



BEYOND THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW: THE IMPORT OF QUEER CRIMINOLOGY FOR CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

by

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In March 2014, as part of its Community Relations Service, the U.S. Department of Justice held a community service training for police officers that focused on developing strategies to better prevent and respond to bias crimes against transgender citizens. While the impetus for the training was recognition that this group is disproportionately affected by hate violence (see NCAVP, 2013), attendees of the training also highlighted the tumultuous relationships transgender individuals have had with law enforcement as another impetus for change. Transgender activists and the DOJ lauded the event as an important step for improved relationships between law enforcement and transgender individuals. These voluntary trainings eventually will be held nationwide, with Deputy Attorney General James M. Cole noting that future trainees will include “forward-thinking chiefs of police, sheriffs, and other public safety professionals who opt to participate” (Chibbaro, 2014, our emphasis).

The DOJ’s effort to better serve transgender citizens is one of numerous pertinent advancements from the federal government. In 2012, for example, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention presented a webinar series entitled “Understanding and Overcoming the Challenges Faced by Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning and Intersex Youth.” Content addressed the needs of LGBTQI young people within their schools, communities, and families, as well as in custody (see <http://www.ojjdp.gov/enews/juvjust.html>). In addition, recent RFPs from the National Institute of Justice and other funding bodies explicitly mention LGBTQ individuals as “understudied populations” meriting further research.

Despite notable exceptions, the extent to which scholars in criminology and criminal justice have explicitly included LGBTQ populations or themes in research is underwhelming. Consider, for example, scholarship appearing in the flagship journals of the American Society of Criminology and Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Our search of Criminal Justice Abstracts¹ yielded just one article in *Criminology* in the last thirty years: a study of the temporal clustering of hate crimes that includes an investigation of whether “appellate court rulings that grant rights to same-sex partners” play a role in patterns of anti-gay violence (King and Sutton, 2013: 871). In its history, *Justice Quarterly* has published just one article according to our CJ Abstracts search: a demographic portrait of transgender inmates in California prisons (Sexton et al., 2010). No articles have appeared in *Criminology* and *Public Policy* since its inception in 2001².

(Continued on page 3)

1 We used the following search terms in a May 2014 search: LGBT, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, homosexual, same-sex, queer.

2 A search of CPP’s Wiley website, however, identifies several policy/reaction essays on intimate partner violence that make note of LGBT partner violence; “homosexual” turns up citations to commentaries on prison rape and HIV transmission, and sex offending.

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It is curious that LGBTQ populations have not received greater attention in criminology and criminal justice, especially considering that same-sex sexual conduct was illegal in many American locales for much of the 20th century, until sodomy laws were struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2003. After nearly a half century of contestations, the past decade has seen exponential growth in equality for gay and lesbian people beyond decriminalization of their sexual practices, including, most prominently, the right to serve openly in the military and, in a growing number of states, to marry. With changes dating further back, the American Psychological Association no longer considers “homosexuality” to be a mental illness. Despite some opposition to these advances and a long way to go to attain equality in employment, housing, and healthcare, especially for transgender individuals, queer people are no longer rendered deviant and antisocial by many major institutions in U.S. society.

As we move into a new era of civil rights for LGBTQ populations, it is likewise important that we—as criminologists—demonstrate the *forward thinking* that DAG Cole lauds among some justice professionals. Our goal in this essay is to suggest some of the ways this can be accomplished by highlighting the benefits for criminology and criminal justice that can derive from recent efforts to *queer* criminology (see Ball, Buist, and Woods, 2014; Peterson and Panfil, 2014). We do so by considering how attention to LGBTQ populations can improve criminological knowledge-building and enhance our contributions to justice practices. Our focus is threefold. First, we discuss how the elision of LGBTQ populations limits theoretical advances by restricting how we think about crime and justice. Far from simply being a narrow, niche, or specialty topic, the inclusion of queer considerations can result in “the influx of new ideas, new ways of seeing, and new paradigms”—all of which are critical for “academic fields [to] thrive and grow” (Miller and Brunson, 2011: 1).

Second, we consider the import of including LGBTQ populations in our work in light of the growing mandate that our scholarship contribute meaningfully to justice policy and practice, and to the promotion of human rights, democratic participation, and social justice. When significant portions of society are excluded from consideration, our ability to make such contributions is truncated. Finally, and an especially relevant expansion of our second focus, we discuss why our pedagogical practices will be more consequential with the thoughtful integration of LGBTQ populations and themes. The vast majority of students we educate will go on to be justice practitioners. Thus we discuss why it is imperative that our efforts to prepare students for working with diverse populations include attention to sexual and gender identities, in addition to gender, race, ethnicity, and immigrant status, which are now addressed with at least some regularity.

Not Just a Niche: How Queer Criminology Enhances Theory and Research

We begin by returning to the case that opened our essay: enhancing police responsiveness to transgender citizens. A burgeoning criminological literature explores police-community relations, and is largely concentrated on interactions between urban residents of color and the police. A timely example is the considerable attention recently paid to harmful outcomes associated with stop-and-frisk policies in urban police departments in the United States (see Fratello et al., 2013), which have led scholars to call for research on “possible collateral effects on the rights and liberties of citizens in the communities most affected by the policy” (Rosenfeld and Fornango, 2014: 96). Given the infamous relationships law enforcement agencies have had with queer populations for at least the last half century, it seems appropriate that such policing research would include LGBTQ citizens. Yet it has been the news media, community activists, and non-profit organizations—and *not* criminologists—who have brought public attention to the unique configuration of harms that stop-and-frisk has for LGBTQ people in urban communities, especially LGBTQ people of color (Bellafante, 2013; Center for Constitutional Rights, 2012; Demby, 2012; see also Amnesty International, 2005).

Because the field has been bound by assumptions about actors, interactions, settings, and institutions that are normatively—and often invisibly—configured on the basis of a heterosexual social order, an important site for theoretical refinement and tangible policy contributions has thus far been missed, particularly in the U.S. and mainland European contexts¹. Recent British, Canadian, and Australian works in flagship journals, on the other hand, carefully consider how LGBTQ themes challenge, enhance, and refine our understandings of police culture, police-community relations, and the governance of security more broadly (Johnson, 2010; Loftus, 2008; Moran, 2007; Valverde and Cirak, 2003; see also Dwyer, 2014). Such works provide notable guideposts for scholars of policing to grapple with the insights that queer considerations can bring to their research.

One of the ways that studying LGBTQ populations can challenge the field is to complicate criminological theorizing. Not only can queer theory itself challenge and contribute to criminological theory, but insights gathered from research with LGBTQ populations can be extremely useful for theory reimagination, refinement, or reformulation. In addition, research with LGBTQ populations can verify the robustness of particular theories, should they hold for all people regardless of sexual orientation. In many cases, it is probably not necessary to reinvent the theoretical wheel. Rather, we think it is important to ask of research with LGBTQ populations: What does it add to our existing knowledge? What does it substantiate? And, what does it challenge?

1 Similar to the flagship journals of the ASC and ACJS, our Criminal Justice Abstracts search of the European Society of Criminology's *European Journal of Criminology* yielded no studies of LGBTQ populations or topics since its inception in 2004.

A Salient Example

We can point to the evolution of our own collaborative research as illustration. In 2008, the second author published *Getting Played: African American Girls, Urban Inequality, and Gendered Violence*, a study that carefully investigated the ways in which structural characteristics such as entrenched racial segregation and economic inequalities in urban neighborhoods heighten young women's risks for gender-based victimization. I (Miller) argued that these inequalities contribute to organizational properties within disadvantaged communities that facilitate gendered social processes conducive to violence against girls: male dominance of public spaces; status-enhancement from masculine performances of aggression, sexual conquest, and the devaluation and mistreatment of women; along with group loyalty, distrust of outsiders, and limited community scrutiny or intervention.

Yet—like most criminologists—I employed a “heteronormative conceptual model” (Jagose, 2009: 165), with consequences for the adequacy of my theoretical insights and the scope of my conclusions. The first author's research on urban gay gang- and crime-involved young men, for example, complicates the linkages between hegemonic forms of masculinity, heterosexuality, and violence against women that the second author and others have long theorized. I (*Panfil*) spoke with numerous gay young men of color (in contexts similar to those in which Miller studied) who not only constructed masculine identities based on the embrace of competence in violence, but often utilized these performative skills to defend against anti-gay harassment and threats of violence (Panfil, 2014a, 2014b). This research raises an important theoretical question: If hegemonic facets of masculinity are enacted by young gay men, what does this mean for the assumption that hegemonic masculinity is a key mediator between the organizational characteristics of an environment and interpersonal behavior such as sexual violence against women? Clearly, this requires further delineation.

In addition, several prominent incidents involving young African American lesbians in urban communities further highlight the heteronormative boundaries of my (*Miller's*) conceptual framework. Fifteen-year-old Sakia Gunn was sexually propositioned by two adult men in a scenario described regularly by the young women in *Getting Played* as a primary source of gendered fear, risk, and anxiety in their communities. Gunn's response to the men's sexual harassment was to identify herself as a lesbian, and in doing so, to declare herself a non-participant in their heterosexual “game.” She was fatally stabbed (see Fogg-Davis, 2006). More recently, a group of young African American lesbians from an urban disadvantaged community—also sexually and physically accosted by a man on the street—were criminalized for fighting back. Framed in the media as a “lesbian wolf pack” and “killer lesbians,” they were convicted of felony and gang assault, despite compelling evidence that none actually committed the non-fatal stabbing of the man who accosted them and that none had any gang ties (see Logan, 2011).

In *Getting Played*, I theorized about how victim blaming processes block young women's access to justice when they are victimized; yet the racialized sexual identities of these young women, read through a fundamentally heterosexist lens, didn't simply prevent the success of their claims of victimization, but led to their criminalization. Though anecdotal, both of these incidents highlight how risks associated with gender-based violence among urban African American girls are configured along axes not just of gender, but also sexual identity and gender performance. My research thus missed the critical opportunity to investigate how these features of urban girls' lives shape their negotiations of safety and risk.

As a consequence, we recently have embarked together on a study that expands upon both of our prior research, investigating how LGBTQ young people in Newark, New Jersey navigate neighborhood risks in distressed urban communities. The project is ongoing, but preliminary analyses suggest there are both notable similarities and meaningful distinctions in the experiences of LGBTQ youth, as compared to the (presumably) heterosexually-identified young people in *Getting Played*. For example, the vast majority of young women in our study, regardless of sexual orientation¹ or gender presentation, have experienced unwanted sexual touching or sexual advances by male (and sometimes female) peers; their descriptions of these encounters mirror those described by Miller (2008). However, the nature of these encounters differ by the young women's gender presentation (how feminine or masculine they appear at the time) and the visibility of their sexual orientation (whether they are read as heterosexual or as a sexuality other than heterosexual)². Overall, our research participants negotiate neighborhood dangers and gender-based harassment in ways akin to their heterosexual counterparts, but also must negotiate risks based on their sexual and gender identities in ways that other adolescents do not have to.

All of this is to say that LGBTQ populations likely have many shared experiences with non-LGBTQ people, but some of the ways their experiences differ are decidedly related to their gender and sexual identities. These dimensions of difference can have real and measurable effects for behavior and outcomes. We thus encourage other criminologists to think critically about the ways

1 Including lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, and questioning youth.

2 their research and theorizing. For example, we wonder what promise the inclusion of LGBTQ populations would have on research investigating social dynamics and collective behavior, and how this would contribute to theoretical understandings of peer networks, group processes, and group composition effects. The same holds for countless other criminological foci, all ripe for such questions to be asked.

in which heteronormative assumptions guide their own research, and how the incorporation of a queer lens might enhance their research and theorizing. For example, we wonder what promise the inclusion of LGBTQ populations would have on research investigating social dynamics and collective behavior, and how this would contribute to theoretical understandings of peer networks, group processes, and group composition effects. The same holds for countless other criminological foci, all ripe for such questions to be asked.

