



ASC in Philadelphia: Crime, Legitimacy and Reform: Fifty years since the President's Commission

by

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The theme of this year's meeting is historical and retrospective. As such, it is fitting that we are meeting in Philadelphia, a city steeped in history and the birthplace of the US Constitution and our democracy. Fifty years ago, crime in the United States showed year-to-year increases; riots highlighted social unrest in cities such as Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Philadelphia; and the very infrastructure of our criminal justice system seemed unable to address these challenges. Against this backdrop, President Lyndon Johnson created a commission to assess the crime problem and to suggest ways of reducing crime and promoting justice. The Commission was unique in the extent to which it assembled the body of existing knowledge on crime and criminal justice and introduced science and education into the field. The seeds sown by the Commission affect ASC members daily – whether it be in the creation of their home academic programs, their government agencies (or their forerunners), the data they use in research and teaching, or the structuring of criminal justice as an interdependent system – to name a few examples.

Given this rich legacy, it is appropriate that in the course of this year's annual meeting we look back to appreciate what the Commission started, as well as the changes it brought to crime control and criminal justice. Reflecting on this history is not merely an academic exercise, as some political leaders and social advocates have called for a new Commission in the aftermath of incidents in places like Ferguson, Baltimore, and Cincinnati. The mere proposal for a new Crime Commission suggests that certain promises, or expectations, from the first Commission's agenda remain unfulfilled. For all the advances in science, technology, and law observed in the last 50 years, the problems of achieving fairness and effectiveness in the administration of justice persist, and so too do questions about the legitimacy of the system. If it is time for a new Commission, an open question is what would its charge be? No organization is better suited to discuss that question than the American Society of Criminology.

We have organized several presidential and plenary sessions to facilitate this retrospective and draw lessons from the past to inform how we might proceed in the future.

- Ted Gest and Cynthia Lum have created a set of three presidential panels that systematically assess the contribution of the President's Commission in the policy areas that framed the Commission's work. These areas include: a panel on juvenile delinquency, policing, and race (Wednesday, November 15, 9:30 am); one on the courts, prosecution, sentencing, and corrections (Wednesday, November 15, 11:00 am); and a panel on the control of firearms, drug abuse, and science and technology (Friday November 17, 2:00 pm). These panels feature papers that review the development of knowledge and practice in these policy areas over the past 50 years and the place the contribution of the Commission into that history. The papers are written by leading scholars in these areas who are not only conversant with this research but have themselves

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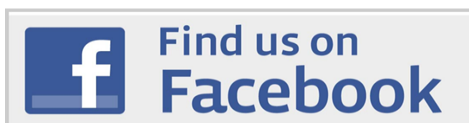
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been major contributors to it. These authors include Al Blumstein, Phil Cook, Robert Crutchfield, April Fernandez, Jodi Lane, Doris Mackenzie, Peter Reuter, Larry Sherman, Wesley Skogan, Cassia Spohn, and Michael Tonry.

- William Sabol, the former director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), has organized a Presidential panel on the evolution of crime and justice statistics since the Commission. At the time of the President's Commission, limited attention had been paid to the collection of crime-related data. Only two continuous statistical series dealt with crime and justice at the national level: the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting System provided basic crime rates and the US Bureau of Prisons gathered information on the prison population. No federal agency responsible for justice statistics as a whole. While this situation has changed considerably, major impediments remain that limit the creation of a comprehensive set of statistics on crime and justice. One paper on the panel is by Janet Lauritsen, who is the chair of the National Academy of Science's Panel on Modernizing Crime Statistics. She will present some of the Panel's findings. Jeri Mulrowe, the current director of BJS, will serve as a discussant (Thursday, November 16, 9:30 am).
- Another presidential panel considers the evolution of the federal role in developing and disseminating crime control and criminal justice policy. Paul Wormeli organized this panel. He was appointed by the President as a Deputy Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), which was the predecessor of the Office of Justice Programs at the US Department of Justice. Prior to the Commission, crime control policy was largely the province of state and local governments. Soon after the Commission completed its work, the federal presence expanded substantially as the LEAA awarded grants to state and local governments for sustaining and improving their criminal justice system. Since that time federal grant programs continue to be a substantial presence in the state and local criminal justice landscape. This panel will assess the role of the Commission in creating this partnership between the federal government and states and localities as well as the effectiveness of these partnerships and the evolving role for the federal government since the time of the Crime Commission. Panelists include Richard Velde (the former administrator of LEAA who wrote the enabling legislation), Tom O'Riley (long serving administrator of the justice program in New Jersey), and Jim Burch (former Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Office of Justice Programs and currently Vice President of the Police Foundation). (Friday, November 17, 9:30 am).
- Two Presidential Plenaries provide an overview of the Commission and seek to answer three main questions: (1) what prompted or warranted the creation of a President's Crime Commission in the 1960s, (2) what have been the greatest consequences of that Commission, and (3) do we need another President's Commission today (and if so what specific issues should it address)? The first set of questions will be addressed by a panel of discussants who were intimately involved in the original Commission including Al Blumstein, Sheldon Krantz, and Herman Goldstein. They will be joined by scholar Bruce Hoffman, who was not involved with the original commission but has devoted substantial attention to studying the Commission from a historical perspective (Thursday, November 16, 11:00 am). The second and third questions will be addressed by a panel that includes Laurie Robinson, the former Assistant Attorney General for OJP and co-chair of President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, as well as members of Congress and staff who have been involved in pending legislation that would create a new Commission on Crime and Justice (Friday, November 17, 11:00 am).

These specific opportunities to look back to the President's Commission are complemented by the full program. The panels vary widely in terms of topic and perspective, but they are all arguably influenced by the Commission and its legacy in some way. Ideally, attendees will engage these current issues with the Commission's historical perspective in mind.

This year's meeting also continues the tradition of offering a range of pre-conference methodological workshops. We appreciate the work done by David Wilson and his committee to organize these four sessions that include: Designing and Fielding Online Surveys (taught by Justin Pickett, University at Albany, SUNY); Data Visualization with R (taught by Robert Brame, University of South Carolina); Using Atlas.TI for Qualitative Researchers (taught by Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University); and How to Effectively Share Your Findings & Expertise with National Media Outlets (taught by Caitlin Kizielewicz, Crime and Justice Research Alliance). In addition, BJS is offering an independent workshop on using the National Crime Victimization Survey (taught by Lynn Langton, BJS). All workshops will be held on Tuesday, November 15. Interested members can learn more about the specific topics and register on the ASC website (http://www.asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/2017/2017PMworkshops.html).

In addition to the scheduled plenaries, sessions, and workshops ASC meeting attendees have a variety of thoughtful and thought-provoking local activities from which to choose. Caterina Roman chaired the local arrangements committee and they have worked hard to organize these options.

Attendees can enjoy the traditional sights for which Philadelphia is famous including: Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, City Hall, Betsy Ross House, and the National Constitution Center, and the recently opened Museum of the American Revolution. In addition to being the first US Capital (until 1790), Philadelphia is also home to the nation's first prison, Eastern State Penitentiary, which

housed many of America's most notorious criminals, including "Slick Willie" Sutton and "Scarface" Al Capone. The prison is no longer operational, but it is open to the public and within walking distance from the conference hotel.

The Local Arrangements Committee has capitalized on the richness of Philadelphia for criminologists for its pre-conference workshop, tours and charity support. Related to penal history (and reform), Philadelphia is also the birthplace of the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program, which brings together campus-based college students with incarcerated students for a semester-long course held in a prison, jail or other correctional setting. The program, now expanded to over 100 colleges and universities around the world, was developed by a Temple University professor and first held in the Philadelphia jails in 1997 and soon after expanded to Graterford State Prison (PA). The Inside-Out Program at Temple University, with assistance from the ASC Local Arrangements Committee, is offering a pre-conference Inside-Out workshop at Graterford State Prison on Tuesday, November 14. The workshop is geared toward ASC members who have not yet participated in an Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program Training Institute, in order to involve faculty and students who may not focus primarily on prison-related issues, but who wish to explore desired futures and alternative ways of teaching. The group will spend the afternoon inside the prison engaging in creative rethinking of where the criminal justice system is heading, and futures we would prefer to see. For more info, see: http://asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/2017/Temple%20Symposium.pdf

In addition to this workshop, the local arrangements committee has identified a list of local tours offered for ASC conference participants. These tours include: *Raising a Glass to Prohibition*; *Founding the US*; *From Ghetto to Gayborhood*; and the *Mural Arts Restorative Justice Trolley Tour!* See ASC Meeting page for info and registration.

Finally, in keeping with the recent tradition of selecting and supporting one or more local charitable organizations, attendees are encouraged to make a donation to one of several community organizations using the link found on the ASC 2017 Meeting webpage under "Justice Donations".

These organizations include:

- The Pennsylvania Prison Society (PPS), which advocates for a humane, just and restorative correctional system, and promotes a rational approach to criminal justice issues (since 1787!);
- The Youth Sentencing & Reentry Project (YSRP), which works to transform the experiences of children prosecuted in the adult CJ system, and enhance the quality of representation juvenile lifers receive at resentencing and as they prepare to reenter the community. (PA has the largest number of juvenile lifers in the country, and 300 from Philadelphia, alone.);
- The Center for Returning Citizens (TCRC), which assists returning citizens in the transition from incarceration to society by providing job training, housing assistance, counseling services, legal aid, and referrals. TCRC was founded and is directed by a returning citizen, and is staffed by returning citizens;
- Mural Arts Philadelphia's Restorative Justice Program. For 30 years, Mural Arts has united artists and communities through a collaborative process to create art that transforms public spaces and individual lives. The Restorative Justice Program aims to unite neighbors who have been affected by crime or violence through shared creative expression. The program facilitates the forging of strong, positive bonds between incarcerated, formerly incarcerated, or at-risk individuals and their communities; and
- The Clery Center, which is an ally to institutions of higher education. Based right outside of Philadelphia, they were founded by Connie and Howard Clery after the murder of their daughter, Jeanne, and work every day to help college and university campuses meet standards of transparency, protection, and prevention through alerting, reporting, and recovery provisions.

For members who would like to learn more about these justice organizations, four sessions have been organized. These opportunities include: (a) a panel on the *Future of Preventing College Sexual Assault* Panel (Friday, November 17, 2:00 pm); (b) a roundtable on *Voices on the Ground: Justice Organizations in Philadelphia*; (Friday, November 17, 9:30am) (c) a roundtable on *Art and Justice—How Arts Can Benefit Corrections and the Community* (Thursday, November 16, 12:30 pm); and (d) a roundtable on *The Philadelphia Reentry Coalition* (Thursday, November 16, 9:30 am).

As the Local Arrangements Committee reviewed the innovative programs and projects undertaken by the organizations listed above, it was clear to see that Philadelphia was pushing the boundaries toward criminal justice reform and restoration through art. To spotlight the intersection of art, justice, and reform, the Local Arrangements Committee has arranged to showcase the art of two well-known Philadelphia-based artists working in this space: Eric Okdeh and Jesse Krimes. The dual artist exhibition will be held in the main Book Exhibit Hall. This exhibit will include part of Eric's #Beyondthewallproject, which is an interview and mini-mural series exploring the explosion of mass incarceration in the US as well as some of Jesse's work representing his personal journey while incarcerated in federal prison. Flyers with more information about the exhibit and times to meet the artists will be provided closer to the meeting dates.

