



The Criminologist

Vol. 44 • No. 3 • May/June 2019

In This Issue

Editor's Corner... 10

Around the ASC... 14

Policy Corner... 24

Obituaries... 26

Criminology Around
The World... 32

Reflecting on Jim Fyfe

By Nate Link, Rutgers University—Camden

Many cynics dismiss academic research as a largely self-referential enterprise, without practical utility, in which academics talk only to themselves. To the contrary, Fyfe's work demonstrates that academic research—research that meets the highest scientific standards—does make a difference in the real world of criminal justice and as a consequence in the lives of all Americans.

—Samuel Walker, 2010

James J. Fyfe was a leading scholar and policing practitioner who left an unusually large footprint. We're approaching the fifteenth anniversary of his passing, and as the world around us brims with controversy in criminal justice, I often take a moment and wonder what Jim might say. Though many members of the American Society of Criminology are familiar with Jim and his scholarship, I was fortunate to relate to him in a different way. Jim, Candace McCoy, and their daughter, Gwen, were my neighbors in Princeton, New Jersey during my childhood and adolescence. For several years, I got to know them well, and it was Jim and Candace's influence that set me on a path toward criminology. This essay aims to celebrate not only Jim Fyfe the exceptional criminologist, but Jim Fyfe the exceptional human being on several levels. Toward this end, I share some cherished memories I have of growing up next to someone I knew not as an authority, but as a fun guy named "Uncle Jim." I'm greatly indebted to randomness for knowing him and, although I didn't realize it until later, he had a big impact on my life's trajectory. As such, this piece is also partly a story of the intergenerational connections between criminologists.

Jim as Practitioner and Academic

A comprehensive summary of Jim's extraordinary career is beyond my scope here. But let me remind readers of some of his more notable contributions. Unlike most criminologists, Jim began his career in 1963 as a patrol officer for the NYPD in Brooklyn. It didn't take long for him to stand out—by his fourth year, he'd earned seven departmental citations, scored second highest on a written examination among over 18,000 officers, and was promoted to sergeant. Because of this performance, the NYPD awarded him with a paid leave-of-absence and fellowship to attend the University at Albany's (formerly SUNY—Albany) graduate program in criminal justice. He returned to the NYPD in his role as sergeant in 1973, was promoted to lieutenant in 1977, and defended his dissertation in 1978. With his Ph.D. in hand, he had aspirations for an administrative role in the Office of Management and Training. (This was long before COMPSTAT emerged.) Instead, he was assigned to guard the Astoria swimming pool. So, singing along with The Beatles, he "quit the police department and got myself a steady job" when ex-NYPD Commissioner Patrick Murphy hired him as a researcher at the Police Foundation and American University brought him on as an associate professor.

In 1992, he moved to Princeton and began at Temple University. Seven years later, he was hired by John Jay College, where he was honored with the title of Distinguished Professor by 2002. In the same year, he took a leave from John Jay to assume the role of Deputy Commissioner of Training for the NYPD, the job that had been his career goal back in 1978 when he detoured into academe. Cancer stole his life in 2005.

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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

Please send all inquiries regarding articles for consideration to:

Associate Editor: Susan Sharp - ssharp@ou.edu
University of Oklahoma

Editor: Pamela Wilcox - pamela.wilcox@uc.edu
University of Cincinnati

Please send all other inquiries (e.g. advertising):

Managing Editor: Kelly Vance - kvance@asc41.com
American Society of Criminology

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

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

ASC President: MEDA CHESNEY-LIND

Department of Women's Studies
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2424 Maile Way
Honolulu, HI 96822
808-956-6313
meda@hawaii.edu

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

HOW TO ACCESS CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY ONLINE

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

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

If you require any further assistance, contact Wiley Customer Service at cs-membership@wiley.com; 800-837-6770.



<https://www.facebook.com/pages/American-Society-of-Criminology/751254044894737>



@ASCRM41

Jim's scholarship centered on police use of force, accountability, and training. More broadly, his work tied into fundamentally important questions surrounding the administration of justice in democratic societies. Samuel Walker (2010) coined "the central problem in criminal justice" to describe work in this area and defined it as "the exercise of discretion by criminal justice officials, the adverse consequences of unfettered discretion, and the movement to institute controls over that discretion" (p. 20). Jim's work addressed this central problem squarely. He focused on the age-old, difficult question of how to police the police.

Jim authored hundreds of scholarly and mainstream articles and was author or editor of seven books. One of his more notable works, *Above the Law: Police and the Excessive Use of Force* with Jerome Skolnick, seems as relevant today as ever.¹ Among his many honors was the American Society of Criminology's 2002 August Vollmer Award, conferred on him for his outstanding contributions to justice.

Jim's influence on public policy reached a level where his research was cited in a major U.S. Supreme Court case concerning deadly force. Prior to 1985, the police could legally shoot and kill an unarmed, non-violent, fleeing suspect, which is what happened to fifteen-year-old Edward Garner. Writing for the majority in *Tennessee v. Garner*, Justice Byron White cited Jim's 1981 article in *Crime & Delinquency* in the opinion that found laws permitting these kinds of shootings to be unconstitutional.² Jim's work served as part of the scientific basis for a decision that saved many lives. How many can claim a real-world impact of that magnitude?³

Jim as Expert Hobbyist

Don't tell my department, but I have a lot of extracurricular interests—always have—and I got many of them from Jim. He had a great sense of humor and was good at having fun—one of those people who somehow maintained a youthful spirit despite adulting with the best of them. He liked canoes, bikes, fast cars, motorboats, record collections, tetherball, basketball hoops, dogs, and sports equipment of all kinds, and evidence for this lay all around his house.

For me, as for many other kids, learning to ride a bike was a big deal. Our driveway had a moderate slope toward the street and was directly across from Jim's driveway. On weekends, Jim often mowed his lawn or worked out of his garage, playing with various tools while sporting dark aviators. Over the course of several months, he'd watch me transition to a two-wheel bike, cheering me on the whole time as I careened from the top of my driveway and, when lucky, to the end of his without a crash-landing.

A couple of years later, Jim introduced me to the world of tropical aquariums. I had already been a proud owner of a goldfish or two, but this was a different level of aquarism, and I was hooked. I remember his setup clearly—it was a twenty-gallon tank holding four or five beautiful black-and-white-striped angelfish. He kept it in the basement at the bottom of the stairs, right next to where he worked. I spent hours sitting on those steps watching the fish, while Jim pecked away on his computer behind me, tolerating my intermittent outbursts about what the fish were doing. Looking back, it seems mildly amusing that someone of Jim's description—a bearded, NYPD official all of 6'8"—was attending to angelfish in his spare time. But that was Jim. He was large, emanated confidence, and could be mistaken as intimidating if you didn't know he was really just an oversized teddy-bear.

As my interest in aquariums grew, so too did my interest in fishing. My dad often took me to local lakes and ponds and did work under a tree while I ran off and hauled in whatever I could, but I didn't have the opportunity to fish in the ocean until Jim took me out. On our first trip we went for bluefish, using the 23-foot boat that Jim kept where most people keep cars. Truth be told, I don't remember Jim's fishing skills measuring up to his criminological skills. We did catch some fish, but when we did, he seemed as surprised as I was. I certainly benefitted from that empty time between fish, though, because he could use it to tell me all about what it was like to work for the NYPD and why studying and figuring out how to control the police is just as important as studying offenders.

As I developed, playing baseball became a passion for me, and Jim was an avid Yankees fan. We played catch and talked about the Yankees. He took me to see them play. This felt somewhat strange, as I was growing up in a household that detested the Yankees because they represent all that is wrong in society. Somehow, a combination of Jim's influence and the front-running tendencies of adolescents made me choose them as my team. (I've since repented.) I can remember one Sunday in 1998 when Jim called our house:

"Nate, you gotta come check this out—David Wells is on track to pitch a perfect game!"⁴

It was toward the end of the game and Wells did in fact pitch a perfect game, which was the 15th ever recorded since 1880. Later that year (and the following year and the year after that), we watched the Yankees win the World Series.

As I approached driving age, Jim took me on trips in his cars. Ironically, on one of those outings I learned about radar and how it can be used to spot police. Jim used it, which makes sense, as I remember he claimed his Porsche 944 turbo was, when it came out, the fastest four-cylinder car in the world.⁵

Because Jim was a car guy, he offered to help me find my first one in 2002, when I was seventeen and freshly licensed. I'd find ads in the local papers and we'd go together and test drive them. For some reason I decided I wanted a pick-up. Jim concurred—thought

it would be great for hauling around all kinds of bikes and fishing gear. At the time, I of course appreciated Jim's generosity given his busy schedule, but it's not until now that I realize how generous it actually was: that same year he had a couple other things going on in his life, including his promotion to Distinguished Professor at John Jay, an appointment to be the Deputy Commissioner of the NYPD, and receiving the ASC's August Vollmer Award. But on weekends he was test-driving jalopies with me.

Jim as Mentor

Apart from our many conversations about policing and justice, Jim further got me interested in studying crime during the summer after my freshman year of college, when I was nineteen. I was a criminology major but didn't have a sense of what I might do with my degree. Jim offered me my first real-world experience by setting up a summer internship at the NYPD's police academy. I distinctly remember the first day I went to meet him at headquarters. Feeling nervous and unsure of what to expect, I entered, walked up to the officer at the front desk, and introduced myself.

"Hi, um, my name is Nathan Link, and I have a 10 a.m. meeting with Jim Fyfe."

The officer sized me up for several seconds before showing his incredulity. "You have a meeting with Commissioner Fyfe? Who are you?"

I replied, "Yeah, I'm a college student and I'm meeting with him about a summer internship."

Looking even more suspicious, "Hold on." (Gets on the phone, makes a few calls. Facial expression eventually softens.)

"Mr. Link, he's expecting you. Let me walk you up. Would you like some coffee? Water?"

The internship allowed me to sit in on training sessions at the police academy and meet with high-ranking instructors. They told me all about what their new curriculum emphasized and why. Jim's fingerprints on the curriculum were obvious, as there were several trainings on non-lethal use-of-force tactics and classes covering the specific instances in which deadly force is permissible. It was 2004, so anti-terrorism was naturally a common topic as well. The experience was invaluable. I got an inside glimpse that most students don't get—and while it didn't convince me that I was interested in law enforcement, it did reinforce my interest in crime and justice more generally.

Jim as Expert Justice Seeker

Jim stood out for me as a different kind of academic—his expertise was never siloed in any ivory towers. Having walked the beat in Brooklyn, Jim recognized the importance of being a "public criminologist" (see Burgess-Proctor, 2018), applying his research-based knowledge toward the pursuit of justice. He did this in many ways, including appearing in the media to discuss specific police incidents and police use of force issues generally. He spoke frequently about excessive force and race and policing, including in front of Congress and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.⁶ Asked to testify as an expert witness in over 500 civil rights cases in 33 states, he was the go-to authority on police shootings. One of his most admirable qualities, in my view, was the neutral lens through which he assessed cases and came to his conclusions. He was somewhat of an anomaly in the law enforcement community because he testified not only on behalf of police when he thought their practices were justified, but also *against* police when he thought they were not—for example in *New Jersey v. Soto*, where he criticized the state police for racial profiling and exposed perjury on the part of the N.J. Attorney General's Office. He testified in dozens of cases against the LAPD during their turbulent late eighties, which contributed to the downfall of Chief Daryl Gates and ultimately enhanced the department's reform. In his seven years at Temple he testified against the Philadelphia Police Department forty times. I remember him telling me that, in certain social circles, he paid a price for his testifying against the police—a personal cost he was willing to endure for the more important cause of justice. In short, Jim called it as he saw it—incorruptible and impervious to the strongest cultural forces.

