-offenders	David Pyrooz	david.pyrooz@colorado.edu
22	Substance Use and Abuse	Daniel Ragan	dragan@unm.edu
23	Weapons	Christopher Koper	ckoper2@gmu.edu
24	Trauma and Mental Health	Holly Foster	hfoster@tamu.edu
25	Race and Ethnicity	Jennifer Cobbina	cobbina@msu.edu
26	Immigration/Migration	Rebecca Wickes	rebecca.wickes@monash.edu
27	Neighborhoods & Structural Inequalities	Thomas Stucky	tstucky@iupui.edu
28	Sex, Gender, and Sexuality	Vanessa Panfil	vpanfil@odu.edu
29	Poverty and Social Class	C. Wesley Younts	younts@hartford.edu
30	Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse	Anthony Pequero	anthony@vt.edu
31	Families and Peers	Brian Soller	bsoller@unm.edu
32	School Experiences	Aaron Kupchik	akupchik@udel.edu
Area VI	Victimization	Pamela Wilcox	pamela.wilcox@uc.edu
33	Causes and Correlates of Victimization	Mark Berg	mark-berg@uiowa.edu
34	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Brent Teasdale	beteasd@ilstu.edu
35	The Structural and Individual Consequences of Victimization	Andrew Gladfelter	gladfeltea@wpunj.edu
Area VII	The Criminal Justice System	Sarah Lageson	sarah.lageson@rutgers.edu
36	Police Organization and Training	Jeffrey Nowacki	Jeffrey.Nowacki@colostate.edu
37	Police Legitimacy and Community Relations	Elise Sargeant	e.sargeant@griffith.edu.au
38	Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations	Cody Telep	cody.telep@asu.edu
39	Prosecution, Courts & Sentences	Patricia Warren	pwarren@fsu.edu
40	Capital Punishment	Tara Richards	trichards@ubalt.edu

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41	Jails & Prisons	Sarah Tahamont	tahamont@umd.edu
42	Community Corrections	Zachary Hamilton	zachary.hamilton@wsu.edu
43	Prisoner Reentry	April Fernandes	adferna2@wsu.edu
44	The Juvenile Justice System	Caitlin Cavanaugh	cavana81@msu.edu
45	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Devon Johnson	djohns22@gmu.edu
46	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Andrea Leverentz	Andrea.leverentz@umb.edu
47	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	Joshua Cochran	Joshua.cochran@uc.edu
48	Law Making and Legal Change	Aubrey Jackson	Aubreyjackson@unm.edu
49	Guns and Gun Laws	David Hureau	dhureau@albany.edu
50	Inequality and Justice	Noah Painter Davis	Npf26@unm.edu
51	Immigration and Justice Issues	Stephanie DiPietro	dipietros@umsl.edu
Area VIII	Perceptions of Crime & Justice	Nicole Rader	nrader@deanas.msstate.edu
52	Media & Social Construction of Crime	Jared Rosenberger	jrosenberger@murraystate.edu
53	Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment	Kevin Drakulich	kdrakulich@northeastern.edu
54	Activism and Social Movements	Joanne Belknap	Joanne.belknap@colorado.edu
55	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Kenneth Sanchagrin	sanchagrinkj@appstate.edu
Area IX	Comparative & Historical Perspectives	Susanne Karstedt	skarstedt@griffith.edu.au
56	Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice	Cecilia Chouhy	cchouhy@fsu.edu
57	Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice	Michael Campbell	campbellmi@umsl.edu
58	Globalization, Crime, and Justice	Wenjie Liao	wliao2@ncsu.edu
Area X	Critical Criminology	Avi Brisman	avi.brisman@eku.edu
59	Green Criminology	Rob White	r.d.white@utas.edu.au
60	Queer Criminology	Dana Peterson	dpeterson@albany.edu
61	Convict Criminology	Grant Tietjen	tietjengrante@sau.edu
62	Cultural Criminology	Travis Linnemann	travis.linnemann@eku.edu

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Area XI	Methodology	John Hipp	hippj@uci.edu
63	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Robert Apel	robert.apel@rutgers.edu
64	Advances in Qualitative Methods	Thomas Holt	holtt@msu.edu
65	Advances in Evaluation Research	Lacey Schaefer	l.schaefer@griffith.edu.au
66	Advances in Experimental Methods	Joshua Hinkle	jhinkle@gsu.edu
67	Advances in Teaching Methods	Michelle Interbitzen	mli@oregonstate.edu
Area XII	Roundtable Sessions	Katya Botchkovar	e.botchkovar@northeastern.edu
Area XIV	Poster Sessions	Susan Case	asc@asc41.com
Area XV	Author Meets Critics	Jamie Fader	jfader@temple.edu
Area XIV	Methods Workshop Committee	Jody Miller	jody.miller@rutgers.edu

The Oral History Criminology Project

The Oral History Criminology Project is pleased to add the following interviews to our catalog of recordings.

