



The Life Course of American Criminology and Criminologists: Some Observations

by

Charles Reasons, Department of Law and Justice, Central Washington University

After completing my Ph.D. in Sociology at Washington State University in 1972, my first academic appointment was as an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. As a graduate student of the era, I was actively involved in the anti-Vietnam war movement, anti-racism and the prisoner’s rights movement.ⁱ Much of my academic work fell in the category of radical/critical criminology (Reasons and Kuykendall, 1972; Reasons, 1973; 1974).ⁱⁱ In 1974 I accepted a position in the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary, Alberta , Canada.ⁱⁱⁱ I returned to the United States in 1997.

I specifically focus on American Criminology because of its world dominance in the field. In his classic work *Ideology and Crime*, Sir Leon Radzinowicz (1966) observed that the United States was the early leader in the field due to five reasons: (1) economic affluence, (2) high levels of crime, (3) break from Lombroso criminology, (4) focus on empirical studies of crime, and (5) extensive empirical testing of hypotheses. Since its early life in the 1960s, American Criminology has grown in influence as it has matured. The United States has the most criminologists, criminology/criminal justice programs, and criminology/criminal justice related journals, plus the largest professional organizations in the world. Unlike the criminology journals elsewhere who identify nationally (e.g., the *British Journal of Criminology* or the *Canadian Journal of Criminology*), the premier journal is *Criminology*.

In 1975, I published an article in *Criminology* entitled “Social Thought and Social Structure: Competing Paradigms in Criminology” (Reasons, 1975). This article was greatly influenced by Thomas Kuhn’s *Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1970), my graduate course in the Philosophy of Science, and my reading in the Sociology of Knowledge. I argued that criminology was in a period of scientific revolution, where a new, competing paradigm (power/conflict) was vying with those established, for academic supremacy. My major point was that social and political forces beyond academe greatly influence the nature of criminological thought and theories. The theme of the 2015 American Society of Criminology meetings, The Politics of Crime, acknowledges this fact, as do an increasing number of scholars. The following includes some of my observations of the Life Course of Criminology from the 1960s to today.

A recent article on the Berkeley School of Criminology, its emergence and demise, attests to the politics of crime and criminology (Koehler, 2015) Koehler argues that the rise and fall of the Berkeley School reflects a legacy still evident in American Criminology. He identifies three intellectual traditions surrounding these events (1) Administrative Criminology, (2) Law and Society focus, and (3) Radical Criminology.^{iv} All of these traditions survive in various forms in Criminology today, with many Criminal Justice programs providing the Administrative Criminology focus, while Law Schools and sociology programs largely supply a Law and Society emphasis, with Radical Criminology evolving into Critical Criminology, which today entails labeling, radical, left realism, peacemaking, feminist, conflict theories and related approaches (Bohm and Haley, 2013).

IN THIS ISSUE....

Editor’s Corner	12	Policy Corner	28
Around the ASC	16	Doctoral Student Forum	31
ASC CFN for 2016 Awards	17	Keys to Success	34
2016 ASC Call for Papers	20	Criminology Around the World	37

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Please send all inquiries regarding articles for consideration to:

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

Editor: Eric Stewart - estewart2@fsu.edu
Florida State University

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

Managing Editor: Kelly Vanhorn - kvanhorn@asc41.com
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ASC President: RUTH PETERSON

Department of Sociology
The Ohio State University
126 Townshend Hall
1885 Neil Ave
Columbus, OH 43210

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Prominent criminologist John Hagan captures many the larger social and political forces at work in his book *Who Are the Criminals?: The Politics of Crime Policy from the Age of Roosevelt to the Age of Reagan* (2010). He describes how politics and ideology have played a major role in framing crime policy, including the focus of criminology and criminologists.^v The Age of Roosevelt extends from 1933-1968, during which theoretical emphasis was upon sociological approaches. Strain theories, differential association, social ecology, culture conflict, amongst others prevailed. The 1950s & 1960s witnessed the second civil war, with American apartheid being dismantled via *Brown v. Board* in 1954, and the south and elsewhere combatting the institution of desegregation.

While evidence of change could be found in the elimination of Jim Crow in the south, Blacks in the north were increasingly upset about the lack of change in their political, economic and social status. In this context, riots erupted in many northern cities, usually sparked by police-minority contact. As the *Report of the National Commission on Civil Disorders* (1968) concluded:

We have cited deep hostilities between police and ghetto communities as a primary cause of the disorders surveyed by the Commission. In Newark, Detroit, in Watts, in Harlem-in practically every city that has experienced disruption since the summer of 1964, abrasive relationships between police and Negroes and other minority groups have been a major source of grievance, tension and, ultimately, disorder. (p. 299)

Other major commissions were formed to find the causes of the riots and violence, and possible solutions, including the Presidents' Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967), The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (1970). These studies and reports included numerous famous criminologists. The well- researched and thorough reports suggested addressing the sociological/structural causes including unemployment, discrimination, education, housing, social services etc. However, the political winds had dramatically changed with the election of Richard Nixon in 1968, after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy.

Nixon ran on a Law and Order platform which was code for repression of dissent, protestors and civil rights advocates. He declared a "War on Drugs" and "War on Crime" which focused on people of color and the poor. This was the start of what Hagan calls the Reagan Era. Most of the commission reports recommendations were ignored, and a new report entitled the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1973) was published. This was more police-focused and arose out of the issues of racism of the 1960s. It led to the establishment of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) which provided millions of dollars for education, training and equipment to law enforcement agencies. Literally thousands of police officers were provided with financial assistance to gain an education and criminal justice programs sprung up at many community colleges and four year schools.^{vi}

While there was an attempt to start police-community (read minorities) programs across the country, particularly in major cities, they were largely on paper and ineffectual in addressing real problems (Reasons and Wirth, 1975). Somewhat like the recent flood of grants/money to address terrorism, these monies were vied for and granted to a large number of departments. The current incarnation of police community relations is community policing. It appears these efforts continue to have difficulty in largely poor/minority communities, while prospering in the suburbs.

As Hagan notes, dominant criminological approaches tended to become more micro-oriented during the Reagan era, such as developmental criminology, career criminals, and rational choice theories, among others. There was less emphasis upon sociological, macro-theory. The micro- approaches fit more appropriately into the larger political and ideological climate of this period. The election of Reagan greatly increased the war on drugs and thus minorities and the poor and the incarceration rate. Books such as *Thinking About Crime* (1975), *Crime and Human Nature* (1993) and *The Bell Curve* (1995) were received well by many of those in power because they confirmed their views on crime and human nature and justified policies and practices which were largely devoid of compassion or rehabilitation. As Garland observed (2001), the United States had become a Culture of Control.

When I moved back to the United States in 1997, Reagan era policies and practices were quite evident in mandatory minimums, three-strikes laws, elimination of parole, truth in sentencing, and over a four-fold increase in the incarceration rate from the early 1970s. While there was zero tolerance for drugs and minor crimes (broken windows), crime in the suites flourished. Unlike the 1960s and 1970s, criminologists and criminology spent little time on the crimes of the powerful.^{vii} Another major change since I left the country was the enormous growth in criminal justice programs, in the ACJS and ASC, and in criminology and criminal justice journals.^{viii} It appeared that micro-theories such as rational choice/situational and developmental approaches were in vogue, while the career criminal emphasis was still evident. Economically, inequality had greatly increased as manufacturing left the United States via globalization, Free Trade and a focus on policies supporting the wealthy. Reagan also successfully attacked unions, and Clinton and Congress got rid of those "old" restraints on banking established in the Depression so banks could "diversify." This, in part, led to the collapse of the economy in 2008. It appears that the Reagan Era through the end of the twentieth century is summarized in the title of a major critical criminology text, *The Rich Get Richer and The Poor Get Prison* (Reiman & Leighton, 2013).

By 1997, criminal justice programs at the undergraduate and graduate level were flourishing. When I left the country in 1974 there were few criminal justice programs at the four year college/university level, while by the 1990s more than 1000 universities and colleges offered undergraduate degrees in law enforcement, criminology and criminal justice, with nearly 100 graduate programs. Today, there are undoubtedly more. They have become an important revenue generator for both private and public institutions of higher education. Of course, to staff these positions, more professors need to be produced. Membership in the ASC and ACJS has also grown greatly over the decades, at a rate, I suspect, higher than the growth of mass imprisonment. My first ASC meeting was in 1973 at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, where about 200 members attended. Now annual meeting attendees can be counted in the thousands. My original ASC meeting was composed almost entirely of white males, while now the ASC meetings, fortunately, are very diverse and inclusive. Vibrant divisions of People of Color, Women and Crime, Critical Criminology and International Criminology reflect positive changes in the discipline and larger society. Most of these Divisions have their own journals.^{ix} ACJS also grew enormously. Criminal Justice programs are uniquely American, with criminology housed in law school in Europe and in criminology programs in Canada.

The beginning of the 21st century was to have a profound impact on American society and criminology. The attacks of 9/11 brought a dramatic shift in focus of federal, state and local law enforcement and the creation of a massive effort to thwart any subsequent attacks. It also brought America to the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq, and the current ramifications of our military involvement in the Middle East.^x Criminology and criminologists were quick to respond, with most departments, including ours, creating terrorism courses, many texts being produced, experts being created and an entire area of criminological focus developing. While terrorism, including domestic terrorism, has a long history, we created an enormous legal, political, financial and organizational commitment to combat this "new" terrorism.^{xi} This has been a boon for research, jobs and related criminological enterprises. Like the LEAA funds in the 1970s, increased funding became available to police agencies for all kinds of terrorism-related purposes. Also, like the militarization of police after the riots in the 1960s with riot gear and tactical vehicles from the Vietnam War era, contemporary police have evidenced increasing militarization, including the use of military vehicles and weapons. The length of the "War on Terror" is potentially infinite, or until we declare victory. It has greatly affected the civilian population, police, military, politics, civil liberties, our economy and criminology, and will continue for some time.

Although the impact of 9/11 greatly affected our economy and politics, it did not have a large impact upon the routine, day to day operation of our justice system. We continued our war on drugs and mass incarceration, amongst other draconian policies. It took the near collapse of our economy in 2008 to begin a shift in criminal justice priorities. For many years funding for prisons and corrections in many states was increasing while education funding and other public services were decreasing. The near collapse of the economy and the dire consequence for millions of Americans started many to reconsider our mass incarceration policies.^{xii} Since that time, there has been a concerted effort from both conservative and liberal corners to start reducing the mass incarceration policies and end the war on drugs. While many academics, among others, had been voicing these concerns for years, the time appears to be right for possible major change. Petersilia and Cullen argue in a recent article entitled "Liberal But Not Stupid: Meeting the Promise of Downsizing Prisons" (2015) that it will not be easy and has many potential pitfalls. They call for a "criminology of downsizing."^{xiii} Again, external events have greatly impacted the criminological enterprise.