We look forward to seeing you all this November in Philadelphia.

Science Communication for Criminologists

by

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“...we must all rely on science communication for information about issues on which we make decisions” (Dietz 2013)

In November, the Division of Life-course Criminology will put on its first public lecture during ASC in Philadelphia. As far as we know, this lecture is the first public lecture in conjunction with the ASC annual meeting. In other words: Every year since 1948 the ASC meeting has been held in cities across North America and this is the first year that efforts have been made to share our research with the residents of the city.

No one is really at fault for this decades-long oversight. The idea of researchers interacting with the public is a fairly new concept, as up until recently, most researchers worked under a “knowledge deficit” model of communicating science. Under the knowledge deficit model, researchers assumed that the only thing preventing the public from accepting or agreeing with their findings was simply that the public didn’t know about their findings. In other words, once the public was lead to the light they would step in and embrace the findings. Such a model has been shown to be inaccurate (Scheufele 2013). Increasingly, it is being replaced by a model which advocates that members of the science community reexamine how they are communicating what do, and how to do it more effectively.

Why is effective science communication important? Public communication of science does three things. First, it enables the public to recognize the value our research. Funding is being cut left and right – whether that be at the university level, through granting agencies, or by cutting of federal positions. Essentially, no one wants to pay for what we, as researchers, do. We need to prove ourselves useful if we want funding for our work to continue. Second, effective science communication may actually improve careers of scientists. The ability to communicate your research and its importance to a broad audience can be beneficial in grant applications and may garner speaking invitations. Third, we can fulfill a mission to the broader public. Since the public funds most of our research, we are accountable to them. That is, publicly funded research should be accessible by the public not only in terms of content but in also in terms of intelligibility.

How can we effectively communicate science? Now that we know how to ineffectively communicate science – that is, by sharing facts and assuming everyone will agree – we have to understand how to effectively communicate science. At present, science communication occurs in a socio-political context and what the public actually hears is often filtered through television, websites, and newspapers (Scheufele 2014). The media often do a good job translating complex science to the public. The media, however, do not convey every piece of research. In fact, media play a large role in determining what the public learns and are heavily influenced by policy stakeholders. The role of stakeholders has diminished somewhat in the digital age as newsfeeds and search engines increasingly tailor to individuals’ internet history. That is, if a user seems particularly keen on firearms for home protection they are likely to see more news articles extolling the benefits of gun ownership rather than tragic stories of gun ownership.

We are left unable to rely on the media to convey our important research and we cannot trust that our research will filter down to potentially interested laypeople. All of this boils down to us being responsible for communicating our own research. Though the current climate is thought of as anti-expert/anti-intellectual, some research shows that scientists are actually among the most trusted sources of information, especially among people with household incomes over \$35k per year (NORC 2015). In other words, we hold some credibility with the public and they are generally open to listen to us – if we engage them effectively. Engagement could easily be summed as “meeting people where they are” across a number of domains. There are some steps we can take to effectively engage the public.

Step 1: What exactly do you do again? The first and most important step is understanding how your work is applicable to public concerns. How does your research make the world a better place? What big problem are you trying to solve? That is your *message*. It is important to know your message, keep it simple, and stay focused on it. Your ability to communicate your research to the public, let alone funding agencies, may be severely limited if your message does not reflect a public concern (Dietz 2013). Thankfully, as criminologists, our work is all about a public concern: crime. You may be thinking to yourself, “But I study prosecutorial decision making, or gender roles in policing, or correctional officer education...” This is where it is important to recognize that your research question is not necessarily your message. Rather, your research question tracks back to the message. Formulating your message is the most difficult and the most important step in engaging with the public.

Step 2: Framing is everything. “Frames organize central ideas, defining a controversy to resonate with core values and assumptions. Frames pare down complex issues by giving some aspects greater emphasis.” (Nisbet and Mooney 2007)

The second step in communicating science is tailoring your message to your audience. Again, remember that the public receives messages through the agenda set by media. (One strategy for addressing this is by scientists communicating their work directly through strategic and effective use of social media, the benefits of which will be discussed in a subsequent section). People do not, however, simply receive input. Instead, the public actively seeks out – in addition to being fed – information that aligns with their values and beliefs. More importantly, people tend to reject information that does not align with their values and beliefs, regardless of scientific consensus on a topic (Dietz 2013). In fact, the public may fully understand the science, but just disagree with it (Leshner 2007). Thus, to be an effective communicator it is important to understand the values of your audience.

How do you gain that understanding? You need to become a true master of your topic. That is, you need to know all of the arguments, reasonable and ridiculous, surrounding your research. Thankfully, the internet is a treasure trove of opinion and pseudoscience. Once you understand the values of your audience you can connect your message to their mindset. Thinking about framing our message for different audiences may also allow us to become better researchers by revealing our own biases.

Step 3: You're speaking my language! It's not enough to convey what we do in a way that is tailored to the values of an audience, we must also use everyday language so that the audience can understand our message. We've created a lot of words in criminology and haven't bothered to tell anyone outside the field what they mean. These words not only make our message difficult to understand, but they foster distrust. It is also important to remember that jargon isn't only highly technical terms. Jargon can also be everyday words that are familiar to all, but are being used in a highly discipline-specific way. The table below contains jargon casually tossed around in criminology that most people, even those with an advanced degree, would have difficulty grasping. We also provide a "translation" to everyday language. The translation is often a jargon-free definition of the term. Typically, a couple of repetitions of the word with the definition is all an audience needs before they, too, can understand the jargon and you, as a researcher, can return to your comfort zone.

What about the nitty gritty of your research, the things that make other researchers drool – fancy methods and awesome data? Sadly, the general public (and probably most audiences at a conference) doesn't really care. They want the meat of your results. They want to know the answer to the big question. That means you need to simplify numbers and forgo reciting interviews verbatim. You need to craft a condensed, direct story with a beginning, middle, and end.

Criminology jargon and science speak	Everyday language
life-course criminology	the study of patterns of offending across people's lives
hot spots policing	policing small high-crime areas
recidivism	offending after having been caught once for crime
antisocial behavior	committing crime, cheating, and lying
associated with a greater odds of negative outcome/positive outcome	seems to make things worse/better

Step 4: Go public. Put your newly crafted method of communication to good use. Social media, which include blogging, Facebook, Twitter, and more, are a win-win for academics (Wilcox 2017). People outside of academia may have difficulty accessing your research if it's behind a journal paywall. Social media get over the paywall to deliver your exciting findings to the public and news media. Social media are also a valuable networking tool, especially for early career researchers. They can serve as a way to connect with both early career and experienced researchers interested in the same topic. You can even communicate directly with popular science journalists.

We've all certainly come across a news story that makes us think, "because I'm a criminologist, I know better." Instead of grumbling, use that energy to write an op-ed for your local newspaper. This may come with the added benefit of local journalists discovering that there is an expert in their area and calling for comments on stories. In the same vein, be ready to talk to the public at any time. It may be helpful to develop pre-packaged, everyday-language expert opinions on a few current events and new research.

Is science communication worth the effort? By committing to engage in science communication we are taking time away from research, other job responsibilities, or maybe even personal time. But, science communication may be as much an effort of self-preservation as it is public obligation. As Christine Wilcox wrote:

If we want people to invest in science - emotionally, physically or monetarily - we have to show them why they should. We have to make at least a little time to communicate. If we really don't have the time to do that, then we're doing it wrong. (Wilcox 2017)

It's not, however, necessary that you be the only person engaging in science communication. Indeed, getting your research out to the public can be a group effort. Most organizations, agencies, and think tanks have social media profiles across many platforms and will share your research – if you make them aware of it. Most colleges and universities, for example, have a press office, whose job it is to publicize the research of their faculty. If you have some sway over the social media in a smaller organization, ask to become a “guest blogger” or “guest tweeter” – where you take over the social media feed for a week. This serves the interest of the organization by keeping the social media feed exciting and drawing more attention to the organization.

We could only provide a brief overview of some key principles of science communication. Researchers will have to get down to many nuts and bolts to expertly craft their message and be able to effectively communicate it to any audience. We hope that researchers and other divisions of the ASC will be inspired to engage with the public in effective science communication. The Division of Life Course Criminology will hold its first public lecture on Wednesday November 15, 7:00pm – 8:00pm, at the Parkway Central Library, 1901 Vine Street, Philadelphia, PA.

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Cleaning and Plotting UCR Data

by

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&

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For the past few years I have spent some time in making the FBI-collected data from its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program useful. It is very extensive, since it started in 1930; more to the point, it has been available on a monthly basis, and in computer-readable form, since 1960. As a time series, it shows the bumps and dips in police-reported criminality, both on a decadal level and in seasonality patterns, for almost sixty years. In other words, it can be used to compare how policies implemented by different police departments may have affected outcomes.

When the FBI reports annually to the public about the extent of crime, it generally indicates the extent to which crime has risen or fallen from one year to the next. But it is much more instructive to see the way the seven crimes that comprise the FBI's Crime Index (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and vehicle theft) have varied over a longer time period. This data set and its accompanying plotting routine provide a graphical way of understanding the ebb and flow of crime over decades, not just from year to year. Moreover, many of the crimes have, over the years, been disaggregated by type of weapon used and by other factors, to give a somewhat more nuanced texture to the rise and fall of crime.

Each state's data is in a separate Excel file, and each agency's data is on a separate line within the file. Each state data set comprises thirty spreadsheets, 28 for each crime category or subcategory.

The data sets and instructions on how to use the routine to plot them are available at this DropBox website: <https://goo.gl/YdokXL>. This note is a description of the steps taken to clean the data and make it more usable, for example, to understand how different policies employed by different police agencies may have affected different crimes. The UCR data and the data-cleaning procedure are included in another website (<https://goo.gl/USFA9x>), so that others can critique the process, improve it, and/or extend the data sets beyond 2014.

Step 0: Obtaining and Cleaning the Data

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan is the repository for UCR data. It can provide the data in different formats: the raw data as provided them by the FBI, in SPSS format, or in SAS format. I obtained the data in SPSS format for each year from 1960-2014. I then generate SPSS syntax to get information on the variables in which I am interested (primarily crime and population data and covered-by status ¹).

¹ An agency is "covered by" another agency if the crime data for the first agency is reported by, and added to, the crime counts of the second (covering) agency. This occurs when a small agency doesn't have the resources to send its own reports in and uses a larger one (e.g., a county agency) to include its crimes with theirs.

Second, a spike may represent the fact that the crime reports for that month represent more than one month. In some years the December UCR report for some agencies represents the total number of crimes for the year, and some agencies report semi-annually or quarterly. In addition, there are cases in which an agency skips a month and includes that month's crimes in the subsequent month's report.

Third, the data for a different agency was reported. For example, in February 1988 the crime count for Bessemer Alabama was recorded as 2133 Index crimes, almost ten times the number for nearby months. It turned out that the data for Birmingham Alabama for that same month was 2133, so the data entry clerk copied the Birmingham data into Bessemer for that month.