Malcom W. Klein interviewed by Cheryl Maxson
Cheryl Maxson interviewed by Brendan Dooley

The videos can be streamed for free from the ASC website directly (http://www.asc41.com/videos/Oral_History.html) or at oralhistoryofcriminology.org. Thank you to all who have participated in the on going work and to our faithful viewers who continue to share our history with the students who will be the next generation of scholars.

Division of Victimology



Since 2014, the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship for Victimology Studies (through the Darald and Julie Libby Foundation) has recognized an exceptional graduate student in the field of victimology, by providing \$5,000 to support his/her original research project.

The Division of Victimology is very grateful to Larry Siegel and Terry Libby for providing this opportunity to our members.

We would like to recognize the 2014 - 2017 recipients of the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship. Please visit <https://www.ascdov.org/fellowship> to read all about their accomplishments and to learn more about this fellowship!



2017 Recipient
Keith Hullenaar
Doctoral Candidate
Pennsylvania State University



2016 Recipient
Nili Gesser
Doctoral Student
Temple University



2015 Recipient
Maribeth Rezey, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Loyola University Chicago



2014 Recipient
Kristen Hourigan, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
California State University,
Los Angeles



**APPLICATIONS NOW BEING ACCEPTED
FOR THE FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP**

The Division on Women and Crime is now accepting applications for the *Feminist Criminology* Graduate Research Scholarship, which is designed to recognize an exceptional graduate student in the field of gender and crime. The scholarship is funded by the royalties from *Feminist Criminology*, an innovative journal that is dedicated to research related to women, girls, and crime within the context of a feminist critique of criminology. Published quarterly by SAGE Publications as the official journal of the Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the American Society of Criminology, this international publication focuses on research and theory that highlights the gendered nature of crime.

The DWC will award one graduate student annually a one-time scholarship in the amount of US\$5,000 to support a project involving original research. The student must be the leader or principal investigator on the project.

Applications are due to the division by April 1, 2018. Winners will be notified by May 2018.

To read more about the *Feminist Criminology* Graduate Research Scholarship, visit <http://ascdwc.com/student-awards>.

LARRY J. SIEGEL GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

**APPLICATIONS NOW BEING ACCEPTED
FOR THE LARRY J. SIEGEL GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS
FOR THE STUDY OF GENDER AND CRIME AND THE STUDY OF VICTIMOLOGY**

The Division on Women and Crime and the Division on Victimology are now accepting applications for 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 award one graduate student annually a one-time fellowship 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 by April 1, 2018. Winners will be notified in May 2018.

To read more about the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship for the Study of Gender and Crime, visit <http://ascdwc.com/student-awards>.

To read more about the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship for the Study of Victimology, visit <https://www.ascdov.org/fellowship>

POLICY CORNER

As we begin to think ahead to the conference in Atlanta in November, the policy committee has decided to try something different this year. While we have organized a series of policy panels over the past few years and these have tended to involve lively conversation with decent size audiences, we too have begun to notice just how full and crowded the ASC conference schedule can get. So, this year, we will be arranging just two policy panels that we hope will be larger and will attract and engage a diverse set of scholars, practitioners, and policy makers. We have selected two featured topics for these sessions: (1) *disparities in criminal justice* and (2) *diversion in criminal justice*. The policy panel sessions will feature brief opening prepared comments from 6-8 speakers followed by a moderated discussion. We will be soliciting nominations for featured speakers and/or respondents from the Divisions but we would also welcome nominations from the membership (please email any nominations to ascpolicycommittee@gmail.com).

CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

In addition to working on policy panels for the conference, the policy committee has officially started vetting the applications of those who wish to join the Crime and Justice Research Alliance's Expert Directory: <http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org/experts/>

What is the CJRA Expert Directory?

The Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) "communicates with the criminal justice research and academic communities about legislative, appropriations and policy developments in Washington, DC. CJRA assists policymakers across the political spectrum by summarizing published scholarly articles and identifying expert witnesses to speak to Committees, Members of Congress and Justice Department officials. The goal of CJRA is to provide objective research to inform legislators in criminal justice policy and appropriation decisions as well as reporters covering criminal justice topics in the news."

The CJRA is a joint project of the ASC and ACJS and both organizations have policy committees that have agreed to do the work of periodically assessing expert directory applications submitted. Although members of both organizations can apply to become experts in CJRA's expert directory, we ask that you submit an application to only one of the organizations. The ASC's Policy Committee, which I currently chair, considers the applications of ASC members who choose to be considered through the ASC.