A number of people spoke at Jim's memorial in New York City. I distinctly remember one, a civil rights attorney, joking about how Jim had so much integrity that it was hard to be friends with him. This attorney once flew Jim to California to testify in an excessive force case against the police. Re-examining the evidence on the plane, Jim came to a new conclusion: there was insufficient evidence to establish that the officer acted illegally in this case. Upon landing, Jim explained and apologized to his friend, had dinner with him, and returned home the next morning.

Conclusion

Equally a practitioner with a strong research background and an academic with a nuanced understanding of on-the-ground dynamics, Jim was a rare kind of scholar. He was the consummate public servant whose research and public advocacy really did improve the world. But he was also a wonderful human being, a loving father, husband and brother, a good friend, colleague and mentor, and a spectacular neighbor. By sheer luck, I was fortunate to have crossed his path, and it affected me profoundly. In some small way, I aspire to influence someone else's life-course in the same way that Jim affected mine, and I hope this essay allows readers a pause from their hectic routines to reflect on how their early influences in criminology shaped who they are today.

Reflections welcome.

Share your thoughts on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ASCRM41> or Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/asc41>

Notes

¹See Jim discussing policing and excessive force at ASC in the wake of the O.J. Simpson verdict with Alan Dershowitz, Gilbert Geis, and Jerome Skolnick: https://www.asc41.com/videos/Oral_History/OJ_Simpson_Panel.html

²Fyfe (1981) is referenced at the end of this sentence: "And while the meaningful threat of deadly force might be thought to lead to the arrest of more live suspects by discouraging escape attempts, the presently available evidence does not support this thesis."

³A charming anecdote from Candace McCoy: "When I first met Jim, we definitely both had one of those fluttery-heart, weak-in-the-knees moments, and of course we flirted and tried to impress each other. He proudly told me that the Supreme Court had cited his dissertation 'In the majority opinion!' Hey, how could I, a young lawyer and social activist, resist a pick-up line like that!?"

⁴A perfect game is when the pitcher does not give up any hits or let anyone on base for the whole game.

⁵It's true:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20150223084128/http://www.deutschnine.com/porsche-transaxle/porsche-944-turbo-951-952.php>

⁶See some of his testimony here: https://www.c-span.org/person/?jamesfyfe&fbclid=IwAR3_zTa4q3IT5kzwhB3RsdVC-O7bLZ3t3LYa3bST9c7bGfFHx3IOv1QCWd4

References

Burgess-Proctor, A. (2018). Doing Public Criminology in a politicized climate. *The Criminologist*, 43(6), 1-6.

Fyfe, J. J. (1981). Observations on police deadly force. *Crime & Delinquency*, 27(3), 376-389.

Skolnick, J. H., & Fyfe, J. J. (1993). *Above the law: Police and the excessive use of force* (pp. 198-205). New York: Free Press.

Walker, S. (2010). Police accountability and the central Problem in American criminal justice. In C. McCoy (Ed.), *Holding police accountable* (pp. 1-25). Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press.

Can We Trust the FBI's Crime Estimation Procedures?

Michael D. Maltz

University of Illinois at Chicago and Ohio State University

Every fall, usually in October, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) puts out a press release along with the publication *Crime in the United States*, describing the amount of crime in the previous year and its change from the year before. The rates of "all" crime, violent crime, and property crime are tabulated.

Aside from the fact that it's not "all" crime – the major growth areas of cybercrime, environmental crime, and drug crime are not included under this rubric (Lauritsen & Cork, 2018) – it turns out that many of the crime rates that are reported by the FBI are based on crime counts that are estimated, and that the estimation procedure is quite faulty (McGinty, 2018). Most criminologists know that this is the case but don't know how this faulty procedure came to be. This essay describes how I came to understand its origins.

In the mid-90s, due to a substantial increase in crime nationally, a federal law was enacted that provided additional funding to police departments, based on their violent crime rates. The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, funded by the US Congress in 1994, allocated funds to local jurisdictions based on the number of violent crimes they experienced in the three most recent years.

At that time I was a Visiting Fellow at the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and was asked to compile that information, which I did. Having long studied the FBI-collected Uniform Crime Reporting, (UCR) data, I thought I knew all its ins and outs, but was quite mistaken; (Maltz, 1977; Maltz, 1999). I noticed that the published crime rates were based on estimates for the months that an agency didn't submit reports, but we decided to use only the agency-reported numbers rather than the inflated values, inflated by the FBI's imputation procedure (described below). In fact, we hoped that this would encourage agencies to provide more complete crime reporting.

After leaving BJS I began to compile historical UCR data, from the time the FBI computerized the data collection process in 1960 to the then-current year. I then found that all the 1962 data was¹ missing for part of Texas and all of Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.² When I contacted the FBI about this omission, I was informed that they had inadvertently overwritten one of the 1962 magnetic tapes on which their data was stored, apparently the last tape for that year.

This told me that, at that time, storing a full year of UCR data required about seven or eight (10.5" diameter) reels of magnetic tape. Remember, that was the state of the art in computer storage technology at the time. [Now, of course, all of the UCR crime data, for over 18,000 agencies, for some 25 crime types and subtypes, for 12 months, for every year from 1960 to the present, can easily be stored on a thumb drive.]

This fact provides some context to the imputation procedure the FBI developed at that time. It would have been nearly impossible to impute missing data using multi-year longitudinal data. Mounting data tapes from the current and earlier years, searching for the agency's data, and using a longitudinal imputation procedure -- and doing it for all of the agencies that didn't provide 12 months of data -- would have swamped the FBI's computer capacity.

And there is a **lot** of missing UCR data! A report commissioned by the National Institute of Justice (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/215343.pdf>) shows how much missing data there is in agencies' reports to the FBI.

The imputation procedure the FBI used, and still uses, is the following (Maltz, 1999: 23):

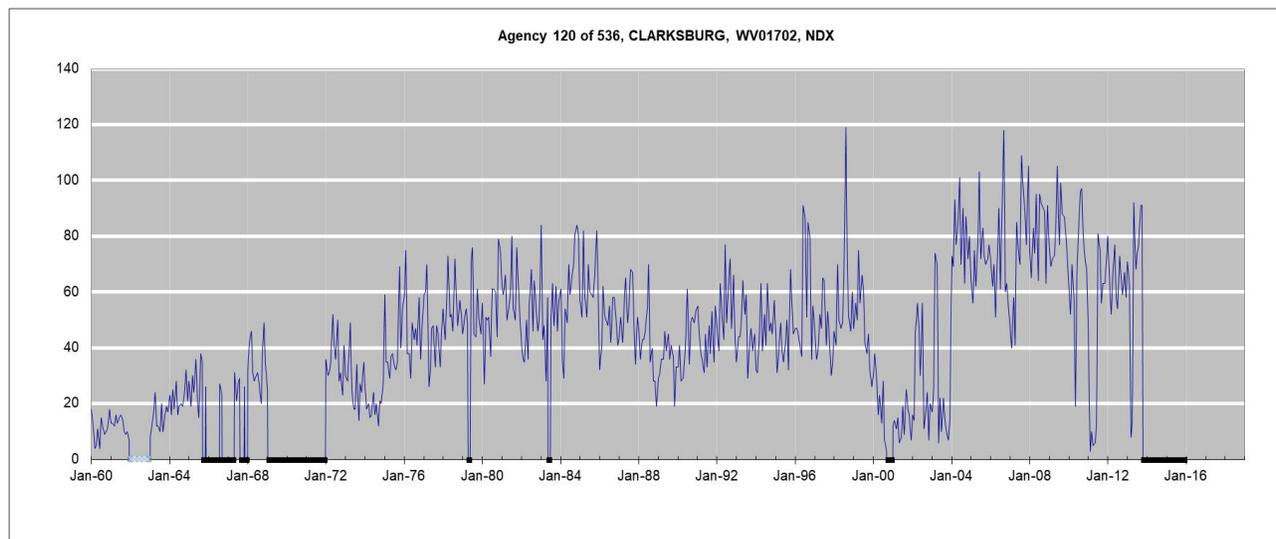
"If an agency has provided reports of crime data for 3 or more months, the imputation procedure is based on those reports. The total annual crime for that jurisdiction is estimated by multiplying the reported number of crimes by 12/N, where N is the number of months for which reports exist. Thus, an agency that reports 4 months of crime data (a third of the year) would be estimated to have 12/4, or 3 times the number of crimes that it reports for that period. If an agency reports for 2 or fewer months, the number of crimes is estimated from scratch. These agencies are considered to be nonreporting agencies, and the FBI bases the imputed data for such agencies on the crime rates for the same year for similar agencies. 'Similar agencies' are considered to be those in the same Population Group in the same State, but only those that provided 12 months of data."

In other words, there is no correction for seasonality in annual data, let alone for demographic characteristics or anything else. For example, suppose an agency in a resort area only provides reports for the summer months when crime counts (and population, and more police) are high; the monthly crime count for those months is doubtless much higher than in winter, so imputation would overestimate the agency's crime rate. Also, agencies that report fewer than two months are assumed (with no justification) to have

the same crime rate as other “similar” full-reporting agencies, similar only in the size of their population.

It is unfortunate that the FBI has not updated its imputation procedure since then. Staff at the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Division are well aware of its limitations, and have held meetings about its improvement, but it has never been approved by its administrator.³ It is doubly unfortunate that the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD), which stores all of the UCR data, has not upgraded its own imputation method in its estimation of county-level crime data, but still uses generally the same procedure as the FBI.⁴

To show how problematic the data can be, here’s an example of the monthly Index Crime⁵ count for Clarksburg, WV (ironically, the home of the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Systems Division). The light stripe indicates the missing 1962 data, as described above. The black stripes represent strings of zero monthly crimes reported, which I assume are missing data. Two black dots, at May 1979 and June 1983, are months for which no crimes were reported, which I assume are missing data points. As you can see, there’s another short string of zeros, October-December 2000, which may actually be months with no crime, according to the trends before and after those months.



How would the FBI imputation procedure work in these instances? For the single-month gaps it would probably be OK, despite the fact that seasonality would be ignored. But for large gaps, not very well, since for those gaps it would use the crime data from another West Virginia agency of the same general size (Morgan? Beckley? Marshall? Martinsburg?) to fill in the data.

A dozen or so years ago some colleagues and I were commissioned to improve on the FBI’s imputation procedure, and we developed one that, to our knowledge, has never been fully tested or implemented. It can be found at <https://bit.ly/2BCguZa>. It should be useful in obtaining county-level crime rates.