Fourth, the data entry clerk pressed too many keys (a "fat finger" error). The larceny data for Tucson Arizona for December 1994 was entered as 15145 (all other crime types were in the right ballpark), when a more appropriate number would have been 1514 or 1515.

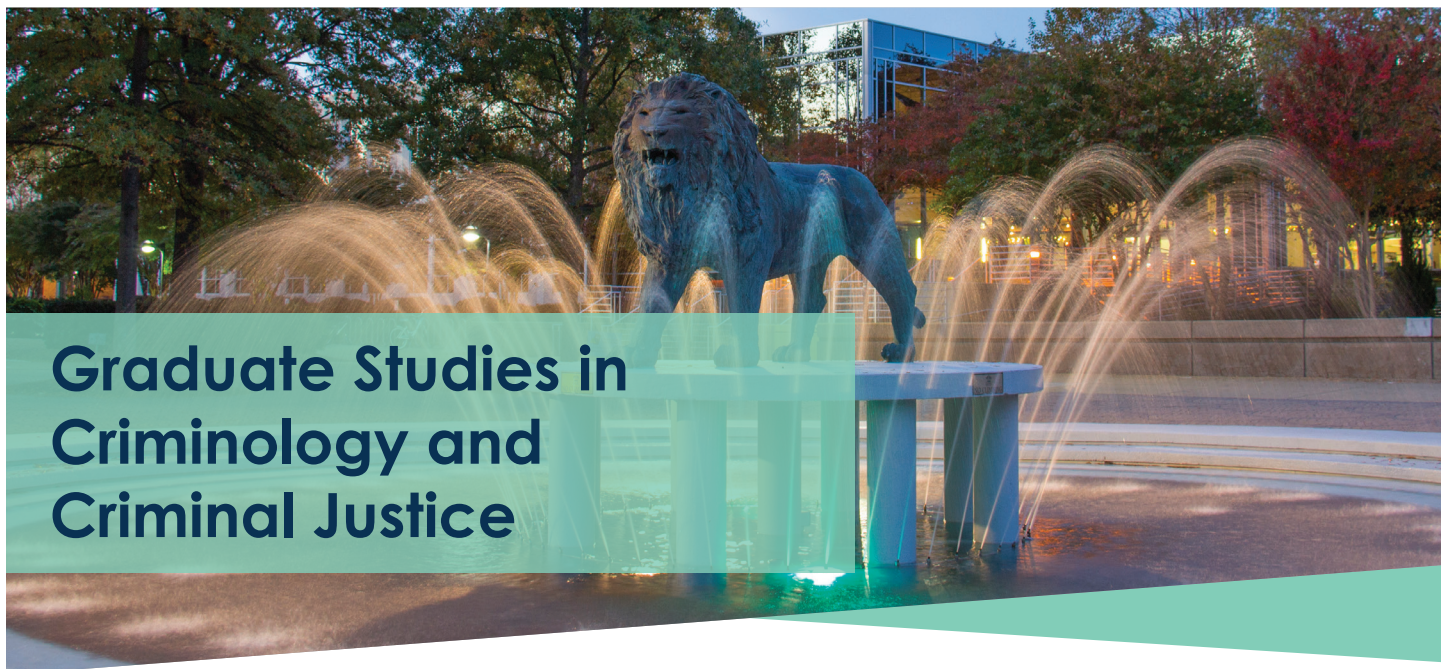
Zeroes. The SPSS file for that agency for a given year may show no reportable (i.e., Index) crimes in a month because it actually *experienced no crimes* in that month. But there are a number of other reasons for a zero monthly report. They include some technical reasons :

- The agency just began to report directly to the FBI, but the reporting began in March rather than in January. In that case, the months of January and February would show no crimes.
- Similarly, if an agency began or ended covered-by status in the middle of the year, there might be zeroes for part of that year.
- Or, as mentioned earlier, the zeroes were for the months that were included in the aggregated annual, semi-annual, or quarterly reports.

But more often than these occurrences are zeroes (or strings of zeroes) for reasons other than these:

- An agency may have neglected to turn in reports for a month, a year, or a number of years. Don't forget, the UCR is a *voluntary* reporting system, and no agency is required to do so.
- More irritating, an agency may report one crime (usually a larceny) in a month. It does this so that it is on the books for having submitted a report, even though prior and succeeding months include reports of dozens or even hundreds of crimes.
- There have been cases of a state's computer system having been damaged, so that there were no reports for almost all agencies. And, for some small agencies, the retirement or reassignment of officers knowledgeable in the ins and outs of UCR reporting may cause a gap as new officers learn the ropes.

I developed some simple algorithms for finding spikes and zeroes. The algorithms are fairly conservative, since automated procedures tend to ignore true differences between agencies' crime patterns. I am hoping that others can take up the challenge to revise those algorithms, and generate new ones, to improve our ability to track crime patterns over time.



Graduate Studies in Criminology and Criminal Justice

The Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University is centered on policy and inequality, criminological theory, and research methods and statistics. The department features a diverse faculty with expertise in:

- Inequality (race, class and gender)
- Juvenile Justice
- Policing
- Social Justice
- Violence Against Women
- Criminological Theory
- Research Methods and Statistics

Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice

- Competitive assistantships
- Ph.D. students publish with faculty in peer-reviewed journals
- Ph.D. students gain valuable teaching experience
- Past students have received awards from national organizations
- Recent Ph.D. graduates have accepted tenure-track positions at James Madison University, Eastern Kentucky University, Marymount University and Arcadia University (among others)

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

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



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EDITOR'S CORNER

Race and Justice: An International Journal

by

Jacinta Gau and Kareem Jordan, Co-Editors

"Eventful" is an understatement in the description of the political and social events of the past year. The US reeled in the wake of the upset in the 2016 presidential race that ultimately culminated in the election of Donald Trump and Republican rule in the House of Representatives, Senate, and White House. Trump's victory can be partially explained by concerns over the economy and the way his outsider status appealed to conservative voters, but studies and polls prior to and since last November reveal the significant contribution that racism, anti-immigrant sentiment, and Islamophobia made to the success of his campaign in the primaries and general election. Since January, far-right lawmakers in Washington and around the country have pushed laws and policies intended to crack down on undocumented immigrants, prevent new immigrants and refugees from arriving on US soil, and build a wall between the US and its longstanding political and economic ally, Mexico. Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act (aka, Obamacare) – two programs vital to millions of impoverished Americans – have repeatedly narrowly escaped the legislative and executive chopping blocks. Trump's Attorney General, Jeff Sessions, announced a return to the regressive policies of the war on drugs, Trump Tweeted his intention to ban transgender service members from the military, and the Trump administration has taken aim at affirmative action programs in university admissions policies, claiming that these policies discriminate against white applicants.

The divisiveness in the political arena has spilled into mainstream America and fostered an atmosphere of toxic social discord. Trump's election prompted a wave of Facebook "unfriending" as relationships were strained and broken due to irreconcilable differences in views about the current status of the country and direction in which it should go. On January 21, the day after the presidential inauguration, millions of women and men poured into the streets for the Women's March to protest Trump being elected in spite of his frequent statements demeaning and degrading women.

Science has become a pawn to be manipulated for political gain. On April 22, a substantial number of people participated in the March for Science to raise awareness about the dangerous trend of anti-science and anti-intellectualism seeping into American society. Concerns about so-called "fake news" feed this skepticism about science, but its true causes are deeper and more disturbing. As global temperatures climb, many lawmakers still refuse to admit that humans are the primary cause of this perilous pattern. School boards block children's access to knowledge about matters ranging from the environment to sex education. The National Rifle Association's (NRA) leader referred to "academic elites, political elites and media elites" as "America's greatest domestic threats." Trump has allied himself with the NRA. He spoke at the group's annual convention in Atlanta in April. He refused to speak at the NAACP's annual meeting in July.

The shock of the sharp rise of anti-science and anti-intellectualism has largely worn off, leaving behind a cynical sense that this is the new normal, that those who stand by science will forever have to defend sound, trustworthy evidence against baseless criticism driven by willful ignorance and blind adherence to ideology.

Underneath this grim national tone, however, extraordinary things are taking place. Progressive mayors and governors (even university presidents) have offered sanctuary to undocumented immigrants and are moving forward with ambitious climate protection plans. The criminal justice system is feeling the impact of progressiveness, too. In Texas – a state beleaguered by accusations of unfair and wrongful convictions, including of defendants sentenced to death row and even executed – the Dallas County District Attorney partnered with the Innocence Project in 2007 to establish the nation's first Convictions Integrity Unit. The unit remains strong in Dallas, and several units based on the same model have sprung up in other Texas counties and across the nation. They are credited with numerous exonerations of wrongful convictions. Instead of prosecutors being judged solely on their conviction rates (an evaluation method that helps generate wrongful convictions), they are now also praised for righting wrongs or avoiding mistakes in the first place.

Likewise, police agencies increasingly reach out to universities for assistance and partnerships, and are receptive to projects initiated by researchers. The distinction between researchers and practitioners is coming to be seen not as a barrier, but as an opportunity for a well-rounded approach to problem solving, research, and training. Many police chiefs and sheriffs welcome partnerships and even encourage their own officers and deputies to seek higher education.

Within academia, too, important shifts are occurring. We are more diverse than ever before. The members and leaders of ASC and ACJS have engaged in much dialogue about academics' role in politics and policymaking. As scientists, we have a natural tendency to remain detached from the messiness of policy and law. Yet many of us have lately been spurred to action. The blatancy of the racism, sexism, homophobia, Islamophobia, and other biases in modern discourse has sparked an equally strong movement to oppose and neutralize these prejudices. Many in the academy are now acting upon the wisdom of leaders like Desmond Tutu and Martin Luther King, Jr., who admonished people worldwide that remaining neutral in the face of obvious injustice is tantamount to siding with the oppressor.

Academics, of course, are not activists. We must never compromise the integrity of our science to serve an agenda, and we must remain committed to our primary purpose: The production and dissemination of knowledge. In the coming months and years, our most important task is to translate this knowledge into actionable policy and to communicate to politicians and voters that science (far from being an evil to be opposed) is the path forward. Policies that promote criminal, social, and environmental justice are the building blocks of a strong nation.

As criminologists and criminal justice researchers, we can contribute proof of the crucial roles of science, inclusiveness, diversity, and ethics. We can deconstruct the assumptions built into political rhetoric and put the veracity of those assumptions to empirical test. We can synthesize available evidence and, when warranted, state plainly that certain laws and policies do (or do not) reduce crime or promote justice. We can play a critical role in educating the public about the damage done to individuals, families, and communities by the collateral consequences of bad policy. As long as our science is rigorous and defensible, our arguments are strong. Academics must demand to be heard.

Race and Justice: An International Journal (RAJ) is the premier outlet for this type of work. We publish high quality scholarship that focus on these issues, allowing us, as scientists, to translate our work into actionable policy. Our peer review process is shorter than many other journals in the discipline, and accepted articles are generally placed into an issue (from Online First) in less than one year. We encourage you to submit scholarship to RAJ that focuses on the role of race in crime and justice. We welcome you to address current controversies and bring science to bear upon laws, policies, and practices that have disproportionate impacts on racial and ethnic minorities. With you as authors, reviewers, and board members, RAJ will continue its mission to inform and educate researchers, policymakers, students, and the public.