Real World Impact: Policy, Practice, and Pedagogy

Furthermore, studying LGBTQ populations has clear practical import. With greater acknowledgement of the specific needs of these populations—coupled with a base of advocates—institutional practices and policies in criminal justice agencies have seen recent changes beyond those at the federal level. A number of states, cities, and/or counties have official policies stating how queer-spectrum people should be treated while in custody. For example, regarding LGBTQ youth in custody, New York State's Office of Children and Family Services' policies include mandates for: the use of gender-affirming pronouns, names, and clothing; mental health treatment that does not automatically assume pathology based on sexual or gender identity; non-discrimination/harassment; and consideration of residential moves and hormone therapy for transgender youth (NYS OCFS, 2008). The experience of LGBTQ individuals in carceral settings is a topic familiar to at least some criminologists (see Jenness and Fenstermaker, 2014), but as with LGBTQ citizens' interactions with police and other criminal justice professionals, our knowledge about the issues seems to lag behind policy changes.

Although various jurisdictions may have different ways of dealing with these populations, very few best practices materials or standardized resources exist in the field of criminal justice. In contrast, other human service and public health fields have begun to create such materials. For example, the National LGBT Health Education Center of the Fenway Institute "provides educational programs, resources, and consultation to health care organizations with the goal of optimizing quality, cost-effective health care for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people" (<http://www.lgbthealtheducation.org/about-us/lgbt-health-education/>). These resources include webinars, workshops, online learning modules, consultations, toolkits, and more for healthcare professionals. Sources from this Institute, as well as similar agencies, focus on cultural competence. That is, not only do these organizations seek to discover what particular needs LGBTQ populations have and whether or not they are being met, but also to educate and train professionals to better serve these populations in effective and respectful ways. These trainings are based on an assumption analogous to the increased professionalization of police forces: formal education and training lead to high-quality services. However, gaps in criminal justice education still create opportunities for subpar interactions between LGBTQ people and criminal justice professionals.

This brings us to our third important issue, related to criminal justice education. If criminology and criminal justice scholars do not view the experiences of LGBTQ persons as an important topic, or one of import for the larger field, it follows that this information will not be presented in CCJ classes; indeed, it often is not (see Cannon and Dirks-Linhorst, 2006). In fact, we are aware of only a handful of undergraduate or graduate CCJ programs that offer courses specifically focused on LGBTQ communities' experiences with crime, victimization, and justice (one of such courses is taught by the first author at Rutgers University-Newark). Whereas Race and Crime or Gender and Crime are electives that exist in CCJ programs nationwide, the same cannot be said for Sexuality and Crime. CCJ curricula and courses should include material on gender, race, class, sexuality, and other consequential social statuses, but lag especially far behind in their inclusion of LGBTQ-related content. Beyond its import for the discipline at large, criminal justice students will be future criminal justice professionals. They need to be aware of the challenges facing LGBTQ populations. This is especially critical in light of the tumultuous relationships between queer people and agents of the state, including police officers. Otherwise, these future criminal justice professionals will be dealing with populations they are unprepared to understand and work with effectively (see Miller and Kim, 2012). All of this is particularly critical considering research that consistently demonstrates criminal justice majors to be more homophobic than undergraduates in other majors (for a review, see Cannon et al., 2014).

Concluding Thoughts

Notwithstanding the significant absences we raise in this essay, make no mistake, queer criminological research is certainly being done within criminology and criminal justice. This is evidenced by, for example, a recent edited volume of research related to LGBTQ communities, crime, and justice (Peterson and Panfil, 2014), a special issue of *Critical Criminology* on queer/ing criminology (Ball et al., 2014), and a symposium on Gender, Sexuality, and Violence, hosted by the University at Albany's Justice and Multiculturalism in the 21st Century project, whose keynote speaker was then-President-elect of the ASC, Joanne Belknap. Queer criminology is also increasingly represented at the American Society of Criminology Meetings, with multiple thematic panels organized annually over the past several years, each quite cohesive and related to queer criminology or the study of LGBTQ populations.

Participants in the 2014 Queer Criminology panels are scholars ranging from graduate students to full professors, and include prominent members of ASC divisions such as the Division on Women and Crime, the Division of Critical Criminology, and

the Division of People of Color and Crime. There are undoubtedly additional queer and LGBTQ-themed panels organized by other scholars or groups of which we are as yet unaware, and any number of individual presentations and posters with this topical area. In addition, there is now a QUEERCCJ listserv (QUEERCCJ@asu.edu, administrated by Christine Galvin-White), which is an active place where scholars can reach out to others to learn about resources, collaborations, and other opportunities.

Despite what is becoming a critical mass of scholars conducting research with LGBTQ populations, engaging with criminological theory, and contributing insights for practice, much of this work remains concentrated in specialty journals and volumes. As we have described throughout this essay, the erasure of queer populations from criminological research is due in large part to assumptions of heterosexuality in the field. This has perhaps been made easier because, as “anchor points,” gender identity and sexual orientation are not necessarily readily observable or easily categorizable, as some other social statuses may be. Nonetheless, our overarching goal here is to encourage criminologists to interrogate these assumptions in their own research, theorizing, and pedagogy.

That said, we end this essay by likewise encouraging queer criminologists to address at least some of their scholarship to the mainstream of the field. Though we caution against any prescriptive judgments for how to go about conducting queer criminological research, beyond the fact that it be attentive to issues of sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender presentation—and see the clear value in queer theory’s deconstructionist critiques of criminology (see Ball, 2014)—we also know that for many people, identity categories matter in real life, partially as a way of claiming group membership and reducing invisibility. They are also a way to organize social life by managing complexity, and are often used by organizations and institutions regularly studied by criminologists, including institutions of formal control.

Thus, our best hope for having queer scholarship engage meaningfully with what is a normatively heterosexual field is for scholars to demonstrate why and how sexuality matters for criminological theory and criminal justice policy and practice. Queer criminology has contributions to make that are central to the discipline, by complicating what we think we know about crime, victimization, and justice. Demonstrating this by engaging directly with those in the field who remain unknowledgeable or unconvinced of queer criminology’s promise is a critical strategy for ensuring the continued vitality and relevance of the field in the 21st century.

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The Homicide Research Working Group is soliciting nominations for the Carolyn Rebecca Block Award. One award is given annually. The recipient will receive a monetary award of \$500 and a plaque commemorating her/his achievement. An additional \$500 is provided to help cover expenses for the presentation at the HRWG annual or midyear meeting.

Eligibility for the award includes the following criteria:

1. The candidate is currently employed full-time or part-time by a criminal justice, medical, legal, governmental, or other non-academic related agency, or is a volunteer as a practitioner at such an agency.
2. The candidate has made significant contributions to understanding in the field of homicide or lethal violence.
3. The candidate agrees to present or describe their work at a meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group.

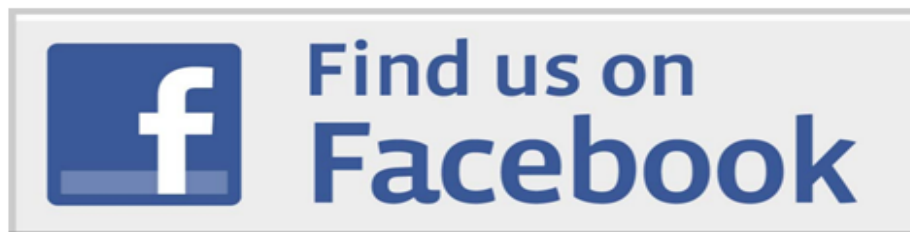
The award is given annually if eligible and worthy candidates are available and chosen. There will be deemed no obligation on the part of the Homicide Research Working Group to issue the award every year.

The nomination deadline for the 2014 award is June 1, 2014. Winners will be announced by June 15, 2014.

Please submit letters of nominations to Wendy Regoeczi, Chair, Carolyn Rebecca Block Award Committee, Department of Sociology & Criminology, Cleveland State University, 2121 Euclid Avenue, RT 1724, Cleveland OH 44115-2214 or by e-mail to w.regoeczi@csuohio.edu.

Division of Women & Crime 30-for-30 Campaign

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



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

AROUND THE ASC

WE WERE GREEN IN ATLANTA...LET'S DO IT AGAIN IN SAN FRANCISCO!

Jessica Hodge, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Meredith Worthen, University of Oklahoma

Congratulation ASC members – we have been making great strides with improving our greener efforts at the annual meetings!

The program app was a success and will be used again in the future. Many people also returned unused bags, unwanted paper programs, and recycled paper products in the bins provided by the registration desk.

Now that we have demonstrated greener efforts in Atlanta, let's continue the progress at the upcoming meeting in San Francisco!

It is exciting to know that this year's conference hotel already participates in many of their own green efforts. According to information provided by the San Francisco Travel Association, the conference hotel recycles or donates more than 2.5 million pounds annually, captures more than 1 million pounds of food for compost, and recycles more than 400,000 pounds of cardboard, 500,000 newspapers and 750,000 bottles and cans. We would like to help with their efforts by making our conference as green as possible too.

To help accomplish this, we continue to encourage attendees to reuse old ASC name badge holders by simply bringing one with you from a previous conference; this could also be done with ASC bags. We also encourage attendees to return unwanted bags and paper programs to the registration desk.


You may also notice that an older version of the ASC bag will be making an appearance in San Francisco. Susan Case has discovered numerous boxes of these bags left over from previous meetings, so rather than having them collect dust in the backroom, we will give them a purpose again.

If you would like to share other ideas for how we can all make ASC even greener, please email Meredith Worthen at mgfworthen@ou.edu or Jessica Hodge at hodgejp@umkc.edu or join the discussion on Facebook (search for the title of the group, "Recycling is Not a Crime group at ASC").


RECYCLING IS NOT A CRIME

Help the environment and reduce waste by:

- ❖ **Recycling Paper Products**
Place your unwanted paper products in designated recycling bins conveniently located next to the registration tables.
- ❖ **Returning your Unwanted ASC Bag**
Don't need yet ANOTHER bag from ASC? Consider giving the bag back to ASC by placing it in the bins next to the registration tables to be recycled.
- ❖ **Returning your Unwanted ASC Name Badge Holder**
Bring along your old ASC nametag from previous years and return your ASC name badge holder at the registration tables to be recycled.



Join the Conversation!

Find our group on Facebook! 

Meredith Worthen, Ph.D.
University of Oklahoma

Jessica P. Hodge, Ph.D.
University of Missouri, KC

AROUND THE ASC

The Division of Policing

of the American Society of Criminology

In 1941 former Berkeley Chief of Police **August Vollmer**, UC Berkeley professor of police administration **O.W. Wilson**, and others gathered to form what is now known as the **American Society of Criminology**. Originally created to further professionalize policing and advance police science, the ASC blossomed into the diverse organization it is today, spanning every aspect of criminology and criminal justice research and practice, where numerous divisions have flourished.

This year, the policing scholars and practitioners of ASC are proud to announce the long-overdue **creation of the Division of Policing** within the American Society of Criminology. The division will seek to advance theory, knowledge and practice in policing through rigorous research, evaluation, translational activities, and partnerships with police practitioners.

We welcome all ASC members to join the Division of Policing. We also welcome everyone to a very **special inaugural event** on Thursday afternoon at the ASC 2014 Conference in San Francisco, to celebrate **where it all began**. Visit us at www.ascpolicing.org to become a member and get more involved in policing in the ASC.



AROUND THE ASC

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Counting down to ASC-San Francisco 2014



CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR AWARD WINNERS!