And that would be a very useful endeavor. John Lott (1998), using faulty county-level crime data (Maltz & Targonski, 2002, 2003; Lott & Whitley, 2003); faulty methods (Ayres & Donohue, 2003; Aneja, Donohue, & Zhang, 2011, 2014); and lies and distortions (google “Mary Rosh” for examples) provided the gun lobby with a basis for asserting that counties that have more gun owners have fewer crimes. It would be of great benefit to test this assertion with better data, imputation procedures, and methods. In fact, the evidence points strongly in the opposite direction: *more guns produce more violent crime* (Donohue, Abeja, & Weber, 2017).

Some might feel that the FBI’s impending switch to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) might obviate the need for this kind of imputation, but as long as agencies don’t consistently provide 12 months of reports, missing data and imputation procedures will continue to be issues with important implications for assertions about crime.

¹Yes, I know that data is the plural of datum, but if the NY Times can use the singular here, so can I. Besides, data, like garbage, is a collective (and a collected!) noun, and one too often resembles the other.

²The states (and the District of Columbia) are numbered alphabetically except for Alaska and Hawaii, which became states in 1959, and were designated by the FBI as state numbers 50 and 51.

³It’s pure speculation on my part, but since FBI administrators cycle through administrative positions every three years or so, it may be that no administrator wants to take on this task, which may take longer than their tenure at the head of CJIS.

⁴From the NACJD website: "Two major changes to the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) county-level files were implemented beginning with the 1994 data. A new imputation algorithm to adjust for incomplete reporting by individual law enforcement jurisdictions was adopted. Within each county, data from agencies reporting 3 to 11 months of information were weighted to yield 12-month equivalents. Data for agencies reporting less than 3 months of data were replaced with data estimated by rates calculated from agencies reporting 12 months of data located in the agency's geographic stratum within its state. Secondly, a new Coverage Indicator was created to provide users with a diagnostic measure of aggregated data quality in a particular county. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to the counties in the state in proportion to each county's share of the state population."

⁵The Crime Index is no longer used, since one larceny plus one homicide is hardly a useful crime metric. But a zero Index crime count often indicates missing data, and that's how I use it.

References

Aneja, Abhay, John J. Donohue, and Alexandria Zhang. 2011. "The Impact of Right to Carry Laws and the NRC Report: The Latest Lessons for the Empirical Evaluation of Law and Policy." *American Law and Economics Review*, 13(2): 565–631.

Aneja, Abhay, John J. Donohue, and Alexandria Zhang. 2014. "The Impact of Right to Carry Laws and the NRC Report: The Latest Lessons for the Empirical Evaluation of Law and Policy." *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper* 18294.

Ayres, Ian, and John J. Donohue. 2003. "The Latest Misfires in Support of the "More Guns, Less Crime" Hypothesis." *Stanford Law Review*, 55: 1371–1398.

Donohue, John J., Abhay Aneja, and Kyle D. Weber, 2018. "Right-to-carry laws and violent crime: A comprehensive assessment using panel data and a state-level synthetic control analysis." *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper* 23510.

Lauritsen, Janet L., and Daniel L. Cork, 2018. *Modernizing Crime Statistics. Report 2—New Systems for Measuring Crime*. National Academies Press.

Lott, John R., Jr. 1998, 2000. *More Guns, Less Crime: Understanding Crime and Gun Control Laws*. University of Chicago Press.

Lott, John R., Jr., and John E. Whitley, 2003. "Measurement error in county-level data." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 19 (2): 185-198.

Maltz, Michael D., 1977. "Crime Statistics: A Historical Perspective." *Crime and Delinquency*, 1977: 32-40.

Maltz, Michael D., 1999. *Bridging Gaps in Police Crime Data*. Report No. NCJ-1176365, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, September, 1999. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/bgpcd.pdf>.

Maltz, Michael D., & Joseph Targonski, 2002. "A Note on the Use of County-Level Crime Data." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 18 (3): 297-318.

Maltz, Michael D., & Joseph Targonski, 2003. "Measurement and Other Errors in County-Level UCR Data: A Reply to Lott and Whitley." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 19 (2): 199-206.

McGinty, Jo Craven. "In crime data, FBI has to fill missing pieces." *Wall Street Journal*, A2, October 20, 2018.



UCI Online Master of Advanced Study in Criminology, Law and Society

Ranked #2 by US News and World Report in 2019

Susan Turner, MAS Director

Professor of Criminology, Law and Society
Ph.D. University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill



MAS Faculty 2018-2019

Victoria Basolo, Professor of Urban Planning and Public Policy

Ph.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Hillary Berk, Assistant Professor of Teaching in Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley; J.D. Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College

Terry Dalton, Associate Professor of Teaching in Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D., J.D. University of Denver



Sora Han, Associate Professor of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. University of California, Santa Cruz, J.D. University of California, Los Angeles

C. Ron Huff, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. The Ohio State University

Valerie Jenness, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society, Sociology, and Nursing Science

Ph.D. University of California, Santa Barbara

Paul Jesilow, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. University of California, Irvine

Mona Lynch, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Law

Ph.D., University of California, Santa Cruz

Richard D. McCleary, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Environmental Health, Science, and Policy

Ph.D., Northwestern University

Emily Owens, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Economics

Ph.D., University of Maryland at College Park

Henry Pontell, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. Stony Brook University

Nancy Rodriguez, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Law

Ph.D., Washington State University

Bryan Sykes, Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology Law and Society

Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley



EDITOR'S CORNER

Critical Criminology? In Praise of Constant Renewal (and some considerations for authors)

Avi Brisman

Editor-in-Chief, *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*

Eastern Kentucky University; Queensland University of Technology; University of Newcastle

The title of this piece draws its inspiration from Pat Carlen's (2002) provocative chapter, "Critical criminology? In praise of an oxymoron and its enemies"—an insightful meditation on the "tradition" and "defining elements" of critical criminology. For Carlen (2002:244, 249), because "all knowledge production is, ideally, supposed to be critical" (emphasis added), a "critical" criminology, then, should be

no more and no less than one which adheres to the liberal, classical ideal of science—that it should be: open; constantly recognizing, questioning and, if necessary, denying the conditions of its own existence; and neither "trimming" its questions to make them politically correct or expedient, nor "clubbing"—that is, pulling its punches—either to conform with contemporary academic fashions or political prejudices, or in response to downright bullying by either political or academic powers that be.

And thus, as I look ahead to future issues and volumes of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*, my hope is that, at a minimum, the articles published under my editorship will possess, reflect or otherwise exhibit the introspective trait embraced by Carlen. This is not to suggest that I feel that "critical criminology"—whatever that may be (although I set forth some guideposts in my introduction to Volume 27, Issue 1 (Brisman 2019))—is confronting or experiencing some recent, pronounced existential crisis. Rather, I simply share Carlen's belief that any intellectual endeavor or project worth (or worthy of) scholarly undertaking should be capable of—indeed, should *embrace*—constant renewal.

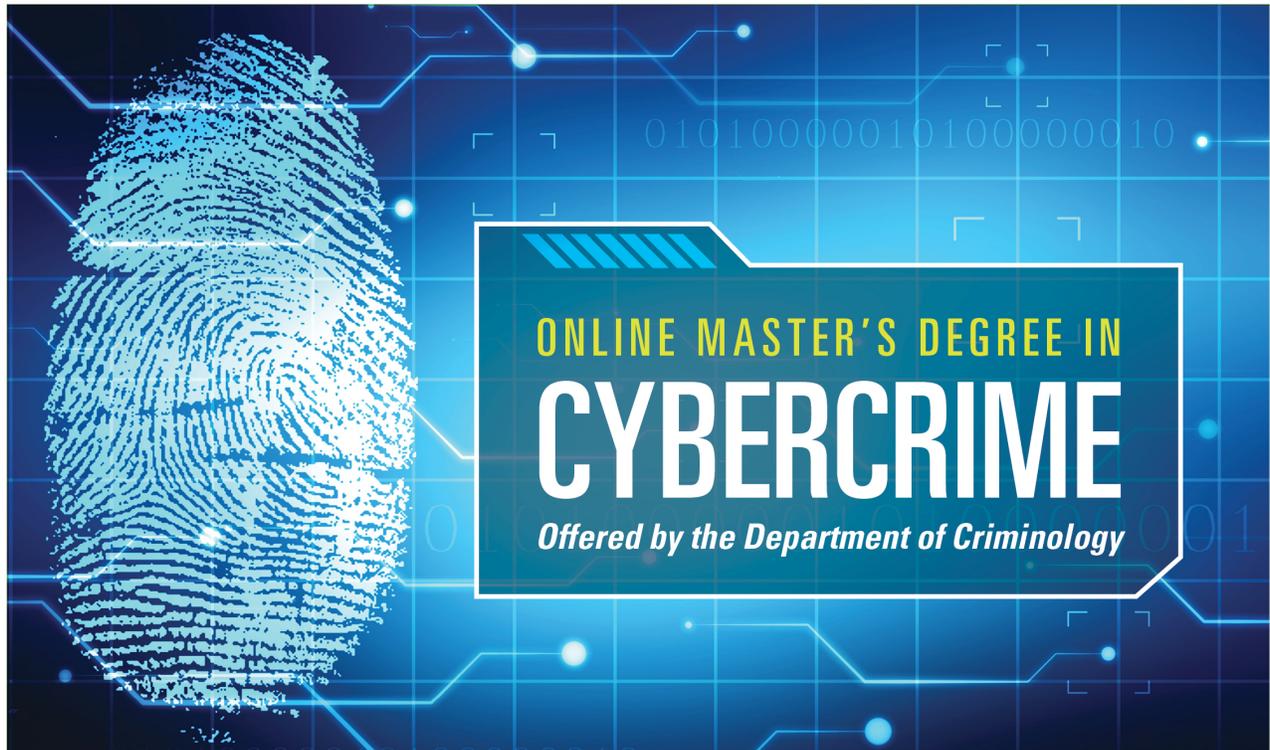
This, of course, does not offer would-be contributors to *Critical Criminology: An International Journal* much in the way of assistance or direction as to what kinds of work might be welcomed. It might be instructive, then, to consider Carlen's (2002:249) concluding stricture: "all that is really critical is: first, not to close-off debate; and, secondly, to refuse to collude in any criminology that occludes the relationship between social and criminal justice." With respect to the first, I wholeheartedly agree and hope that the forthcoming pages of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal* will be replete with argument, disagreement and discussion, rather than embellished with streams of invectives and fiery philippics. As to the second, well, I must confess to not really knowing what "social justice" is. When confronted with espousals of "social justice," I tend to hum Hal Pepinsky's (2013: 322) refrain, "what is 'asocial justice'?" or quote Frank Biermann and colleagues' (2009:59) description of sustainability—"something almost everyone agrees with, at least until it is carefully defined and one starts working on achieving it"—or invoke Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Potter Stewart's threshold test for obscenity in his concurrence in *Jacobellis v. Ohio*, 378 U.S. 184, 197 (1964): "I know it when I see it" (although, more often, I know what social *injustice* is when I see it). But a good place to begin when contemplating whether to submit one's work to *Critical Criminology: An International Journal* is to ask: Does the manuscript invite, rather than foreclose, debate? And does it take much of the status quo for granted, including key categories, such as "crime," "crime rates," "offender," "victim" and "violence"? If the answer to the former is "yes" and the answer to the latter is "no," then the likelihood that one's submission will be sent out for review is high.