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- Max Bromley, Ed.D.** Campus policing, campus community crime
- George Burruss, Ph.D.** Cybercrime, criminal justice organizations, policing, homeland security, juvenile courts
- John Cochran, Ph.D.** Death penalty, micro social theories of criminal behavior, macro social theories of crime and crime control
- Richard Dembo, Ph.D.** Alcohol and drug use, juvenile justice
- Bryanna Fox, Ph.D.** Developmental criminology, forensic psychology, experimental and evaluation research
- Lorie Fridell, Ph.D.** Police use of force, violence against police, racially biased policing
- Kathleen M. Heide, Ph.D.** Juvenile homicide, adolescent parricide offenders, violent offending
- Michael J. Leiber, Ph.D., (Chair)** Race, juvenile justice, juvenile delinquency
- Michael J. Lynch, Ph.D.** Radical criminology, environmental and corporate crime, green criminology, racial bias in criminal justice process
- Ojmarrh Mitchell, Ph.D.** Race and crime, drug policy, meta-analysis
- Richard Moule, Ph.D.** Criminological theory, street gangs, technology in criminology and criminal justice, mixed methods
- Ráchael Powers, Ph.D.** Victimization, violence against women, gender and crime, hate crime
- M. Dwayne Smith, Ph.D.** Homicide, capital punishment, structural correlates of violent crime

For more information on the Criminology Department at USF visit:

<http://www.usf.edu/cbcs/criminology/>

AROUND THE ASC

2017 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD RECIPIENTS

ROBERT CRUTCHFIELD



Robert Crutchfield is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Washington, where he is also an Adjunct Professor in the Department of American Ethnic Studies and in the School of Social Work. Bob is an Honorary Professor in the School of Social Sciences at the University of Queensland, Australia. He is a Fellow and past vice president of the ASC and has served on a number of ASC committees. He currently is on the Office of Justice Program's Science Advisory Board where he is on the Executive Committee, and he has served on the National Research Council's (NRC) Committee on Law and Justice, as well as the Board of Directors of The Sentencing Project. Bob has worked on several NRC panels, including the Incarceration, Firearms, and National Institute of Justice review panels. Bob was elected to the Council of the American Sociological Association (ASA), and was elected Chair of the ASA's Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance. He is an active member of the Racial Democracy, Crime and Justice Network, where he also serves on the Steering Committee, and in the past he was on the Steering Committee for the National Consortium on Violence Research. Bob's research has focused on labor markets

and crime, neighborhoods, and race/ethnicity in the criminal justice system. He received his BA from Thiel College in Greenville Pennsylvania, and his MA and Ph.D. from Vanderbilt University.

NANCY LA VIGNE



Nancy La Vigne is director of the Justice Policy Center at the Urban Institute. She publishes research on prisoner reentry, criminal justice technologies, crime prevention, policing, and the spatial analysis of crime and criminal behavior. Her work appears in scholarly journals and practitioner publications and has made her a sought-after spokesperson on related subjects.

Before being appointed director, La Vigne was a senior research associate at Urban, directing groundbreaking research on prisoner reentry. Prior to joining Urban, La Vigne was founding director of the Crime Mapping Research Center at the National Institute of Justice. She later was special assistant to the assistant attorney general for the Office of Justice Programs within the US Department of Justice. She has also been research director for the Texas sentencing commission, research fellow at the Police Executive Research Forum, and consultant to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

La Vigne was executive director for the bipartisan Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections Reform. She chairs the board of the Crime and Justice Research Alliance and

serves on the board for the Consortium of Social Science Associations. She testifies before Congress on prisoner reentry and criminal justice reform and has been featured on NPR and in the *Atlantic*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Chicago Tribune*.

La Vigne holds a BA in government and economics from Smith College, an MA in public affairs from the LBJ School at the University of Texas at Austin, and a PhD in criminal justice from Rutgers University.

NEW EDITOR SOUGHT FOR CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

The American Society of Criminology invites applications for the position of Editor of *Criminology & Public Policy*, one of its official journals. The new Editor will be responsible for three volumes, beginning with the February 2020 issue. It is anticipated that new manuscript submissions will transfer to the new Editor in the spring of 2019.

The Editor is responsible for the timely and substantive output of the journal, including the solicitation of manuscripts, supervision of the peer review process and the final selection of articles for publication. The American Society of Criminology pays for copy-editing and final proofreading, typesetting, providing PDF files, and up to \$60,000 per year to support the journal. The Editor's supporting institution might propose to provide office space, file storage, equipment, and funds to cover office expenses such as postage, phone, copying, additional graduate student assistance, and release time for the Editor. Supporting institutions may propose to assume some of the expenses now provided by the ASC.

Interested applicants may contact the current Editors, William Bales (wbales@fsu.edu) and Daniel Nagin (dn03@andrew.cmu.edu), for additional information regarding the logistics or operational details of editing and producing the journal. Applicants are also encouraged to call Christina DeJong, Chair, ASC Publications Committee (dejongc@msu.edu, or 517-432-1998) to discuss their applications before submission.

Application materials should include (1) a statement of editorial philosophy, (2) resumes of all proposed personnel, including the Editor and Associate Editors, and (3) assurances and details of institutional support.

Electronic submission of application materials is preferred and should be sent to dejongc@msu.edu by January 15, 2018. If electronic submission is not possible, one copy of paper materials should be sent to:

Christina DeJong
School of Criminal Justice
655 Auditorium Road, Room 560
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

MESSAGE FROM THE ASC OFFICE

Attention ASC Members!



We are very excited to inform you that we have implemented new software for our member database that fully integrates with our website. You now have greater control over your membership information via a membership portal.

Through the membership portal, you are able to:

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

On 7/13/17 emails were sent to all current members that included your username and password to the member portal, as well as instructions on what to do with them. If you have not followed the instructions in that email, please do so right away to enable us to maintain current records.

American Society of Criminology 2017 Division on Women and Crime Student Paper Competition

The Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the American Society of Criminology invites submissions for the 2017 Student Paper Competition. The winners of this year's competition will be recognized during the DWC meetings at the 2017 annual ASC conference. The graduate student winner will receive \$500.00 and the undergraduate student winner will receive \$250.00. For submissions with multiple authors, the award money will be divided among co-authors.

Deadline: Papers should be RECEIVED by the committee chairs by October 1, 2017.

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

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

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

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

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

Notification: All entrants will be notified of the committee's decision no later than November 5th. We strongly encourage winners to attend the conference to receive their award.

Committee Chairs: Jennifer Carlson, PhD & Dana Radatz, PhD

Email all **paper submissions** to:

Dana Radatz, PhD | Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice | Niagara University | dradatz@niagara.edu

ANNOUNCING THE NEW

DIVISION OF COMMUNITIES AND PLACE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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



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

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



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

DIVISION OF DEVELOPMENTAL AND LIFE-COURSE CRIMINOLOGY

WWW.DLCCRIM.ORG



The Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology is the official journal of the Division and is published by Springer: www.springer.com/40865 The Journal is currently edited by Tara Renae McGee and Paul Mazerolle at Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia. All DLC Members have free digital access to the journal and they can obtain printed copies at a discounted rate (\$20 per year). The editors welcome the submission of papers via the Springer website and can be contacted via email: jdlcc@griffith.edu.au

AWARDS | SOCIAL EVENTS | JOURNAL

AIMS AND SCOPE

The aims of the Division of Developmental and Life-course Criminology are:

1. To advance developmental and life-course criminology and the study of criminal careers,
2. To bring together ASC members interested in discussing and supporting developmental and life-course research in criminology,
3. To facilitate and encourage interaction and dissemination of developmental and life-course research among ASC members, practitioners, funding agencies, policy-making bodies, and other relevant groups, and
4. To organize and promote ASC conference sessions related to issues in developmental and life-course research in criminology.

AWARDS

The **Life-time Achievement Award** recognizes an individual who has a record of sustained and outstanding contributions to scholarly knowledge on developmental and life-course criminology.

The **Early Career Award** recognizes an individual who has made a significant contribution to scholarly knowledge on developmental and life-course criminology in their early career.

The **Outstanding Contribution and Outstanding Student Contribution Awards** recognize a DLC book, article, or book chapter published in the previous two years (2015-2016). Developmental and life-course criminology includes criminal career research.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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fal23@cam.ac.uk

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Graduate Student Representative:
Erin Castro - erin.castro@ufl.edu

Outreach Committee: Darrick Jolliffe
d.jolliffe@gre.ac.uk

UPCOMING EVENTS

- **Division social event** in Philadelphia on the evening of Thursday 16th Nov 2017, 6:30pm - 8:00pm. Members will be invited to reserve their ticket soon.
- **Division annual meeting**, Thursday 16th Nov 2017, ASC conference Philadelphia
 - The Division's annual business meeting and award presentations will be followed by the inaugural 'David P. Farrington Lecture' by the Life-time Achievement Award recipient. All members as well as those interested in the Division are invited to attend the Division's annual business meeting and the Award Lecture.

MEMBERSHIP

The Division welcomes new members to join via the ASC membership form for \$10 (\$5 for students).

WWW.DLCCRIM.ORG

The Division on Women and Crime Internal Awards committee is requesting nominations for 7 award categories: Distinguished Scholar, New Scholar, Lifetime Achievement, CoraMae Richey Mann “Inconvenient Woman of the Year,” The Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice, Graduate Scholar, and The Sarah Hall Award.

Submission Information

The nominees are evaluated by the awards committee based on their scholarly work, their commitment to women crime as a research discipline, and their commitment to women in crime as advocates, particularly in terms of dedication to the Division on Women and Crime (for a list of previous award winners, see <http://ascdwc.com/awards/professional-awards/>). In submitting your nomination, please provide the following supporting materials: a letter identifying the award for which you are nominating the individual and evaluating a nominee’s contribution and its relevance to the award, and the nominee’s C.V. (short version preferred). No nominee will be considered unless these materials are provided and arrive by the deadline. The committee reserves the right to give no award in a particular year if it deems this appropriate. Send nominations and supporting materials by **September 22, 2017** to:

Co-Chairs: Marilyn Corsianos mcorsiano@emich.edu and
Laura King lauraking2@boisestate.edu

Distinguished Scholar Award recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of women and crime by an established scholar. The contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of an established scholar. Eligibility includes scholars who have held a Ph.D. for eight or more years.

New Scholar Award recognizes the achievements of scholars who show outstanding merit at the beginning of their careers. Outstanding merit may be based on a single book or work, including dissertation or a series of theoretical or research contributions to the area of women and crime. Eligibility includes scholars who have held a Ph.D. for less than eight years.

Lifetime Achievement Award recognizes scholars upon retirement. We inaugurated this award on our 20th Anniversary, 2004. Scholars receiving this award should have an established career advancing the goals and work of the Division on Women and Crime.