Division of Experimental Criminology

Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award
David Weisburd

Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial
Lawrence Sherman and Heather Harris,
*“Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment:
23-Year Follow-Up”*

Student Paper Award
*Evan Sorg et al., “Boundary Adherence
during Place-Based Policing Evaluations”*

Academy of Experimental Criminology

Joan McCord Award
Anthony Braga

AEC Fellows
James Alexander and Cynthia Lum

Outstanding Young Experimental Criminologist
Joel Caplan

DEC & aec

DEC & AEC AT ASC-SAN FRANCISCO 2014

We look forward to welcoming you to San Francisco in November! Join us for an exciting program of events on Wednesday, November 19, including our annual Joan McCord lecture, DEC/AEC awards ceremony. This year's program features a Division Luncheon, which is free for current members, so sign up for your 2014 division membership now to take full advantage!

Lorraine Mazerolle (Chair), Cynthia Lum (Vice Chair), Charlotte Gill (Secretary-Treasurer)
Executive Counselors: Christopher Koper, Akiva Liberman, and Susan Turner



AROUND THE ASC

LARRY J. SIEGEL GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP

The Division of Victimology and the Division on Women and Crime are pleased to announce the winners of the 2014 Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowships (given by the Darald and Julie Libby Foundation).

LARRY J. SIEGEL GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR THE STUDY OF VICTIMOLOGY

The Fellowship goes to **Kristen Hourigan** for her research entitled: "Exploring the Social Causes and Consequences of Forgiveness/Non-Forgiveness After Loss of a Loved One to Homicide." Dr. Joanne Kaufman is her dissertation director. Kristen is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology at the State University of New York at Albany where she has been recognized for excellence in teaching. Her areas of concentration include social psychology, criminology and victimology. Currently, her research agenda is focused upon identity, violence, and forgiveness/non-forgiveness. She also studies and advocates for the advancement of restorative justice policies and programs.



LARRY J. SIEGEL GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR THE STUDY OF GENDER & CRIME



The Fellowship goes to **Madeleine Novich** for her research entitled: "The Impact of Gendered Policing on Gang Members' Perceptions of Police Legitimacy and Procedural Justice." Dr. Jody Miller is her dissertation director. Maddy received a B.A. in Chinese and M.S. in Criminology from the University of Pennsylvania. She is currently pursuing her Ph.D. at the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice. Her research focuses on the intersection of gender, policing, and perceptions of procedural justice and legitimacy among law breaking populations. She has presented her research findings at Stanford University, University of Pennsylvania, and John Jay College, and has received several grants, including the Rutgers University Women and Gender Studies Research Grant. She is lead author (with Jody Miller) on a chapter, "The Social World of Girls in Gangs," which is in the forthcoming book *Sisters In Crime Revisited: Bringing Gender Into Criminology—a Volume in Honor of Freda Adler* (Oxford University Press).

AROUND THE ASC

American Society of Criminology

2014 Division on Women and Crime Student Paper Competition

The Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the American Society of Criminology invites submissions for the 2014 Student Paper Competition. A record number of papers were submitted to the 2013 competition—a total of 30 submissions. The winners of this year's competition will be recognized during the DWC breakfast meeting at the 2014 annual conference in San Francisco. The graduate student winner will receive \$500.00 and the undergraduate student winner will receive \$250.00. For submissions with multiple authors, the award money will be divided among co-authors.

Deadline: Papers should be RECEIVED by the committee chair by September 22, 2014.

Eligibility: Any undergraduate or graduate student who is currently enrolled or who has graduated within the previous semester is eligible. Note, any co-authors must also be students, that is, no faculty co-authors are permitted. To document eligibility, every author/co-author must submit proof of student status. This eligibility proof may be in the form of a letter from your department chair or an unofficial transcript.

Paper Specifications: Papers should be of professional quality and must be about, or related to, feminist scholarship, gender issues, or women as offenders, victims or criminal justice professionals. Papers must be no longer than 35 pages including all references, notes, and tables; utilize an acceptable referencing format such as APA; be type-written and double-spaced; and include an abstract of 100 words or less.

Papers may *not* be published, accepted, or under review for publication at the time of submission.

Submission: Papers and proof of eligibility must be submitted to the committee chair by the stated deadline. Submitters must prepare the paper for blind review; all identifying information (name, affiliation, etc) should be removed from the paper itself and papers should then be converted to a PDF file. In the email subject line, students should include identifying information and indicate whether the submission is to be considered for the graduate or undergraduate competition.

Judging: Members of the paper competition committee will evaluate the papers based on the following categories: 1. Content is relevant to feminist scholarship; 2. Makes a contribution to the knowledge base; 3. Accurately identify any limitations; 4. Analytical plan was well developed; 5. Clarity/organization of paper was well developed.

Notification: All entrants will be notified of the committee's decision no later than November 1st. We strongly encourage winners to attend the conference to receive their award.

Committee Chair:

Email all **paper submissions** to:

Allison J. Foley, PhD | Department of Sociology, Criminal Justice, and Social Work | Georgia Regents University | Phone: 706-737-1735 | ajfoley@gru.edu

AROUND THE ASC

2014 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

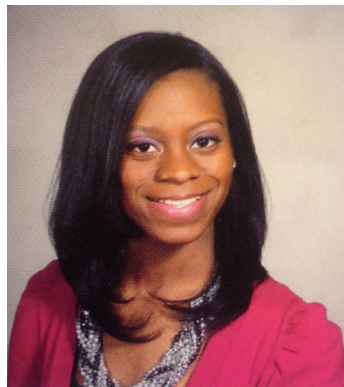
GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES RECIPIENTS

BRITTANY FRIEDMAN



Brittany Friedman is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology at Northwestern University, as well as a Graduate Fellow at Northwestern's Center for Legal Studies. Her research examines how race, ethnicity, and social inequality relate to various configurations of organized crime, with a particular interest in correctional institutions and transnational networks. Friedman is currently working on a project comparatively investigating the emergence of the Black Guerilla Family and the Aryan Brotherhood in 1960s San Quentin, situating their development within the context of radical socio-political change. She is also tracing the origin of Primeiro Comando da Capital, the largest criminal organization in Brazil, which developed in opposition to massive human rights violations in Taubaté Prison in São Paulo. She holds a Master's Degree in Latin American Studies from Columbia University and completed her undergraduate work in History at Vanderbilt University.

JANET GARCIA



Janet Garcia received a B.A. in Sociology and Psychology from the Macaulay Honors College – CUNY Hunter and an M.A. en route to her Ph.D. from Rutgers School of Criminal Justice. Janet's research is primarily focused on the racial-ethnic differences in policing strategies, the impact of incarceration rates in communities of color, and the obstacles faced during women's reentry. She is currently working on her dissertation for which she will study the navigation of motherhood after women's incarceration. Janet's involvement in previous research has received academic acknowledgements in publications by Rand Corporation and the Vera Institute of Justice. Devoted to social justice matters and the increased life chances of disadvantaged groups, she has served as a keynote speaker on a panel titled: Disrupting the "Primary School to Prison" Pipeline. Janet has also received numerous awards, including the Rutgers University Presidential Fellowship and the ASC Division on Critical Criminology Undergraduate Student Paper Award.

JANICE IWAMA



Janice Iwama is a doctoral candidate at the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Northeastern University. Her dissertation focuses on examining the social conditions and processes that impact hate crimes, particularly against immigrants and Hispanics. Her work applies a theoretical framework to improving our understanding on hate crimes within a community context given our increasingly diverse population in the United States. Her research interests involve the impact of communities on crime, disproportionate minority contact, prevalence of hate crimes, racial and ethnic issues, and the victimization of immigrants. Janice recently worked on a National Institute of Justice-funded study examining national trends in hate crimes against immigrants and Hispanic Americans with Dr. Jack McDevitt and Dr. Amy Farrell. She is currently working on a study examining racial profiling at traffic stops for the Rhode Island Department of Transportation with the Institute on Race and Justice at Northeastern University. Past projects included research funded by the National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau

of Justice Assistance, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention with the Justice Research and Statistics Association in Washington, D.C. in relation to the evaluation of a statewide at-risk youth mentoring program, disproportionate minority contact, and using criminal history records for analysis. Janice is an active member of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the American Society of Criminology, the Law and Society Association, and the Society for the Study of Social Problems. She is also a member of the ASC Division on People of Color and Crime.

AROUND THE ASC

2014 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD RECIPIENTS

CALI H. BURT



Callie H. Burt is an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, and a faculty affiliate of the School of Social Transformation. Dr. Burt received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Georgia. Her primary research interest is in developmental and life-course criminology, and her work focuses on elucidating the social, psychological, and biological mechanisms through which social stressors and supports influence antisocial behavior across the life course. Recent research has examined a number of environmental risk and protective factors for criminal behavior, including racial discrimination and racial socialization, supportive parenting, community crime, and peers. A related line of research focuses on stability and change in personality factors related to self-control and associated with reckless behavior in adolescence and emerging adulthood. In an ongoing project, she investigates the enduring criminogenic effects of racial discrimination and explores the mechanisms through which racial socialization provides resilience. Dr. Burt's research has been published in the *American Journal of Sociology*, *American Sociological Review*, *Criminology*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, and

Justice Quarterly. Recently, she was awarded a DuBois Fellowship for Race, Gender, Crime, and Justice from the National Institute of Justice for 2014-2015.

OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD RECIPIENTS

"Can Self Control Change Substantially Over Time? Rethinking the Relationship Between Self- and Social Control"

CHONG MIN NA (photo and bio not available at time of publishing)

RAYMOND PATERNOSTER



Ray Paternoster is a Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland. His research interests include quantitative methods, issues pertaining to capital punishment, and a rational choice theory. He is currently engaged in a research project involving offender decision making with a sample of serious adult offenders.

AROUND THE ASC

2014 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD RECIPIENT

CAROLYN R. BLOCK



For thirty years Carolyn Rebecca Block (Becky) was Senior Research Analyst at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), where she advised policy makers, researchers, and the public on the use and interpretation of data, especially measurement issues and violence prevention. As principal investigator of the Chicago Women's Health Risk Study, a large longitudinal study of lethal and non-lethal intimate partner violence, she collaborated with many practitioners and academics to develop new and appropriate measures and methods, producing results that can be reliably applied to life-and death issues. Beginning in the 1970's, she collected and maintained the Chicago Homicide Dataset (CHD), in close cooperation with the Chicago Police Department. In retirement, she continues to maintain and analyse the CHD and help users. A founder of the Homicide Research Working Group in 1991, and active in the organization since then, she was honoured by the working group's establishment of the annual Carolyn Rebecca Block Award for Outstanding Contributions to Homicide Research by a Practitioner. She also received the Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice of ASC's Division of Women and Crime, a Fulbright award to study "Long Term Patterns of Offending in Women in the Netherlands," and the "Top Gun of the Month" Award for pioneering work in crime mapping, from Public Safety Journal. An enthusiastic member of the American Society of Criminology since the 1970's, her recent activities support collaboration, the formation of working groups, and practical application. Likewise, her publications emphasize practical issues, the meaning and measurement of data, data sharing and collaboration.