Of course, "[i]t is not the responsibility of any type of criminology"—critical criminology, included—"to address every social problem" (DeKeseredy and Schwartz 2013:278). So, what kind of social problem might fall outside the penumbra of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*? I would rather not venture an answer other than to *encourage* the kind of "promiscuous scavenging among [purportedly] more established and respectable disciplines from across the sciences (from biology, law and medicine to sociology)" (Carrington and Hogg 2002:1). Indeed, to return to Justice Stewart and the sentence preceding his famous expression of candor, "I shall not today attempt further to define the kinds of material [whether it is hardcore pornography or critical criminology] I understand to be embraced within that shorthand description; and perhaps I could never succeed in intelligibly doing so." I await your manuscripts....

EDITOR'S CORNER

References

- Biermann, Frank, Michele M. Betsill, Joyeeta Gupta, Norichika Kanie, Louis Lebel, Diana Liverman, Heike Schroeder and Bernd Siebenhüner. 2009. *Earth System Governance: People, Places and the Planet*. Science and Implementation Plan of the Earth System Governance Project. Earth System Governance Report 1, International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP) Report 20. Bonn: The Earth System Governance Project. Available at: http://www.ihdp.unu.edu/docs/Publications/ESG/IHDP_ReportNo20_ESG_ReportNo1.pdf.
- Brisman, Avi. 2019. Editor's Introduction to the Special Issue: "Crucial Critical Criminologies: Revisited and Extended." *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*. 10.1007/s10612-019-09448-6.
- Carlen, Pat. 2002. Critical Criminology? In praise of an oxymoron and its enemies. In Kerry Carrington and Russell Hogg, eds., *Critical Criminology: Issues, debates, challenges* (pp 243-250). Collumpton, Devon, UK: Willan.
- Carrington, Kerry, and Russell Hogg. 2002. Critical criminologies: an introduction. In Kerry Carrington and Russell Hogg, eds., *Critical Criminology: Issues, debates, challenges* (pp. 1-12). Collumpton, Devon, UK: Willan.
- DeKeseredy, Walter S., and Martin D. Schwartz. 2013. Confronting Progressive Retreatism and Minimalism: The Role of a New Left Realist Approach. *Critical Criminology: An International Journal* 21(3): 273-286.
- Pepinsky, Hal. 2013. Peacemaking Criminology. *Critical Criminology: An International Journal* 21(3): 319-339.
-



Launch Your Career Fighting Cybercrime

Get the skills you need to start your career in high-tech criminal investigations. The master's degree in Cybercrime at USF prepares students to fight the global cybercrime epidemic. This program offers the training and degree you need to enter or advance in this high-demand field.

The MS in Cybercrime is designed and geared toward criminal investigators, not computer scientists.

No computer science prerequisites or courses are required.

Join a Program Designed for Busy Professionals

- 100% online – learn anywhere, anytime
- No computer science prerequisites
- 30 credit hours
- No GRE required

For more program details and information on how to start your career fighting cybercrime, visit cyber.usf.edu/cybercrime-info.

Specific program questions? Contact our program's admissions advisor:

Sarah Nobles, SarahNobles@usf.edu, 813-974-4805



ONLINE MASTER'S PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: IMPROVING PRACTICE THROUGH SPONSORED RESEARCH



Dr. George Burruss

“Understanding the Impacts of Policing Strategies and Practices (Beyond Crime Reduction)”. Consultant. Champaign-Urbana Police Department.



Dr. Richard Dembo

“Culturally Modified Family Based Therapy for Haitian Youth and Their Families in South Florida”. Co-Investigator. Funder: NIH/NIDA.

Health Coach Services at the Tampa Juvenile Assessment Center. Funder: ACTS.



Dr. Bryanna Fox

“Addressing Prolific Violent Offenders and High Level Drug Distribution Networks through Intelligence Led Policing and Social Network Analysis”. PI with the Pasco Sheriff’s Office. The U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for the Smart Policing Initiative.



Dr. Lorie Fridell

“Advancing Fair and Impartial Policing Through Training”. Director. Funded by the US DOJ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.



Dr. Kathleen Heide

Office of the Public Defender - 13th and 5th Judicial Circuits, Florida, as well as services provided to Indiana, and County of San Diego, CA. Office of the District Attorney, Lehigh County, PA. Consultant.



Dr. Michael Leiber

Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment Study for North Carolina. Co-PI. North Carolina Governor’s Crime Commission.

Equal Protection Monitor Memphis/ Shelby County Juvenile Court. DOJ.



Dr. Ojmarrh Mitchell

“Understanding Prosecutorial Discretion in Florida Criminal Courts”. PI. National Institute of Justice. W.E.B. Du Bois Scholars in Race and Crime.



Dr. Ráchael Powers & Dr. John Cochran

“Shotspotter and the Tampa Police Department”. With Tampa Police Department representing the Middle District of Florida. US DOJ, Bureau of Justice Assistance.



CONTACT

813-974-9708

criminology.usf.edu

4202 E. Fowler Avenue, SOC 107, Tampa, FL 33620

AROUND THE ASC

2019 ELECTION SLATE FOR 2020 - 2021 ASC OFFICERS

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2019 election:

President

Daniel Nagin, Carnegie Mellon University
Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota

Vice President

Beth Huebner, University of Missouri–St. Louis
Claire Renzetti, University of Kentucky

Executive Counselor

Bianca Bersani, University of Massachusetts Boston
Jodi Lane, University of Florida
Jean McGloin, University of Maryland
Ojmarrh Mitchell, University of South Florida
Andrés Rengifo, Rutgers University--Newark
Emily Wright, University of Nebraska Omaha

All current (as of April 1 of the voting year) ASC non-student members are eligible to vote in the election of officers. Voting for the 2019 election for 2020-2021 officers opens at 12:00 a.m. (U.S. Eastern Standard Time) on May 1, 2019 and closes at 12:00 a.m. (U.S. Eastern Standard Time) on June 17, 2019.

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 2020 ELECTION SLATE OF 2021 - 2022 OFFICERS

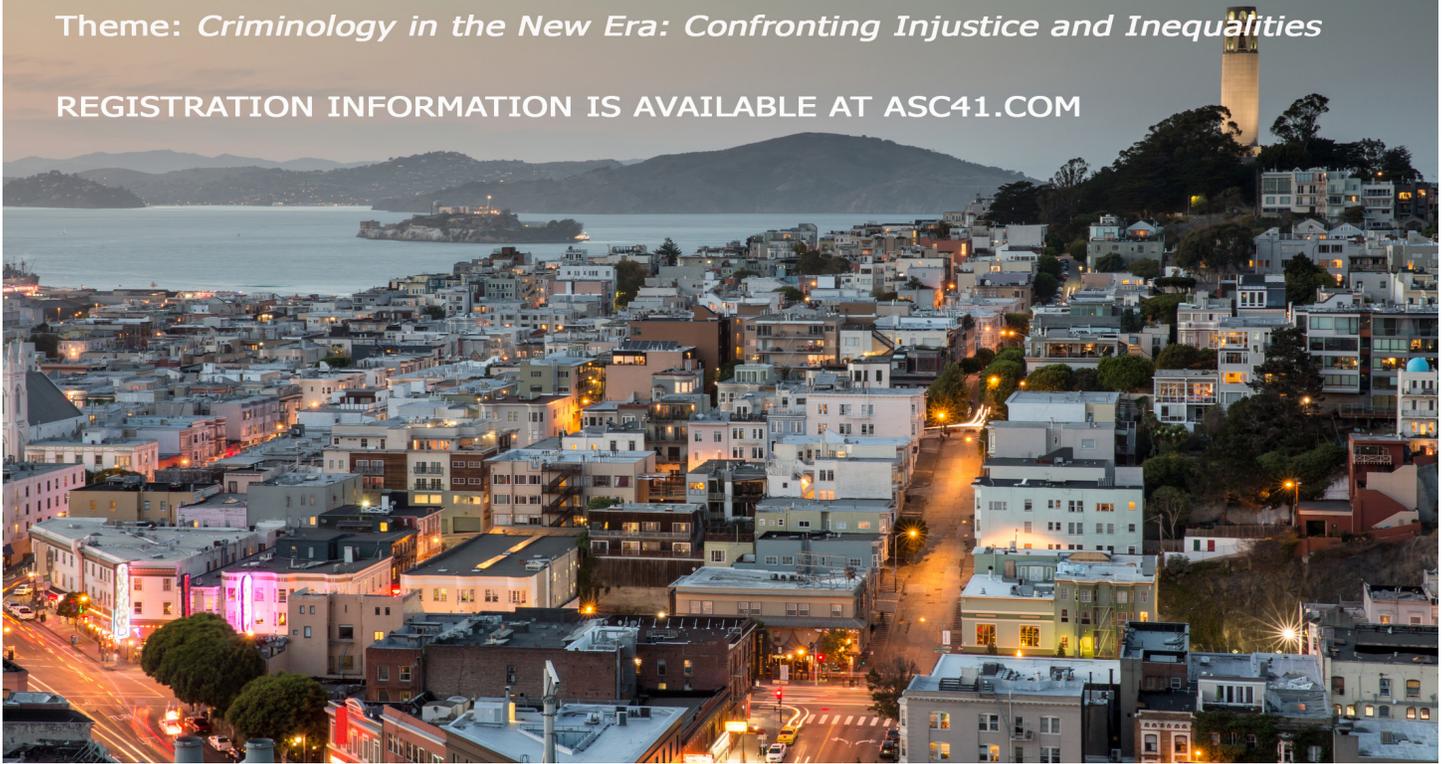
The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC at the time of the nomination, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position 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 June 1, 2019 to be considered by the Committee.

Claire Renzetti
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506-0027
(937) 409-1700
claire.renzetti@uky.edu

75th ASC Annual Meeting

November 13 - 16, 2019

San Francisco, CA

Theme: *Criminology in the New Era: Confronting Injustice and Inequalities*REGISTRATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AT ASC41.COM

LIGHTNING TALKS: *Sharing and learning at lightning speed*

This year, ASC will be introducing a new type of presentation called "Lightning Talks" at the annual meeting.

What is a lightning talk? A lightning talk is a brief 5-minute presentation that focuses on an idea or topic. Lightning talks can also provide an update on key findings. If they are well organized, lightning talk sessions can be excellent opportunities to promote conversations and future collaborations.

Lightning Talk sessions will be organized around themes or ideas. Each session will include 6-7 presentations with time for Q&A after all presentations have been completed.

Individuals can either submit their lightning talk as an individual presentation or they can organize their own lightning talk session around a specific theme or idea. The submission due date for lightning talks is May 10, 2019.