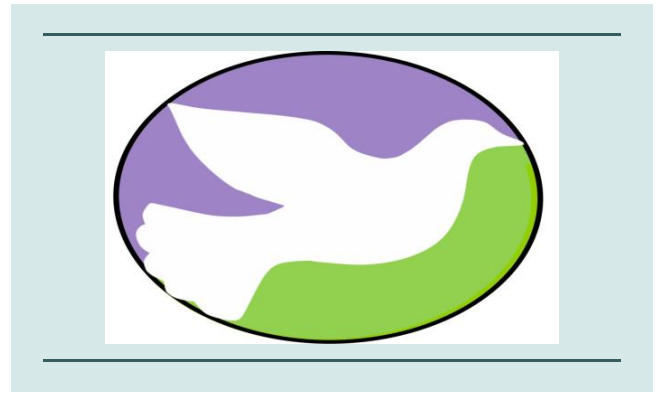
CoraMae Richey Mann “Inconvenient Woman of the Year” Award recognizes the scholar/activist who has participated in publicly promoting the ideals of gender equality and women’s rights throughout society, particularly as it relates to gender and crime issues. This award will be granted on an ad hoc basis. Nominations should include specific documentation of public service (news articles, etc.) and should describe in detail how this person’s activism has raised awareness and interest in the issues that concern the Division on Women and Crime.

The Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice recognizes a criminologist whose professional accomplishments have increased the quality of justice and the level of safety for women. The Saltzman Award need not be given every year. It is available to honor unique achievements combining scholarship, persuasion, activism and commitment, particularly work that has made a deep impact on the quality of justice for women, as well as a wide impact (interdisciplinary, international, or cross-cultural).

The Graduate Scholar Award recognizes the outstanding contributions of graduate students to the field women and crime, both in their published work and their service to the Division on Women & Crime. Outstanding contributions may include single or multiple published works that complement the mission of the DWC, and significant work within the Division, including serving as committee members, committee chairs, or executive board members. Preference will be given to those candidates who have provided exceptional service to the DWC. Eligibility includes scholars who are still enrolled in an M.A. or Ph.D. program at the time of their nomination.

The Sarah Hall Award (established in 2012) recognizes outstanding service contributions to DWC and to professional interests regarding feminist criminology. Service may include mentoring, serving as an officer of the Division on Women and Crime, committee work for the ASC, DWC, or other related group, and/or serving as editor or editorial board member of journals and books or book series devoted to research on women and crime. The award is named after Sarah Hall, administrator of the American Society of Criminology for over 30 years, whose tireless service helped countless students and scholars in their careers.

DIVISION OF VICTIMOLOGY



DOV Officers

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Wes Skogan, Leah Daigle,
Jeanna Mastrocinque

DOV Awards

Bonnie S. Fisher Victimology Career Award
Faculty Teacher of the Year
Faculty Researcher of the Year
Graduate Student Paper of the Year
Undergraduate Student Paper of the Year
Practitioner of the Year

DOV-Sponsored Panels and Roundtables at ASC

**DOV Scholarly Contribution Series:
Reflecting on the Past and Charting
Pathways for the Future.**

Panelists: Janet Lauritsen, Christopher
Schreck, Pamela Wilcox

**Advances in Victimology: Sexual Assault
Research and Reforms.**

Panelists: Rebecca Campbell, Ann Coker,
Walter DeKeseredy

**Innovations and Challenges in Teaching
Victimology (Roundtable).**

Panelists: Jamie Snyder, Heidi Scherer, Shelly
Clevenger, Jennifer McMahan-Howard

DOV Mission

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

Membership Information

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

Events at ASC in Philadelphia

DOV Awards Ceremony: Wednesday, Nov. 15
from 5-5:30pm, McGillin's Olde Ale House (off-site)

DOV Social: Wednesday, Nov. 15 from 5:00—
8:00pm, McGillin's Olde Ale House (off-site)

DOV Executive Board Meeting: Thursday, Nov. 16
from 12:30-1:50pm

DOV General Meeting: Thursday, Nov. 16 from
2:00-3:20pm

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

Robert Crutchfield interviewed by Charis Kubrin

Julius Debro interviewed by John Hepburn

Joachim J. Savelsberg interviewed by Ryan King

Franklin E. Zimring interviewed by Brendan Dooley

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

In a parallel effort the European Criminology Oral History project (EHOC) is currently collecting and sharing interviews as well. The following list of eight recordings have recently been posted to their open access website:

Gerben Bruinsma, interviewed by Lieven Pauwels

Frieder Dünkel, interviewed by Ineke Pruin

Tim Hope, interviewed by Adam Edwards

Krzysztof Krajewski, interviewed by Irena Rzeplinska

Dario Melossi, interviewed by M`aximo Sozzo

Paul Ponsaers, interviewed by Antoinette Verhage

Joanna Shapland, interviewed by Matthew Hall

Michael Tonry, interviewed by Manuel Eisner

The EHOC webpage can be reached through a link provided under the Resources tab at ASC41.com or directly <http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/index.php/activities/ecoh>



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Excellence through Diversity

Our enduring success stems from diversity of perspectives and the vast intellectual capacity it gives us, shaping our collective identity and creating a supportive environment for new ideas, new ways of envisioning opportunities, and new strategies for addressing urgently needed criminal justice system reform.

Center for Law and Justice
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Newark, NJ 07102

p. 973.353.3311
f. 973.353.5896

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FACULTY

ROD K. BRUNSON (University of Illinois at Chicago)
Dean & Professor.
Concentrated, neighborhood disadvantage, police-community relations, qualitative research methods, and youth violence

ROBERT APEL (University of Maryland) Professor & Ph.D. Program Director.
Labor market, life course, criminal behavior, criminal justice policy, and applied econometrics

EDEM AVAKAME (University of Alberta) Associate Professor.
Social inequality and crime, statistics, and research methods

VALERIO BAČAK (University of Pennsylvania)
Assistant Professor.
Social determinants of health, consequences of crime and punishment, youth sexuality, HIV/AIDS, Southeastern Europe, and quantitative methods

JOEL CAPLAN (University of Pennsylvania)
Associate Professor, M.A. Program Director, & Deputy Director of the Rutgers Center on Public Security.
Geographic information systems (GIS), risk assessment, crime prevention, policing, and police-community relations

KO-LIN CHIN (University of Pennsylvania)
Distinguished Professor.
Gangs and organized crime, human smuggling and trafficking, and drug trafficking

JOHNNA CHRISTIAN (SUNY Albany) Associate Professor.
Mass incarceration, prisoner reentry, families, and incarceration

RONALD V. CLARKE (University of London)
University Professor.
Rational choice theory and situational crime prevention, problem-oriented policing and crime analysis, and wildlife crime

TODD R. CLEAR (SUNY Albany) University Professor.
Corrections, mass incarceration, sentencing, and alternatives to incarceration

ELIZABETH GRIFFITHS (University of Toronto)
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Neighborhood effects, criminological theory, GIS and spatial methodologies, policing and prosecuting drug crime

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POLICY CORNER

Natasha A. Frost, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

With the annual meeting in Philadelphia just around the corner, we have worked over the past eight months to organize fourteen featured policy panels, all scheduled in a single room (Marriott, Salon A, 5th Floor) on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the annual conference (11/15-11/17).

Day/Time	Room	Session Title
Wednesday November 15, 2017		
9:30 - 10:50am	Salon A	Policy Panel: Latina/o Criminology in the Age of Trump
11:00am-12:20pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: The Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA)
12:30 - 1:50pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: Proactive Policing
2:00 - 3:20pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: Immigration and Transnational Crime in Europe
3:30 - 4:50pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: Social Media for Social Justice
Thursday November 16, 2017		
9:30 - 10:50am	Salon A	Policy Panel: Transitions in Public Policy Regarding Public Health
11:00am-12:20pm		PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY
12:30 - 1:50pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: Prospects for Criminal Justice Reform in the Trump Era: Sentencing Reform
2:00 - 3:20pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: Prospects for Criminal Justice Reform in the Trump Era: Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Funding
3:30 - 4:50pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: Prospects for Criminal Justice Reform in the Trump Era: Criminal Justice Policy, Civil Rights Enforcement, and Research: Where do we go from here?
Friday November 17, 2017		
8:00 - 9:20am	Salon A	Policy Panel: Advancing Evidence-Based Sex Offender Management: Policy and Research Perspectives
9:30 - 10:50am	Salon A	Policy Panel: Prospects for Criminal Justice Reform in the Trump Era: Reducing Prison Populations
11:00am-12:20pm		PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY
12:30 - 1:50pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: The Replication Issue in Science and its Relevance for Criminology
2:00 - 3:20pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: The Future of Preventing College Sexual Assault
3:30 - 4:50pm	Salon A	Policy Panel: Prospects for Criminal Justice Reform in the Trump Era: The Role of the Judiciary

POLICY CORNER

In addition to policy panels addressing a wide range of policy issues (from immigration and transnational crime, to proactive policing, scientific replication, and social media... to name but a few), a number of these sessions (those that begin with "Prospects for Criminal Justice Reform in the Trump Era") will focus more specifically on the ways in which the transition from the Obama to the Trump administration has impacted – or might impact – criminal justice policy, practice, and reform.

Each of these 'prospects for reform' panels will feature a presentation on what we have seen (or might expect) from the Trump administration followed by commentary from a diverse set of scholars, policymakers, and practitioners. For example, the session on reducing prison populations (Friday at 9:30am), features James Austin making the lead presentation, followed by commentary from Eric Cadora, Justice Mapping Centre (one of the thought leaders behind justice reinvestment); Adam Gelb, director of the Pew's Public Safety Performance Project (which is leading the justice reinvestment initiatives around the country); and Secretary John Wetzel (Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections). The panel on the future of reducing campus sexual assault (Friday at 2pm) will feature the Honorable Robert P. Casey (United States Senator representing Pennsylvania) and the judicial reform session (Friday at 3:30pm) will feature the Honorable Roderick Ireland, former Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Leaders of the Divisions worked to ensure that these sessions would be dynamic, engaging... and different, in both format and content¹. We expect lively discussions about some of the most pressing policy issues facing our country and hope that you will attend as many of these sessions as your schedule permits. Given the centrality of these discussions to ongoing public debates, we will be working closely with CJRA to attract media attention to these sessions and to engage local and national politicians, as well as key staffers and stakeholders from Capitol Hill.

Relatedly, as one of the policy panel sessions, we will host an open session where members of the ASC will be invited to "Meet the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA)" (Wednesday at 11:00am). The session will feature the outgoing and incoming chairs of the CJRA, members of the CJRA board, and CJRA's two key consultants – Thomas Culligan (of the Brimley Group, who among other things, contributes the Washington Update to each issue of *The Criminologist*) and Caitlin Kizielewicz (CJRA's media relations consultant, who has worked to increase media coverage of the important work of scholars in our field). We invite all interested members and conference attendees to come and learn more about the work of CJRA and how to get involved.

We look forward to seeing all in Philadelphia and hope that you will participate fully in the opportunities the policy panels provide for engagement.

¹ With special thanks to Elizabeth K. Brown, Carlos Monteiro, and Kevin Wozniak for their help with organizing the policy panel sessions.