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD

DAVID P. FARRINGTON



David P. Farrington is Emeritus Professor of Psychological Criminology and Leverhulme Trust Emeritus Fellow in the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University. He received the Stockholm Prize in Criminology, and the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award of the ASC Division of International Criminology, in 2013. He is Chair of the ASC Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology. He has been President of the ASC, President of the European Association of Psychology and Law, President of the British Society of Criminology, President of the Academy of Experimental Criminology, Chair of the Division of Forensic Psychology of the British Psychological Society, Chair of the UK Department of Health Advisory Committee for the National Program on Forensic Mental Health, Vice-Chair of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences Panel on Violence, and Co-chair of four OJJDP, NIJ, and CDC Study Groups. He has received the Sellin-Glueck and Sutherland Awards of the ASC, the European Association of Psychology and Law Award for Outstanding Career-Long Contributions, the Joan McCord Award of the Academy of Experimental Criminology, the Jerry Lee Award of the ASC Division of Experimental Criminology, and the Robert Boruch Award of the Campbell Collaboration. His major research interest is in developmental criminology, and he is Director of the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, a prospective longitudinal survey of over 400 London males from age 8 to age 56. In addition to over 600 published journal articles and book chapters on criminological and psychological topics, he has published nearly 100 books, monographs and government reports.

AROUND THE ASC

2014 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

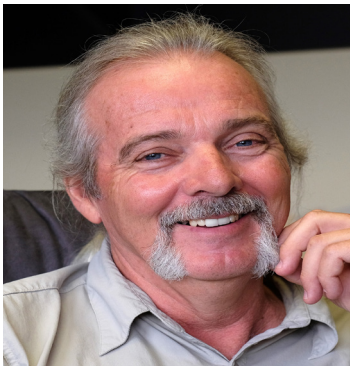
ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS

KATHLEEN DALY



Kathleen Daly is Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University (Brisbane). Her recent work is on conventional and innovative justice responses to victimization in different contexts of violence. Her book, *Redressing Institutional Abuse of Children*, which analyses 19 major Australian and Canadian cases of historical institutional abuse, is forthcoming (Palgrave Macmillan). She is author or editor of 6 books and author of over 80 journal articles or book chapters. She is a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and past President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (2005-09).

FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN



Finn-Aage Esbensen is the E. Desmond Lee Professor of Youth Crime and Violence and also serves as Chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. Throughout his career, he has been interested in the nexus between research and policy, working on both evaluation and basic research projects. Early in his career he worked on the National Youth Survey and the Denver Youth Survey. More recently, he has served as the Principal Investigator of three multi-site, longitudinal evaluations of school-based prevention programs funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ): the National Evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program (1994 – 2001), the Multi-Site Evaluation of the Teens, Crime, and the Community and Community Works Program (2003 – 2009), and the Process and Outcome Evaluation of the GREAT program (2006 – 2013). His current NIJ-funded project is a mixed methods study of gang desistance. He is a past Editor of *Justice Quarterly* and, for the past 14 years, has served on the Steering Committee of the Eurogang Program of

Research. His publications include a textbook, *Criminology: Explaining Crime and Its Context*, 8th Edition (with Stephen E. Brown and Gilbert Geis), two edited books, *American Youth Gangs at the Millennium* (with Steve Tibbetts and Larry Gaines), and *Youth Gangs in International Perspective* (with Cheryl L. Maxson), and a Temple University Press monograph, *Youth Violence: Sex and Race Differences in Offending, Victimization, and Gang Membership* (with Dana Peterson, Terrance J. Taylor, and Adrienne Freng).

JODY MILLER



Jody Miller is Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University. Her research utilizes qualitative methods to investigate how inequalities of gender, race, sexuality and place shape participation in crime and risks for victimization. Her books include the award winning *Getting Played: African American Girls, Urban Inequality, and Gendered Violence* (NYU Press, 2008) and *One of the Guys: Girls, Gangs, and Gender* (Oxford University Press, 2001). Dr. Miller has published dozens of articles and book chapters, including in *Criminology*, *Gender & Society*, *Signs*, *Theoretical Criminology*, and *British Journal of Criminology*. She is past recipient of the Coramae Richey Mann Award from the American Society of Criminology's Division on People of Color and Crime, and the ASC Division on Women and Crime's Distinguished Scholar Award. Miller is a Steering Committee member of the Racial Democracy, Crime, and Justice Network.

AROUND THE ASC

2014 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS (cont.)

ALAN LIZOTTE



Alan Lizotte is Dean and Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany where he has worked for 30 years. He received a B.A. in Sociology from Brown University in 1974 and a PhD in sociology from the University of Illinois in 1979. For the past 28 years he has been Co-Principal Investigator on the Rochester Youth Development Study (RYDS), an ongoing longitudinal study of three generations of 1,000 families in Rochester, New York.

He has served as Executive Counselor for the American Society of Criminology (ASC). With colleagues, Dr. Lizotte has published several books and monographs, including *Gangs and Delinquency in Developmental Perspective*, which received the ASC's Michael J. Hindelang Book Award in 1993.

In 2009 he received the University at Albany President's Award for Excellence in Research. Dr. Lizotte has read more than 100 papers at scholarly meetings and has published more than 70 articles in refereed journals. His favorite areas of research include patterns of firearms ownership and use, developmental criminology and victims of crime but other areas also suit his fancy. He has also mentored 25 students through to a PhD and there are more in the works.

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD RECIPIENT

MICHAEL LEVI



Michael Levi has degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, Southampton and Cardiff Universities and has been Professor of Criminology at Cardiff University since 1991. He has been conducting British and comparative research on the motivation, organisation and control of white-collar and organised crimes, corruption and money laundering/ financing of terrorism since 1972, when he began his doctorate on the organisation and control of bankruptcy fraud ('The Phantom Capitalists'). He has also edited journals such as *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, and sits on several international research panels. Current posts include President, US National White-Collar Crime Research Consortium; Member, European Commission Group of Experts on Corruption; Member, Organised Crime and Illicit Trade Council, World Economic Forum; Member, Committee on the Illicit Tobacco Market, US National Academy of Sciences; independent member, UK Statistics Authority Crime Statistics Advisory Committee; and Member, Economics and Resource Analysis Unit Advisory Panels, Home Office. He was on the Advisory Board of the UK Drug Policy Commission, and served

as Scientific Expert on Organised Crime to the Council of Europe. In 2013 he was given the Distinguished Scholar Award by the International Association for the Study of Organised Crime. He is a Senior Fellow at Rand Europe and an Associate Fellow at the Royal United Services Institute.

He is currently engaged in work on the detection of insider cyber threats; public-private sector collaboration and 'what works in economic and organised crime prevention'; the financing of crime; and the criminalisation and investigation of organised crime in the EU.

AROUND THE ASC

2014 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD RECIPIENT

DAVID WEISBURD



David Weisburd is Distinguished Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Director of the Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy at George Mason University. He is also the Walter E. Meyer Professor of Law and Criminal Justice at the Hebrew University, and serves as a Senior Fellow at the Police Foundation in Washington DC (and is Chair of its Research Advisory Committee). Professor Weisburd is author or editor of more than twenty books and more than 100 scientific articles that cover a wide range of research topics, including crime hot spots, white collar crime, policing, illicit markets, terrorism, research methods and statistics, and social deviance. He has focused particular attention over the last two decades on the criminology of place, exploring the concentration of crime at small units of geography, the causes of such concentrations, and what can be done about them. He is a member of the Science Advisory Board of the Office of Justice Programs, the Steering Committee of the Campbell Crime and Justice Group, the Scientific Commission of the International Society of Criminology, and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. Professor Weisburd is the recipient of

the 2010 Stockholm Prize in Criminology and the 2011 Klachky Family Prize for the Advancement of the Frontiers of Science. This year he has also been named the recipient of the 2014 Robert Boruch Award for Distinctive Contributions to Research that Informs Public Policy (from the Campbell Collaboration) and the Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award from ASC's Division of Experimental Criminology. Professor Weisburd is the founding editor of the Journal of Experimental Criminology, and the Editor of the Journal of Quantitative Criminology.

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OBITUARIES

DR. LAURA T. FISHMAN



DR. LAURA T. FISHMAN SOUTH BURLINGTON - Dr. Laura T. Fishman of South Burlington, passed away peacefully on May 22, 2014, at the Burlington Health and Rehabilitation Center in Burlington. She was 76 years old and born Laura Frances Thomasson. Dr. Fishman grew up in the comfortable Sugar Hill section of Harlem in New York City. Her mother was a schoolteacher and her father a postal service employee. Laura excelled in school and enjoyed competitive swimming. She earned her bachelor's degree cum laude, with honors at Pembroke College of Brown University, then a master's degree in sociology at the University of Chicago. After marrying, Laura then lived in Mexico for a year where she wrote her master's thesis. Laura returned to New York to work in an anti-poverty agency and then began her full time career as a teacher of sociology in New York colleges. In 1969, her son, Aryeh Fishman, was born and two years later she and her family moved to Vermont where she began teaching in the Sociology Department of the University of Vermont. Her youngest son, Damian Fishman was born in 1973. After becoming a single mother, Laura earned a doctorate in sociology at McGill University, in Montreal, Canada in 1984. Dr. Fishman continued to teach at UVM and is the author of the book, "Women at the Wall: A Study of the Wives of Prisoners," in addition to authoring numerous scholarly articles and papers. Dr. Fishman taught courses in race relations and was an acknowledged expert in the field of criminal justice. She also applied this

expertise by consulting in correctional systems in New York and Vermont on issues facing prisoners with HIV and their families. Additionally, Laura served as an expert witness in many criminal trials and a speaker for academic and community events. She took immense satisfaction in teaching, and in her intellectual and social relationships with students and colleagues. She was known for constructively challenging her students to reach new levels of excellence. Dr. Fishman retired from teaching at UVM as Professor Emerita of Sociology and Associate Professor. In addition to a robust academic life, Laura also was very active in the community and, among other things, served on the board of directors for organizations such as Women Helping Battered Women, the Vermont Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Dismas House. Her other favorite activities included reading, music, walking the beach on the shores of Maine, and enjoying stimulating conversation with friends. She will forever be remembered for her ready smile, compassion, quick wit, and her strong sense of justice. She is also remembered by the great love she displayed for her cats, the joy she took in flowers and art, as well as the pride that she took in her home and her children. Her parents, Laura and Tom Thomasson, precede her in death. She is survived by her two loving sons, Aryeh and Damian; her daughter-in-law, Jenny Fishman; her grandchildren, Ori and Elyse; her many cousins, extended family members, and friends, including her ex-husband and longtime friend, Marvin Fishman. A memorial celebration will be announced at a later date; please email dr.laurafishmancelebration@gmail.com for information.

EDITORS' CORNER

WHAT ARE THEY DOING IN THERE? A PEEK INSIDE THE EDITORS' BLACK BOX

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

"We may fondly imagine that we are impartial seekers after truth, but with a few exceptions, to which I know that I do not belong, we are influenced – sometimes strongly – by our personal bias; and we give our best thoughts to those ideas which we have to defend."

August Krogh, 1920 Nobel Prize Winner in Physiology

Bias among reviewers for and editors of academic journals has been discussed and studied quite a lot since Krogh's insinuation of its near inevitability. In previous columns (which you can find at <http://www.asc41.com/criminologist.html>), we have indirectly dealt with this issue by, for example, describing the processes we follow from the submission of a manuscript to a final decision about it (*The Criminologist*, Sept./Oct. 2013) and outlining our thoughts on the qualities of strong reviews and reviewers (*The Criminologist*, Jan./Feb. 2012). Rather than reiterating those points, in this column we want to point the spotlight at ourselves and take up the issue of bias on the part of editors, in general, and on our part, more specifically. Despite our somewhat coy comment in an earlier column that "we have a bias for novel, well executed research" (*The Criminologist*, Jan./Feb. 2013, p. 30), we are all too aware that we are subject to the same types of prejudices, distortions, and value judgments that affect everyone else. Because of this, we have tried to follow certain practices to reduce the effects of these on our decision-making and we would like to share some evidence relevant to the consequences of those practices here.