Who gets to be an expert?

A Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) expert is current member of American Society of Criminology (ASC) or Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) who has demonstrated sufficient depth of knowledge in a particular subject area as certified by a committee of one of the two organizations. CJRA experts are expected to summarize the current research in a particular subject matter and provide policy-related insight inclusive of impacts, implications, and recommendations based upon their own subject matter and policy analysis expertise. CJRA experts speak for themselves as individuals and should not represent their views as being those of the American Society of Criminology or the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

How do I apply for consideration for inclusion in the CJRA expert directory?

If you would like your application considered at the next meeting of the ASC's policy committee, please submit the required application materials via email (ascpolicycommittee@gmail.com), with the subject line "CJRA Expert Application."

Required application materials.

The committee will only consider complete applications. To be considered complete, applications must include four attachments:

1. A narrative letter of interest describing the applicant's areas of substantive expertise and qualifications, identifying key intellectual contributions and/or publications in the area. The letter of application must clearly indicate that the applicant is willing and able to take calls and answer media inquiries on short notice.
2. A completed application form (available on the ASC website's policy page: <http://www.asc41.com/policies/policyPage.html>).
3. A brief narrative biography (not more than 250 words) articulating specific areas of expertise within the broader category.
4. A current copy of your CV or resume.

Evaluation criteria.

Applicants must be ASC members in good standing and have an earned doctorate (or have earned a JD or MA/MS degree with five years of relevant experience). As an academic expert, publications reflecting sufficient expertise in the subject matter area(s) are required. You must meet the criteria for *each* subject matter area you have identified in your application. The totality of contributions in each area will be considered with preference given to those meeting the criteria in *at least two* of the four areas below.

POLICY CORNER

- A minimum of 1-2 books or monographs in the past 7 years
- A minimum of 3-5 peer-reviewed publications in the past 7 years and/or
- A minimum of 3-5 reputable practitioner and reference publication authorships in the past 7 years
- Evidence of receipt of competitive funding for research in the area in the past 7 years.

Applications will be collected and considered at the quarterly meetings of the policy committee. You will be notified as to the status of your application shortly after the meeting at which the application is considered.

In the meantime, please feel free to contact me should you have any questions, suggestions, or ideas for the policy committee.

Natasha A. Frost, Chair, ASC Policy Committee

Washington Update: January 2018

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

Since Congress returned after the new year, Washington has largely been consumed with tense budget negotiations that ultimately led to a three-day government shutdown in late January. Although another short-term "Continuing Resolution" was approved by Congress with bipartisan support, the path forward to prevent another shutdown on February 8 and to ultimately arrive at a final Omnibus spending bill for FY 2018 remains very uncertain. With a limited number of legislative days before the next deadline, February is likely to continue to be dominated by these same efforts to reach some agreement. Although there appears to be a general framework for a potential agreement on overall funding levels, which would allow the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to quickly resolve their differences and negotiate a final Omnibus, the issue of DACA, the proposed border "wall" extensions, and other immigration matters has significantly complicated the overall negotiations.

The President's FY 2019 Budget Request is tentatively scheduled to be released on February 12 and will lay out the Trump Administration's justice priorities and formally kick-off the Appropriations process on Capitol Hill for the next several months. CJRA will monitor the Budget Request and subsequent Appropriations process in the House and Senate for impacts to criminology research, statistics and evaluation programs. CJRA continues to advocate for strong funding levels, including no less than the FY 2017-enacted levels for NIJ and BJS. Because last year's budget request for FY 2018 was quickly put together following the administration taking office in January, it is believed that this year's budget request will be a clearer signal of the White House's priorities for federal spending on the broad range of domestic and national security programs. Last year, the President's budget proposed significant cuts to major Department of Justice programs, including research, statistics and evaluation agencies, but the Republican-majority Congress largely rejected many of these proposed cuts.

In addition to the FY 2018 and FY 2019 funding processes, CJRA has continued to advocate for access to the missing Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data tables that were not included in the FBI's annual *Crime in the United States* report released last year. As a result of the response from the criminology community, FBI Director Wray announced at a December hearing with the House Judiciary Committee that the missing data tables would be released in early 2018. CJRA will continue to monitor and report on the status of the release of the missing data tables, but it is our current understanding that specific missing data tables may be requested by the public by emailing the FBI's UCR Program office at: crimestatsinfo@fbi.gov. We continue to coordinate with Members of Congress who have expressed concern on this issue and expect they would conduct oversight on this issue should the missing data tables not be quickly restored.