Washington Update

July 28, 2017

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

The House and Senate Appropriations processes have continued in July, with House full committee approval of the FY 2018 Commerce-Justice-Science (CJS) Appropriations bill, which funds the Justice Department, followed by the Senate's subcommittee and full committee markup of their CJS bill later in the month. The Senate bill continues the increased funding for the Justice Department's major research agencies, providing \$45.5 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and \$39.5 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), while the House allocations for each of these agencies is \$1 million lower. However, the House bill provides more funding for some grant programs, like Byrne JAG, and an increased research set-aside (up to 3% of grant funding) to transfer to BJS and NIJ to support evaluation of grant programs. The Senate, however, maintains the grant set-aside at the current 2% level.

In the reports accompanying the House and Senate bills, the Research, Evaluation and Statistics sections directed NIJ and BJS to prioritize research on human trafficking, campus sexual assault, justice reform education and training, as well as funding direction to spend no less than \$4 million for research on violence against tribal women and \$4 million for research on domestic radicalization.

The appropriations process will continue following the August recess, when the House and Senate will begin discussions on a final spending agreement, likely as part of an Omnibus spending bill later this fall. The current fiscal year ends on September 30, and it remains to be seen whether agreements on overall spending levels and a detailed Omnibus package can be finished by that date or if the Congress will need to pass a Continuing Resolution for a period of time into the fall.

The House Judiciary Committee has held several hearings and mark ups this past month, including an oversight hearing of OJP grant programs, a hearing on juvenile justice, a hearing on legislation aimed at combatting the flow of synthetic drugs, followed by a mark up of the same, and most recently, another hearing aimed at gangs and their relationships to drugs and sex trafficking. Congressman Sensenbrenner reintroduced the Second Chance Act with a bipartisan group of members signing on as original cosponsors. Congressman Collins has taken over Congressman Chaffetz' prison reform bill and introduced it this past Monday, with minimal changes. Also of note is the House Oversight Committee's hearing on criminal justice reform, during which Senator Booker (D-NJ) and Senator Scott (R-SC) both testified, among other witnesses.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has been busy working on two human trafficking bills (Chairman Grassley's bill, as well as Senator Cornyn's bill) and both were reported favorably to the Senate floor. While there has been no movement on any of the criminal justice bills, groups continue to meet with Senators about the possibility of re-introducing the front and back-end bills. Hearings in the Senate have been related primarily to nominations and immigration/border issues. The Committee also held a high profile hearing on July 26 reviewing the Justice Department's enforcement of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, on which the DOJ Inspector General released a major report last year.



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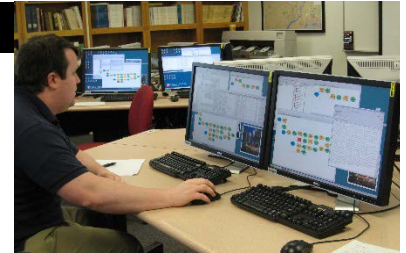
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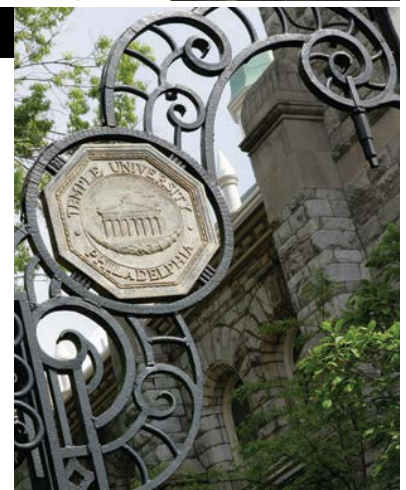
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 Alese Wooditch (George Mason) crime & place, risk-needs-responsivity, human trafficking, experimental criminology



TEACHING TIPS

Using a Historical Case Study Course for Forensics and Criminal Investigation (Or, Did Oswald Really Do it?)

by

Stephen Owen, Radford University, Professor and Chair, Department of Criminal Justice
Tod W. Burke, Radford University, Professor of Criminal Justice

Criminal investigation and forensic studies curricula seek to provide academic instruction on the theories, scientific principles, and legal precedents that underlie the investigative aspects of law enforcement (Fradella, Owen, & Burke, 2007). While far removed from the realm of training, coursework often includes lab activities, practicums, and case studies. However, rarely do students have the opportunity to immerse themselves in a semester-length study of a single case and how it reflects, and bridges, numerous aspects of investigative and forensic work. Roux, Crispino, and Ribaux (2012, p. 19) suggest that doing so is critical, noting that “modern forensic science concentrates on the *problem* to be solved” [emphasis added] rather than a narrow focus on disparate forensic methodologies. The problem (e.g., a criminal event and its accompanying evidence) must bring together multiple perspectives from forensic science, law enforcement, law, and criminology, rather than “compartmentalizing the various forensic fields” (Roux, Crispino, & Ribaux, 2012, p. 19). In this essay, we advocate meeting this goal through a writing-intensive capstone seminar that allows students to make connections between multiple areas of coursework as illustrated in a single case, which also provides the opportunity to develop and present original research about the case.

In this teaching tip, we discuss our experience teaching such a class focused on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy – but quickly note that multiple cases could utilize the same format, such as the Lindberg kidnapping and murder, the Leopold and Loeb case, the Jeffrey McDonald case (see also Oliver, 2006), the Jon Benet Ramsey murder, and others for which a strong evidentiary record is preserved. There is a value to studying historical cases, for at least two reasons. First, they provide multiple points of discussion about how criminal justice and forensic studies have evolved as areas of inquiry, with opportunities for critical thinking about how new technologies, changes in law, societal change, and other issues can impact the investigation and etiology of criminal activity. Second, they provide sufficient distance from the present such that there are both primary and secondary source materials students may utilize to develop full – and novel – understandings of investigative issues posed by the cases. (We hasten to add that we make a distinction between this and innocence project-style courses, in which a class takes on an actual case as a “client” focused on developing a particular range of specific material for litigation; the purpose here is a broad synthesis of investigative and forensic content in a case study format).

Setting the Stage

On November 22, 1963, accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald shot and killed President John F. Kennedy and Dallas police officer J. D. Tippett (for authoritative references, see Bugliosi, 2007; Myers, 2013; and Posner, 2003). A former defector to the Soviet Union known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Oswald reputedly also previously attempted the assassination of retired general and political figure Edwin Walker, also in Dallas. At the outset of the class, students were instructed in the difference between primary and secondary sources, with an emphasis placed on the use of primary source materials for course written work, and were provided with a refresher overview of criminal investigation processes. From there, each week focused on themes related to investigative analysis.

Three assignments, with corresponding preparation and discussion, were utilized to help students appreciate the importance of the context of a case and how that can shape investigative needs. Each is described below.

- *Understanding the Environment.* Drawing primarily upon news media sources of the time, students prepared a paper to discuss the social, political, cultural, and economic environment of the 1960s, generally, but 1963 in particular. Following a discussion of history, class attention turned to the context of Dallas, Texas, including prior acts of politically motivated violence and underlying tensions in the city (an excellent overview is provided in Minutaglio & Davis, 2013). The investigative lesson was to consider possible flashpoints and the potential for relationships – even if only ideological, rather than conspiratorial – between incidents.
- *Understanding Preventive Measures.* The assassination of President Kennedy reflected a failure in protective measures, and led to changes in executive protection protocols. Students reviewed primary source interviews of law enforcement personnel assigned to protective tasks as well as documentation of the actual safeguards that were implemented, to prepare a report on strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations. The investigative lesson was to consider what types of vulnerabilities existed

TEACHING TIPS

and how this retrospective information could shape investigative fieldwork.

- *Understanding Impacts.* While perhaps more closely aligned with sociological, political, and psychological forces, we believed that it was necessary for students to study the impact of the events of November 22, 1963, as felt by members of the public. In addition to reviewing peer-reviewed academic literature on impacts (e.g., Banta, 1964; Greenberg, 1964; among others), students also completed an oral history interview of a person who remembered that day. While not as direct as the above areas, the investigative lesson was to be cognizant of the expectations and levels of scrutiny from the public pertaining to effective documentation and argumentation surrounding the collection and interpretation of evidence.

Developing Investigative Skills

Four assignments, with corresponding preparation and discussion, were utilized to build investigative and forensic skills while also approaching a resolution of the case. Each is described below.

- *Eyewitness Testimony and Interviewing.* Following in-class discussion of investigative interviewing and witness reliability, students prepared a paper based on their review of two official statements provided by the same witness (one provided on the day of the incident and one provided later); each student in the course was assigned to a different witness. Students were asked to comment on the sufficiency of interview questions asked and data gathered, substantive information provided in the witness's reports, and an assessment of the witness's credibility. The class then synthesized all assigned witnesses to reach initial conclusions and to identify areas in need of further investigation. The exercise illustrated the benefits and pitfalls of eyewitness testimony.
- *Forensic Analysis.* To aid in developing and answering investigative hypotheses, students completed an in-class exercise that explored evidentiary materials related to the Walker assassination attempt, in which multiple hypotheses were posed and assessed with evidence, with conclusions drawn pertaining to how an investigation should proceed. They then conducted out-of-class research (working in groups) in which they were challenged to answer questions developed by their classmates about the Kennedy and Tippit investigations, drawing solely upon primary source material. Discussions can also draw upon interdisciplinary forensic science and criminalistics analyses, such as those that have focused on neutron activation analysis of bullet fragments (Sturdivan & Rahn, 2004), physiology and the famed "backyard photos" of Oswald (Pittala, Whiting, & Farid, 2015), acoustic evidence (Committee on Ballistic Acoustics, 1982), a review of medical evidence (Rohrich, Nagarkar, Stokes, & Weinstein, 2013), and more.
- *Investigative Profile.* As Oswald has been identified in prior investigations as the assassin of both Kennedy and Tippit, students drew upon archival materials and testimonies to profile Oswald's life course trajectory. The class discussion that followed was focused on identifying common themes and identifying risk and protective factors that could have contributed to offending. Doing so helps to ascertain *mens rea* (i.e., the criminal intent/guilty mind) and capability for *actus reus* (i.e., the wrongful act).
- *Critique of Prior Investigations.* Finally, students explored prior commissions that have studied the Kennedy assassination, including the reports of the Warren Commission (1964), the House Select Committee on Assassinations (1979), the Church Committee (1975), and the Assassination Records Review Board (1998), providing a critical assessment of the findings and noting points of strength and areas for further inquiry.

Creating a Novel Investigative Hypothesis

The above activities all led to the capstone assignment in the course. As the semester continued, students acquired substantial expertise in the case, an appreciation for the applicability of course material, and the ability to identify and explore specific aspects in need of further investigation. Their capstone project was to do exactly that – to identify an under-investigated aspect of the crimes committed on November 22, 1963 and, drawing upon original evidence in the case (with only supplemental reference to secondary sources), to reach a well-documented, persuasive, and informed conclusion. Students presented their work at a public forum, with question-and-answer from a panel of distinguished guests with law enforcement and investigative experience (including a panelist who worked at the Kennedy White House). This reinforced course concepts, as students drew upon the skill sets developed in previous assignments to structure their final projects.