There are many reasons for us, as editors of *Criminology*, to be concerned over the possibility of bias in our decisions about what to publish in the journal. Perhaps most germane, in 2013 we rejected 88% (or 204) of the manuscripts initially submitted and sent out for review by us; and we published 'only' 27 papers (not including special addresses) in volume 51 of the journal.¹ There are, then, literally hundreds of you who may feel hard done by our decisions and only a few who have submitted papers to us who are likely to be pleased with our decisions. We like to think that well-informed and insightful feedback is some compensation, but there is no escaping that our decisions are consequential for authors' self-esteem, career advancement, prestige, and influence. Additionally, just as many criminologists have demonstrated how the criminal justice system is affected not only by the practice of bias, but also the appearance of it, we recognize that for some the greater representation of articles with particular methodologies or in particular substantive areas may encourage the perception of editorial bias. Many of you are also aware of research that has documented confirmation and complexity biases, only moderate inter-reviewer reliabilities, prejudices against disconfirming or negative results, and tendencies toward conservatism and incrementalism rather than innovation and diversity in academic reviewing and editorial decision-making (Armstrong 1997; Thornton and Lee 2000; Miller 2006; Rynes 2006; Souder 2011). For all these reasons, we have a duty to do our best to minimize the contribution of bias to our decisions.

One important step we take to reduce the potential for bias in our decision-making is to follow our field's widespread standard of a double-blind review process. Neither reviewers nor authors are informed of each others' identities (and in our experience neither side is as good at guessing them as they think). We also believe it is healthy to draw on a large number of highly qualified and conscientious reviewers. To be able to base each decision on a meaningful range of views, we always arrange and almost always receive three or more reviews for every paper we send out for review. Looking across manuscripts, *Criminology's* editorial decisions are the work of a very large team of scholars. Since we began as editors, 902 different reviewers have submitted 2,876 reviews of papers considered for publication. Certainly, we rely more on some reviewers than others, including those on our editorial board and those reviewers who have a strong track record of high quality and timely reviews. Nevertheless, no one has submitted more than 14 reviews during our tenure, and only 42 people have submitted more than 10 (almost all of whom are members of our editorial board). We also respect authors' requests to not invite certain people to review their papers. We feel that having such a large pool of reviewers both improves the quality of our decisions by bringing the most relevant expertise to bear and by increasing exposure to points of view that challenge our own biases. The large number of reviewers also means that we typically know little of each reviewer's possible biases, which (fortunately) puts us in a weak position to choose reviewers who are especially likely to judge a paper in a particular way.

As for the over-representation of certain types of articles and under-representation of others, we offer the same plea as many editors before us: We can publish only the papers that are submitted to us. In other words, certain types of papers are submitted more often than others, for a variety of reasons, including authors' views on whether *Criminology* is amenable to their type of work.

¹ The rejection rate has been quite consistent across all three editors throughout our tenure.

EDITORS' CORNER

We have published at least a couple of papers that represent phenomenal 100% acceptance rates based on single submissions of their topic or approach! Correspondingly, for some popular topics we suspect that regular appearance in *Criminology* masks the combination of an exceptionally high submission rate and a lower than average acceptance rate, as reviewers have come to see much of the new work as making marginal contributions. It may be to your advantage if your topic or approach is unusual for *Criminology*, so give us a try.

The primary means by which we attempt to apply fair standards across diverse types of research is to invite reviews from people with expertise in a paper's substantive area and/or methodological approach. We want methodological input about a paper based on a small number of in-depth interviews and a narrative analysis from reviewers who are experts on that research approach. That paper is not likely to be reviewed by someone who relies on sophisticated methods of quantitative analyses, unless it is to capitalize on their substantive knowledge about the research question addressed. We will not knowingly send your paper to a reviewer who is unreceptive to its topic or general methodological approach, and we discount input of that sort when it does arise.

Of course, the best way to find out whether decisions at *Criminology* are subject to strong bias on our or reviewers' parts would be hard evidence, preferably through an experimental study; such studies have been attempted in other disciplines with mixed results (e.g., Emerson et al. 2010; Ernst and Resch 1994; Mahoney 1977). Though we have no firm evidence on the question, we thought ASC members would find useful a bit of data from some preliminary analyses of our decision-making for a set of manuscripts and a subset of authors.

One interesting aspect of the review process is the degree to which editors' decisions accord with reviewers' recommendations. Although the editors' job is to weigh reviewers' advice rather than to follow it slavishly, too much divergence might suggest editors unduly ignore expert advice in favor of their own preferences. Thus, our first analysis reveals the nature of reviewers' recommendations for papers that we reject versus those we invite for resubmission. To do this, we looked at the first 50 new article submissions to the journal that were sent out for review in 2013 and determined for each the number of reviews received, the recommendations of each reviewer, and our decisions on each article. For seven of those papers, our decision was to invite the authors to revise and resubmit; for 43 of the papers, our decision was to reject – a pattern that is consistent with our overall annual rejection rate. Here's an overview of the reviewers' recommendations:

	Total reviews	Reject	R & R major	R & R limited	Accept
Papers we rejected N = 43	153	68%	24%	6%	1%
Papers we invited for resubmission N = 7	23	17%	48%	22%	13%

Over two-thirds of the reviewers of papers we rejected recommended rejection, whereas over 80% of the reviewers of papers for which we invited resubmissions recommended resubmission or acceptance. Furthermore, for 15 of the 43 papers we rejected, all of the reviewers recommended rejection; for 21 of these 43, three or more reviewers recommended rejection; for 28 of these, a majority of the reviewers recommended rejection; and for 39 of these, at least half of the reviewers recommended rejection.¹ Our editorial decisions, then, were quite consistent with the recommendations of our reviewers. However, it was not the case that we made decisions simply based on tallying the reviewers' 'votes'; after all, for four of the rejected papers, we made a decision that was not consistent with that of a majority of the reviewers. Clearly, then, we do sometimes exercise editorial discretion in ways contrary to reviewers' recommendations. We felt we had good reasons for these decisions, such as one reviewer noting a fundamental flaw others had missed or each reviewer raising different issues that in combination become too problematic to address in a revision. We recognize that these are subjective assessments, however, and we hold no illusion that all well-informed scholars would agree on these decisions. In that light, we are pleased to see this level of consensus between our decisions and reviewer recommendations, which encourages us that we are not overly prone to ignoring their advice.

¹ Note that the "R&R Major" category does not necessarily imply that a reviewer strongly supported a paper, such as when the reviewer indicates a low probability that a revision would produce a paper publishable in *Criminology* or indicates that the study makes only a modest contribution.

EDITORS' CORNER

Our second analysis looked into authors' potential concern that any work they might submit to us will be at the mercy of a few specialists in their area who we most favor or trust, thereby putting their specialty area at the mercy of a chosen few who might be biased against them or some aspect of their work. One window into this possibility is information about the review experiences of a few authors who have had a large number of submitted papers rejected by us. Here we choose four authors with at least nine new submissions that were rejected on the first round of reviews, whose unfortunate experience provides an unusual opportunity for within-author comparisons across submitted manuscripts. (Note that we have also accepted papers from each of these authors.) Evidence of relying on a few specialists would be revealed if the same reviewers were regularly asked to review papers that we ultimately rejected. Here is what we found. Author 1 has had 19 submissions rejected; of the 62 reviewers of these 19 papers, only four were used more than once. Author 2 has had 14 new submissions rejected; of the 44 different reviewers of these 14 papers, only four were used more than once. Author 3 has had 10 submissions rejected; of the 33 reviewers of these 10 papers only two were used more than once. Finally, author 4 has had 9 papers rejected; of the 30 reviewers of these papers, four were used more than once. In other words, authors with large numbers of rejections are not being rejected by the same reviewers over and over again. For better or worse, authors' fates are in the hands of many, not a few.

We hope this information about our procedures and standards and these data about our operation provide a useful perspective about the decision-making at *Criminology*. We try to do our best to keep the process fair and to minimize the potential for bias. Nevertheless, we recognize that we cannot totally eliminate bias in editorial decision-making.¹ We would like to make the review and editorial process as transparent as possible, within the bounds set by our double-blind review practice. Therefore, in a future column in *The Criminologist* or an editorial in *Criminology*, we plan to provide additional information and data about those processes and the norms that inform them. We invite you to contact us with questions that you would like to see addressed in such a column and look forward to hearing from you. Please feel free to e-mail us: Rosemary Gartner (rosemary.gartner@utoronto.ca), Eric Baumer (ebaumer@fsu.edu), and Wayne Osgood (wosgood@psu.edu).

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¹ Indeed, some might argue that we should not try to do so. As Oscar Wilde observed, "It is only about things that do not interest one that one can give a really unbiased opinion; and this is no doubt the reason why an unbiased opinion is always valueless."



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Criminal Justice Program

Eileen Ahlin, Ph.D. (University of Maryland) Teaching and research interests include: criminological theory, violence, neighborhood effects, corrections, racial and social justice, and research methods.

Anne S. Douds, J.D., Ph.D. (Emory University School of Law, George Mason University) teaching and research interests include: law, legal systems, the prosecutorial process, qualitative research methods, criminal procedure and veterans treatment courts.

Shaun L. Gabbidon, Ph.D. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) Teaching and research interests include: race and crime, public opinion on race, crime and justice, security administration, criminology and criminal justice pedagogy, and criminal justice research methods.

Jennifer C. Gibbs, Ph.D. (University of Maryland) Teaching and research interests include: terrorism, policing, violence and victimization, and scholarship on teaching and learning.

Daniel Howard, Ph.D. (University of Delaware) Teaching and research interests include: corrections policy, drug policy, program evaluation, criminological theory, and structural inequality.

Don Hummer, Ph.D. (Michigan State University) Teaching and research interests include: comparative justice systems, public policy and the criminal justice systems, advanced statistics in criminal justice, administrative and legal aspects of corrections, institutional and community corrections, institutional and community violence, evidence-based practice and justice system policy, and violence prevention.

Philip R. Kavanaugh, Ph.D. (University of Delaware) Teaching and research interests include: deviance and social control, drug trends and policy, victimization, criminological theory, cultural criminology, inequality and crime, and qualitative research methods.

Joongyeup Lee, Ph.D. (Sam Houston State University) Teaching and research interests include: criminological theory, juvenile delinquency, police and public relations, crime profiling, and police decision making.

James M. Ruiz, Ph.D. (Sam Houston State University) Teaching and research interests include: police administration and supervision, ethics in policing, police interaction with persons with mental illness, police use of force, police K-9 deployment, and Ku Klux Klan.

Jennifer L. Schally, A.B.D. (University of Tennessee) Teaching and research interests include: social justice and social change, criminological theory, victimology and green criminology,

Jennifer Smith, M.A. (Penn State University). Teaching and research interests include: life course/developmental criminology, biosocial criminology and corrections policy.

POLICY CORNER

EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE VISIBILITY OF ASC MEMBERS' RESEARCH TO POLICY-MAKERS AND MEDIA

By Laura Dugan, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

I would like to let all of you know about some very exciting changes that are coming our way. First, I am working with others (including the chair of the ad hoc media committee, Ted Gest) to put a more public face on the expertise of the membership of ASC on criminological research. As I am sure many of you have seen firsthand, when a criminal event gets national attention—like a school shooting or the killing of a famous spouse—everybody is suddenly an expert on crime. Yet, here at ASC, we have members who have been studying these events for years who could provide evidence-based insight to help the public and politicians better understand what has happened and discuss promising strategies to reduce these incidents. Instead, the media interviews the loudest voices and politicians listen to those most threatened by potential policy changes. Nobody approaches ASC to see what our researchers have to say. While discouraging, this is unsurprising because few media outlets and politicians know who the American Society of Criminology is.