Finally, and most importantly, in my opinion, attention has again been turned recently to police/minority relations and police shootings of people of color.^{xiv} The Black Lives Matter movement emerged recently in the wake of several police homicides of black males that have been recorded/videotaped. Given the fact that phones with cameras are now widespread, they have been important to providing evidence of police/citizen encounters. Without these recordings, there would likely be little controversy since the official/police version of events would be accepted. It may be that there has not been an increase in such homicides, but that we are now paying more attention to them. Now there is evidence which contradicts, in some instances, police reports and official versions of events. This has led to a call for body cams for officers and greater accountability of police, particularly in the use of force. Understandably, we keep very detailed and extensive data on police injury and death at the hands of assailants. However, we have no systematic, national data on victims of police homicide or other violence. Here is an area where criminology and criminologists can contribute. As these and related issues, such as racial profiling, racialized policing, The New Jim Crow (Alexander, 2010), and institutionalized racism throughout the legal and criminal justice gain attention, perhaps we as criminologists can be part of the solution, and not part of the problem.

END NOTES

ⁱ After talking to my friends upon their return from Vietnam and reading the nongovernmental critiques of the war, my mind set changed and I became involved in the Anti-Vietnam War Movement.

ⁱⁱ At the request of ASC President Ed Sagarin, I organized the first radical criminology session for the 1974 meetings entitled "Radical Criminology: Theory, Method and Practice".

- ⁱⁱⁱ Given my activism in the United States, coupled with my not publishing acceptable materials in acceptable venues, it did not look good for tenure. To paraphrase a line from Simon and Garfunkel, "My education did not help me none, I could see the writing on the wall." Indeed, I was able to grow intellectually and professionally in this new climate.
- ^{iv} I was not an "objective" observer of the demise of the School of Criminology. I was an early member of the editorial board of their journal *Crime and Social Justice*, publishing in it and *Issues of Criminology*.
- ^v The influence of politics and ideology upon crime and criminology was a theme of much early radical criminology writing. However, it was not given much attention from mainstream criminology. In fact, there was a special issue of *Criminology* devoted to attacking Radical Criminology.
- ^{vi} The ACJS and criminal justice programs are more practitioner-oriented and focused on Administrative Criminology, while the ASC is more academic and theoretically oriented. While both have grown greatly since 1970, they periodically evidence conflict. This is evident in the recent exchange in *The Criminologist* regarding the *Journal of Criminal Justice* and its impact and ranking.
- ^{vii} Of course there are exceptions, with some great work done. However, it has not been a priority of the discipline. I suspect a content analysis of journals would support this contention.
- ^{viii} I personally benefited from this growth in my return to the United States, accepting the job of Chair in the Department of Criminal Justice at Buffalo State. I went on to meet many great leaders in the field of Criminal Justice.
- ^{ix} While in Calgary, I was part of the Canadian collective that started the *Journal of Human Justice in Canada*, as an alternative to the *Canadian Journal of Criminology*. In 1995 this journal became the journal of *Critical Criminology* for the ASC Division of Critical Criminology.
- ^x Hagan has recently (2015) noted that Criminology "slept" while the United States violated international law via the invasion of Iraq. The crime of war and war crimes were significant in early radical criminology and the Berkeley School via Vietnam. Likewise, some scholars, including criminologists, have identified the nature of the illegal war in Iraq. As presidential terrorism advisor Richard Clark observed (2010), invading Iraq after 9/11 made as much sense as to invade Mexico after Pearl Harbor!
- ^{xi} Bryan Stevenson notes in *Just Mercy* (2015) that in his legal work he found many older people of color who resented the news media saying that 9/11 was the first time the United States had domestic terrorism. Slavery, lynching, convict leasing, Jim Crow and mass incarceration arguably are aspects of domestic terrorism. As one elder African American from the South told him, "We grew up with terrorism all the time. The police, the Klan, anybody who was white could terrorize you. We had to worry about bombings and lynchings, racial violence of all kinds" (p. 299). This is not to minimize the impact of 3000 plus lives lost in 9/11, but to place it in perspective.
- ^{xii} The near collapse of the economy does not appear to have greatly increased criminological analysis of corporate crime. Of course, most of the activity, like bundled mortgages, was legal after Congress and the President "freed" banks from previous restraints.
- ^{xiii} It seems like just yesterday that I and a graduate student, who was former guard at the Nebraska State Penitentiary, were arguing that the demise of prisons in the United States via the Tear Down the Walls movement, was not as easy as some suggested (Reasons and Kaplan, 1975).
- ^{xiv} Academically, I began my career involved in the civil rights movement and research and activism concerning racism. The observation of W.E. Du Bois remains valid for the 21st century. The color barrier remains the challenge for this century, not only in the justice system, but also in the entire United States. I have done work in the area of race and racism (Reasons, Conley, Debro, 2002, Preliminary Report, 2012; www.cwu.edu/incarceration-dialogue).

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What's on the Minds of Criminologists? Examining ASC Conference Topic Indices Using Word Clouds

by

Ryan Charles Meldrum, Florida International University, rmeldrum@fiu.edu

Like many of you, one of my favorite events each year as a criminologist is the ASC conference. Putting aside the anxiety of making last minute modifications to presentations on the plane (or perhaps in the hotel room the night before), it affords all of us the opportunity to catch up with old friends and mentors and to create new connections we hope will lead to future collaborations. I personally find ASC week to be reinvigorating, reminding me of why I love being an academic and a researcher.

Sitting in on one of the many excellent panels at the 2015 ASC conference this last November, one of the panelists expressed their pleasure regarding the number of biosocial/genetic panels being held. As someone who has taken a recent interest in biosocial criminology (I teach a class at my own institution on the subject), I was equally pleased to see increasing interest in biosocial research at the ASC conference. This got me thinking on a broader level, what exactly is on the minds of criminologists? Which topics receive the most attention at the ASC conferences, and which ones receive less attention? Has this changed over time?

Although a number of different approaches can be taken to investigate this issue, I settled on a comparison of the 2005 and 2015 ASC conference topic indices (presented in the back of all ASC conference programs) for this entry in *The Criminologist*. The topic indices list out the number of different panels that focus on a given topic at each conference, and so a summation of the number of panels devoted to a particular topic can provide insight into which topics get more or less attention at the ASC conferences. Yet, a simple numeric tally can be rather bland, and so I thought a more interesting way to present the information would be by using word clouds, which provide a visualization of the frequency with which words appear in a given medium. In this instance, the mediums were the 2005 and 2015 ASC topic indices.

Before presenting the words clouds, a few caveats should be kept in mind. First, the listing of panel numbers in the indices is not mutually exclusive, meaning, for example, that a panel with the topic of investigating the efficacy of a reentry program for female offenders could be cross-listed in the Index under the two topics of "Re-Entry" and "Women." Second, it is assumed that the process used to create the index for the 2005 program is the same process that was used to create the index for the 2015 program, which may not be the case. Third, roundtable panels were included in my analysis, but, I chose to exclude "Author Meets Critic" and "Presidential Sessions" from consideration. Last, unlike the 2005 ASC program index, "Cybercrime" was an entry in the 2015 ASC program index.

Presented on the following page are the 2005 and 2015 ASC conference topic index word clouds, created using the website www.wordle.net. The greater the number of panels associated with a given topic, the larger the words appear for that topic in the cloud. Conversely, the fewer the number of panels associated with a given topic, the smaller the words appear for that topic in the cloud.

2005 ASC Conference Word Cloud



Looking at the word clouds for both the 2005 and 2015 ASC conferences, it is quite obvious the topics that receive the most attention. "Criminal Justice Policy," "Criminological Theory," "Policing," "Corrections," and "Violence" are the topics which receive the most attention. In fact, these topics rank as the top 5 for both 2005 and 2015, though not in the same rank order. What is also interesting is the topics that receive the least amount of attention at ASC conferences. As can be seen, some topics receive such a small amount of attention relative to other topics that the words cannot be read within the clouds. For 2005, the 5 topics receiving the least amount of attention at the ASC conference were "Professional Development" (11 panels), "Biosocial/Genetic" (12 panels), "Religion" (14 panels), "Occupational/Workplace" (15 panels), and "Guns" and "Organized Crime" (both with 16 panels). However, by 2015, this list changed: "Capital Punishment" (19 panels), "Rational Choice" (23 panels), "Religion" (23 panels), "Hate Crime" (24 panels), and "Occupational/Workplace" (29 panels) received the least attention.

2015 ASC Conference Word Cloud



It is equally interesting to examine the percentage change in the number of panels focused on given topics during 2005 and 2015. The topics that had the largest gains with regard to percent change were as follows: "Professional Development" (11 panels in 2005, 43 panels in 2015 = 291% increase), "Critical Criminology" (55 panels in 2005, 149 panels in 2015 = 171% increase), "Routine Activity" (17 panels in 2005, 44 panels in 2015 = 159% increase) and "Biosocial/Genetic" (12 panels in 2005, 30 panels in 2015 = 150% increase).

While there was no instance in which the number of panels for a given topic decreased in number from 2005 to 2015, the following topics showed the smallest increases with regard to percent change: "Rational Choice" (22 panels in 2005, 23 panels in 2015 = 4.5% increase), "Restorative Justice" (32 panels in 2005, 35 panels in 2015 = 9.4% increase), "Capital Punishment" (17 panels in 2005, 19 panels in 2015 = 12% increase), and "Juvenile Justice" (65 panels in 2005, 75 panels in 2015 = 15% increase). And, for those of you who are interested, the topic of "Guns," which continues to receive national attention on a regular basis in the media and by politicians, did evince growth in terms of number of panels, increasing from 16 in 2005 to 30 in 2015 (an 88% increase).

Admittedly, my above analysis is rudimentary. Perhaps my commentary will inspire someone to "take up the mantle" and consider producing something more substantive that would be suitable for publication in an outlet such as *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. For example, analyzing the frequency with which particular words appear in the ASC programs themselves, such as in presentation titles (as opposed to use of the topic indices), would provide for a more nuanced analysis. Likewise, my comparison of only the 2005 and 2015 topic indices begs the question as to whether either of these years are statistical anomalies as far as number of panels on a given topic. Analyzing index entries for all the years in between 2005 and 2015 (as well as prior to 2005) would provide greater insight into whether there is steady growth or decline in criminologists' interests in certain topics.