In the authorizing committees, the House Judiciary Committee marked up legislation earlier this month to strengthen the Foreign Agents Registration Act. This bill, HR. 4170, or the Disclosing Foreign Influence Act, which would enact several reforms proposed by the Department of Justice's Inspector General in a fall 2016 report. The law has not been updated in several decades and, until recently, had not been used by law enforcement and prosecutors as a tool to identify individuals and firms advocating for foreign government interests and attempting to influence public opinion in the United States on behalf of a foreign entity. The Senate Judiciary Committee held an oversight hearing with the new Secretary of Homeland Security and considered several executive nominations.



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Doctoral Faculty

Ashley Arnio (*Florida State, 2013*)-communities and crime, spatial data analysis

Pete Blair (*Michigan State, 2007*)-policing, active shooter events

Scott Bowman (*Arizona State, 2007*)-race/ethnicity, juvenile justice

Mitch Chamlin (*SUNY, 1985*)-macro-criminology, time series analysis

Marcus Felson (*U Michigan, 1983*)-crime pattern analysis, routine activities

Ashley Hewitt (*Simon Fraser, 2017*)-sexual violence, criminal profiling

Meghan Hollis (*Northeastern, 2013*)-policing, communities and crime

Wesley Jennings (*U Florida, 2007*)-developmental criminology, longitudinal analysis

Angela Jones (*John Jay, 2015*)-juror decision-making, expert testimony

Shayne Jones (*U Kentucky, 2003*)-personality and antisocial behavior, psychopathy

Wayman Mullins (*U Arkansas, 1983*)-crisis negotiation, police psychology

Sean Roche (*SUNY, 2017*)-public opinion, perceptual deterrence

Kim Rossmo (*Simon Fraser, 1996*)-geography of crime, policing

Christine Sellers (*U Florida, 1987*)-crime theory, gender, intimate partner violence

Mark Stafford (*U Arizona, 1979*)-deterrence, crime theory, sex offending

Lucia Summers (*U London, 2012*)-crime pattern analysis, offender decision-making

Donna Vandiver (*Sam Houston, 2002*)-sex offending, recidivism

Bob Vásquez (*SUNY, 2009*)-measurement, quantitative methods, crime theory

Brian Withrow (*Sam Houston, 1999*)-policing, racial profiling

Contact: Dr. Wesley Jennings, Doctoral Program Coordinator
(512) 245-3331 or jenningswgj@txstate.edu

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Teaching Undergraduates: The Doctoral Student's Guide

By Elizabeth L. Borkowski and Miltonette O. Craig, Florida State University

By the end of our doctoral training, we have become accustomed to the work that is required of doctoral students—from the importance of completing courses, to passing comprehensive exams and writing the dissertation. While these are important goals to accomplish during your time as a doctoral student, there remains one aspect of the doctoral student's career that sometimes gets overlooked: teaching. As the first author recalls when applying to teach an introductory criminology course during her second year in the program, "After the initial excitement of being selected to teach wore off, came the intense feeling of anxiety. There were so many questions I had and didn't even know where to start to find an answer. How do I do this? How many exams should I give? What textbook should I choose? Should I give every student an 'A' to receive positive evaluations?" Truthfully, none of these questions has a single answer. What may work for some instructors may not work for others. While we certainly still have so much to learn about teaching undergraduates, we hope that our experiences and advice can provide useful insight for the uncertainty that many doctoral student instructors face.