We hope to change this. We are beginning slowly by developing a Facebook page and opening a Twitter account that will help publicize who you all are. More importantly, we are looking into hiring a public relations expert in education and research to help us link the research produced by our membership to media and policy. While our ideas are just forming we expect that we will produce fact sheets on the more common crime types, and develop an infrastructure that would allow us to call on the membership when an instant response is needed. Yes, I wrote “instant.” As academics we are unaccustomed to responding instantly to most things. Yet, in this day and age, if we want the public to be aware of our findings, we need to be ready to respond when they want to know rather than three weeks or months later.

Second, as you know the ASC Policy Committee is now organizing Policy Panels for each annual meeting. With relatively short notice, we were able to organize six panels for this year's meeting in San Francisco covering the following topics: 1) restorative justice for domestic violence, 2) distance research and offender reentry policy, 3) comparative cultural perspective on youth justice, 4) felon disenfranchisement, 5) policing underground gun markets in “gang” cities, and 6) the effects of California's prison downsizing. Each panel will include both researchers and practitioner/policy persons to help further engage the conversation between us and them.

MOST IMPORTANTLY, next year's ASC will be in Washington, DC, which means that there is an almost endless supply of policy experts and practitioners to help enrich the policy panels for the 2015 Annual Meeting. Start thinking now about designing panels and inviting policy people to participate. I look forward to reading your ideas!



The Center for Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection (A-CAPP) at Michigan State University is an independent, interdisciplinary, evidence-based academic research and educational center aimed at providing industry and governmental partners resources to prevent and respond to product counterfeiting and to promote brand protection.

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- When Crime Events Defy Classification: The Case of Product Counterfeiting as White-Collar Crime
- A Systematic Review of the Product Counterfeiting Literature
- Hot Products in Product Counterfeiting: Conceptualizing Target Suitability
- Price Discrepancy in the Virtual Marketplace for Product Counterfeiting
- Intellectual Property Crime Enforcement: A National Review of State Legislation and Penalties
- The Nexus Between Terrorism and Product Counterfeiting in the United States
- Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting in the U.S.: An Open-Source Analysis of Incidents and Offenders
- A Social Network Analysis of Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting Offenders
- Tamper Evidence Technology

Faculty

Evangelyn Alocilja, Ph.D., Systems Science, Biosensors, Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering

Roger Calantone, Ph.D., Marketing, Quantitative Methods, Entrepreneurship

Steve Chermak, Ph.D., Criminal Justice, Terrorism, Media's Role in Crime & Terrorism

Stan Griffis, Ph.D., Logistics, Supply Chain Management

Meghan Hollis, Ph.D., Criminology & Justice Policy

Tom Holt, Ph.D., Criminology, Criminal Justice, Cybercrime

David S. Howard, Product & Brand Protection

Rod Kinghorn, Corporate Security & Brand Protection

Maria Lapinski, Ph.D., Risk Communications

Alex X. Liu, Ph.D., Computer Sciences, Networking, Security, Distributed Systems

Michael Rip, Ph.D., Public Health, Spatial Epidemiology, Medical Geography

Jeremy M. Wilson, Ph.D., Public Administration, Policing, Anti-Counterfeiting Strategy

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KEYS TO SUCCESS

KEYS TO SUCCESS

Timothy P. Daniels, JD, MPA, Adjunct Instructor at Southern Utah University

In my time as an attorney, I have found some keys to success in handling discrimination and sexual harassment cases.

What if you are the one feeling hurt by discrimination or harassment?

Write down what's bothering you. Then ask a trusted friend to be your sounding board and tell you if you are seeing the situation clearly. This confidante should be someone who is completely removed from the influence of the offending person or institution.

Next, if necessary, talk in private with the offending person; politely let him know how you feel -- preferably at a time when neither of you is tired or hurried. Ask for permission to bring up a sensitive subject. Use "I feel hurt" statements rather than "You're a jerk" statements. Politely ask the person to stop. Most people will respond favorably to the soft approach. Humility is the key.

If necessary, file a formal complaint. Before you do, make notes of your efforts to resolve the situation. Do this outside of duty time, away from the workplace. Gather recordings or written statements from witnesses.

When making a complaint, quote the institution's policy on harassment or discrimination.

Lastly, spreading news or gossip about your conflict with the offender will likely not yield positive results. Feathers blowing in the wind are almost impossible to gather.

What if your supervisor is the offending person and you feel the "higher ups" will defend her when you file a formal complaint?

Take steps to gather solid evidence (e.g., use a micro-recorder). Remember that internal investigations may involve conflicts of interest, especially if the investigator is paid by the offending institution; consider contacting the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or some other *external* entity. And consider how filing a formal complaint will affect your relationships. In other words, it may sour relationships with other employees to a point where you want to find a new place to work. Private, informal resolution is most likely to lead to healing.

What if you are a supervisor who receives a complaint?

Suspend judgment. Keep an open mind and keep asking questions until the facts are all in.

Listen carefully and sincerely. Ensure the complainant feels *heard*. People feeling hurt may be hesitant to provide embarrassing details. These conversations usually require patience, wisdom and compassion.

Keep a record. Ask the complainant if you can take notes while listening. Save emails and scan handwritten notes. Consider taking witness statements (signed and dated) as they may show you handled the situation objectively.

Do not play favorites. If your best worker is the one telling inappropriate jokes, take him aside and discuss the problem.

Contact Human Resources for guidance if the alleged offender is a member of a union. He may have a right to union representation during a verbal reprimand.

Remember proper loyalty. Your loyalty should be to your institution, not to any individual.

Be clear in establishing expectations.

Counsel in private. Encourage the offender to be humble and to consider whether an apology can bring healing and resolve the situation.

Periodically train employees in the university's policies and document that the employee received the training.

KEYS TO SUCCESS

Ensure instructors are using rubrics to help show they are being subjective in grading.

Promote unity and teamwork from the beginning. Engaging in service projects can help strengthen friendship among co-workers.

What are the effects of harassment allegations on the alleged offender?

The effects on the offender's career can vary, often depending on the credibility of the complainant and the alleged offender. A single complaint from someone with poor credibility will likely be resolved without much harm to the alleged offender's reputation or career. Multiple moderately credible complaints usually merit a much deeper investigation. Administrative leave or removal from certain responsibilities would be a greater possibility. The instructor may want to request a change of job duties or supervisory duties.

In conclusion, harassment and discrimination complaints affect staff and student morale. Taking prophylactic steps ahead of time and handling complaints gently but seriously will yield optimal results.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

The Department of Justice Administration invites applications for a tenure-track, Assistant Professor beginning July 2015. The Department of Justice Administration offers Bachelor, Master of Science, and Doctoral degrees in Justice Administration. Housed in the College of Arts and Sciences, the Department is organized in three divisions: Degree Programs, Southern Police Institute, and National Crime Prevention Institute.

The position requires an earned PhD in criminology, criminal justice, or related discipline – academic specialty is open. ABD candidates may be considered if degree completion is expected prior to July 2015. Applicants are expected to demonstrate the ability to teach, conduct research, and publish in peer reviewed criminal justice journals. Applicants will additionally be expected to engage in service at the university, professional, and community levels; participate in curriculum development, program planning, and student activities; and collaborate with criminal justice agencies on evaluation research and technical assistance projects.

To apply, please complete the online application located at louisville.edu/hr/jobs, Job ID 30674. In addition send the following materials: letter of application, vita, two samples of scholarship and three letters of reference. Hard copy or electronic copy is acceptable. Electronic copies should be sent to Sandra Wade at smwade01@louisville.edu and hard copies mailed to George Higgins, Chair - Search Committee, Department of Justice Administration, Brigman Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Review of applications will continue until position is filled.



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Susan Bourke (University of Cincinnati) Corrections; Undergraduate Retention; Teaching Effectiveness
Sandra Lee Browning (University of Cincinnati) Race, Class, and Crime; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime
Aaron J. Chalfin (University of California, Berkeley) Criminal Justice Policy; Economics of Crime; Research Methods
Nicholas Corsaro (Michigan State University) Policing, Environmental Criminology, Research Methods
Francis T. Cullen (Columbia University) Criminological Theory; Correctional Policy; White-Collar Crime
John E. Eck (University of Maryland) Crime Prevention; Problem-Oriented Policing; Crime Pattern Formation
Robin S. Engel (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Theory; Criminal Justice Administration
Ben Feldmeyer (Pennsylvania State University) Race/Ethnicity, Immigration, and Crime; Demography of Crime; Methods
Bonnie S. Fisher (Northwestern University) Victimology/Sexual Victimization; Public Opinion; Methodology/Measurement
James Frank (Michigan State University) Policing; Legal Issues in Criminal Justice; Program Evaluation
Edward J. Latessa (The Ohio State University) Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment; Community Corrections
Sarah M. Manchak (University of California, Irvine) Correctional interventions, Risk Assessment and Reduction, Offenders with Mental Illness
Joseph L. Nedelec (Florida State University) Biosocial Criminology; Evolutionary Psychology; Life-Course Criminology
Paula Smith (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis
Christopher J. Sullivan (Rutgers University) Developmental Criminology, Juvenile Prevention Policy, Research Methods
Lawrence F. Travis, III (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Policy; Sentencing
Patricia Van Voorhis (University at Albany, SUNY; Emeritus) Correctional Rehabilitation and Classification; Psychological Theories of Crime; Women and Crime
Pamela Wilcox (Duke University) Criminal Opportunity Theory; Schools, Communities, and Crime, Victimization/Fear of Crime
John D. Wooldredge (University of Illinois) Institutional Corrections; Sentencing; Research Methods
John P. Wright (University of Cincinnati) Life-Course Theories of Crime; Biosocial Criminology; Longitudinal Methods
Roger Wright (Chase College of Law) Criminal Law and Procedure; Policing; Teaching Effectiveness

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

WHAT TO EXPECT YOUR FIRST YEAR AS A FACULTY MEMBER

By: Tusty ten Bensel, Ph.D., University of Arkansas at Little Rock

After surviving my first year as an Assistant Professor, what advice would I give to doctoral students getting ready to begin their faculty careers? Where do I begin?

In my graduate program, I learned how to navigate through coursework, manage expectations, collaborate with others, write publishable articles, incorporate innovative teaching strategies in the classroom, and manage my time. I also learned the importance of maintaining a balance between research, teaching, and service in an academic career. By the time I finished my dissertation and began my first year as an Assistant Professor, I thought I had a good handle on how to manage various responsibilities, but I was in for a rude awakening. When you begin a new faculty position, it is an eye-opening experience and the best way to face some of the challenges is to have realistic expectations. Therefore based on my experience and the experiences of other colleagues, I provide some thoughts on what you can expect your first year as an Assistant Professor.

Teaching Expectations

Advice #1: Expect to prep courses you have never taught or expected to teach before. If you come from a doctoral program where you have prepped and taught a number of courses, this is great news. It shows your potential employers that you have the skills to prepare and teach various courses; however, that does not always mean you will be teaching those courses. The reality is that you are likely to teach courses that fit the needs of your new department; therefore, expect to spend a lot of time prepping new courses your first year.

Advice #2: Be prepared to modify your teaching strategy. Each university, college, and department is unique. Students are attracted to institutions for various reasons; therefore, the student population may be quite different than what you expected. For example, you may join a department that attracts predominantly younger students who attend college full time. On the other hand, you may join a commuter school, in which students have full-time jobs and attend classes part-time. Depending on the student population at your new institution, you may need to modify your teaching techniques to fit the needs of your new students.

Advice #3: Learn to manage your time between in-class and out-of-class responsibilities. Most non-academics think faculty members simply teach a couple classes a week and spend the rest of their time grading assignments and exams. However, we are also responsible for out-of-class teaching/mentoring activities such as advising on course selection and career opportunities, writing letters of recommendations, and supervising student research. If you join a department with a graduate program, you will also find yourself reading, editing, and providing feedback on thesis proposals, comprehensive exams, and dissertations. Although you may not face all these responsibilities your first year, expect to participate in a number of these activities very soon, if not immediately.