In the end, this light-hearted exercise provides a glimpse into the topics that get varying degrees of attention at ASC conferences. What is perhaps most important and should not be overlooked is that while some topics may get more attention than others, the sheer volume of panels held at the ASC conference has increased dramatically from 2005 (just under 600 panels) to 2015 (over 1000 panels). This is a true testament to the maturation and growth of the field of criminology, and the staying power of the ASC conferences we all love.

Response to John Hagan:**While Conventional Criminology Slept**

by

Raymond Michalowski, Northern Arizona University

&

Ronald Kramer, Western Michigan University

Recently John Hagan (2015) castigated criminologists for ignoring the criminal violations and social harms associated with the U.S. invasion and occupation of Iraq. As analysts of that war, we applaud his belated interest in the subject. We do, however, find it troubling that he claims that criminologists have ignored the topic, and that by implication, that he and his co-authors, Joshua Kaiser and Anna Hanson, are the first criminologists to recognize the invasion and occupation of Iraq as a topic for criminological inquiry.

A decade ago we published criminological analyses of both the invasion of Iraq and the illegality of the war (Kramer and Michalowski, 2005; Kramer, Michalowski and Rothe, 2005). In addition to establishing that the invasion of Iraq was a war of aggression, indeed "the supreme international crime" according to the Nuremberg principles, we also pointed to the emergence of the crimes of occupation that were just beginning at that time, and that Hagan et. al. subsequently studied in more detail.

Nor were we the only criminologists to consider the criminological implications of the war on terror. Michael Welch's (2006) *Scapegoats of September 11* and (2009) *Crimes of Power & States of Impunity: The U.S. Response to Terror* examined criminal repression in the United States and the use of torture as byproducts of illegal war, and Scott Bonn's (2010) *Mass Deception: Moral Panic and the U.S. War on Iraq* provided criminological insight into the manipulation of the U.S. public into supporting the invasion of Iraq. While our articles and these books do not cover the particular post-war period of the Hagan et al. study, they question the claim that criminology, as in *all* criminology, was sleeping. Clearly, not all criminologists were asleep. It would have been more accurate had Hagan titled his piece "while conventional criminology slept." By "conventional" criminology we mean those forms of criminological inquiry focused primarily on explaining or controlling *individual* crimes against property, persons or public order at the shallow end of America's highly unequal social and economic hierarchy.

There are two possibilities here. One is that Hagan and his colleagues failed to uncover existing criminological writings about the Iraq war in their study of the criminal consequences of the Iraq war. That would point to nothing more complex than a weak literature search. The other, and more disturbing possibility is that work done by critical criminologists who have studied the consequences of the Iraq war is simply not *real* criminology from Hagan's perspective. We think this latter possibility is more likely insofar as this is the second time John Hagan and colleagues have made a claim to being the first "criminologists" to land on a non-conventional topic. In 2005 Hagan, Raymond-Richmond and Parker claimed that criminologists had failed to attend to the growing problem of genocide, even though there were a number of works by critical criminologists on the subject. They went so far as to say that, "The denial and neglect of these crimes in modern criminology itself needs explanation" (Hagan, Raymond-Richmond and Parker, 2005: 556). We agree. However, what needs explaining is why conventional criminology is far more often guilty of "denial and neglect" of crimes of the powerful than are critical criminologists.

What is troubling here is *not* that a few authors failed to have their works cited. The real problem is the continued inclination of John Hagan and many other self-proclaimed "mainstream" criminologists to treat the scholarship produced by those who fall under the big tent of "critical criminology" as simply not worth considering. Doing so today blinds criminology to the ways increasing global concentrations of wealth and power routinely generate social injuries far more destructive than the street crimes that dominate conventional criminological consciousness. At its worst, this blindness risks rendering criminology insensitive and irrelevant to the gravest crimes of our age.

It was the early "radical" criminologists in the 1970s and early 1980s, often in the face of opposition from more established members of the discipline, who first struggled to bring corporate criminality, state crime, human rights violations, and the role of the justice system in victimizing women, racial minorities and the LGBTQ community to criminological consciousness. Today, many of these topics are accepted subjects of criminological inquiry, even by many more conventional criminologists. If criminology is to remain relevant to significant and emerging problems in a changing world, it must take seriously inquiry from perspectives that reach beyond the narratives and foci of conventional ways of thinking about crime and justice.

Critical criminology questions conventional thought so that we can “see around the corners created by hegemonic consciousness. It helps us, however imperfectly, to sense what is coming one street over, to reveal what is hidden from our ordinary awareness by legalistic definitions of crime, dominant framings of ‘reality,’ and criminological taken-for-granted” (Michalowski, 2015). We can only hope that eventually all criminologists will come to recognize the full complexity of thought encompassed by contemporary criminology, including its critical component. If not, in ten years some conventional criminologist will claim to be the first one to have recognized global warming or the human destruction caused by the global, neo-liberal project as a topic worthy of criminological attention.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Feminist Criminology: The Year in Review

by

Rosemary Barberet, Editor, *Feminist Criminology* and Professor,
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, USA

At the end of every year, media sources often release a narrative or visual representation of the "year in review," highlighting major world events, new trends, and important moments for reflection. Rarely do we do this for academic journals, but they also have a life punctuated by the beginning and end of the natural year. As we close volume 10 of *Feminist Criminology*, it is a good time to reflect on both the scholarship that was published this past year in our journal as well as other journal highlights of the year. *Feminist Criminology* is the official journal of the Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the American Society of Criminology. Since 2006, *Feminist Criminology* has been dedicated to research related to women, girls, and crime within the context of feminist critiques of criminology.

Scholarship published in Volume 10 of *Feminist Criminology*, consistent with past volumes, featured both qualitative and quantitative research, international in scope as well as confined to the United States, with the subject of study identified as women offenders, victim/survivors, criminal justice professionals or lawmakers, or the treatment of women by the criminal justice system. A number of themes are apparent in the research published this past year, which both resonate with past work in feminist criminology and also offer new contributions to knowledge.

The *gendered nature of victimization* was analyzed by Becker and Tinkler in terms of how women and men perceive and justify sexual aggression in public drinking spaces. In barrooms, they found that women are overwhelmingly the victims and men the aggressors, but male behavior is normalized in this setting while women's violation of gendered norms was perceived as aggression by men. Bitton and Shavit, through scenario questionnaires in Israel, put a price tag on how far women will go to avoid victimization in their study of WTP (willingness to pay). Female fear, according to the authors, is not only "woman-focused but also a cost being unevenly born by women." But narratives of vulnerability were also sharply contested by Shdaimah and Leon. They found that typical narratives of the prostitute as victim need to be re-examined, since they discovered resistance, exemplified by "creative, resilient and rational conduct" in the strategies of the prostitutes they studied. Listening to women's voices, they argue, "may lead to better programming, better policy, and better scholarship."

The *gender insensitivity of the criminal justice system* was analyzed by Opsal in her study of parole supervision and Nichols and Heil in their study of the barriers to arrest and prosecution of sex trafficking cases. Opsal demonstrates how the conditions of parole governance make work, mothering and re-entry difficult for women. Nichols and Heil show the frequently gendered difficulties of identifying and prosecuting sex trafficking. Coercion, online solicitation, hidden venues and interstate movement impede identification of traffickers; prosecution is impeded by police reporting errors, evidentiary requirements, the statute of limitations, overlapping jurisdictions and issues with victim testimony. McMillan and White in the UK documented the workplace stereotypes held by forensic medical examiners and nurses in cases of sexual assault that tended to "vilify many of the women who reported rape and in turn often vindicate those suspected, accused and convicted." The criminal justice workplace is also insensitive to women professionals, as Helen Yu demonstrates in her study of women federal police officers, an under researched collective who face negative attitudes from male colleagues, a lack of high ranking female models, and difficulties with work-life balance. Women in federal policing idle at 15.5%, and Yu argues that action must be taken to encourage their presence and contributions. On the more positive side, Murphy-Geiss, Roberts and Miles presented the results of an evaluation of an alternative domestic violence court in El Paso County, Colorado, via a post hoc, two-group posttest-only experimental design. This highly individualized pilot program resulted in a statistically significant effect on both compliance and recidivism. Meloy points to the "subtle but significant" differences between women and male lawmakers in her study of sex offender bill sponsorship, highlighting that women lawmakers envision a larger conceptualization of the problem of sex offending, encompassing both the many contexts in which sexual victimization occurs, and also the connection to the social problem of violence against women.

Intersectionality was clearly exemplified in the work of Dewey and St. Germaine, who examined the effects of the enforcement of antiquated sex offender laws on largely indigent African American street-based sex workers and transgender individuals in New Orleans. Requiring registration there as sex offenders served to formalize and legitimate discrimination. Niu and Laidler researched the victimization of Muslim women in China. The dual binary of Islamic and Confucian ethic is related to the oppression of Hui women in their study, yet Islamic culture "can also be a protective factor, enhancing self-value, self-assurance, solidarity and even hope for change."

EDITOR'S CORNER

The *nature of female offending* was examined in detail by Schwartz, Conover-Williams and Clemens, who examined thirty years of SHR and NIBRS data on co-offending. The vast majority of co-offending occurs among men, particularly as offense seriousness increases. Opposite-sex partnerships are more likely in the victimization of family or intimates. The authors conclude: "the self-perpetuating cycle of male dominance has not been interrupted, and a massive gulf between the criminal worlds of females and males remains." Asberg and Renk documented homelessness as an important factor influencing the exposure of women to sexual victimization prior to incarceration. They argue for the relevance of housing status in theoretical models of women's offending as well as in prevention and intervention. The social construction of women's offending and victimization was examined by Franklin and Menaker in their study of blame assessment of prostituted youth. Blame assessment has ramifications for intervention, say the authors: "When professionals with whom these youth first disclose present negative reactions and/or identify prostituted youth as offenders, appropriate referral and service provision is a challenge." Fleetwood argues for the importance of narrative criminology in a feminist understanding women's lawbreaking. This analytic technique emphasizes the importance of storytelling in the meaning-making of crime, allowing the scholar to bridge the gap between the material and discursive aspects of gender, thus permitting both a structural analysis of gender alongside individual agency. Finally, Applin and Messner provide a provocative gendered reexamination of Institutional Anomie Theory, accounting for gender differentials in the institutional engagement of the economy and the family, complete with testable hypotheses.

Other innovations

In 2015, the *Feminist Criminology* Graduate Research Scholarship was launched. This scholarship is designed to recognize an exceptional graduate student in the field of gender and crime. Yearly, the Division will award a graduate student a \$5,000 scholarship to support a project involving original research, in the United States or elsewhere. The scholarship is funded by the journal's royalties. The first winner of the scholarship was Ntasha Bhardwaj at Rutgers University for her project entitled "Women's Pathways to Incarceration in India: Life-Event and Narrative Perspectives."