- **Ask for help from your peers.** The most logical piece of advice we can offer is to simply seek out advice from peers that have taught before. Your peers are great resources and can often prove useful in managing the doctoral student-teacher "balancing act." These colleagues can guide you in finding the most suitable textbook, completing a course schedule, developing assignments, etc. Not only that, but these students can inform you about other aspects of your course you may not be aware of or even know how to complete. Remember, they have been in your shoes and are probably happy to help.
- **Start off strong.** It is important to set a positive tone early on and have a strong syllabus that addresses everything you may encounter during your semester. One way to make a great first-day impression on your students is to exhibit your personality, which helps build rapport and has been found to be one of the most important aspects of being an effective teacher (Gruber, Reppel, & Voss, 2010; Iannarelli, Bardsley, & Foote, 2010). For example, the first author uses humor on the first-day, while the second author asks students to submit songs for a class playlist. Both of these strategies are intended to engage and connect with students from the beginning. We must note, however, that while employing wit and lighthearted icebreakers can be advantageous in some settings, there are factors that may necessitate a more formal start to the semester. For example, research has found that young, female, and minority instructors encounter more barriers with respect to classroom management and teaching effectiveness and face repeated challenges to their authority and/or scholarly expertise (Dion, 2008; Harlow, 2003; Ladson-Billings, 1996; Pittman, 2010). It is also beneficial to make expectations of students explicit and detailed in your syllabus. If well-constructed, your syllabus will answer most of your students' course-related questions (Lippman, Bulanda, & Wagenaar, 2011). Moreover, "[i]f course outlines, assignment due dates, grading, and other course policies are clearly explained in the syllabus ... students will also be less likely to expect or ask for changes in the course and less likely to complain about course policies" (Dion, 2008, pp. 853-854).
- **Think of past experiences (and consider all options).** To prepare to think like an instructor, you need to also think like a student. Undoubtedly, you have had professors who did things that you may not have particularly liked. However, you may not have liked them because you did not consider what the goal of their method was. For instance, you may have been unhappy that the professor withheld PowerPoint slides from the students, and you may decide it is best to offer slides to the students simply because it was something you did not like. Yet, the goal for withholding those slides may have been to encourage more students to come to class and engage in the discussion. When you are designing what you want to do during your lecture, have a clear goal in mind and make sure that your methods are helping you achieve it.
- **Set a schedule.** Schedules are valuable because there is always work that needs to get done with very little time available. When you genuinely enjoy teaching, interacting with students, evaluating course assignments, and reading outside material, time needed for other vital aspects in the doctoral career may get neglected. Planning and setting a schedule is best, especially in the beginning, as anyone who teaches for the first time will certainly feel overwhelmed with the amount of work that is required of the instructor. On that note, when you do set a schedule, try your hardest to stick to it! For example, if you said, "I will only work on my course on Monday," then do not allow unfinished work to roll over into the rest of the week. Remember, you are still a doctoral student and you have other priorities.
- **Use your research.** Use the freedom you have as the instructor to develop your course by bringing in your own research interests that also meet the course's student learning objectives. You will find that that doing so reduces the time it takes to prep the course because of your knowledge of the existing literature on the topic. You will also be able to think of a variety of examples to use in class to explain the material. This approach gives students an advantage because they get to hear

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

from an instructor who is both enthusiastic and well-versed on the subject matter.

- **Be stern, yet fair.** Teaching is an aspect to the doctoral student career that can be incredibly enjoyable. However, there will be times that undergraduates will try to take advantage of the fact that you are *only* a doctoral student, and not yet a tenure-track professor. The entitlement of students to question their grade when they believe they deserved a higher grade is especially pronounced for graduate student instructors (Ciani, Summers, & Easter, 2008; Lippmann et al., 2011). The best way to prevent issues like this is to make your expectations explicit by providing rubrics to reduce the amount of perceived subjectivity in your grading evaluation (Lippmann et al., 2011). As the instructor, you have the responsibility to structure the course to help all your students learn the material (Bain, 2004). By clearly stating what is expected of each student, you are remaining fair, yet stern.
 - **Focus on the positives.** Students in your class can make your job pleasurable and gratifying. Remember that every student who shows up to a class is willing to learn. There will even be students who will have a positive impact on you that will reinforce your confidence as an instructor. Students may want to discuss the material more in-depth during office hours, put forth maximum effort on assignments, or even come to you seeking advice on graduate school, employment opportunities, or life in general. These are the positives you will encounter during your time as an instructor. Give them weight and focus on them because these are the students that keep us coming back every semester to teach. Ultimately, the positives that happen in the semester, whether it be a student or an engaging lecture, will be a stronger influence on your self-confidence as a teacher.
 - **Bring the field indoors.** Ask practitioners and guest speakers to come into your class to provide first-hand experiences about criminal justice and criminal justice related careers (Payne, Sumter, & Sun, 2010). Some of your students will want to go to law school or work for non-profit organizations, while others desire to become police officers. The guest speakers can provide helpful information about employment and internship opportunities to the students. In addition, the students will enjoy seeing how their degree can benefit them upon graduation.
 - **Practice! Practice! Practice!** When you design your lectures, make sure to take some time to practice out loud what you are going to say. Write down examples that you would like to use and think about the ways those examples relate back to the material. Practice and preparedness help build up your self-confidence when you may feel like an imposter (Pedler, 2011). Additionally, practicing assists with determining whether any lecture material should be updated before class. As recommended by Jonson and Moon (2014), “[k]eeping abreast of the latest theories that have been created and tested, newly decided Supreme Court cases, or the most recent strategies to treat offender populations can translate into cutting-edge knowledge being relayed and discussed in the classroom” (p. 398). Practicing will eliminate most jitters and help you keep those remaining under control. You will be more composed and effective as an instructor if you take a little time to rehearse.
 - **Use your evaluations to your benefit.** Student evaluations are a fundamental part of assessing your teaching effectiveness. While instructors with higher ranks tend to receive more favorable ratings compared to new instructors and graduate students (Wachtel, 1998), take the information you receive from your evaluations and reflect on the suggestions. The key is to see what students perceived as issues that you should work on for the future. For instance, if a substantial portion of your students comment that you speak too quickly, then you should strongly consider slowing down during lecture. The most important thing to remember is to take the constructive criticism and evaluate how you can improve. Even negative evaluations can be incredibly helpful. Another piece of advice that we can offer is to consider offering opportunities for your students to evaluate the course throughout the semester. Your institution may have midterm evaluations as a tool for getting feedback to fine-tune your instructional techniques. Otherwise, you can conduct informal and anonymous evaluations throughout the term to gain insight into how to tailor your teaching style and achieve a more successful semester.
-

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

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Submissions for "Doctoral Student Forum" columns should be sent to the Chair of the Student Affairs Committee, Kaitlyn Selman, at krobison@odu.edu.