Here are some helpful tips for making your lightning talks successful:

- 1) Make your point and make it early.
- 2) Don't spend too much time on extraneous details. Focus.
- 3) Practice! Practice! Practice! A brief script is a good idea. Practice reading your script before your session. It's okay if you go under 5 minutes, but not longer.
- 4) PowerPoint is a great tool for presenting lightning talks, but if you use slides make sure to limit your slides to 3-5 visually appealing slides with only 1-2 words per slide.

To ensure the lightning talk sessions run effectively a facilitator will be assigned to each session. This person will be responsible for obtaining slide presentations from all presenters BEFORE the scheduled lightning session and loading them on a single computer.

The facilitator will also keep time during the lightning talk sessions to ensure that all presenters adhere to the 5-minute rule. Following these guidelines will ensure that your lightning talk session will be stimulating, enjoyable, and exciting.



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

Dear Division Members,

The Executive Board is currently seeking nominations for three awards: *the Lifetime Achievement Award*, *the Distinguished Scholar Award*, and *the Distinguished New Scholar Award*. All recipients will be recognized at the 2019 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Please take some time to review the descriptions of each award below and consider submitting a nomination. All nominations must be received no later than **Thursday, August 1st, 2019**. Any questions about the awards can be directed to Kate Fox, Nominations Committee Chair, at katefox@asu.edu. We look forward to receiving your nominations!

Lifetime Achievement Award

This award honors an individual's distinguished scholarship in the area of corrections and/or sentencing over a lifetime. Recipients must have 20 or more years of experience contributing to scholarly research. Retired scholars will be considered. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Kate Fox, Nominations Committee Chair, at katefox@asu.edu no later than August 1, 2019 (please put "lifetime achievement award nomination" in the subject line).

Distinguished Scholar Award

This award recognizes a lasting scholarly career, with particular emphasis on a ground-breaking contribution (e.g., book or series of articles) in the past 5 years. The award's committee will consider both research in the area of corrections and sentencing and service to the Division. Recipients must have 8 or more years of post-doctoral experience. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Kate Fox, Nominations Committee Chair, katefox@asu.edu no later than August 1, 2019 (please put "distinguished scholar award nomination" in the subject line).

Distinguished New Scholar Award

This award recognizes outstanding early career achievement in corrections and sentencing research. The award's committee will consider both research in the area of corrections and sentencing and service to the Division. Recipients must have less than 8 years of post-doctoral experience. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate's curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Kate Fox, Nominations Committee Chair, at katefox@asu.edu no later than August 1, 2019 (please put "distinguished new scholar award nomination" in the subject line).

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Membership drive 2019, DEC mentoring program, and sponsors

DIVISION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 2019

This is an excellent time to renew or begin your 2019 membership to the ASC and to the Division of Experimental Criminology! **Scan the QR code (right) or go to: <https://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> to register now.** DEC membership fees and contributions support our many activities throughout the year, including workshops, awards, newsletters, and ASC activities. Other benefits include free access to the Journal of Experimental Criminology! **We look forward to welcoming our members to our events at ASC in San Francisco!**



DEC MENTORING PROGRAM

DEC's new mentoring program is now accepting applications; please visit <http://expkrim.org/dec-mentoring-program/> for more information and to register today!

THANK YOU TO ALL OUR SPONSORS

We wish to thank Karen Amendola, Anthony Braga, Friedrich Lösel, John MacDonald, Adrian Raine, Greg Ridgeway, Caterina Roman, John Roman, and David Weisburd for generously sponsoring the DEC Awards and Mentoring Program Fund in 2018! We are currently seeking sponsors and organizational members please contact us for more information: expkrim@gmail.com

STAY IN TOUCH WITH DEC

To keep up to date with Division of Experimental Criminology news you can find us at <http://expkrim.org/>. You can also follow us on Twitter <https://twitter.com/DivExpCrim> and Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/expkrim>.

DEC & aec

Karen L. Amendola (President), Jordan M. Hyatt (Vice President), Elise Sargeant (Secretary-Treasurer)
Executive Counselors: Emma Antrobus, John MacDonald, and Travis Taniguchi
Heather Strang (AEC Chair)



Division of

VICTIMOLOGY

<https://www.facebook.com/ascdov>

<https://twitter.com/ascdov>

<http://www.ascdov.org>

DOV Mission

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

Why Join DOV?

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

2018-2019 DOV Officers

Co-Chairs

Gillian Pinchevsky, Callie Marie Rennison

Secretary

Jillian Turanovic

Treasurer

Brittany Hayes

Executive Officers

Shelly Clevenger

Kate Fox

Christopher Schreck

How to Join DOV

Log on to your account through <http://asc41.com/appform1.html> and select *Ready to Renew*. Then, select (Division Add-On).

Only available January 1 - August 31;
outside of those dates, contact
asc@asc41.com

Membership Information

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

DOV Awards

Bonnie S. Fisher Victimology Career Award
Robert Jerin Book of the Year Award
Faculty Researcher of the Year
Faculty Teacher of the Year
Practitioner/Activist of the Year
Graduate Student Papers of the Year



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY



The Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes

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

The Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes is committed to advancing the scientific study on Terrorism and Bias Crimes, testing innovation in the field, and promoting excellence in practice through translational activities. The most effective way to achieve such a mission is through the creation of a global network of scholars, practitioners, policy makers, community leaders, and students. We hope that the Division will be such a network, and we hope your expertise and participation will add to our Division's mission.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

You can become a member of the Division by completing the form located at <https://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> and sending to asc@asc41.com.

Do you need help with your syllabus? Check out our syllabus repository here: <http://ascterrorism.org/syllabi/>.

Interested in being a member of a DTBC-sponsored panel this year at ASC? Please email us at jcarson@ucmo.edu for more information.

Follow us on Twitter: @ascterrorism

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The DTBC is now seeking nominations for both the Distinguished Scholar Award and the Student Paper Award. The deadline for nomination is June 1st, 2019. If you have any question about the award, please contact the Award Committee Chair, Nancy Morris (nmorris@vcu.edu).

More information and the guidelines about the awards can be found on the division website.

.....
Joshua Freilich (Chair), Steven Chermak (Vice Chair), Carla Lewandowski (Secretary-Treasurer)
Gary LaFree (Past Chair), Leevia Dillon (Student Member)

Executive Counselors: Sue-Ming Yang, Pete Simi, Nancy Morris

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

dwc

division on women and crime
american society of criminology

established 1984

DIVISION ON WOMEN AND CRIME at the 63rd Session of the United Nations' Commission on the Status of Women

CSW63

March 11th to 22nd, 2019



CSW63 Committee

Dr. Sheetal Ranjan, Chair, Division on Women & Crime,
Professor, William Paterson University (USA)

Dr. Elaine Annull, Vice-Chair, Division on Women & Crime,
Reader, Nottingham Trent University (UK)

Dr. Rosemary Barberet, UN Representative, International
Sociological Association & Criminologists Without Borders,
Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (USA)

Dr. Dawn Beichner, UN Representative World Society of
Victimology, Professor, Illinois State University (USA)

2019 marks the sixty-third session of UN's Commission on the Status of Women (CSW63). Every year, representatives of Member States, UN entities, and ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from all regions of the world attend the session to disseminate evidence on policies and practices affecting women globally. The sixty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women took place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 11 to 22 March 2019. The ten-day session included a ministerial segment with round tables and other high-level interactive dialogues, a general discussion, as well as interactive and expert panel discussions. Stakeholders organized many side events and parallel events to draw attention to critical aspects of the work on gender equality. The Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) partnered with the World Society of Victimology, the International Sociological Association, and Criminologists Without Borders to host two side events and four parallel events at CSW63. This is the first year that DWC and ASC have participated at the CSW.

Side events at United Nations Headquarters:

1. March 11, 2019: The Status of Women: The Policing of Conflict & Post-Conflict Areas in partnership with United Nations Police
2. March 12, 2019: The Safety of Women: Penal Mediation in Greek Domestic Violence Legislation in partnership with the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations

Parallel Events at Church Centre for the United Nations:

1. March 18, 2019: Empowering Girls & Women Facing Violence in Family Settings
2. March 19, 2019: The Safety of Women & Girls in Educational Settings
3. March 21, 2019: Women, Re-Entry, & Social Protection
4. March 21, 2019: Access to Justice for Women & Girls: The Role of Women in Law Enforcement & Peace-keeping





The Policing of Conflict & Post-Conflict Areas: Topics for this panel included *The Role of UN Police & Role of Women in Peace Missions of the UN* presented by Ms. Garima Bhatnagar, Chief, Mission Management Support Section, Police Division, United Nations Department of Peace Operations. *Policing Radicalization & Violent Extremism: The Importance of Having a Truly Reflective Police Service* presented by Dr. Jackie Sebire, Assistant Chief Constable of Bedfordshire Police, Kempston (UK). *How to Build Inclusive Institutions Protective of Human Rights: Lessons from a Complex Story of Democratization of the Croatian Police* presented by Dr. Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Professor, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University. *Women and What Works in Post-Conflict Policing: The Importance of Building Social Representation, Trust, and Legitimacy* presented by Dr. Staci Strobl, Associate Professor, Criminal Justice, University of Wisconsin-Platteville. *Gender Equity, Culture and Knowledge: The Influence of Professionalism on Law Enforcement Officials' Attitudes in Bosnia and Hercegovina* presented by Dr. Lisa R. Muftic, Professor, Criminal Justice & Sociology, Western New England University.

"Fresh from ASC's new UN Consultative Status with ECOSOC, this is an historic day that marks the first time the ASC, and its Division on Women & Crime, are participating in the UN Commission on the Status of Women."

~ Dr. Jay Albanese



The Safety of Women - Penal Mediation in Greece: DWC Chair, Dr. Sheetal Ranjan of William Paterson University of New Jersey moderated this panel and outlined the theoretical implications of Greece's penal mediation program in the context of the domestic violence literature, especially in relation to power & control, coordinated community response and restorative justice approaches. Opening remarks were provided by Ms. Maria Theofili, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations. Speakers included: Ms. Xeni Dimitriou, The General Prosecutor of the Supreme Court of Greece; Ms. Marina Chrysoveloni, Deputy Minister of Interior in charge of Gender Equality (Greece); Dr. Sevaste Chatzifotiou, Associate Professor in Democritus University of Thrace (Greece); Ms. Kalliopi Mingeirou, Chief, Ending Violence Against Women, UN Women; Ms. Eleni Fotou, Forensic Psychologist and Founding Partner of VIA-STOP (Greece)

Empowering Girls & Women Facing Violence in Family Settings: Dr. Elaine Arnall, Nottingham Trent University (UK) moderated this panel. Panelists discussed a variety of topics related to violence against women. Ms. Kalliopi Mingeirou, Chief, Ending Violence Against Women, UN Women (USA), spoke about *Preventing & Responding to Violence Against Women & Girls in Family Settings*. Dr. Lori K. Sudderth, Professor, Quinnipiac University discussed information on *Creating a Safe Space Where There Was None: The Women's Project*. Presenting findings from the Nuffield Foundation, Mr. Rob Street, Director of Justice, Nuffield Foundation (UK), spoke about improving family justice system outcomes in England and Wales. Dr. Janet E. Fine, Independent Consultant, Trainer & Adjunct Faculty, Northeastern University, spoke about *Strengthening Practice & Empowerment of Women & Girls When Intimate Partner Violence & Children's Exposure To Violence Co-Occur*. Dr.