In 2015, the editorial board of *Feminist Criminology* gave the best article award of 2014 to Jennifer Carlson of the University of Toronto for her article entitled "The Equalizer? Crime, Vulnerability, and Gender in Pro-Gun Discourse." Carlson's analysis of interviews with gun carriers shows the gendered nuances in the promotion of guns for women, highlighting the contradictions between the "masculine perspective on crime by emphasizing fast, warlike violence perpetrated by strangers," as opposed to the types of crime women are likely to face. Carlson argues that "[b]y misrecognizing domestic violence while emphasizing guns as the "great equalizer," gun carriers privilege men's perspectives even as they embrace gender inclusivity."

In 2016, *Feminist Criminology* will celebrate its tenth anniversary. The vitality, creativity and relevance of the feminist criminological tradition are clear in this review, and will surely only grow and prosper in the next decade to come.

January 2015: 10(1)

Rosemary Barberet, Editor's Introduction: *Feminist Criminology*—Scholarly Journal and Feminist Project. Pp. 3-6.

Andrea J. Nichols and Erin C. Heil, Challenges to Identifying and Prosecuting Sex Trafficking Cases in the Midwest United States. Pp. 7-35.

Samantha Applin and Steven F. Messner, Her American Dream : Bringing Gender Into Institutional-Anomie Theory. Pp. 36-59.

Jennifer Schwartz, Meredith Conover-Williams, and Katie Clemons, Thirty Years of Sex Stratification in Violent Crime Partnerships and Groups. Pp. 60-91.

Xuan Niu and Karen A. Joe Laidler, Understanding Domestic Violence Against Muslim Women in China. Pp. 92-112.

April 2015: 10(2)

Yifat Bitton and Tal Shavit, Differences Between Men's and Women's Monetary Valuation of Crime Avoidance Behavior. Pp. 115-139.

Cortney A. Franklin and Tasha A. Menaker, The Impact of Observer Characteristics on Blame Assessments of Prostituted Female Youth. Pp. 140-164.

Kia Asberg and Kimberly Renk, Safer in Jail? A Comparison of Victimization History and Psychological Adjustment Between Previously Homeless and Non-Homeless Incarcerated Women. Pp. 165-187.

Tara Opsal, "It's Their World, so You've Just Got to Get Through": Women's Experiences of Parole Governance. Pp.188-207.

July 2015: 10(3)

Susan Dewey and Tonia P. St. Germain, *Sex Workers/Sex Offenders: Exclusionary Criminal Justice Practices in New Orleans*. Pp. 211-234.

Sarah Becker and Justine Tinkler, "Me Getting Plastered and Her Provoking My Eyes": Young People's Attribution of Blame for Sexual Aggression in Public Drinking Spaces. Pp. 235-258.

Helen H. Yu, *An Examination of Women in Federal Law Enforcement: An Exploratory Analysis of the Challenges They Face in the Work Environment*. Pp. 259-278.

Lesley McMillan and Deborah White, "Silly Girls" and "Nice Young Lads": Vilification and Vindication in the Perceptions of Medico-Legal Practitioners in Rape Cases. Pp. 279-298.

October 2015: 10(4)

Michelle L. Meloy, *Do Female Legislators Do It Differently? Sex Offender Lawmaking at the State Level*. Pp. 303-325.

Corey S. Shdaimah and Chrysanthi Leon, "First and Foremost They're Survivors": Selective Manipulation, Resilience, and Assertion Among Prostitute Women. Pp. 326-347.

Gail E. Murphy-Geiss, Wade T. Roberts, and Douglas J. Miles, *One Size Does Not Fit All: A Case Study of an Alternative Intimate Partner Violence Court*. Pp. 348-367.

Jennifer Fleetwood, *A Narrative Approach to Women's Lawbreaking*. Pp. 368-388.



New Editor Sought for Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society

The Western Society of Criminology (WSC) invites applications for the position of Editor(s) of *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*, (CCJLS), the official journal of the Society (formerly *Western Criminology Review*). It is anticipated that new manuscript submissions will transfer to the new Editor around January 2017 for a three-year term. The Editor is responsible for the timely and substantive publication of the journal, including the solicitation of manuscripts, supervision of the peer-review process, selection of articles for publication, and the final publication process (including proofreading and typesetting). The WSC supports this process by paying for the following expenses: CCJLS's manuscript submission and processing system (Scholastica) and copy-editing. The Editor's supporting institution might propose to provide office space, storage, equipment, and funds to cover graduate student assistance and release time for the Editor.

Interested applicants may contact the current Editors, Henry F. Fradella, (hank.fradella@asu.edu), Christine Scott-Hayward, (christine.scott-hayward@csulb.edu), and Aili Malm (aili.malm@csulb.edu) for additional information regarding the logistics or operational details of editing and producing the journal or to discuss their application before submission. Application materials should include (1) a statement of editing philosophy, (2) *curriculum vitae* of all proposed personnel, and (3) assurances and details of institutional support. Application materials should be sent **by email** to:

Christine Scott-Hayward, Editor,
Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society
c/o School of Criminology, Criminal Justice, & Emergency Management
California State University, Long Beach
1250 Bellflower Blvd., MS 5601
Long Beach, CA 90814
christine.scott-hayward@csulb.edu

Applications must be received by **July 1, 2016**.



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ELAINE GUNNISON, PHD: Graduate Director: Expertise in life-course criminology, female offending, corrections, offender reentry.

JACQUELINE HELFGOTT, PHD: Department Chair: Expertise in criminal behavior, psychopathy, copycat crime, correction/offender reentry, and community justice.

MATTHEW HICKMAN, PHD: Expertise in law enforcement, police integrity and ethics, statistics and quantitative methods, criminal justice decision-making, and criminological theory.

WILLIAM PARKIN, PHD: Expertise in domestic extremism and terrorism, victimization, media and the criminal justice system, and mixed methods research.

STEPHEN K. RICE, PHD, Internship Director: Expertise in procedural and restorative justice, race/ ethnicity and justice, terrorism, the social psychology of punishment, and criminological theory.

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AROUND THE ASC

2016 Election Slate for 2017 - 2018 ASC Officers

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2016 election:

President-Elect

Thomas Blomberg, Florida State University
Karen Heimer, University of Iowa

Vice President-Elect

Christina DeJong, Michigan State University
Karen Parker, University of Delaware

Executive Counselor

Gaylene Armstrong, Sam Houston State University
Jodi Lane, University of Florida
Cynthia Lum, George Mason University
Merry Morash, Michigan State University
Jukka Savolainen, University of Michigan
Maria Vélez, University of New Mexico

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 50 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot.

Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by **Friday, March 18, 2016** (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

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

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2017 ELECTION SLATE OF 2018 - 2019 OFFICERS

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by **August 1, 2016** to be considered by the Committee.

Marjorie Zatz, University of California Merced
Graduate Division
5200 North Lake Rd.
Merced, CA 95343
209-228-2408 (Ph), 209-228-6906 (Fax)
mzatz@ucmerced.edu

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2016 ASC AWARDS



The American Society of Criminology

Announces its call for nominations

for the following 2016 Awards

Mentor Award

Teaching Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

****These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society.**

The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year.

Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate (or manuscripts in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Paper awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2016 ASC AWARDS

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: DANIEL RAGAN (505) 277-2501 (Ph)
University of New Mexico dragan@unm.edu

MENTOR AWARD

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

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

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

The mentorship portfolio should include:

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

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

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

Committee Chair: LYNDSEY BOGCESS (813) 974-8514
University of South Florida lboguess@usf.edu

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2016 ASC AWARDS

TEACHING AWARD

The Teaching Award is a lifetime-achievement award designed to recognize excellence in undergraduate and/or graduate teaching over the span of an academic career. This award is meant to identify and reward teaching excellence that has been demonstrated by individuals either (a) at one educational institution where the nominee is recognized and celebrated as a master teacher of criminology and criminal justice; or, (b) at a regional or national level as a result of that individual's sustained efforts to advance criminological/criminal justice education.

Any faculty member who holds a full-or part-time position teaching criminology or criminal justice is eligible for the award, inclusive of graduate and undergraduate universities as well as two- and four-year colleges. In addition, faculty members who have retired are eligible within the first two years of retirement.

Faculty may be nominated by colleagues, peers, or students; or they may self-nominate, by writing a letter of nomination to the Chair of the Teaching Award Committee. Letters of nomination should include a statement in support of nomination of not more than three pages. The nominee and/or the nominator may write the statement.

Nominees will be contacted by the Chair of the Teaching Award Committee and asked to submit a teaching portfolio of supporting materials.

The teaching portfolios should include:

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **MICHELLE HUGHES MILLER**
University of South Florida

(813) 974-3496 (Ph)
hughesmiller@usf.edu

2016 ASC CALL FOR PAPERS



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SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics' panels due:
Friday, March 11, 2016

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:
Friday, May 13, 2016

2016 ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted online through the ASC website at www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm. On the website you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the 2016 meeting include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics' Session, (4) Poster Presentation, or (5) Roundtable Session.

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

Complete Thematic Panel: For a thematic panel, you must submit titles, abstracts of no more than 200 words, and author information for all papers together. Each panel should include three or four papers and one discussant (if desired). We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, or other working groups.

- COMPLETE THEMATIC PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 11, 2016

Individual Paper Presentation: Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title, abstract of no more than 200 words, and author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that has been completed or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are best suited for the Roundtable discussion format (see below).

- INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 11, 2016

Author Meets Critics: These sessions, organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three to four critics who discuss and critique a recently published book relevant to the ASC (note: the book must appear in print before the submission deadline of March 11, 2016 so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation, and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work). Submit the author's name, title of the book, and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

- AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 11, 2016

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require a title, abstract of no more than 200 words, and author information. Posters should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 13, 2016

Roundtable Sessions: These sessions consist of three to six presenters discussing research on related topics. You may submit either a single paper to be placed in a roundtable session or a complete roundtable session. Submissions of a single paper for a roundtable must include a title, abstract of no more than 200 words, and participant information. Submissions for a full roundtable session require a session title as well as the title, abstract of no more than 200 words, and participant information for each of the papers in the session (minimum of 3 papers per roundtable). Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than thematic paper panels. The ASC does not provide audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

- ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 13, 2016

2016 ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

APPEARANCES ON PROGRAM

Individuals may submit **ONLY ONE FIRST AUTHOR PRESENTATION**. Individuals may make one other appearance as either a chair or discussant on a panel. Appearances on the Program as a co-author, a poster presenter, or a roundtable participant are unlimited.