TEACHING TIPS

Conclusion

The course described above utilized high-impact pedagogies to translate theory to practice (e.g, Kuh, 2008). While only a brief description¹, the above format was transformative for students in the course, as they took ownership of a case and met our challenge to them – “consider yourself investigators preparing a case report by the end of the semester.” Doing so yielded a deeply contextualized understanding of the many factors that interact simultaneously in the criminal and forensic investigation processes, and provided students the opportunity to understand contributions to investigative efforts in a novel, engaging, and impactful way.

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1 For further information on any aspects of the assignment or the course, please feel free to contact us at ssowen@radford.edu or tburke@radford.edu.




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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

From Working on a Grant to Chasing Grants: Graduate Student Experiences with Funded Research

by

Chantal Fahmy, (Arizona State University) & Meghan M. Mitchell (Sam Houston State University)

Graduate school is one of the most demanding yet rewarding times in one's educational and career trajectory. This time is regularly plagued by challenges that are emotional, intellectual, and operational. For example, graduate students often feel like impostors as they adjust to academia (Clance & Imes, 1978). Moreover, they are expected to grow intellectually by learning new theories and ways of integrating knowledge, and expected to showcase that understanding through publishing manuscripts. Additionally, many students face operational challenges as they attempt to manage coursework, research, and service, while having a social life. These demands are magnified when grant management is added to the equation. It is our position that having an opportunity to work on a grant is invaluable and should be capitalized on if given the chance. Consequently, this column will detail the benefits and drawbacks, as well as share our personal experiences, gained from working on a large National Institute of Justice grant: the LoneStar Project—a Study of Trajectories, Associations, and Reentry.

This longitudinal study, begun in 2014, entailed interviewing 802 inmates in Texas days prior to release and re-interviewing them at two follow-up points (i.e., 1 month and 9 months) in the community. Citing a specific title for our roles is difficult. At any given time, we acted not only as lead research assistants, but also managers, interviewers, supervisors, trainers, liaisons, and report writers. As part of this, we were heavily involved in the grant from meetings with prison officials to data collection and analysis. Additionally, we were also involved in training, managing, and overseeing daily operations involving over 60 undergraduate and graduate students. We hope that our experiences can shed light on useful strategies for management so that other students can benefit from our observations.

Proving and Preparing Yourself

Not all graduate students are given the opportunity to work on funded research, let alone help with the management of these projects. Nevertheless, every student can execute tasks that make their participation in these projects more likely. The foundation for these opportunities starts with demonstrating your intellectual skills to professors, first in coursework. Courses are not just about getting A's. Rather, you are establishing your credibility with a professor (and even the department) that they can share when discussing your performance and progress thus far.

Seek out Research Opportunities

Graduate students frequently feel inadequate because of the impostor syndrome; consequently, they may be less likely to have the self-assurance necessary to seek out potential research opportunities. It is critical that students move beyond the disempowering sense that they don't belong or that their skills are inferior. But it is exactly in doing those things that intimidate us that leads to growth. Therefore, remember that the faculty admitted you because they believe in your potential, so move past your fears, inquire about research projects in your department, and talk to faculty about them; know that if *you* don't do it, someone else will. Volunteering to work on projects early on often leads to a paid research assistantship later. The skills you learn as a volunteer first and paid worker later contribute to your ability to independently produce and advance knowledge. They also help keep the impostor syndrome at bay as accomplishments help you gain confidence.

Develop a Reputation of Professionalism

By establishing a reputation as an accountable student, you are paving the way to be rewarded with a research assistantship, to receive an invitation to co-author an article, or, even better, to be chosen as an integral member of a grant. In our case, we wrote an article with the principal investigators (PIs) of the LoneStar Project (Mitchell, Fahmy, Pyrooz, & Decker, 2016), which both prepared us to work as a team and proved we were reliable. However, keeping up your end of the bargain is vital. Dropping the ball, avoiding your advisor, or drawing away from the project is not an option. Your advisors are taking a chance on you, contributing time and money to your development, and ultimately becoming highly invested in your career and success. After all, behaviors now can facilitate future continued success, some of which may amount to "cumulative advantage" (Cullen & Vose, 2014) in graduate school and beyond.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Application, Translation, and Acquisition of Skills

Once afforded the opportunity to work on a grant, it is then time to heavily rely on your skills for the development of the project protocols. Keep in mind that this research project, the skills you learn from it, and the data generated can be used not only during graduate school, but can serve as a launch pad for your career. Although the applied nature of coursework alongside an endless to-do list can feel daunting, they each reinforce the other. A strong comprehension of the information and skills learned through coursework makes the many aspects of a grant, such as survey development, sampling, and research design, so much easier to conceive.

Little Guidance at the Outset

There is no manual for grant management, although you learn a ton of useful information about original data collection, time management, and collaborative research throughout the process. Quite often teaching moments are hidden within the daily tasks and are recognized only once you have time to reflect back on your professional growth. Your PIs will give you constant guidance because they are dedicated to your development as a scholar and also invested in the project. In addition to the mentorship from the PIs, you will also learn from your student colleagues. Many situations will arise where another person's strength is your weakness, and vice versa, and this is a prime opportunity for everyone to learn from one another. This not only helps develop teaching skills, but also ensures collaboration amongst the team members.

Interpersonal Dynamics

Anyone who has worked on a research project knows that you can accomplish far more working in a group than you can individually; and learning to work as a member of a team is critically important in today's world of science (Tewksbury & Mustaine, 2011). Considering all things, a successful grant is measured by the cross-disciplinary group of people who work daily to establish and advance its progress for years to come (Loeber & Stouthamer-Loeber, as cited in Arnold, 2014). Moreover, the people you work with on this grant have other important roles (e.g., dissertation chair or member, letter writer, or future colleague) and a positive working experience with them is beneficial.

Communication and Collaboration

Managing a large grant necessitates coordination, division of labor, and recognizing your strengths and weaknesses. Constant communication is essential. Weekly meetings are key to ensuring everyone is on the same page and serve as a perfect time to discuss project news, issues, and general updates. Additionally, the use of a centralized server, shared Google docs, and Dropbox folders are important to ensure everyone has access to materials and serve to focus the research team on particular tasks dedicated to grant maintenance.

Divide and Conquer

Playing to people's strengths is crucial. During this time period, you will likely not only develop new strengths, but will work on your weaknesses. Most of the time, this can be an organic transition based on what responsibilities everyone on the team is already handling. But, there simply are times when a particular job must be done, and in a timely manner, and no one wants to do it; so, the grant manager must step up to complete the work, which requires flexibility and understanding.

Social Dynamics

As graduate students, social dynamics can be challenging and are always evolving. On the one hand, in the PI's mind, student grant managers may be seen more as colleagues since they are expected to take on additional managerial roles, as well as provide input. This equal playing field is tremendously important for the student as they experience a glimpse into the dynamics of junior faculty status. On the other hand, managers may need to supervise their peers, many of whom are equals. In peer-to-peer supervision, an open line of communication and the establishment of rules and procedures beforehand ensures that everyone is aware of project operations and helps to eliminate conflict.

Personal and Professional Progress

Leading roles on grants take a distinctive set of skills, some of which include high-level organization and excellent time management. This becomes extremely important when trying to balance project tasks with graduate school requirements such as writing a dissertation and other personal obligations. Minor management tasks are often easy to complete and sometimes mind numbing—meaning it is much easier to check them off the list than writing a manuscript for publication. It is vital that you dedicate time to publishing—via time blocking—while working on the grant (Vanderkam, 2010).

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Grant experiences may allow you to come full circle from an unsure graduate student afflicted with impostor syndrome to a confident young scholar. For some graduate students, it may be the first time in their careers where they feel fully capable to take on the responsibilities given to them and that their opinions actually matter. This forces you to really think about the suggestions you make because they have the potential to be implemented. Moreover, developing confidence and familiarity with grant management is vital to preparing students to apply for and eventually manage their own grants.

It's not Always Fun and Games

Grant management is hard work. You cannot just "turn it off" as long as the project is ongoing. Since grant teams are made of multiple personalities, conflicts are inevitable. Some of these miscommunications, perhaps ignited by stress, might create a difficult working atmosphere if not handled immediately. Developing comradery and trust among the team members is essential to avoid unnecessary conflict and can serve as a way to vent about specific occurrences within the project.

Toward Chasing Grants

Grant management is an invaluable experience that will pay dividends later on in your career. Understanding the inner-workings of a grant—from the outset to the publication of findings—familiarizes students with the processes and prepares them to chase after their own grant money. In fact, as part of our team's grant experience, students have applied for external funding and two graduate research fellowships have been awarded.

If you are provided the opportunity to work on a grant, take it! Work hard, have fun with the process, and learn everything you can. Be confident in your skills but humble in your desire to learn, and remember that you would not have been chosen for this opportunity if you had not already shown promise. Some of our fondest memories from graduate school will be the months working on this project together and forming the friendship we now have. During the long nights and early mornings, remember that your hard work is contributing to your ability to be a well-equipped, independent scholar and to one day fund graduate students on your *own* grant.

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RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Chrusciel, Margaret, *"Untangling the Relationships between Alcohol Use, Employment, and Offending"*, Chaired by Dr. Scott Wolfe, August 2017, University of South Carolina.

Griffin, Patricia M. *"Resilience in Police: Opioid Use and the Double-Edged Sword."* Chaired by Dr. Jennifer Wood. April, 2017, Temple University.

Link, Nathan Wong. *"Paid Your Debt to Society? Legal Financial Obligations and Their Effects on Former Prisoners."* Chaired by Dr. Caterina Roman. April, 2017, Temple University.

Lee, Charern, *"Weak Commitment to School, Deviant Peers, and Cyberbullying Victimization-Strain in Adolescent Cyberbullying"* Chaired by Dr. Christopher W. Mullins, May 2017, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, IL.

Lowery, Patrick, *"The Socio-Legal Construction of Adolescent Criminality: Examining Race, Community, and Contextual Factors Through the Lens of Focal Concerns"*, Chaired by Dr. John Burrow, August 2016, University of South Carolina.

Mayes, Lauren. *"Law Enforcement in the Age of Social Media: Examining the Organizational Image Construction of Police on Twitter and Facebook."* Chaired by Dr. Kate Auerhahn. May, 2017, Temple University.

Summers, Monica, *"Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick: The Effects of Women Correctional Officers on Prison Violence"* Chaired by Dr. Matthew Giblin, August 2017, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, IL.

Vuk, Mateja, *"Inmate Time Utilization and Well-Being"*, Chaired by Dr. Brandon K. Applegate, May 2017, University of South Carolina.

Xing, Xueyi, *"The Impact of Deinstitutionalization on Murders of Law Enforcement Officers"*, Chaired by Dr. Robert J. Kaminski, August 2016, University of South Carolina.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Northeastern University

The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice (SCCJ) at Northeastern University (<http://www.northeastern.edu/sccj/>) seeks applications from criminology and criminal justice scholars for one or more tenured or tenure track positions. Appointments will be at the assistant, associate or full professor rank. The candidates' field of expertise within criminology and criminal justice is open, but successful candidates must have a distinguished scholarly record of publication and external funding commitments commensurate with appointment rank. Candidates should be committed to fostering diverse and inclusive environments as well as to promoting experiential learning, which are central to a Northeastern University education. The expected start date is September 1, 2018.