Elaine Arnall, Reader, Nottingham Trent University (UK), and Vice-Chair, Division on Women & Crime, along with Ms. Anna Kaproski, Deputy Chief Executive, United Against Violence and Abuse (UK) wrapped up this important panel with *Developing A Conceptual Framework of Violent Behavior in a Family: Policy and Practice Recommendations*.

The Safety of Women & Girls in Educational Settings: Dr. Rosemary Barberet, UN Representative, International Sociological Association & Criminologists Without Borders and Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice moderated this panel. Maintaining a focus on violence against women, panelists incorporated educational settings into their discussions. Dr. Elaina Behounek, Assistant Professor, Middle Georgia State University, spoke on *The Safety of Women and Girls in Educational Settings: A Global Overview*. Ms. Eleni Fotou, Forensic Psychologist, VIA-STOP spoke about *Empowering School Children in Greece in Identifying, Reporting, and Standing Up to Violence and Discrimination*. Ms. Amelia Roskin-Frazer, DWC Student Member and Activist, Columbia University spoke about *Sexual Violence Amongst Women in Educational Settings*. Ms. Alethia Jimenez, Policy Specialist, Ending Violence Against Women, UN Women presented a UN Women's Guidance Note on *Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women in University Campus Settings*. Dr. Sheetal Ranjan closed out the panel with a presentation about *Violence Prevention: A Coordinated Community Response Approach*.



Women, Re-Entry, & Social Protection: Dr. Dawn Beichner, UN Representative World Society of Victimology, Professor, Illinois State University, both moderated and presented at this panel. Maintaining a focus on the lives of women, panelists addressed the social and political realities of female inmates through their presentations. Ms. Pilar Larroulet, Lecturer, Universidad Católica de Chile (Chile), discussed *Reintegration, Desistance and Recidivism Among Female Inmates in Chile*. Moving the discussion forward, Dr. Judith Ryder, Associate Professor, St. John's



University, advocated for education by presenting *Students All: A Call for Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education for Female Prisoners*. Dr. Andrea Leverentz Associate Professor, University of Massachusetts Boston, spoke about *Fostering Family Relationships & Women's Employment*. Ms. Topeka Sam, Founder and Executive Director, Ladies of Hope Ministries, Hope House NYC, focused on social reality with her presentation about *How Can We Advocate if We Can't Eat?* The final panelist, Dr. Dawn Beichner wrapped up this panel with *A Call to Action: Policy and Practice Recommendations for Incarcerated & Returning Women*.

Access to Justice for Women & Girls: The Role of Women in Law Enforcement & Peacekeeping

DWC Chair, Dr. Sheetal Ranjan moderated this panel. Dr. Cassia Spohn, Professor, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice, Arizona State University spoke about *Policing and Prosecuting Sexual Assault: Research Findings and Policy Recommendations*. Dr. Prit Kaur, Associate Professor of Criminal Justice, Department of Criminal Justice, Auburn University at Montgomery discussed the *Role and Scope of Women Police in Cyber Crime and Cyber Victimization*. The next panelist, Dr. Jackie Sebire, Assistant Chief Constable of Bedfordshire Police, Kempston (UK), presented a personal reflection on *Why Gender Equality in Policing is so Important in Increasing Women's Access to Justice*.

Two panelists, Dr. Kerry Carrington, Professor, School of Justice Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology (AUS) and Maria Victoria Puyol, PhD Candidate, School of Justice Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology (AUS), delivered a presentation on *The Role of Women's Police Stations in Widening Access to Justice and Eliminating Gender Violence*. Dr. Jan Marie Fritz, Professor, University of Cincinnati; Distinguished Visiting Professor, University of South Florida (USA) & University of Johannesburg (South Africa), concluded the panel by speaking about *Inclusive Peacebuilding and Women Mediators*.



Forthcoming Journal: A selection of papers from the six CSW63 panels are forthcoming in the *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* in a special issue titled *CSW63 & The Social Protection of Women and Girls: Links to Crime and Justice*. The journal is an open access, blind peer reviewed journal that publishes critical research about challenges confronting criminal justice systems around the world. Committed to democratizing quality knowledge production and dissemination through free open access publishing, they use a Creative Commons copyright. We selected this journal for wider dissemination among policy makers and practitioners.

Sponsorship Note: Meeting audio-visual costs were provided by Division on Women & Crime, World Society of Victimology, International Sociological Association and Criminologists Without Borders. Photography and videography was sponsored by Queensland Institute of Technology (AUS), William Paterson University (USA) & Nuffield Foundation (UK). Travel for panelists and committee members was self-funded and/or sponsored by their respective institutions and organizations.

POLICY CORNER

Natasha A. Frost, Chair, ASC Policy Committee
May/June 2019

The Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) is a joint project of ASC and ACJS established to promote criminal justice research on Capitol Hill and to broader publics. In each issue of the policy corner, we highlight the work of CJRA through publishing the Washington Update, a summary produced for CJRA through our contract with the Brimley Group. Given recent queries about the role of media relations in promoting the research of our membership, we have decided to begin to publish both the Washington Update, and a Media Relations Update to highlight more fully the scope of the work that CJRA does for our organizations through its contracts with these two organizations. I strongly encourage you to sign up for CJRA's newsletter and to consider submitting an application to become a CJRA expert. Application instructions can be found on the policy page of the ASC's website. We hope you learn more about the activities of the CJRA through these policy corners, but also welcome suggestions for ways to share the outcomes of our outreach efforts more effectively with the membership. Please feel free to email the policy committee: ascpolicycommittee@gmail.com

Washington Update

3/29/2019

The Washington Update was prepared for the Crime and Justice Research Alliance by Liliana Coronado of the Brimley Group.

Washington has been busy over the past several months finalizing funding for Fiscal Year 2019 and an omnibus spending bill, which was passed in mid-February, and starting appropriations preparations for Fiscal Year 2020. The Fiscal Year 2019 bill represented a compromise on border security funding and also included funding for the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. While these accounts saw a \$5 million reduction in their levels, cut to each of their accounts, a set aside for these agencies was increased, which will result in level funding with Fiscal Year 2018. The President's budget request for Fiscal Year 2020 was also released, which included significant increases for NIJ and BJS, over both the previous year's request and Omnibus levels. CJRA plans to request that Congress fund these agencies at the levels requested by the President. Hearings on funding for the Department of Justice will begin in April.

Implementation of the criminal justice reform bill, the First Step Act, is underway, although there were some delays due to the government shutdown. NIJ will be holding listening sessions on the development and implementation of the risk assessment called for by the Act. Key members of Congress are planning to make oversight inquiries to the Bureau of Prisons about several matters, including establishment of the independent review committee and implementation of the good time "fix." An oversight hearing may also take place later this year.

The President's budget request only included \$14 million for First Step, which was below the \$75 million authorization level contained in the bill. Stakeholder groups and members of Congress are sending letters to appropriators urging Congress to fully fund the bill.

Several new criminal justice bills have been introduced this Congress, including the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, a sweeping criminal justice reform bill introduced by Senator Booker, and "the Fair Chance Act," which would require employers to delay background checks until after a conditional offer has been made. The latter has strong bipartisan support and may be the next piece of reform in the criminal justice space.

CJRA has begun planning its annual Capitol Hill briefing and the topic will be "immigration & crime." With the ongoing conversations around immigration and crime on Capitol Hill and in the Administration, this topic will continue to be timely and relevant.

Media Relations Update

3/29/2019

The Media Relations Update was prepared for the Crime and Justice Research Alliance by Caitlin Kizielewicz.

Over the last two months, CJRA has been working closely with researchers, publishers and reporters to position our experts as go-to sources for topics breaking in the news as well as promoting the latest research from the field. CJRA promoted the Criminology & Public Policy study, "Research on Body-Worn Cameras: What We Know, What We Need to Know," by Cynthia Lum, which was published in numerous media outlets including Vox, GOVERNING, an NPR affiliate and others. More than a dozen reporters requested the

full report, and CJRA trusts there will be additional coverage over the next few weeks. During the month of February, CJRA also promoted the Justice Quarterly study, "Marijuana Dispensaries and Neighborhood Crime and Disorder in Denver, Colorado," by Lorine Hughes. More than ten reporters from outlets including the Washington Post, NPR and Business Insider requested a copy of the full report.

In addition to publicity for the journals, CJRA secured more than 30 opportunities for CJRA experts to speak with reporters and secured more than 20 media placements. Interviews were secured with national media outlets and regional press, including USA Today, Forbes, the Atlanta Journal Constitution, San Francisco Chronicle and others. CJRA also secured a byline article opportunity with The Hill for the ASC Division on Women and Crime (DWC) following their efforts on Title IX. The Alliance also promoted the USCCR Briefing on Women in Prison event, which took place in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 22. At this year's ACJS annual meeting, CJRA hosted its popular media training workshop, which sold out within minutes of being offered and was presented to a group of 24 participants.

CJRA continues to distribute its monthly newsletter to reporters, policymakers, researchers and practitioners in the field. To stay informed of the latest efforts by CJRA (crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org), sign up for the monthly newsletter and follow the Alliance on Twitter @cjralliance.

OBITUARIES

M. KAY HARRIS



M. Kay Harris, age 71, Associate Professor Emerita of Criminal Justice at Temple University, passed away after a sudden illness on November 16, 2018.

Kay was a founding faculty member of Temple's Criminal Justice Department in 1981. Over the next three decades, Kay was instrumental in the department's development to a highly ranked Ph.D. program. Kay's research, teaching and wide-ranging service to the field was focused on issues related to institutional and community-based corrections and informed by her deep-seated desire to create a more just system of criminal justice.

In 1997, Kay worked with Lori Pompa to develop the Inside-Out Prison Exchange program, through which Temple students and incarcerated individuals studied together in semester-long courses. Over time, Kay helped shape Inside-Out into an internationally recognized program of transformative education. Kay also worked with the Lifers Initiative at the SCI- Grateford prison (an organization comprised of and run by life-sentenced individuals) advocating for alternatives to life sentences in Pennsylvania. On multiple occasions, she organized mini-conferences at the prison bringing together incarcerated men and world-renowned criminologists to tackle pressing issues in the correctional field.

Kay's commitment and contributions to criminal justice reform predated her time at Temple. Before joining Temple, Kay was already a prominent figure with major reform and advocacy organizations such as the ABA. She served on the staff of the 1967 Johnson Crime Commission, which in many respects is where the multidisciplinary field of criminal justice took off.

Kay also left a lasting mark on the lives of many undergraduate and graduate students she taught, many of whom have gone on to promote her social justice ideals in their own careers.

Kay was an adventurer who enjoyed traveling throughout the world, as well as contra and swing dancing. She will be fondly remembered for her boundless joie de vivre and optimism, her deep compassion and wisdom, and her long-lasting friendships.