Only original papers that have not been published or presented elsewhere may be submitted to the Program Committee for presentation consideration.

The 2016 meetings will take place Wednesday, November 16, through Saturday, November 19, 2016. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. The ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before September 29 to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. Visit the ASC website at www.asc41.com (click "Meeting Information") to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail. Pre-registration materials will be sent out in August 2016.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- **Friday, March 11, 2016** is the **absolute** deadline for submissions of thematic panels, individual papers, and author meets critics' sessions.
- **Friday, May 13, 2016** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters and roundtable sessions.

ABSTRACTS

All submissions, including roundtables, must include an abstract of no more than 200 words. An abstract should describe the general theme of the presentation and, where relevant, the methods and results.

EQUIPMENT

LCD projectors (that are not hooked up to a computer) will be available for all panel and paper sessions to enable computer-based presentations. Presenters need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer. *Overhead projectors are not provided.*

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

Before creating your account and beginning your submission, please make sure that you have the following information for *all* authors and co-authors as well as for discussants and chairs, if you are submitting a panel: name, phone number, email address, and affiliation (*e.g., college, university, agency, organization*). **This information is necessary to complete the submission.**

When submitting an abstract or complete panel at the ASC submission website, you should select a single sub-area (1 through 72) in one of the XV (15) broader areas listed below. Please select the area and sub-area most appropriate for your presentation and submit the abstract only once. If there is no relevant sub-area listed, select only the broader area. If you are submitting an abstract for a roundtable, poster, or author meets critics' session, you will select only the broader area (*i.e., Area XIII, XIV, or XV*); no sub-area is offered. Your choice of area and sub-area (when appropriate) is important in determining the panel for your presentation and will assist the program chairs in avoiding time conflicts for panels on similar topics.

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

The area and sub-area you choose should be based on the aspect of your paper that you would describe as the primary focus of the paper. For example, if your paper deals with the sentencing of white collar offenders, you would likely choose Area V, sub-area 30.

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

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

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PROGRAM COMMITTEE: AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

Area I	Presidential Plenaries	Ruth Peterson, Lauren Krivo, and Katheryn Russell-Brown	asc2016nola@gmail.com
Area II	Division “Highlighted” Sessions	[one submission from each division chair]	asc2016nola@gmail.com
Area III	Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Behavior	Tom Stucky	tstucky@iupui.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	Joseph Schwartz	jaschwartz@unomaha.edu
2	Conflict, Oppression, Injustice, and Inequality	Donna Selman	dkillingb@emich.edu
3	Convict Criminology	Stephen Richards	richarsc@uwosh.edu
4	Critical Feminist and Race Perspectives	Molly Dragiewicz	Molly.dragiewicz@qut.edu.au
5	Cultural, Disorganization and Anomie Perspectives	Suzanna Ramirez	s.ramirez@uq.edu.au
6	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Elaine Doherty	dohertye@umsl.edu
7	Learning, Control, and Strain Perspectives	Fawn Ngo	fawnngo@sar.usf.edu
8	Rational Choice Perspectives	Lyn Exum	lexum@unc.edu
9	Restorative Justice Perspectives	Heather Strang	hs404@cam.ac.uk
10	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Elizabeth Groff	groff@temple.edu
Area IV	Correlates of Crime	Shaun Gabbidon	Slg13@psu.edu
11	Gangs, Peers and Co-offending	Robert Duran	rduran@utk.edu
12	Immigration/Migration	Casey Harris	caseyh@uark.edu
13	Mental Health	Jillian Peterson	jpeter68@hamline.edu
14	Neighborhoods Effects	Corina Graif	corina.graif@psu.edu
15	Poverty and Structural Inequalities	Patrick Sharkey	patrick.sharkey@nyu.edu
16	Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality	Xia Wang	xiawang@asu.edu
17	Sex, Gender and Sexuality	Vanessa Panfil	vpanfil@odu.edu
18	Substance Use and Abuse	Helene White	hewhite@rci.rutgers.edu
Area V	Types of Offending	Elaine Gunnison	gunnison@seattleu.edu
19	Drugs	Yolanda Martin	ymartin@bmcc.cuny.edu
20	Environmental Crime	Robert White	R.D.White@utas.edu.au
21	Family and Intimate Partner Abuse	Vera Lopez	Vera.Lopez@asu.edu
22	Identity Theft and Cyber-Crime	Thomas Holt	holtt@msu.edu
23	Organized Crime and Corruption	Jana Arsovska	jarsovska@jjay.cuny.edu

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24	Property and Public Order Crime	Aki Roberts	aki@uwm.edu
25	Racially-Motivated Offenses and Other Hate Crimes	Ryan King	king.2065@osu.edu
26	Rape and Sexual Assault Crime	Karen Terry	kterry@jjay.cuny.edu
27	Sex Work and Human Trafficking	Amy Farrell	am.farrell@neu.edu
28	State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism	Dawn Rothe	drothe@odu.edu
29	Violent Crime	Jesenia Pizarro	pizarros@msu.edu
30	White Collar, Occupational, and Corporate Crime	Carole Gibbs	gibbsca1@msu.edu
Area VI	Victimology	Gail Garfield	ggarfield@jjay.cuny.edu
31	Patterns and Trends in Victimization	Heather Zaykowski	heather.zaykowski@umb.edu
32	Fear of Crime Victimization	Pamela Wilcox	pamela.wilcox@uc.edu
33	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Angela Moore-Parmley	angela.moore.parmley@usdoj.gov
Area VII	Criminal Justice Policy and Practice	Marc Mauer	mauer@sentencingproject.org
34	Capital Punishment	Robert Bohm	robert.bohm@ucf.edu
35	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Stacy Mallicoat	smallicoat@fullerton.edu
36	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Heather Washington	hmwashington@albany.edu
37	Correctional Staff, Training, and Procedure	Calvin Johnson	ccjohnson@bowiestate.edu
38	Corrections	Ebony Ruhland	ruhla011@unm.edu
38	Courts and Juries	Isaac Unah	unah@unc.edu
40	Crime Prevention	Katharine Browning	katharine.browning@usdoj.gov
41	Guns and Gun Laws	Robert Crutchfield	crutch@washington.edu
42	Healthcare and Prisons	Rita Shah	shahr@etown.edu
43	Lawmaking and Legal Change	Mona Lynch	lynchm@uci.edu
44	Prisoner Reentry Experiences	Jennifer Cobbina	cobbina@msu.edu
45	Prisoner Reentry Programs	Danielle Rudes	drudes@gmu.edu
46	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	Marianne Fisher-Giorlando	fisher-giorlando@suddenlink.net
47	Prosecution	Delores Jones-Brown	drjb44@aol.com
48	Race, Ethnicity, and Justice	Ed Munoz	ed.munoz@utah.edu
49	Sentencing	Rodney Engen	rengen@uark.edu
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50	Comparative Research on Policing	Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich	kutnjak@msu.edu

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52	Police Training and Education	Lorie Fridell	lfridell@usf.edu
53	Policing and Abuses of Power	Patricia Warren	pwarren@fsu.edu
54	Police, Communities, and Legitimacy	Tammy Kochel	tkochel@siu.edu
55	Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations	Christopher Koper	ckoper2@gmu.edu
56	Policing, Race, Ethnicity, and other Dimensions of Inequality	Karen Glover	kglover@csusm.edu
Area IX	Juvenile Crime and the Justice System	Donna Bishop	d.bishop@neu.edu
57	Delinquency	Sung Joon Jang	Sung_Joon_Jang@baylor.edu
58	Disproportionate Minority Contact	Victor Rios	vrios@soc.ucsb.edu
59	Juvenile Justice Policies and Practices	Kareem Jordan	kareem_jordan@uml.edu
60	Schools, School Violence, and Bullying	Nadine Connell	nadine.connell@utdallas.edu
Area X	Perceptions and Responses to Crime and Justice	Carla Shedd	cs2613@columbia.edu
61	Activism and Social Movements	Jeffrey Ian Ross	jross@ubalt.edu
62	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Kevin Drakulich	k.drakulich@neu.edu
63	Media and the Social Construction of Crime	Nikki Jones	njones@berkeley.edu
64	Perceptions of Justice	Devon Johnson	djohns22@gmu.edu
Area XI	Global Perspectives	Rosemary Barberet	rbarberet@jjay.cuny.edu
65	Cross-National Comparisons	Staci Strobl	stroblst@uwplatt.edu
66	International Perspectives	Nancy Wonders	Nancy.Wonders@nau.edu
67	Racial and Ethnic Crime and Violence	Janice Joseph	Janice.joseph@stockton.edu
Area XII	Methodology	Andres Rengifo	arengifo@andromeda.rutgers.edu
68	Advances in Critical Methodology	Walter DeKeseredy	Walter.dekeseredy@mail.wvu.edu
69	Advances in Evaluation Research	Jeffrey Butts	Jbutts@jjay.cuny.edu
70	Advances in Qualitative Methodology	Wilson Palacios	Wilson_Palacios@uml.edu
71	Advances in Quantitative Methodology	Brent Teasdale	bteasdale@gsu.edu
72	Advances in Teaching Methods	Kishonna Gray	kishonna.gray@eku.edu
Area XIII	Roundtable Sessions	Anthony Peguero	anthony.peguero@vt.edu
Area XIV	Poster Sessions	Susan Case	asc@asc41.com
Area XV	Author Meets Critics	James Unnever	unnever@sar.usf.edu

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

POLICY CORNER

CRIME AND JUSTICE REFORM IN THE WORKS

by

Laura Dugan, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

The Latest in Washington:

The following information comes from the Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) policy consultant, Thomas Culligan of the Brimley Group for January 20, 2016. Of course, by the time you read this, you might know more than this report gives.

FY 2017 Budget Request:

The President is expected to release his final budget for FY17 on February 9, 2016. Early reports indicate it will abide to the budget caps agreed to as part of the two-year bipartisan budget deal last fall, which allowed for the passage of the FY16 Omnibus in December (unlike his two previous budgets that ignored statutory budget caps).

Once the CJRA has a chance to review the budget, its board will review it, and likely prepare and send a letter in support of increased funding for justice research programs.

Criminal Justice Reform:

There continues to be much discussion about criminal justice reform and the prospects for accomplishing such reform in 2016. Although the President mentioned criminal justice reform very early on in his State of the Union address, he did not speak in detail about it. The Brennan Center had a good piece on the President's quick reference that you can find here: <http://www.brennancenter.org/analysis/if-you-blinked-you-missed-when-obama-made-criminal-justice-reform-history>

Notably, Chairman Goodlatte spoke with the Atlantic Live about criminal justice reform earlier this week. During the course of that conversation, Chairman Goodlatte made it clear, for the first time, that mens rea reform will be a part of reform package that is currently making its way through the House. You can find the entire talk here. <http://www.theatlantic.com/live/events/atlantic-exchange-sotu2016/2016/>. It remains to be seen how combining mens rea reform with sentencing reform will affect the fragile bipartisan support for the sentencing reform bill, however, doing so has the potential to derail any reform.