The Journal of Crime & Justice

Call for Papers

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

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KEYS TO SUCCESS

The Changing Face of Mentoring

By Kenethia McIntosh Fuller

The most familiar method of mentoring is a dyad where an individual may choose or be assigned to a mentor in his or her own department or University. The mentoring sessions or conversations are one-to-one, and usually the higher ranking individual is the mentor. The traditional model of mentoring has stood the test of time and can lead to deep, meaningful partnerships. Many established individuals in our discipline can point to a person who had the biggest influence in their career growth, whether it was a formalized mentoring pair, or an informal relationship. However, this method does not work for everyone and does have a few limitations:

1. **Mentoring can be time consuming for mentors.** Formal mentoring programs may find it challenging to find or keep good mentors due to the investment of time required to truly guide someone. Protégés may expect that a mentor will be constantly available to assist when needed, and may need help in several areas. Mentors may be well intentioned, but may not have the time to follow up with a protégé as much as he or she may like.
2. **Mentors may have a limited scope of knowledge.** Mentors are usually matched with a protégé due to experience or expertise in an area. Rarely is a mentor truly a “jack of all trades” and able to speak to the numerous issues a protégé may have. No one can expect one mentor to be able to assist with the typical predicaments protégés face (e.g. research planning, publishing, teaching, service, job market, etc.).
3. **Mentoring matches are not always effective.** Mentoring relationships may be borne out of a formal matching program. Even when care is taken to match pairs with specific criteria, it is not a perfect process. It is hard to assign people to build a relationship. Matches may fail due to personality clashes, differing expectations, poor communication, differences in communication styles, etc. Mentoring relationships may need to develop organically.

It may be time to alter how we envision mentoring. The most recent model in mentoring is to create a “mentoring network” or “developmental network.” This can best be described as gathering a group of people to support growth of an individual – a sort of personal advisory board. There are several advantages to this model over the more traditional mentoring model:

1. **Mentors can come from many levels.** Mentoring does not always come from the top down, and is not only for students and junior faculty. Peer mentors may share the same rank and years of experience, but individuals may each have expertise in different areas to share with one another. Experienced faculty and practitioners can benefit from potentially innovative ideas and divergent worldviews of their juniors.
2. **Mentoring relationships can be flexible.** In this model, mentors are able to use their strengths. One individual may have one mentor to support teaching, one for research and publication, one for the job market, one for navigating office politics, and one for trying to achieve that ever elusive “work-life balance.” And the mentor is freed from having to be all things to one protégé. It is alright if one mentor is not available, and the varying perspectives may enable better decision making.

Each of the models above do not have to be mutually exclusive. They can both work together and blend two perspectives. It may help to view mentoring as a continuum, rather than a static relationship between only two people. Remember, the goal is to support and develop colleagues, no matter what that support looks like. Remember this the next time you have a conversation with a colleague to offer or ask for advice. That is mentoring in its simplest and most supportive form. That conversation might make all the difference.



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OBITUARIES

JEFFREY A. ROTH

The field of criminology recently lost Dr. Jeffrey A. Roth, who was a valued colleague, mentor, and friend to many in the ASC. Jeff was an economist who devoted his career to the study of crime and justice issues. Over several decades, he worked at the National Academies of Sciences, the Urban Institute, the University of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and a number of other research organizations.

Jeff is perhaps best known for his leadership and work on landmark National Academies of Sciences reports on understanding and preventing violence (1993), taxpayer compliance (1989), and criminal careers and career criminals (1986). Jeff also led numerous program evaluation studies in the justice field, including prominent national evaluations of the federal Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program and the 1994 federal assault weapons ban.

Jeff was a careful, meticulous, and creative scholar who took a comprehensive and balanced approach to his work. Practitioners, policymakers, and funders knew they could count on him to take on tough and controversial issues and deliver informative, thorough, and fair results. Jeff served his field and our society admirably, and his work continues to shape research and policy in crime and justice.