Kay received her B.A. from the School of Social Welfare at the University of Kansas and her M.A. from the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago.

Contributions in her honor may be made to the Kay Harris Inside-Out Education Fund [HERE](https://www.insideoutcenter.org/our-supporters.html), or at: www.insideoutcenter.org/our-supporters.html. (Please be sure to specify that the tribute is in Kay's memory.)

Contributed by (alphabetically): Alan Harland, Brett Harris, Phil Harris, Peter Jones, Lori Pompa, Cathy Rosen, Ralph Taylor, and Rely Vilciã.

OBITUARIES

C. RON HUFF



Our dear friend and colleague, C. Ron Huff, passed away on March 31, 2019 after bravely battling pancreatic cancer. A long-time professor in Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California, Irvine and at the John Glenn College of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University, Ron served as Dean of the School of Social Ecology at UCI and Director of the John Glenn College at OSU, where he also served as Director of the Criminal Justice Research Center.

Ron began his interest in the field working in corrections in Ohio, after receiving a MSW degree from the University of Michigan. He earned a doctorate in sociology from Ohio State in 1974, studying criminology with Sy Dinitz. After teaching at UC Irvine and Purdue, Ron returned to Ohio State, where he produced a distinguished body of research and established himself as a great academic administrator. He came to UC Irvine in 1999 to lead the School of Social Ecology, which he did for more than a decade, before returning to the faculty to focus full-time on his teaching and scholarship. He continued to produce impressive scholarship and undertake innovative teaching (such as creating an online course that quickly became a favorite).

Ron's scholarly legacy includes at least three major lines of influence: formative work on the idea and importance of wrongful convictions, research and policy recommendations about youth gangs, and a career-long dedication to the obligations of the public university in scholarship and education about pressing issues of policy.

Ron was one of the first scholars to emphasize the problem of wrongful convictions and his early work along these lines helped bring research and scholarship on miscarriages of justice into the center of criminology and public policy debates. He began researching and writing about innocence among the convicted before most believed that systematic research on the topic was a realistic possibility and when most policy-oriented research in criminal justice was focused on crime reduction and prevention. His books (*Convicted but Innocent* (with A. Rattner, and E. Sagarin) and *Wrongful Conviction* with Martin Killias) are foundational to the field.

Ron's scholarship has stimulated an extensive amount of academic and policy work on theory and research about gangs. Ron and his colleagues used multiple methods to study gang formation and behavior, to assess police and other intervention methods and to analyze official gang definitions and recording of gang members. His three edited volumes, *Gangs in America*, brought foundational research to the field.

In all, Ron authored a dozen books and over 100 journal articles. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology and served as President of the American Society of Criminology, and on dozens of committees and councils of the ASC. His many honors include the Donald Cressey Award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Paul Tappan Award from the Western Society of Criminology, the Herbert Bloch Award and the August Vollmer Award from the American Society of Criminology, and the Gerhard O.W. Mueller International Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice.

Ron served tirelessly as a consultant to national and state agencies and courts about innocence, gangs, youth violence, and public policy, such as the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, the F.B.I. National Academy, and the American Bar Association committee on wrongful convictions. In retirement, he continued to offer his expertise to those working in the criminal justice system who sought to understand gangs, prevent miscarriages of justice, and otherwise ensure that public policy and practice ensured justice.

At UC Irvine, Ron led the School of Social Ecology for ten years. He became well known for asking three questions: What's good for the public? What's good for the University of California? And, what's good for the School of Social Ecology? With these questions as his guide, he served the public, UCI, and Social Ecology exceptionally well. As he did so he became known for his fundamental decency and his daily acts of kindness. With his leadership, we maintained and further strengthened a "culture of civility" in our School. The tie that binds Ron's scholarly interests together with his administrative contributions was his belief that basic research is essential for sound public policy and that public universities have an obligation to learn and to teach about how vital that connection is.

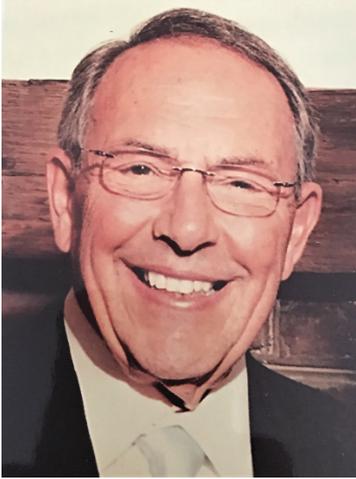
At UCI, Ron was widely and justifiably admired by his faculty, and by his colleague dean and vice chancellors, for fairness and decency in administration. And in every way--in his scholarship, in his teaching and in his stewardship of the university--Ron was driven by the highest standards of excellence. His great optimism and sense of humor were unailing. For these and so many more reasons, he will be greatly missed.

Ron is survived by his wife of 51 years, Patricia Huff, and by daughters Tamara Connor (and Michael) and Tiffany Huff and by granddaughters Skylar and Hazel. All of us recall a conversation with Ron that inevitably came around to a loving comment about one or another family member; one quickly understood that his family meant the world to him.

Michael Gottfredson, Valerie Jenness, Cheryl Maxson, and Carroll Seron

OBITUARIES

FRANK R. SCARPITTI



The field of criminology mourns the loss of Frank R. Scarpitti, who passed away on February 28, 2019. He was 82. Frank was born in Butler, PA and moved to Cleveland, Ohio at age 11. He attended junior and senior high school in Cleveland and graduated from Cleveland State University in 1958. He immediately entered graduate school at The Ohio State University, receiving his Ph.D. Degree in sociology in 1962. Although trained in criminology, his first professional position was as director of one of the first community mental health research studies, testing the efficacy of home care for schizophrenic patients. This research was published in the book *Schizophrenics in the Community*, and received the American Psychiatric Association's Hofhemier Prize for Research in 1967. Thus began a 44-year career of teaching, research and writing.

After spending four years on the faculty of Rutgers University, he accepted an associate professorship at the University of Delaware in 1967, moving his wife and young daughter to Radcliffe Drive in Newark, a home he and Ellen never left. Two years later he was promoted to full professor and appointed Chair of the Department of Sociology (later Sociology and Criminal Justice). He served in that position for 17 years over several terms. The year 1969 was also notable because their second child, a son, Jeffrey, was born.

Frank was a prolific scholar and writer, authoring, coauthoring or editing 19 books and over 60 articles and chapters. He researched and wrote on mental health, crime, delinquency, corrections, deviant behavior, social problems, drug treatment and the role of organized crime in illegal waste disposal. His coauthored book, *Poisoning for Profit*, was widely cited by legal and legislative officials as the impetus for legal action designed to curb unlawful waste dumping. He was recognized nationally by being elected President of the American Society of Criminology as well as holding various offices in several other professional organizations. In 1981, he was elected Fellow in the American Society of Criminology, in recognition of his scholarly contribution to the intellectual life of the discipline.

Frank was also committed to the University of Delaware, particularly to ensuring a climate of equality. In 1968, he was appointed by the University President to Chair the Advisory Committee on Policies, Programs, and Services Affecting Blacks and Other Minority Group Students. The committee was tasked with recommending policies to improve the campus climate for minority students. They presented their recommendations in what became known as *The Scarpitti Report*, which had a large influence on policies designed to increase recruitment of minority students and faculty, and also ensure their representation on the Board of Trustees.

In 2006, Frank was named the Edward and Elizabeth Rosenberg Professor of Sociology and Criminal Justice and received the Francis Alison Award, the University of Delaware's highest faculty honor. Despite his various honors and awards, he was proudest of the many graduate students with whom he worked and who have assumed a variety of academic and governmental positions. Nearly 50 of them returned to Newark to attend his retirement celebration. In Frank's honor as a graduate student mentor, the Frank Scarpitti Graduate Student Award is presented annually to a graduate student in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice. It is still not uncommon for faculty and students alike to ask, "What would Frank do?" when challenging issues arise.

The most important sphere of Frank's life was his family. Frank was a devoted husband and father, participating with Susan and Jeffrey in a variety of activities as they passed through their childhood and teenage years. For over 20 summers, the family moved to its farm in Pennsylvania, where they adopted a simpler lifestyle focused on the outdoors and the wonders of nature. For Frank, these were perhaps the happiest years of his life. Although he worked a great deal, he always had time for baseball, mystery novels, and old western movies, a subject he often lectured on.

He will be remembered as a kind, caring person, often generous to a fault, who once said he wanted to be remembered as a "good man." His family and friends believe he achieved his goal. A memorial service will be held at a future date. He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Ellen Canfield Scarpitti; a daughter, Susan Scarpitti Newstrom, son-in-law, George; daughter-in-law, Lisa Scarpitti; granddaughter, Alyssa Padilla and her children Bella and Matthew Castro; sister, Rita Bournique; brother Ronald; and various nieces and nephews. He was pre deceased by his son, Jeffrey, parents Frank and Geneva Scarpitti, brother Louis, and sister, Alice Lazor.

In lieu of flowers, contributions can be made in his honor to the University of Delaware, Gift Processing, 83 E. Main St., 3rd Floor, Newark, DE 19716, including in the check memo line "Frank Scarpitti Graduate Student Award in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice." Gifts can also be made on the University of Delaware secure website, www.udel.edu/makeagift and including the same designation. To send online condolences, visit www.stranofeeley.com.



University of
CINCINNATI

School of Criminal Justice Graduate Programs in Criminal Justice

Master of Science (offered online and onsite)
Doctoral Program

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

Our Nationally-Ranked Faculty

Valerie R. Anderson (Michigan State University)
J.C. Barnes (Florida State University)
Michael L. Benson (University of Illinois)
Susan Bourke (University of Cincinnati)
Sandra Lee Browning (University of Cincinnati)
Christina Campbell (Michigan State University)
Joshua C. Cochran (Florida State University)
Nicholas Corsaro (Michigan State University)
Francis T. Cullen (Columbia University, Emeritus)
John E. Eck (University of Maryland)
Robin S. Engel (University at Albany, SUNY)
Ben Feldmeyer (Pennsylvania State University)
Bonnie S. Fisher (Northwestern University)
James Frank (Michigan State University)
Cory Haberman (Temple University)
Hexuan Liu (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Edward J. Latessa (The Ohio State University)
Sarah M. Manchak (University of California, Irvine)
Joseph L. Nedelec (Florida State University)
Ebony Ruhland (University of Minnesota)
Paula Smith (University of New Brunswick)
Christopher J. Sullivan (Rutgers University)
Lawrence F. Travis, III (University at Albany, SUNY, Emeritus)
Patricia Van Voorhis (University at Albany, SUNY; Emeritus)
Pamela Wilcox (Duke University)
John D. Wooldredge (University of Illinois)
John P. Wright (University of Cincinnati)
Roger Wright (Chase College of Law, Emeritus)

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

RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Jaeyong, Choi. *“Media Exposure, Confidence in the Police, and Police Legitimacy”*, Chaired by Daniel R. Lee, August 2018, Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Mikell, Toniqua. *“Reading Between the Lines: An Intersectional Media Analysis of Female Sex Offenders in Florida Newspapers”*, Chaired by Dr. John Burrow, May 2019, University of South Carolina.