Colson Task Force:

There was quite a bit of press surrounding the release of the Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections report on Tues, Jan. 26 at 11am. There is a good bipartisan group of Members of Congress scheduled to join the event, which will be webcast live if you are interested in watching. For more information, please visit <http://colsontaskforce.org>

House Prison Reform Bill:

It is our understanding that negotiations between the majority and the minority Judiciary Committee are ongoing. According to Democratic staff, progress is being made. No text has been released yet but we are expecting it next week.

Upcoming Hearings:

The Senate Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on mental health/criminal justice on 1/26 and a hearing regarding heroin on 1/27. The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) markup will be held following that hearing.

Other Criminal Justice Legislation:

We are pleased to report that the Second Chance Act and the Criminal Justice and Mental Health Act both were voted out of committee this past Tuesday with no substantive amendments. Congressman Sensenbrenner offered a technical amendment to the SCA that simply changed the authorization years to 2017 through 2021. We are hopeful about both of these bills

POLICY CORNER

getting to the floor, particularly since the Senate passed the CJMHA last month.

Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA):

Our new communications consultant has been working hard to update The Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) website (<http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org/>) and connect ASC and ACJS members to the media to talk about crime and justice research. I have been in touch with the division chairs to solicit policy relevant research and expertise to populate the website. Keep an eye out for the changes!

Policy Panels for the 2016 ASC Annual Meetings

By the time you read this, organizers have already submitted their policy panels to me for the 2016 Annual Meeting in New Orleans. Keep an eye out in the next *Criminologist* to get a preview of the topic areas that will be discussed.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Video Editor

The Oral History Criminology Project is seeking to add a Video Editor to its ranks. The primary areas of responsibility are to execute edits to the video and audio files gathered in the interviews and assist in the management of our on-line presence. Interested parties are invited to send a brief explanation of interest and CV to bddooley@gmail.com. The position would be ideal for someone with a working proficiency in video editing and an interest in the history of the field. There is no remuneration for this position.



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Michael L. Benson (University of Illinois) White-Collar Crime; Criminological Theory; Life-Course Criminology
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
Christina Campbell (Michigan State University) Juvenile Justice, Risk Assessment, Neighborhood Ecology
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
Cory Haberman (Temple University) Policing, Crime Analysis
Edward J. Latessa (The Ohio State University) Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment; Community Corrections
Sarah M. Manchak (University of California, Irvine) Correctional interventions, Risk Assessment, 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, Emeritus) 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

Tips on How to Survive Graduate School as a Biosocial Criminologist

by

Joseph A. Schwartz, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha;

Eric J. Connolly, Department of Criminal Justice, Pennsylvania State University, Abington;

Joseph L. Nedelec, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati

Please address correspondence to:

Joseph A. Schwartz

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice

University of Nebraska at Omaha

310 Nebraska Hall, 901 N. 17th Street

Lincoln, NE 68588-0561, USA

Phone: (402) 472-2842 Fax: (402) 472-6758 Email: jaschwartz@unomaha.edu

Over the past decade, research focused on understanding biological and environmental influences on behavior has become increasingly popular within the field of criminology. Much of this research is organized within the biosocial perspective, which encourages an interdisciplinary approach that draws information from multiple disciplines including criminology and sociology, as well as developmental psychology, behavioral genetics, evolutionary psychology, and neuroscience to understand the etiology of antisocial behavior. While this is an exciting time to be working in the biosocial perspective, the fact remains that there are few criminologists with an active biosocial research agenda. All three of us were fortunate enough to attend one of the few PhD granting criminology programs (Florida State University) with a prominent and accomplished biosocial criminologist (Kevin Beaver) on faculty. Now that we are all “recovering graduate students” and fairly new faculty members at our respective institutions, we would like to extend some of the bits of advice we have picked up along the way to other young biosocial scholars.

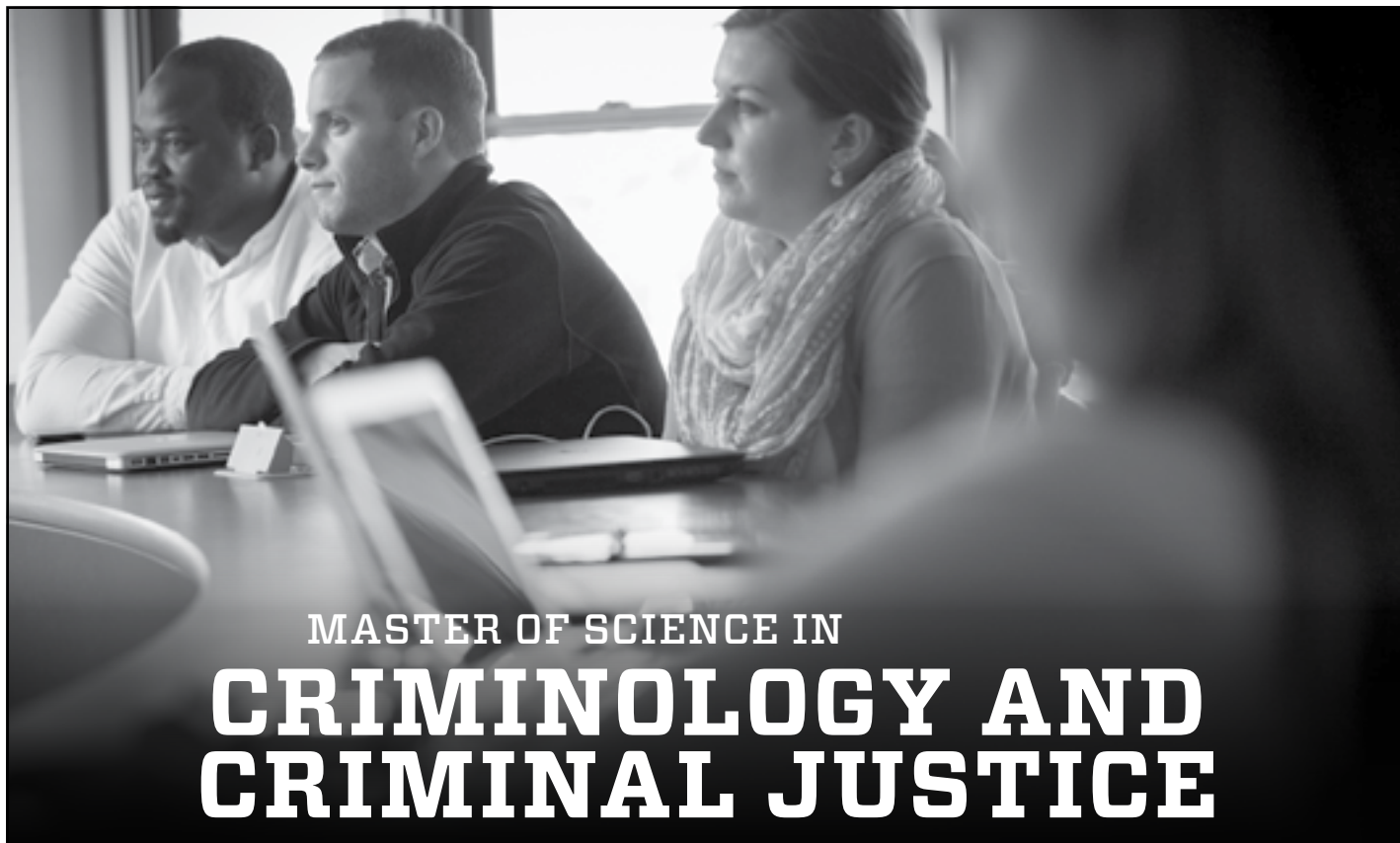
- *Incorporate biosocial material into your teaching.* Even if you are not teaching a biosocial criminology course, biosocial evidence can still be used to help understand individual differences in offending and exposure to the criminal justice system. For instance, more than half of the inmate population in the US suffers from some type of mental health problem (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2006). As such, biosocial research can offer students in policing classes a more detailed portrait of the types of individuals police officers are most likely to encounter when responding to emergency calls. Moreover, an increasing amount of biosocial research on parenting influences and child psychopathology has revealed that some children may benefit more from parenting intervention programs than others depending on their unique genetic makeup (Rocque, Welsh, and Raine 2012). Other experimental biosocial research suggests that omega-3 supplementation can produce reductions in both externalizing and internalizing problems among youth (Raine, Portnoy, Liu, Mahomed, and Hibbeln 2014). Not only will this practice allow you to infuse your research into your teaching, but it will also expose your students to the biosocial perspective.
- *Read a wide body of literature and try not to limit yourself to criminology and criminal justice journals.* Many of the antisocial behaviors commonly examined by criminologists are also the focus of empirical research in other fields such as behavioral genetics, neuroscience, psychiatry, and psychology. Thus, you should aim to read research from these fields that also investigate genetic and environmental influences on antisocial behavior and related concepts such as impulsivity, peer interactions, various life-course transitions, and family-level socialization processes. Becoming familiar with this body of literature will help you form an understanding of the foundational concepts underlying the biosocial perspective, which is vital for moving forward with a biosocial research agenda. Additionally, exposure to such research will help broaden your understanding of the causes and correlates of antisocial behavior including externalizing and internalizing problems.
- *Find a biosocial dataset early and learn it inside and out.* This may seem like a perfect example of “easier said than done,” but in actuality, there are a large and ever-growing number of biosocial friendly data sources that are relatively easy to access. For example, the Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) is a publicly available, longitudinal dataset that contains a nationally representative sample of twins and can be accessed via the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). Other widely available datasets with twin and sibling pair data include the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), the National Longitudinal Study of Youth (NLSY79; NLSY97; and the NLSY79 child and young adult supplement—CNLSY), and the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey, Birth and Kindergarten cohorts

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

(ECLS-B and ECLS-K). All of these datasets can be accessed with relative ease and contain samples that can be analyzed using quantitative behavior genetic analyses.