Research Expectations

Advice #1: Find time to write. Regardless of the type of department you decide to join (2/2, 3/3, 4/4 teaching load), writing is a crucial component to academic success. The cumulative responsibilities of a faculty member are time-consuming and the hours in a day will seem to vanish into thin air. Be sure to consistently schedule time for your research and writing. You may think this is a given; however, you will be surprised how fast the day will end. For example, I am most productive in the morning, so I drink my first cup of coffee and write for at least an hour before turning my attention to other things.

Advice #2: Maintain a research agenda. From the moment you join a department, be aware of your tenure expectations in regards to research. Create a timeline or guide for yourself that aligns your research agenda and tenure expectations to fully capture a level of productivity that best works for you. Your guide should outline both short-term and long-term goals of your research trajectory and become a map for tenure. However, you will also need to make sure you hold yourself accountable for maintaining the research goals outlined in your guide.

Advice #3: Maintain relationships and collaborate with others. During my graduate education, my colleagues were my support networks. We experienced all the joys and frustrations of a Ph.D. program together, and we also provided feedback to each other

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

on various research projects. Regardless of how busy you are in the first year, stay connected with your friends because they are likely to be facing the same challenges and goals. Begin or continue to work with your colleagues on research projects and strive for tenure together. Be sure to also collaborate with new colleagues. Once you have joined a department, get to know your colleagues and see if your research interests align. This can be a great way to begin new projects and expand your research interests. Although independent scholarship is important, collaborating with others will show your new department that you are a team player and selfless in sharing success with your colleagues.

Service Expectations

Advice #1: Learn the ropes. Understand the interrelationships within your department, college, and university. Each institution has its own history, culture, and relationships; therefore, it is very important to listen and observe your surroundings before diving into committee work and expressing your thoughts and opinions. You may be spared some service work your first year, so this is the time to start exploring your surroundings, making connections, and learning the ropes.

Advice #2: Find a balance between service to your department, college, university, community, and discipline. As a faculty member, you will be expected to attend functions such as departmental faculty meetings and retreats, college assemblies and town halls, and university convocations and commencement exercises. You will also be expected to serve on a number of departmental, college, and university committees and attend various functions for each as well. At first, it may be difficult to say "NO" to various functions and service work; however, before making commitments of your time, consider how your participation in various activities will benefit you in regards to tenure and how it will help the mission and goals of your department. In the first couple of years as an Assistant Professor, be selective on how you spend time on service related activities.

Advice #3: Stay in tune with your discipline. There are a number of ways to accomplish this: review manuscripts for academic journals, review grant proposals submitted to funding agencies, serve on regional and national committees, participate in regional and national conferences, read current issues in academic journals, and publish your research. By staying involved with your discipline, you will stay current in your teaching, research, and service work.

Make time for yourself

Advice #1: If the academic lifestyle is what you have chosen to pursue, you may find yourself working endless hours to write a couple more sentences on a manuscript, grade a couple more exams, or return just a few more emails. However, remember to make time for yourself to avoid being burned out by the pursuit of your career goals. For your own sanity, take at least one day out of the week to rejuvenate. Don't read emails or grade papers. Just relax, breathe, enjoy your family and friends, and make time for yourself.

After surviving my first year as an Assistant Professor, what have I learned? What advice do I have for promising new scholars? It's simple: Always remember why you chose to pursue an academic career. This will provide important perspective when your days are filled with student and committee meetings, teaching classes, and trying to find some time to write. Likewise, when you begin to question "why you chose to become a professor," much like when you questioned why you were in a doctoral program, try to hang on to your passions and remember all the great reasons you chose this lifestyle.

RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Binns, Chelsea, *"Bureau pathology and Organizational Fraud Prevention: Case Studies of Fraud Hotlines"* Dr. Warren Benton, April 2014, CUNY Graduate Center

Boyd, Katherine, *"Ecology of Terrorism: Cross-National Comparison of Terrorist Attacks"* Dr. Amy Adamczyk, April 2014, CUNY Graduate Center

Chintakrindi, Sriram, *"Post-treatment drug use, recidivism, analogous behaviors, and perceptions of fairness: Examining whether parolees with low self-control will benefit from the Collaborative Behavioral Management intervention"* Dr. Jeremy Porter, March 2014, CUNY Graduate Center

Hayes, Brittany, *"The Process of Separation for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: Evaluating Risk of Indirect and Physical Abuse Relating to Interpersonal Events."* Dr. Michael Maxfield, November 2013, CUNY Graduate Center

Hess, Maya, *"Translator, traitor: A critical ethnography of a U.S. terrorism trial"* Dr. Diana Gordon, January 2014, CUNY Graduate Center

Kopp, Phillip, *"Is Burglary a Violent Crime? An Empirical Investigation of Classifying Burglary as a Violent Felony and its Statutory Implications."* Dr. Jon M. Shane, May 2014, CUNY Graduate Center

Leary, Pauline, *"Counterfeiting: A challenge to Forensic Science, the Criminal Justice System and its Impact on Pharmaceutical Development."* Professor John A. Reffner, April 2014, CUNY Graduate Center

Mahacharoen, Thiti, *"The Application of Dispersion Staining and Infrared Micro spectroscopy to Analyze Physical Evidence in Developing Countries"* John A. Reffner, April 2014, CUNY Graduate Center

Rodriguez, Crystal, *"Assessing Young Males' Perspectives on the Cultural Competency of Juvenile Justice Staff and Predicting Psychosocial Functioning"* Mark Fonadacaro, PhD May 2014, CUNY Graduate Center

Thompson, Wendy A., *"Staff Turnover in Juvenile Corrections: Predicting Intentions to Leave"*. Chaired by Phil Harris, May 2014, Temple University.

COLLABORATION CORNER

News and Notes about Research Collaborations

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

COLLABORATION BUILDING: A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW PROJECT

Taylor Tabb, Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Jenny Azsman, Georgia Commission on Family Violence

Georgia holds the unfortunate distinction of ranking 12th in the nation for men killing women in single-victim homicides, most of which are domestic violence murders, according to a study conducted by the Violence Policy Center. In response, the *Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project*, a collaborative partnership between the Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (GCADV) and the Georgia Commission on Family Violence (GCFV), works with local teams to review domestic violence-related deaths to learn how Georgia can respond more effectively and prevent more fatalities from occurring. The Project operates under grants awarded by Georgia's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council with funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, and is led by two coordinators, Taylor Tabb of GCADV and Jenny Azsman of GCFV. Taylor and Jenny work closely with one another and with fatality review teams across the state to conduct detailed reviews of local domestic violence-related fatalities and near-fatalities. They work with local teams to review domestic violence-related deaths to learn how Georgia can respond more effectively and prevent more fatalities from occurring.

Fatality review teams (diverse, multi-disciplinary groups of professional and community members) meet on a regular basis and discuss issues of system response and social change by looking at specific case examples from their community. Through this lens, fatality review teams are able to identify key areas of change regarding policy, practice, training, resources, collaboration, communication, or knowledge, and to make recommendations to a variety of systems. The information collected by the Project through fatality reviews, coupled with the implementation of recommendations, has led to increased intentional and effective partnerships statewide, local system collaboration, and sincere efforts to reduce the amount of complicated barriers that victims face when seeking to escape violence at the hands of their abusers. The Project has also led to improved statewide data collection on domestic violence-related homicides and enhanced efforts to train systems on better responses to domestic violence.

Over the past 11 years, the Project has recorded the deaths due to domestic violence of more than 1,300 Georgians. Each year, Project coordinators write a comprehensive report that contains aggregate data with charts, case narratives, topical essays and a summary of key findings and recommendations. Each report builds upon the findings, recommendations and conclusions in previous years' reports, and provides recommendations for systems change with the objective of lowering homicide rates.

The Project's 10th Annual Report (see www.gcadv.org or www.gcfv.org) contains ten years of data from nearly 100 fatality reviews, and focuses on ten key findings that hold tremendous potential to significantly affect the lives of victims of domestic violence. Among the key findings, the following particularly speak to collaborative responses:

- Children are often the silent victims of domestic violence, a fact that can perpetuate the cycle of violence in families and communities.
- Limited financial resources can be the single greatest barrier to leaving an abusive relationship.
- Domestic violence victims and perpetrators often have had contact with the criminal legal system, a fact that holds great potential for increased safety. Unfortunately, homicides still occur when lack of accountability and coordination among systems leave victims at increased risk.
- Victims are in contact with law enforcement at much higher rates than they are in contact with domestic violence programs.
- Faith communities are often a leading source of support in the lives of victims.

For more information, see the Project report (www.gcadv.org or www.gcfv.org) or contact the Project coordinators. Taylor Tabb has coordinated the Project since it began in 2004, and was instrumental in launching and overseeing the continued success of the Project. Prior to that, she advocated on behalf of battered women and children as a legal advocate at the Women's Resource Center to End Domestic Violence in Decatur, GA and as a prosecution-based advocate in the DeKalb County Solicitor-General's office. You can reach her at 404-209-0280 x 17 or ttabb@gcadv.org. Jenny Azsman, LMSW, started her work on the Project as a graduate intern at GCADV and then as an independent contractor for GCFV, assisting in the review process and writing the Annual Report. She has coordinated the

COLLABORATION CORNER

Project for the past two years at GCFV. She has a background in community organizing, and holds an MSW from Georgia State University, and a BSW and BA from the University of Georgia. You can reach her at 404-232-1830 or jenny.azsman@gaaoc.us.

Did you know?

The mission of the Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Criminal Justice Collaborating Council, established in 2002, is to “enhance public safety and the effective and efficient administration of the criminal justice system in Waukesha County through community collaboration by ensuring offender accountability and providing rehabilitative services, while supporting the rights and needs of victims.” For more information, see <http://www.waukeshacounty.gov/defaulttwc.aspx?id=23642>.

The purpose of the Washtenaw County, Michigan, Criminal Justice Collaborative Council (CJCC) is to “maximize efficiency, effectiveness, fairness, and cooperative efforts of criminal justice agencies by developing plans, programs and positions on concerns which have multi-disciplinary Criminal Justice System application, have a positive impact on crime, are innovative or are intergovernmental in scope.” Current projects include information sharing and integration; inmate reintegration; and alleviation of jail overcrowding. For more information, contact Haley Gordon at 734-973-4746 or see <http://www.ewashtenaw.org/government/departments/cjcc/>.

One criterion of the “Outstanding Criminal Justice Program” awards of the National Criminal Justice Association is whether the program demonstrates “collaboration among criminal justice and allied agencies or disciplines.” For more information, see <http://ncja.org/outstanding-criminal-justice-program-awards>.

The Department of Criminology, University of Leicester, has recently begun to collaborate with documentary filmmakers Rex Bloomstein and Justin Temple on a feature-length documentary on revenge. The documentary will explore many types of revenge, such as revenge following perceived relationship infidelity or perceived social injustice, and the role of revenge in warfare. For more information, email the department at criminology@le.ac.uk.

Have you Seen?