Just as significant were Jeff's qualities as a person. Simply put, Jeff was one of the best people one could hope to know and emulate. He had a genuinely moving effect on others. Colleagues and friends have described him as someone who was exceptionally kind and gracious, welcoming, humble in his accomplishments, and positive in his outlook. He was a patient teacher and mentor who generously gave his younger colleagues opportunities to take prominent roles on challenging and high-profile studies. He was also steadfast and selfless in his devotion to his wife, Charlotte Kerr, as he cared for her during her struggle with a long illness. Personally and professionally, he was a role model to many. Knowing and working with Jeff made many of us better scholars and, more importantly, better people.

Written by Christopher Koper, with thanks to several of Jeff's friends and colleagues who shared kind sentiments and remembrances (William Adams, Jeffrey Butts, Reagan Daly, Steven Edwards, Ted Gest, Charlotte Gill, Calvin Johnson, Cynthia Lum, John MacDonald, Lois Mock, Lisa Newmark, Laurie Robinson, Caterina and John Roman, William Sabol, Mary Shelley, Larry Sherman, Jeremy Travis, Christy Visher, David Weisburd, Charles Wellford, and Daniel Woods).



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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@lewisu.edu

Global Prison Trends 2017 – Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) & Penal Reform International (PRI)



In spite of the worldwide decrease in crime rates, the number of individuals incarcerated around the world continues to rise. This includes a rise in the female inmate population as well. There are many challenges facing prisons including overcrowding and inhumane treatment, as well as the concern over the increased rate of incarceration of vulnerable populations. Much of the overcrowding can be attributed to the disproportionate number of those incarcerated for minor or non-violent offenses. It is estimated that 18 percent of convicted offenders are serving time for drug-related offenses. In April 2016, the United Nations General Assembly Special Session focused on issues relating to the worldwide drug problem, and discussed policies related to drug offenses. This report discusses these and other issues and offers some key recommendations for alleviating the problems.

The report includes six chapters that focus on various themes relating to some of the major problems plaguing prison systems globally. The first chapter, “Crime, Prison and Politics” focuses on crime and imprisonment, and the issues of overcrowding. The second chapter, “Trends in the Use of Imprisonment,” focuses on pre-trial detention, the imposition of life sentences and the death penalty, as well as focusing on drug-related offences. The third chapter, “Prison Populations,” focuses on different populations that are of interest. These include female inmates, children, foreign nationals, minorities, indigenous peoples, elderly in prison, LGBTQ (LGBTI), and drug users in prison. The fourth chapter, “Prison Management,” deals with a large variety of issues. These issues include prison health, labor, security and violence, solitary confinement, violent extremism, states that are affected by conflict, privatization of prisons, prison staff, and issues of rehabilitation and reintegration. Chapter five focuses on the role and use of technologies in prison systems. Chapter six is focused on alternative sanctions which include pre-trial non-custodial measures as well as sanctions that are non-custodial as well.

Some measures to make improvements in the conditions of prisons globally have already been implemented in the past several years. For example, in 2015 revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, also called the “Nelson Mandela rules,” were adopted to improve living conditions for inmates, ensure protection of basic human rights for them, and thus improve the treatment of prisoners. Another change included the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s) through the United Nations, focused on tasks to be achieved by 2030. In following with these goals, this report includes a special section on SDG’s and Criminal Justice in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The sections here specifically focus on issues dealing with poverty, hunger, health, and gender equality among other goals of the SDG’s.

The final section makes 25 key recommendations with regard to the problems identified: recommendations for reducing prison populations – including a focus on proportionality of sentence to crime; dealing with the discriminatory treatment of minority inmate populations, and LGBTI communities; recommendations for countries to move towards a moratorium on the death penalty; that the age of responsibility should be no lower than 12 years old, and start increasing towards a minimum age of 18; and that prisons would maintain certain international standards, including in areas with peacekeeping missions.

The full report can be found on the Penal Reform International website:

https://cdn.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Global_Prison_Trends-2017-Full-Report-1.pdf

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD**CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES**

April 10-14, 2018

Association of American Geographers (AAG) Annual Meeting

New and Changing Geographies of Wildlife Crime

New Orleans, LA

<http://www.politicalgeography.org/2017/09/25/cfp-new-and-changing-geographies-of-wildlife-crime/>

April 20, 2018

Automated Justice: Algorithms, Big Data and Criminal Justice Systems

Zurich, Switzerland

<https://collegium.ethz.ch/en/veranstaltungen/?event=3829&cat=upcoming>

May 8-10, 2018

2nd International Correctional Research Symposium

What is Good Prison Research?