- *Continually expand your analytic toolbox and learn as many statistical techniques as possible.* This bit of advice would likely be useful for criminologists specializing in virtually any area, but is particularly salient for young biosocial criminologists. Many of the methodological approaches used in biosocial research (e.g., biometric model-fitting techniques and molecular genetic modeling strategies) are not likely to be covered in the course curriculum required by your PhD program. For this reason, your best course of action is to take advantage of any opportunities to learn such techniques that may come your way. Workshops (both online and in-person), tutorials, methods books, online sources, and even massive open online courses (MOOCs) represent optimal opportunities. Make no mistake about it, this is an arduous and often frustrating process, but the end result makes the investment well worth it. Don't be afraid to explore new techniques, just make sure that you have done your due diligence and know the ins and outs of a technique before moving too deep into the analysis.
- *Try to attend conferences and with an interdisciplinary or developmental focus.* While there has recently been a significant increase in the number of panels and discussions that include a biosocial focus at ASC, the conference is still very much focused on traditional criminological concepts. One of the most invigorating experiences to a burgeoning career as a biosocial criminologist is to attend a conference or meeting with a focus on biology, evolution, neuroscience, primatology, behavioral or molecular genetics, and the like. Much like exposing oneself to the vast literature examining behavior outside of criminology, attending such conferences will provide tremendous insight into the type of research that is available to inform your own research. Participating in such conferences will inevitably lead to a realization that you are not alone in your view that biology, genetics, and evolution can inform our understanding of behavior. In addition, attending other conferences allows for the possibility of collaboration with scholars in others fields that share your research interests. Along these lines, we recently formed the Biosocial Criminology Association (BCA) and held our first annual meeting, which was a marked success. We envision future meetings as a forum where biosocial researchers from a diverse set of academic fields have a place to discuss their research and network with one another. For more information on the BCA, including becoming a member, upcoming meetings, and access to our official newsletter see the official website at www.biosocialcrim.org.
- *Pursue as many opportunities as you possibly can, but remain cautiously optimistic about them.* This is basically the shotgun approach, if you pursue enough of the opportunities, one will eventually pan out. We reiterate this point because we have all been presented with some amazing opportunities during our time as graduate students and faculty members, but only a fraction actually work out. Many opportunities have passed us by but others have been rather fruitful. For example, we have had the opportunity to study the impact of evolutionary processes on perceptions of police, to collect data from a substantial number of twins within a large, urban city, and to collect molecular genetic data from a large group of undergraduate students. The main goal here is to be fully aware that most projects will not pan out, but some eventually will.
- *Brace yourself.* While biosocial criminology has increased in popularity at an exponential rate, young scholars should also be aware that biosocial research is still considered somewhat controversial in some circles. While this group of skeptics is relatively small and appears to be continually decreasing, being aware of this fact is important as you progress through graduate school and move into academia. Most of the time, any adversity you face as a biosocial criminologist will do little more than temporarily frustrate you, but other times the ramifications may be more severe. Some of those with opposing views hold important and powerful positions, meaning their skepticism will result in rejected manuscripts, lost job opportunities, and overlooked award nominations. To be clear, we don't emphasize these facts to deter your interest, rather, we present them because we want you to prepare accordingly. For example, when preparing for a presentation or a job talk, keep in mind that some audience members may ask difficult or critical questions. Be sure to anticipate and thoroughly prepare for this possibility.

While biosocial criminology is still in its infancy, the *biosocial perspective* is a mature and blossoming paradigm that provides a substantial foundation for criminologists interested in examining the biological and environmental contributions to human behavior. As mentioned previously, there are currently few active biosocial criminologists, but our numbers have grown considerably with more criminologists dipping their toe into the biosocial pool each and every year. This growth is without a doubt driven (at least partially) by young scholars entering doctoral criminology/criminal justice programs and questioning the sociological status quo by taking up a biosocial research agenda. These brave, young scholars are moving far beyond mere discussions of biosocial topics, they are doing the hard work of learning biosocial research methods and analytic techniques, consuming literatures from a diverse set of academic fields, and writing articles that clearly demonstrate their stance regarding the biological and environmental contributions to human behavior. It is our sincere hope that the suggestions provided in this brief commentary assist this group of scholars, as they have a critically important role to play in the continued development of biosocial criminology.



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Criminology and Criminal Justice,
Merrimack College*

A former senior policy analyst in the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties at the Department of Homeland Security in Washington, DC, as well as a 27-year veteran (and former lieutenant) of the Boston Police Department, Tom Nolan is consulted regularly by local, national, and international media outlets for his expertise in policing and civil rights and civil liberties issues, police practices and procedures, the police subculture, and crime trends and criminal behavior. Nolan's scholarly publications are in the areas of gender roles in policing, the police subculture, and the influence of the popular culture on criminal justice processes. Tom writes regularly for the *American Constitution Society* in Washington, DC as well as *The Daily Beast*.

Dr. Thomas Nolan is an Associate Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

www.merrimack.edu/CJ

graduate@merrimack.edu • 978-837-3563

KEYS TO SUCCESS

Earning Tenure

by

Kate Fox, Arizona State University

What a long, strange trip it's been to earn tenure. When I was in high school, I had no plans of going to college. And for most of my time as an undergraduate student, I never imagined earning a master's degree. Even during the early part of my graduate program as a master's student I couldn't envision pursuing a doctorate degree – or an academic career. In fact, I was certain about only two things in life: that I loved to learn and I loved research. So, I followed my bliss (see Joseph Campbell's work on this). My path to tenure (and beyond) began when, as an undergraduate student, I volunteered (unpaid) to interview numerous medium- and maximum-security prison inmates. With this first taste of research, I was – and still am – hooked. When I made the decision to attend graduate school, I was so focused on my dream school – the University of Florida – that this was the only school to which I applied. Although I certainly do not recommend applying to only one school, I was very fortunate to have been admitted and funded. Upon earning my doctorate, I was rewarded with a tenure-track faculty position at Sam Houston State University. After three years I transitioned to Arizona State University, where I earned tenure after serving on faculty for another three years. Without a doubt, the stars aligned for me. And I worked really, really hard to get here. As I reflect on my journey to tenure at a Research I university, there are specific turning points that tremendously shaped who I am as a scholar and my "tenurability." Here I reveal the turning points that I encountered in graduate school and afterward, along with some key pitfalls to avoid.

Grad School Tips That Helped Me Earn Tenure:

Seek the best-fitting mentor(s) for you. Choosing a mentor whose work style and research interests are similar to yours will make for a more efficient and effective collaboration. There also might be natural ways to fuse research interests between you and your mentor. For example, I was able to merge my interest in crime victimization with my mentor's expertise with gangs by focusing my dissertation on the victimization of gang members. I also sought out and published with other faculty mentors in grad school and all of these professional relationships helped me learn how to collaborate with different people and different approaches.

Seek extra research projects. In addition to the required research (thesis/dissertation), I actively sought out several different projects with a variety of grad student and faculty collaborators. These projects included original data collection, secondary data analysis, agency data analysis, content analysis, and qualitative interviews. These projects gave me a hands-on understanding of the different ways to answer questions and they helped expand my skills, professional network, and publication record.

Seek opportunities to teach. Although I loved research when I began graduate school, the idea of teaching was intimidating. Consequently, I requested to teach a class (victimology) to learn whether or not I enjoyed this aspect of academia. And since I was most uncertain about teaching research methods, I asked a faculty member if I could volunteer (unpaid) to act as the teaching assistant in her undergraduate methods course so that I could learn successful pedagogical skills. Now, these courses continue to be among my favorite courses to teach.

Post-Grad School Tips That Helped Me Earn Tenure:

Focus on publications. Because I had devoted so much time to collecting original data during graduate school, I forced myself to avoid any new data collection during the first couple of years as an assistant professor. This allowed me the time to answer research questions, publish peer-reviewed articles, and hone my research skills.

Keep an open mind. As an assistant professor, my goal was to experience as much as possible professionally. With my research, this meant sending my work to journals I hadn't considered before, reviewing manuscripts for a wide variety of journals, and applying for a few grants. I expanded my teaching repertoire by teaching online courses, incorporating service learning into the classroom, teaching abroad, and experimenting with different writing requirements. And in terms of service, I made an effort to mentor students, help with committee work, and become actively involved with ASC.

Be selective about your projects and collaborators. While keeping an open mind and broadening professional experiences, I also learned to be selective about the projects and people with whom I collaborated. While I regularly worked on new projects with new people, I made these decisions carefully which helped maximize my productivity. At times, this means declining some potentially great partnerships and projects.

KEYS TO SUCCESS

Stay organized. As a new assistant professor, I created electronic and physical files to keep tenure documents. These files were repositories for things like teaching evaluations, annual progress reports, awards, my updated CV, etc. When it came time to prepare my tenure packet, everything I needed was in a single accessible place.

Pitfalls to Avoid:

Letting others take control of your career – and your tenure – is risky. People often complain that their failures are the fault of others. And it is easy to feel a loss of control at times when setbacks happen. Yet there is a fundamental difference between scholars who take a proactive versus reactive approach to their careers...the proactive folks are happier and they earn tenure! Don't wait for opportunities to find you. Being proactive and initiating the majority of my projects and publications made me take ownership over and become excited about my work. Knowing I was in the driver's seat of my own career allowed me to enjoy the process, and to view my work as an ever-evolving journey, instead of feeling like I was rushing toward the tenure deadline.

Neglecting other important areas of your life can be problematic. Given the immense professional pressures on graduate students and pre-tenure faculty, it can be extremely difficult to maintain a healthy balance between work and other personal life demands. My intense immersion in my early career (which meant working days and most nights and weekends) made me happy and successful, yet this of course means sacrifices are made to other important life aspects.

One More Thing:

In addition to reviewing the university's tenure guidelines and getting written feedback about my performance from my director (early and often), I also received some of the best advice by asking tenured professors to review my CV and personal statement.

We all end up in academia from different backgrounds and with different experiences. Some of us push right through graduate school and earn tenure at a young age, and some of us come from diverse backgrounds and make our own way in academia. In my experience, the things that made the biggest impact on me were: (1) the people with whom I worked and whom I sought out as my mentors and colleagues, (2) the push that I made for going the extra mile with extra research projects, (3) publishing early and often, (4) getting comfortable teaching and becoming comfortable in my own skin in the classroom, (5) having some lectures already prepared and planned so I hit the ground running in the classroom, (6) staying organized, (7) working hard, and (8) trying to enjoy the process.

Essential Further Reading:

Applegate, Brandon K., Caity R. Cable, & Alicia H. Sitren. 2009. "Academia's Most Wanted: The Characteristics of Desirable Job Candidates in Criminology and Criminal Justice." *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 20, 20-39.

Billing, Michael. 2013. "Learn to Write Badly." Cambridge.

Geis, Gilbert & Mary Dodge. 2002. "Lessons of Criminology." Anderson Publishing.

Cullen, Francis T. & Brenda Vose. 2014. "How to be a Successful Graduate Student." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 30, 362-377.