Rosemary Barberet and Tom Ellis. International collaboration in criminology. *Organized Crime, Corruption and Crime Prevention: Essays in Honor of Ernesto Savona*. 2014, pp 321-326. http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-319-01839-3_36

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY



2015 Annual Conference Phoenix, AZ

February 19th – 21st, 2015

Sheraton Phoenix Downtown Hotel
340 North 3rd Street
Phoenix, AZ 85004
(602) 262-2500

❖ Please note that the deadline to submit abstracts is Friday, October 3, 2014 ❖

PANEL TOPICS

- COURTS AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES
(INCLUDING SENTENCING)
- CORRECTIONS
- CRIME ANALYSIS
(INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY & CRIME AND SOCIAL NETWORKS & CRIME)
- CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY
- CYBERCRIME
- DRUGS/SUBSTANCE ABUSE & CRIME
- FORENSIC SCIENCE
- GENDER, SEXUALITY, & CRIME
- JUVENILE JUSTICE
- LEGAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE
(CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, & EVIDENCE)
- ORGANIZED CRIME & GANGS
- PEACEMAKING CRIMINOLOGY
- POLICING
- SEX CRIMES
- TEACHING
(PEDAGOGY & ASSESSMENT IN JUSTICE EDUCATION)
- TERRORISM
- WHITE COLLAR CRIME

All proposals must be electronically submitted through the WSC's online Abstract Submission System:

http://www.westerncriminology.org/abstract_submission_gateway.htm

In deciding the most appropriate topic area for your abstract, think about the main focus of your paper and how it might fit within a panel organized around a larger topical theme. For example, if your paper examines both race and juvenile issues, think about whether you would like to be placed on a panel with other papers discussing race issues or other papers dealing with juvenile issues and then submit it to the topic area in which you think it fits best.

All presenters are asked to submit an abstract of 1,100 characters or fewer to only one of the panel topics listed above (on or before October 3, 2014). In addition to the abstract, please include the name, mailing address, email address, and phone number for all authors on the submission for the participant directory. Note that all presenters must pre-register for the conference by Monday, January 5, 2015.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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

CRIMINOLOGY AND A DISABILITY RIGHTS TRIBUNAL

Prof. Michael L. Perlin, Director, International Mental Disability Law Reform Project
New York Law School
michael.perlin@nyls.edu

I have devoted a significant amount of time in recent years to the proposed creation of a Disability Rights Tribunal for Asia and the Pacific (see Perlin, 2012; Perlin & Ikehara, 2011; Ikehara, 2013). This Tribunal would provide a forum for the resolution of legal disputes (focusing on, but not limited to, alleged violations of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) in the one area of the world that does not have a regional human rights court or commission (see Perlin, 2011). While this Tribunal would be legal in nature, it is contemplated that other professions involved in the justice system -- including, specifically, criminology -- would be involved in its creation and in its staffing.

The “fit” between criminology and this project should be clear. Persons with mental disabilities are disproportionately represented in the correctional system (Perlin, 2013b); such persons are disproportionately the victims of crime (Blitz et al, 2008); in many jurisdictions, county jails are de facto the most populated mental health facilities (Perlin, 2013a). Although the Tribunal is civil in nature (it is not conceived of to prosecute crimes), it is inevitable that persons with some involvement with the criminal process and/or the correctional system will frequently come before it. We expect it will address, among other topics, the treatment of forensic patients, the relationship between mental disability and enforcement of the criminal law, the connection between mental disability and criminal procedure (Perlin, Cucolo & Ikehara, 2013, p. 16).



Prof. Michael Perlin with students at Cheng-Chi University

With this in mind, I have presented to regional criminology conferences in Asia and in Europe in recent years and have taught in university criminology and law departments (in Taiwan, at the Graduate School of Criminology of National Taipei University and Indonesia, at the Islamic University of Yogyakarta [the latter as part of a Fulbright Senior Specialist designation]), seeking to “recruit” criminologists (and criminology graduate students) to join in this effort. I have presented papers at these conferences on, among other topics, “Online Mental Disability Law Education, a Disability Rights Tribunal, and the Creation of an Asian Disability Law Database: Their Impact on Research, Training and Teaching of Criminology and Criminal Justice in Asia” (see Perlin, Cucolo & Ikehara, 2014).

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD



I will be returning to Taiwan this summer, where I will speak at the Judicial Academy and at several universities and NGOs, and teach about the relationship between international human rights law and mental disability law. One of the topics I will focus on will be this Tribunal, and I will emphasize to the criminologists and criminology students in my audience the importance of inter-professional collaboration if this proposal is to be given meaning and life.

*Michael Perlin picking callo lillies
near National Taipei University*

References

- Blitz, C. L. et al (2008). Physical victimization in prison: The role of mental illness, *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry*, 31, 385-393.
- Ikehara, Y. (2013). *Strategies to establish a disability rights tribunal in Asia and Pacific during the new decade for persons with disabilities in Asia and Pacific*. Paper presented at 33d conference of International Academy of Law and Mental Health (Amsterdam, The Netherlands, June 2013), abstract accessible at <https://www.ialmh.org/template.cgi?content=Amsterdam2013/main.html>.
- Perlin, M.L. (2011). *International Human Rights and Mental Disability Law: When the Silenced Are Heard*. London, UK; Oxford University Press.
- Perlin, M.L. (2012). Promoting social change in Asia and the Pacific: The need for a disability rights tribunal to give life to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. *George Washington University International Law Review*, 44, 1-37.
- Perlin, M.L. (2013a). "Wisdom is thrown into jail": Using therapeutic jurisprudence to remediate the criminalization of persons with mental illness. *Michigan State University Journal of Medicine and Law*, 343-371.
- Perlin, M.L. (2013b). "Yonder stands your orphan with his gun": The international human rights and therapeutic jurisprudence implications of juvenile punishment schemes. *Texas Tech Law Review*, 46, 301-338.
- Perlin, M.L. & Ikehara, Y. (2011). Creation of a Disability Rights Tribunal for Asia and the Pacific: Its impact on China? Paper accessible at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1744196
- Perlin, M.L., Cucolo, H.E. & Ikehara, Y. (2014). Online mental disability law education, a disability rights tribunal, and the creation of an Asian disability law database: Their impact on research, training and teaching of law, criminology criminal justice in Asia. *Asian Journal of Legal Education*, 1, 15-31.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Did You Know?

A new United Nations study was released in May 2014 during the UN Crime Commission meeting titled, *Study on the Effects of New Information Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children*. The study was prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/33 entitled "Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children." In that resolution, the Economic and Social Council requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to conduct a comprehensive study on the problem of cybercrime, to carry out a study facilitating the identification, description and evaluation of the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children, while taking into account relevant studies carried out by regional organizations and other organizations within the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Telecommunication Union and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with a view to promoting the exchange of experience and good practices.



The 72-page study summarizes knowledge in this area by focusing on the nature of the problem, what is known from discovered incidents, and what mechanisms can be brought to bear to impact the problem. The study can be found at http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ_session23/ECN152014CRP1e_V1403040.pdf

New International Books of Interest

Nevin T. Aiken. *Identity, Reconciliation and Transitional Justice: Overcoming Intractability in Divided Societies*. (Routledge, 2014).

Kai Chen. *Comparative Study of Child Soldiering on Myanmar-China Border: Evolutions, Challenges and Countermeasures*. (Springer, 2014)

Ryan Gingeras. *Heroin, Organized Crime, and the Making of Modern Turkey*. (Oxford University Press, 2014).

Desiree Gumpenberger. *Corporal Punishment of Children in International and National Law: Selected Case Studies*. (Wolf Legal Publishers, 2014).

Leslie W. Kennedy, Yasemin Irvin-Erickson and Alexis R. Kennedy. *Translational Criminology and Counterterrorism: Global Threats and Local Responses*. (Springer, 2014).

International Criminology Meetings and Conferences

10-14 August, 2014
World Congress of Criminology 2014
Monterrey, Mexico

10-13 September, 2014
European Society of Criminology.
Prague, Czech Republic.
www.esc-eurocrim.org/

3-6 September, 2014
International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders (IATSO).
Porto, Portugal. In collaboration with the University of Porto and the University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro.

19-22 November, 2014
American Society of Criminology. San Francisco, CA

12-19 April, 2015
United Nations Crime Congress
Doha, Qatar

25-26 June, 2015
International Conference on Sociology and Criminology
Paris, France

5-9 July, 2015
15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology
Perth, Western Australia

2014 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

70th Annual ASC Meeting
 November 19 - 22, 2014
 San Francisco, California
Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression



- The deadline for submissions has passed.
- The Call for Papers, link to the submission site, and other meeting information can be found on the ASC website, www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm
- Please direct all questions regarding the Program to the Program Committee at asc14@rutgers.edu
- You may register for the meeting using the form on the next page, the printer friendly form on the website, or the online registration form available via the link on the website
- Registration fees are as follows:

Postmarked or faxed BEFORE October 1

ASC Member: \$130.00
 Non-Member: \$170.00
 ASC Student Member: \$50.00
 Student Non-Member: \$100.00

Postmarked or faxed ON or AFTER October 1

ASC Member: \$180.00
 Non-Member: \$220.00
 ASC Student Member: \$60.00
 Student Non-Member: \$110.00

** Workshops are TBA **

The American Society of Criminology

2014 Annual Meeting Registration Form – San Francisco, CA · November 19 - 22, 2014

www.asc41.com asc@asc41.com

Please mail to American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Rd, Ste. 212, Columbus, OH 43212, or fax to (614) 292-6767.

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____
(your badge will be prepared with the information on the two lines above)

City, State: _____

Country: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

PROGRAM OPTION: Please choose which version of the program you would like to reserve. If you have not used the smartphone app before, we urge you to choose the printed program to ensure enough books are ordered. We are ordering printed programs according to the reservations for them so if you choose “App Only,” there will not be a printed program for you. However, you may check with us at the end of the meeting regarding the availability, if any, of leftover printed programs.

____ Smartphone App Only ____ Printed Program (includes Smartphone App access)

REGISTRATION FEES

All Meeting Attendees/Participants Are Required To Register

(A receipt will be included in registration packet)

Postmarked or faxed BEFORE October 1

____ ASC Member: \$130.00
 ____ Non-Member: \$170.00
 ____ ASC Student Member: \$50.00
 ____ Student Non-Member: \$100.00

Postmarked or faxed ON or AFTER October 1

____ ASC Member: \$180.00
 ____ Non-Member: \$220.00
 ____ ASC Student Member: \$60.00
 ____ Student Non-Member: \$110.00

Optional Special Events (Schedule TBA)

Division of Corrections and Sentencing	____ Attending Breakfast (no charge)	____ Attending Social (no charge)
Division of Experimental Criminology Luncheon	____ DEC Members (no charge)	____ Non DEC Member \$20.00
Division of International Criminology Awards Presentation and Reception	____ All Students: \$10.00	____ Non-Students: \$15.00
Division on People of Color & Crime Luncheon:	____ DPCC Student Member: \$30.00 ____ DPCC Member: \$35.00	____ Non DPCC Member: \$40.00
Division on Women & Crime Social	____ All Students: \$5.00	____ Non-Students: \$15.00
Minority Fellowship Dance: Featuring Hot Spots Band	____ ASC Student Member: \$5.00 ____ Non ASC Member Student: \$10.00	____ ASC Member: \$10.00 ____ Non ASC Member: \$20.00

*If you are paying by check or money order, please make it out to *American Society of Criminology*. (U.S. FUNDS ONLY). A service charge will be assessed for all returned checks. *Accepted Credit Cards: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover

Credit Card #: _____

Exp. Date: _____ Security Code (on back of card): _____

Billing Address of _____

Credit Card: _____

Refund Policy: Advance registration fees will be refunded for cancellations received up to September 30. No refunds will be made on cancellations received after this date.

Section to be filled out by ASC

Total _____ Date _____ Check/MO # _____ Credit Card _____

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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

2015	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington Hilton
2016	November 16 -- 19	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Hilton
2017	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2018	November 14 -- 17	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2019	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2020	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington Hilton
2021	November 17 -- 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2022	November 16 -- 19	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2023	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown

2014 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression

**Make your reservations early for San Francisco
November 19-22, 2014**

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780 Mission St.
San Francisco, CA 94103 USA

\$249 single/double occupancy

YOU **MUST** MENTION YOU ARE WITH ASC TO OBTAIN THIS RATE