Prague, Czech Republic

<https://icpa.ca/crs2018/>

16th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology

Hong Kong

June 10-14, 2018

www6.cityu.edu.hk/ss_wsv2018/index.htm

June 11-12, 2018

23rd German Congress on Crime Prevention

Violence and Radicalism: Current Challenges for Prevention

Dresden, Germany

<http://www.praeventionstag.de/nano.cms/international>

June 12-14, 2018

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Models for Successful Policing

Stockholm, Sweden

<http://www.criminologysymposium.com/>

June 21, 2018

The Center For Evidence-Based Crime Policy's 2018 Symposium

George Mason University

Arlington, Virginia USA

Link to the symposium site :

<http://cebcp.org/cebcp-symposium-2018/>

June 24-28, 2018

10th Annual Criminological Society Annual Conference

Re-evaluating Insights on Crime and Justice: Contemporary Issues and Challenges

Georgetown, Penang, Malaysia

<https://events.mcpfpg.org/acsc2018/>

July 15-17, 2018

International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

Portsmouth, NH

<https://cola.unh.edu/fri/conference>

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International Police Executive Symposium

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PERIODICAL FOCUS

New Editor Sought for Race and Justice: An International Journal

The American Society of Criminology's Division on People of Color and Crime (DPCC) invites applications for the position of editor of *Race and Justice: An International Journal*, the Division's official journal.

The journal is published by SAGE Publications and uses an on-line, electronic submission process. The new editor will be responsible for administering this process and publishing four issues a year. The editor will serve a three- or four-year term to be negotiated with the DPCC Executive Board. It is anticipated that new manuscript submissions and other editorial duties will transfer to the new editor beginning with the January 2019 issue. The editor is responsible for the timely and substantive output of the journal, including the solicitation of manuscripts, supervision of a rigorous peer review process, and the final selection of articles for publication. In addition, the editor may solicit and publish reviews of books in the area of race, ethnicity, and justice. Duties also include implementing the journal's editorial policies, maintaining high professional standards for published content, and ensuring the integrity of the journal. The editor must also work with the Division Chair to maintain an up-to-date list of DPCC membership to ensure that members receive access to the journal.

The editor's supporting institution might provide office space, file storage, equipment, at least one graduate assistant to serve as managing editor, and release time for the editor. The DPCC provides an annual stipend to be used for editorial support.

Interested applicants may contact the current co-editor, Kareem Jordan jordan@american.edu for additional information regarding the logistics or operational details of editing and producing the journal. Current and former editors of the journal are welcome to apply. Applicants must submit a statement of editorial philosophy, a vita, and assurances of institutional support to the DPCC Vice-Chair, Johnna Christian johnnac@scj.rutgers.edu. Application materials should be submitted as email attachments.

Applications must be received by June 1, 2018. Applicants will be notified of the outcome by August 2018.

Asian Journal of Criminology

The Asian Journal of Criminology (AJOC) has been accepted for inclusion in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). It will receive the 2017 Impact Factor in mid-2018.

AJOC is the first criminology journal in Asia to be included in SSCI. This success is the result of the communal efforts of editors, authors, reviewers, and scholars studying Asian Crime and Justice. Besides its successful inclusion in SSCI, in 2017 AJOC was also ranked 83th out of 488 law and justice journals around the world, as qualified by SJR, a high authority for academic ranking.

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To read papers in AJOC and check more information, please go to:
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Launching the *Annual Review of Criminology*

The Co-Editors of the *Annual Review of Criminology* (Joan Petersilia and Robert Sampson) are pleased to announce the publication of its inaugural volume (January 2018; <http://www.annualreviews.org/toc/criminol/1/1>). The *Annual Review of Criminology* provides comprehensive reviews of significant developments in the multidisciplinary field of criminology, which we define as the study of both the nature of criminal behavior and societal reactions to crime. Volume 1 contains over 20 articles on key topics in the field, leading off with a fascinating autobiographical essay by former ASC President and renowned scholar, James F. Short, Jr. We encourage a visit to the journal and welcome your ideas for future volumes.

Call for Papers From the *Journal of Gang Research*:

The *Journal of Gang Research* is an interdisciplinary journal, now in its 25th year as a professional quarterly publication, and it is the official publication of the National Gang Crime Research Center (NGCRC). It is a peer-reviewed quarterly professional journal and the editors are well-known gang researchers or gang experts. It is abstracted in a number of different social sciences, including but not limited to: Sociological Abstracts (American Sociological Association), Psychological Abstracts (American Psychological Association), Criminal Justice Abstracts, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Social Service Abstracts, and others.

For over twenty years, the *Journal of Gang Research* has published original quantitative and qualitative criminological research dealing with gangs and gang problems. These publications have included a wide range of topical areas including theory, qualitative and quantitative research, and useful policy analysis related to gangs and gang problems. A list of the articles previously published in the *Journal of Gang Research* (along with other information) is published at the NGCRC website: www.ngcrc.com/ngcrc.page2.htm

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

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2026	November 18 - 21	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
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