Lane, Jodi. 2015. "Getting Yourself to Write: Tips for Graduate Students and New Scholars." ACJS Today.

MacKenzie, Doris Layton and Alex R. Piquero. (1999). "How to Apply for an Academic Position in Criminal Justice or Criminology." *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 10, 201-230.

MacKenzie, Doris L. and Alex R. Piquero. 2001. "Winning Tenure in a Criminology and Criminal Justice Academic Setting." Monograph.

Walker, Jeffery T. 2016. "How to Manage the Move from Associate to Full Professor." *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* DOI 10.1080/10511253.2015.1129103

Worley, Robert M. (2011). "What Makes Them Tick: Lessons on High Productivity from Leading Twenty-First Century Academic Stars." *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 22, 130-149.

Zanna, Mark P., John M. Darley and Henry L. Roediger. 2003. "The Compleat Academic: A Career Guide." American Psychological Association.

Save the Dates and Call for Papers

The Next Generation of Guilty Plea Research

October 13 & 14, 2016 · Virginia Tech Executive Briefing Center, Arlington, VA

Sponsored by the National Science Foundation

Organized by the Research Coordination Network on Understanding Guilty Pleas

Important Dates

• Paper & poster submissions due: May 15, 2016 • Notification of acceptance: June 15, 2016

Conference Organizers and Contact Information

General questions can be sent to Ryan D. King at king.2065@osu.edu. Paper and poster submissions should be sent to plearesearch@albany.edu.

Overview

In 2012 the National Science Foundation supported a Research Coordination Network (RCN) to further the interdisciplinary study of guilty pleas. The objectives of the RCN were to identify new directions for research, initiate new data collection efforts, and bring together scholars from different disciplines with expertise and interests in this important topic. The RCN's formal work will conclude with this invitation-only conference that showcases cutting edge research on guilty pleas.

Submission Instructions

The RCN invites scholars from across the social sciences, law, and other disciplines to send us submissions based on original, unpublished research on prosecution and guilty pleas. Proposed presentations can represent a single study or a more developed program of research. Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- Perspectives on prosecutors, judges, and public defenders
- Economic and statistical modeling
- Racial and ethnic disparities
- Evaluations of reforms
- Variation in policy and practice across jurisdictions and over time
- Experimental approaches
- Decision-making among the guilty/innocent
- New and innovative data collection efforts

Full presentations: Authors interested in giving a full presentation (~30 minutes) should submit a complete paper that includes an abstract, introduction of the topic, data description, and discussion of preliminary results. The recommended paper length is 15-25 pages. **The RCN will cover transportation costs for one presenting author of accepted papers.**

Poster presentations: We also invite scholars, particularly doctoral students and early career professionals, with nearly completed or more narrowly focused papers to submit their work for presentation at a poster session. Submissions for poster presentations can be shorter (5+ pages) than papers for full submissions. Funds may be available to pay for travel/lodging for poster presenters.

Paper Selection: There are a limited number of presentation slots available. Proposals will be selected based on the quality of their research ideas, methodologies, and/or findings with a focus on scholarship that advances guilty plea research into the next generation. Accepted proposals will also be ones that promote discussion and generate new research.

Submissions should be submitted to plearesearch@albany.edu with in pdf format. Those interested in attending but not presenting should contact Ryan King at king.2065@osu.edu, as space will be limited.

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. – Vesna Markovic at vmarkovic@newhaven.edu

A Fulbright in Denmark and Its Career Impacts

by

Eric L. Jensen, Professor Emeritus, University of Idaho

During the spring of 2002 I was a Fulbright Lecturer/Research Scholar at the School of Law, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark. I had long been interested in the Scandinavian countries because of their comprehensive, humane social welfare systems.

The experience of living in Denmark was wonderful. We had a new University apartment which was impeccably decorated with numerous reproductions of famous modern Danish painters. In addition to being an art-loving nation, Denmark is green. A real eye-opener for me was the centrifuge clothes dryer. It dried the clothes by spinning them very rapidly, without using heat.



As a life-long resident of the Western United States, I was very impressed with the mass transit systems in Denmark. City bus service was excellent. Buses arrived every 12 minutes and they were punctual. The inter-city trains were efficient and comfortable, especially the non-smoking, quiet cars. I did not have a car for the four plus months I lived in Denmark.

It was fascinating to learn about other aspects of life in Denmark. For example, there was a very high excise tax on the purchase of automobiles. This was to encourage people to use the mass transit systems and reduce environmental pollution. All basic dental work for children was provided at no charge in their public schools.

Thanks to Anette Storgaard, I visited the end-of-the line prison for young adult offenders in Denmark. The contrasts with the numerous American prisons I have visited were incredible. The inmates are given a stipend with which to order their clothes. The inmates joked that they loved K-Mart because they could order inexpensive clothing from it. The inmates purchased groceries and prepared their meals with the others in their living unit. The interior of their living area was like an older college dormitory with private sleeping rooms. Conjugal visits were emphasized and several small apartments complete with outdoor play areas for children were available.



Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Another colleague took me to Christiania to spend the afternoon with long-time residents. Christiania was founded in 1971 when a group of hippies took over an abandoned military base in Copenhagen. The residents told me the history of Christiania and that they had no issues with cannabis but in the past had forced the cocaine sellers out. Christiania is most famous for its open cannabis market.

During the Fulbright stay I was invited to give presentations on various aspects of U.S. justice policy at the University of Copenhagen, Stockholm University, Jagiellonian University, Aarhus University, Aalborg University, and the Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems. When in Sweden and Switzerland, I interviewed experts on drug policy. I was curious about the reasons underlying the major differences in drug policy between Sweden (seen by many European scholars as punitive) and Denmark which sees its drug policies as pragmatic and tolerant.

While in Switzerland, Martin Killias arranged for me to visit the heroin clinic in Geneva. This was an incredible experience.

At this time I received an invitation from the International Institute on the Sociology of Law in Oñati, Spain to propose a workshop. My colleague Jørgen Jepsen was working as a consultant on juvenile justice with the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) at that time. We developed a proposal on comparative juvenile justice systems, the proposal was accepted and we organized a workshop for the summer of 2003. In 2004 I was on sabbatical leave and had a one-month visiting research appointment at DIHR to complete work on the book which resulted from our workshop.

In 2006 while attending the meetings of the European Society for Social Drug Research I met Vibeke Frank and her colleagues from the Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research at Aarhus University. Vibeke remembered my Fulbright stay. She invited me to visit the Centre for two weeks in 2007 to deliver the keynote presentation at a drug policy conference, and to meet with her colleagues about their research programs. My keynote presentation was later published: "How the War on Drugs has Expanded into the Social Policy Realm in the U.S.A.," *Drug Policy: History, Theory and Consequences* (2008), by Vibeke Frank, Bagga Bjerger, and Esben Houborg (eds.). Colleagues arranged informative visits of the Danish Drug Users Union, and Denmark's new technologically advanced super-max prison.

My Fulbright stay in Denmark led to opportunities for further comparative scholarly activities. Some of the highlights were being the keynote speaker at a drug policy conference at Aarhus University, a stay at the Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, a visiting research appointment at the Danish Institute for Human Rights, two presentations at the Ministry of Justice and the Police of Norway, and two book chapters. My career and indeed my life were greatly enriched by these subsequent opportunities.

The Fulbright appointment and these related events were the most enjoyable, memorable and some of the most rewarding experiences of my career.



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Maritime Crime Programme

Annual Report 2015

The UNODC annual report discusses the various programs targeting maritime piracy in the Indian Ocean, the Horn of Africa, and the Atlantic Ocean. It also describes programs available for the detention and transfer of pirates. The detention and transfer program provided training and resources to help improve facilities in Somaliland and Puntland state, in Somalia, as well as, offering approaches to countering violent extremism. The report is available online at the following address: https://www.unodc.org/documents/Piracy/15-07385_AR_ebook_Small.pdf.

New International Books of Interest

- Clamp, K. (Ed.) (20016) *Restorative Justice in Transitional Settings*. (Routledge).
 Maxson, C.L. (Ed), Ebensen, F. (Ed.) (2016) *Gang Transitions and Transformations in an International Context*. (Springer)
 Parekh, S. (2016) *Refugees and the Ethics of Forced Displacement*. (Routledge).
 Taylor, R.W. and Swanson, C.R. (2016) *Terrorism, Intelligence and Homeland Security*. (Prentice Hall)
 Winterdyk, J.A. (2016 – forthcoming). *Crime Prevention: International Perspectives, Issues, and Trends*. (CRC Press)

UPCOMING CONFERENCES & EVENTS

CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

DOMESTIC

New Directions in Critical Criminology Conference
May 6 - 7, 2016
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN

Racial Democracy, Crime And Justice Network's Summer Research Institute: Broadening Participation & Perspectives
June 27th - July 15th, 2016
Rutgers University, School of Criminal Justice

INTERNATIONAL

2016 International Conference on Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism
May 1 - 6, 2016
Honolulu, Hawaii

Asian Criminological Society (ACS) Annual Conference
June 17th - 19th, 2016
Beijing, China

The ICCJ 2016: 18th International Conference on Criminal Justice
June 20 - 21, 2016
Paris, France

2016 ISPCAN International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect
August 28 - 30, 2016
Telus Convention Center
Calgary, Canada

The 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology
September 21 - 24, 2016
Muenster, Germany <http://www.eurocrim2016.com/>

Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe
Ljubljana, Slovenia <http://www.fvv.um.si/conf2016/>
September 26 - 27, 2016

The Western Society of Criminology recently held its 43rd Annual Meeting in Vancouver, Canada. There were over 220 attendees from across the United States and Canada who participated in 40 panels on a wide range of criminal justice and criminology topics. The highlight of the conference was this year's presidential plenary, which featured panelists discussing the implementation, use, and evaluation of police worn body cameras. Michael D. White from Arizona State University; Aili Malm from California State University, Long Beach; and William Sousa from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas presented their research in this area. Chief John Vinson from the University of Washington Police Department then led a discussion on this important topic. The Society honored a number of award winners, including Philippe Bourgois who won the Paul Tappan award for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology. Martin Andresen, from Simon Fraser University, received the Fellows Award, which recognizes individuals associated with the western region who have made important contributions to the field of criminology. Dr. Andresen gave a keynote address to the members of the society on the past, present, and future of the use of spatial methodology in criminal justice research.

Incoming president Matthew Hickman, from Seattle University, invites you to attend next year's conference, which will take place in Las Vegas, Nevada from February 9 through 11, 2017. The Call for Papers will be announced in August 2016, with abstracts due in October. We hope you can join us.

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

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

2016 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: *The Many Colors of Crime & Justice*

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