Ouellette, Heather. *“Local Incarceration as Social Control: A National Analysis of Social, Economic, and Political Determinants of Jail Use in the United States”*, Chaired by Dr. Brandon Applegate, December 2018, University of South Carolina.



DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

University of Maryland, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Open Rank (Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor)

The Department invites applications for tenure-track faculty positions to begin Fall 2020. The rank is open to Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor. The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland has a strong research orientation, with an award winning interdisciplinary faculty and an internationally renowned doctoral program. Department faculty regularly consult with the highest level of government and nongovernment agencies on policy-based research at the national, state and local level. To learn more, visit www.ccjs.umd.edu.

The University is committed to attracting and retaining outstanding faculty and staff that will enhance our stature of preeminence in our three missions of teaching, scholarship, and full engagement in our community, the state of Maryland, and in the world. Our Department is committed to increasing the diversity of the campus community and promoting inclusion across campus. Candidates who have experience working with a diverse range of students, staff, and faculty, and who can contribute to the climate of inclusiveness, are encouraged to identify and expound upon their experiences in these areas.

Qualifications

A record of excellence in scholarship and a strong commitment to research and teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels are required. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice or a related field (such as sociology, economics, psychology, public policy, etc.). The search is open, but preference will be given to candidates with strong methodological skills and substantive interests in theory and/or policy.

To Apply

Applicants should apply electronically at <https://ejobs.umd.edu/postings/68671>. Applications should include the following documents (1) a cover letter, (2) a curriculum vita, (3) a teaching statement and (4) a list of names and e-mail addresses for three references. For best consideration, applications should be submitted by **Monday, August 12, 2019**.

Questions can be addressed to Laura Dugan, Chair of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Search Committee at ldugan@umd.edu.

University of Maryland, College Park is the flagship institution in the University System of Maryland and is just minutes away from Washington, D.C. The University of Maryland is an equal opportunity affirmative action employer with a commitment to racial, cultural, and gender diversity. We are committed to attracting and retaining outstanding and diverse faculty and staff that will enhance our stature of preeminence in our three missions of teaching, scholarship, and full engagement in our community, the state of Maryland, and in the world. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

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

The growth of rural criminology scholarship around the world

Dr Alistair Harkness (Federation University Australia) and
Professor Emeritus Joseph F. Donnermeyer (The Ohio State University)

Rural crime scholarship is growing as a sub-discipline of criminology and criminal justice studies, and amongst scholars from many other disciplines who take an interest in issues of offending, victimization, and justice.

In large part, this boom has been motivated by governmental, community and academic recognition that, despite anachronistic stereotypes and images of the “rural idyll,” crime indeed exists in the rural landscape across the globe.

A notable recent development in international rural crime research was the launch of the *American Society of Criminology's Division of Rural Criminology* at the 2018 annual meeting in Atlanta and that momentum will continue with 14 rural-focused panels and roundtable events organized for ASC's 2019 meeting in San Francisco.

We can highlight, too, the revitalized *Centre for Rural Criminology* hosted by the University of New England in Armidale, New South Wales Australia and the creation of a new *International Society for the Study of Rural Crime* – both to be launched in 2019 – each of which aims to support collaborations amongst rural crime scholars. Forthcoming in Routledge's monograph series in rural criminology is a study of the criminology of food and agriculture, an international edited collection on rural crime prevention, a monograph on rural policing, and another one with an international view of violence against rural women.

Understanding crime and rural communities workshop, February 2019

Hitherto, studies of rural crime have tended to focus narrowly on understanding crime in “the rural” as the same as that in “the urban;” thus there is a need to widen the scope of investigations into initiatives that consider distinctly causation of and responses to victimization and offending in rural areas.

Amongst an array of activities and events supported by *The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia* (www.assa.edu.au) is an annual workshop program whereby approximately 20 scholars in the social sciences come together to share ideas around a central topic and theme.

Accepting the Academy's challenge to exchange ideas intellectually, explore connections between research and policy, support early career researchers and establish and develop ongoing collaborations for research, conveners Alistair Harkness (Federation University), Naomi Smith (Federation University), Bec Strating (Latrobe University) and Rob White (University of Tasmania) crafted a workshop program to unpack an array of issues around rural crime and communities in an Australian context.

Held on 7 and 8 February at Federation University Australia's Gippsland Campus in Churchill, Victoria, the objectives of the Workshop were four-fold:

- Develop a stronger understanding of conceptualizations of rurality in a contemporary Australian context;
- Expand present understandings of dimensions of rural, regional and remote crime;
- Facilitate an interdisciplinary dialogue which fosters collaborative and creative understandings of rurality and rural crime; and
- Disseminate scholarly outputs that contribute to expanding awareness, knowledge, discourse and debate regarding rural crime.

Seven themes were considered by participants in order to elucidate key issues in rural spaces:

- (i) **Rurality** – assessing the emergence of a rural criminology and a greater appreciation of what is meant by “rural” and the role of place and space for the contextualization of crime and criminal justice issues;

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

- (ii) **The politics of crime in rural landscapes** – considering rural sites as political spaces shaped by particular types of narratives and rhetoric, where politics and the rural are intertwined in understanding how crime is positioned in relation to rurality and society in general;
- (iii) **Rural crime, civil society, and access to justice** – understanding how varieties of collective efficacy found in non-urban settings simultaneously facilitate and constrain types of offending and victimization; and discussing the justice responses of women and people with disabilities, amongst others, in regional, rural and remote localities;
- (iv) **Rural crime and non-human victimization** – a theme which canvassed water thefts in rural contexts, the conflict between wildlife and agriculture, and vulnerabilities of regional heritage;
- (v) **Human dimensions of rural crime** – incorporating perspectives on important rural crime issues, including alcohol and drug use, acquisitive thefts from farms, and interpersonal and family violence;
- (vi) **Rural criminal justice responses** – including rural policing responses to public disorder, the emergence and efficacy of therapeutic jurisprudence, and trends and issues of penology; and
- (vii) **Colonization, culture and crime** – comprehending issues associated with being “On-Country,” and considering Indigenous scholarship of public health and crime in rural contexts.

In their discussions, participants considered fixed locations (such as farms, fields, community and public spaces), borderless zones (those hosted by the internet and computer-mediated communication), as well as engaging with the broader notion of rurality (defined largely although not solely in geographic terms). Emerging from these discussions will be a special issue in the online journal – the International Journal of Rural Criminology – and the development of at least one edited book.

By drawing upon a diversity of cross-disciplinary perspectives of participants at the conference– criminology and criminal justice, sociology, politics and political science, journalism, communications and writing, anthropology, Indigenous health, and history – a much more nuanced appreciation for crime causation and criminal justice responses in non-urban Australia was achieved.

This Workshop serves as an exemplar of the unity of purpose of cross-disciplinary, cross-jurisdictional colleagues with an interest in improving circumstances and outcomes for rural communities. And may this be the first of many such initiatives over the years ahead.

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

May 2019

Georgian Academy of Criminology Sciences International Forum
Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia

May 29-30, 2019

Israeli Association of Criminology Bi-Annual Meeting
Netanya, Israel

June 3 - 8, 2019

International Justice and Victims' Rights Summer School
Montreal, Canada
<https://cerium.umontreal.ca/en/programs-of-study/>

June 10 - 13, 2019

The 2nd International Conference on Outreach Work (OWS 2019)
"Drug Abuse, Hidden Youth and Signature Programmes."
Hong Kong

June 24 - 28, 2019

Conference on EU Criminal Justice
Trier, Germany
<https://10times.com/eu-criminal-justice>

June 27, 2019

Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy 2019 Symposium
Arlington, VA
<https://cebcp.org/cebcp-symposium-2019/>

June 30-July-5, 2019

30th Meeting of the International Police Executive Symposium (IPES)
Contemporary Police Challenges
Belgrade, Serbia

July 9-12, 2019

4th Asian Conference of Criminal & Operations Psychology
Prepared for Evolving Threats: The Role of Behavioral Sciences
Singapore

August 5 - 7, 2019

22nd NGCRC International Gang Specialist Training Conference
Chicago, Illinois
<https://ngcrc.com/2019.conference.html>

November 7 - 8, 2019

International Perspectives on Bullying, Segregation and Inclusion
Stavanger, Norway

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

World Premier Opera

Blind Injustice: A Former Prosecutor Exposes the Psychology and Politics of Wrongful Convictions!

In collaboration with the Ohio Innocence Project and the Young Professionals Choral Collective, the Cincinnati Opera performance will feature the story of six exonerees and the legal work (led by Mark Godsey) that freed them. For more information, see www.cincinnatiopera.org/blind-injustice

International Conference of Criminologists in Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia

The Georgian Academy of Criminology Sciences is holding an international conference on May 24-25, 2019 in Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia. The conference theme is, "The importance of criminology in the state and its place in the sciences system." The conference participants will discuss specific problems of criminology in the state, especially in the world of globalization, the place of criminology in the system of science, and the necessity of establishing a closer and more united approach between continental Europe and Anglo-American views. See <http://www.gacs.org.ge/> for more information.

United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which plays a major role in international standard setting and policy-making in crime prevention and criminal justice, is held in different parts of the world every five years since 1955. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held in Kyoto, Japan, April 20-27, 2020. The theme of the Congress is "Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda." For more information on the UN 2020 Congress see <http://www.un-congress.org/>

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Event

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is now working with the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Religion and Development. To advance this collaboration, a special event entitled "Spirituality for Justice" is being organized during the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice which will be held in Vienna from May 20 – 24. Four working groups have been established to prepare a document setting out the practical linkages and opportunities for cooperation. This document will be finalized in San Francisco on November 13, and will be passed on to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Congress to be held in Kyoto, Japan from April 20 – 27, 2020. Anyone interested in participating in this process or attending these events should contact Michaelkplatzer@yahoo.com.

European Society of Criminology Annual Meeting

The 19th Annual Meeting of the European Society of Criminology will be held in Ghent, Belgium from September 18 – 21, 2019. The theme - Convergent roads, bridges and new pathways in criminology. The ESC leadership invites participants to collectively discuss what unifies and divides criminologists in the 21st century. Registrations and call for abstracts are now open. For more information visit www.eurocrim2019.com

The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the
American Society of Criminology
Vol. 44, No. 3

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212
Columbus, OH 43212-1156
ISSN 0164-0240

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

2020	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
2021	November 17 -- 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2022	November 16 -- 19	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2023	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriot Downtown
2024	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2025	November 19 - 22	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
2026	November 18 - 21	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2027	November 17 -- 20	Dallas, TX	Dallas Anatole Hilton
2028	November 15 -- 18	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Riverside Hilton
2029	November 14 - 17	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2030	November 20 - 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2031	November 12 - 15	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C. Marriott Marquis

2019 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: *Criminology in the New Era: Confronting Injustice and Inequalities*

**Make your reservations early for San Francisco, CA
November 13 - 16, 2019**

San Francisco Marriott Marquis
780 Mission St
San Francisco, CA 94103
1-415-896-1600