Housed within the College of Social Sciences and Humanities, SCCJ brings together more than 20 research-oriented scholars and distinguished practitioners on the cutting edge of interdisciplinary research and criminal justice policy. SCCJ faculty have extensive records of publication and external research funding and demonstrable impact and visibility across five thematic areas: law and justice; crime and public policy; global criminology; security, resilience, and crime prevention; and ethics within the criminal justice system. SCCJ faculty play key roles in advancing larger university goals in the areas of big data analysis, urban informatics, network science, and security. The School is also home to the Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research, the Institute on Race and Justice, and the Institute on Security and Public Policy.

Qualifications

A PhD in criminology, criminal justice, or a closely related discipline is required and candidates must have a demonstrated potential for excellence in teaching and research. ABD candidates will be considered for possible appointment as an assistant professor, but must have their doctorate completed before the expected start date. A joint appointment within an appropriate department in or beyond the College is possible.

Additional Information

The College of Social Sciences and Humanities is a leader in the Experiential Liberal Arts (www.northeastern.edu/cssh/about/deans-welcome). Founded in 1898, Northeastern University is a dynamic and highly selective urban research university in the center of Boston. Grounded in its signature co-op program, Northeastern provides unprecedented global experiential learning opportunities. The College is strongly committed to fostering excellence through diversity and enthusiastically welcomes nominations and applications from members of groups that have been, and continue to be, underrepresented in academia.

Equal Employment Opportunity

Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Educational Institution and Employer, Title IX University. Northeastern University particularly welcomes applications from minorities, women and persons with disabilities. Northeastern University is an E-Verify Employer.

How to Apply

Applicants should submit a CV and letter of interest along with the names of three references. Candidates will be notified before their references are contacted.

To apply, please go to <http://www.northeastern.edu/cssh/faculty-positions> and click on the link for full-time positions or full-time interdisciplinary positions or if viewing this description on the Northeastern University website, click "Apply to this job." Please address nominations and inquiries about the position to Professor Amy Farrell, Chair of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Search Committee, at am.farrell@northeastern.edu. Review of applications will begin October 1, 2017 and will continue until the positions are filled.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

The College of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University is a growing and vibrant academic community which fosters an environment of collaborative research and intellectual stimulation among its faculty and students. The College invites applications for multiple open rank professor positions to begin Fall 2018. The areas of specialization are open. Applicants are expected to have a demonstrated ability to conduct and publish significant research, as well as contribute to an environment committed to collegiality, diversity, and graduate education. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice or a related field (such as sociology, psychology, or public policy). ABD candidates will also be considered who anticipate degree completion by July 2018. A Juris Doctorate alone is not sufficient. Women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the positions are filled. Interested persons should submit a letter of application, statements on research and teaching, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Eric Stewart, Search Committee Chair, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University, 112 S. Copeland Street, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1273. Additionally, candidates must apply for the position through FSU's employment site <http://jobs.fsu.edu>. For further information about the College, please visit our website at <http://crim.fsu.edu/>. Florida State University is an equal opportunity employer committed to excellence through diversity. Florida State University complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act and is a public records agency pursuant to Chapter 118 of the Florida Statutes.

Executive Director

The New York State Youth Justice Institute, (the Institute), based in the University at Albany's School of Criminal Justice, is seeking a dynamic, proven leader for the inaugural position of Executive Director (ED). The Institute is being formed to be responsive to local and state partners engaging in reform and improvement of New York State's youth justice system.

Responsibilities:

The ED will be responsible for the development and management of the Institute. The ED will strategically lead a team of staff, direct and oversee the work of external consultants and create seamless relationships with partners at the University at Albany, the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services and Office of Children and Family Services. In collaboration with these partners, the ED will create and execute the work-plan for the Institute to further the goal of evidence-based practice in New York State. The ED will also be responsible for promoting the national visibility and reputation of the Institute and will play a key role in securing external funding.

The ideal candidate will have a national perspective on youth justice policy, including familiarity with evidence-based and promising practices in the fields of primary prevention, diversion, risk/needs assessments, services and reentry. For specific job requirements and application instructions please see the full advertisement at: <https://albany.interviewexchange.com/jobofferdetails.jsp?JOBID=87835>

Salary and Benefits:

The ED will be an employee of the University at Albany and receive a full University benefit package. Salary is to be commensurate with experience.



DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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

The Department invites applications for up to 3 tenure-track faculty positions to begin Fall 2018. The rank is open to Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor. The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland has a strong research orientation, with an award winning interdisciplinary faculty and an internationally renowned doctoral program. Department faculty regularly consult with the highest level of government and nongovernment agencies on policy-based research at the national, state and local level. To learn more about our department, see www.ccjs.umd.edu.

The University is committed to attracting and retaining outstanding and diverse faculty and staff that will enhance our stature of preeminence in our three missions of teaching, scholarship, and full engagement in our community, the state of Maryland, and in the world. The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice is additionally committed to increasing the diversity of the campus community.

Qualifications

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

To Apply

Applicants should apply electronically to <https://ejobs.umd.edu> (Position Number 123152). Applications should include the following documents (1) a cover letter, (2) a curriculum vita, (3) a teaching statement and (4) a list of names and e-mail addresses for three references. For best consideration, applications should be submitted by **Monday, October 2, 2017**. Questions can be addressed to James P. Lynch, Chair of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Search Committee at jlynch14@umd.edu

The University of Maryland is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply.



Learning with Purpose

Careers with **Mass Appeal**

The School of Criminology and Justice Studies is housed in the College of Fine Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences, and is among the largest and most robust units of the University. The School enrolls over 1,200 students across its various academic programs, which include a Bachelor's degree, two Master's degrees, a Ph.D. degree, and graduate-level certificates in six specialized areas. The School features an interdisciplinary cadre of 19 full time faculty, with expertise in a wide range of criminology and criminal justice domains.

University of Massachusetts Lowell invites applications for the following positions to begin Fall 2018:

- **Assistant or Associate Professor, School of Criminology and Justice Studies**

Successful candidates will have a Ph.D. in a social science field, including criminology/criminal justice, sociology, psychology, political science, economics, or public policy, with a clear emphasis on criminal justice related topics, and a record of high-quality scholarly output commensurate with the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor at UMass Lowell. While the specialty area is open, we are particularly interested in candidates with a research and scholarly agenda focused on issues broadly related to race and justice. Preferred Qualifications include experience procuring and leading major grant-funded research projects; and research and scholarship in the area of race and justice. For Associate level – experience working collaboratively with criminal justice agencies.

- **Full Professor and Graduate Director, School of Criminology and Justice Studies**

The successful candidate will have a solid record of research and scholarship commensurate with the rank of Full Professor at UMass Lowell. S/he will offer evidence of strong interpersonal and leadership skills; sound judgment; managerial competence; and a clearly-articulated strategic vision for both masters and doctoral programs, including the mentorship of graduate/doctoral students. Minimum qualifications required are Ph.D. in a social science field, including criminology/criminal justice, sociology, psychology, political science, economics, or public policy, with a clear emphasis on criminal justice related topics; Current rank of Associate or Full Professor; Experience teaching in a doctoral program in criminal justice or related field; Experience procuring and leading major grant-funded research projects; and Consistent record of high-quality scholarly output commensurate with the rank of Full Professor at UMass Lowell.

The University of Massachusetts Lowell is committed to increasing diversity in its faculty, staff, and student populations, as well as curriculum and support programs, while promoting an inclusive environment. We seek candidates who can contribute to that goal and encourage candidates to apply and to identify their strengths in these areas.

Initial review of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. However, the position may close when an adequate number of qualified applications is received.

For complete position details, and to apply, please visit our career page at explorejobs.uml.edu

The University of Massachusetts Lowell is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action, Title IX employer. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, sex, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age over 40, protected veteran status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, marital status, or other protected class.



RUTGERS

School of Criminal Justice

POSITION OPENING: Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, Tenure-Track (2)

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY – NEWARK (RU-N) is an urban, public research university that is noted for the excellence of its academic programs and its diverse student body. Newark is now one of the nation's largest college towns with 45,000 students attending a variety of higher education institutions. RU-N enrolls more than 8,000 undergraduates and more than 4,000 graduate students. The university's location is both a defining influence in its story and a distinctive strength, especially as it serves to attract talent: generations of students hungry for the opportunities afforded by gaining a first-rate higher education in a major American urban center, faculty who vigorously embrace the opportunity to produce high impact scholarship, engage the community, and prepare these students for professional success and informed citizenship in an increasingly complex world, and staff committed to advancing an inclusive campus culture focused on excellence.

The School of Criminal Justice (SCJ) is based on Rutgers University's Newark campus and is a major national and international center for scholarly research on all aspects of policing, delinquency, crime, and criminal justice administration. This provides a basis for its educational programs that also fulfill public service obligations by helping to address the needs of criminal justice agencies within the city, state, nation, and world. SCJ's faculty includes some of the top scholars in the field. Its long established Ph.D. program continues to set the standard for doctoral training, and SCJ's graduating students are highly sought after by universities recruiting new faculty. All of the degree programs offered by SCJ provide classroom as well as research opportunities that prepare students for positions in research, teaching, and criminal justice system management and policymaking.

RESPONSIBILITIES: The School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, invites applications for two tenure-track assistant professor positions for Fall 2018. Innovative and multidisciplinary academic scholars who study contemporary issues related to crime and justice are encouraged to apply. Applicants must address the needs of a long-established criminal justice program, which include work on evolving forms of crime (such as environmental crimes, organized crimes, terrorism, cybercrimes and transnational and international crimes) or work in core criminological or criminal justice areas such as policing, corrections, crime prevention, and sentencing and the courts. Applicants must have a Ph.D. on appointment and those with well-developed research agendas are particularly encouraged to apply. Rutgers School of Criminal Justice is committed to diversity in both academic and personal backgrounds.

QUALIFICATIONS: Teaching responsibilities include undergraduate and graduate courses in some of the following areas: theories of crime and justice, criminal law and the courts, corrections and sentencing, policing and crime prevention. In addition to teaching, all faculty are expected to sustain an active record of scholarly work and publications, advise and mentor students, assist the department with administrative and/or committee responsibilities, participate in professional conferences, and contribute to campus-wide committees.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: To be considered, please complete an online faculty application at <http://jobs.rutgers.edu/postings/48012>; upload a complete and current curriculum vitae, the names and contact information for three references, and a letter of application summarizing current and future research agenda and interests. The letter must include a clear statement about how this work fits with the aspirations of a modern criminal justice program. Review of applications will begin September 1, 2017 and continue until the positions are filled.

Questions regarding the position should be directed to: Dr. Ronald V. Clarke, University Professor, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 123 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102-3094, or via email at facultysearch@scj.rutgers.edu.

Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, is an Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Employer.

**UCI FACULTY POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT
CRIMINOLOGY, LAW AND SOCIETY**

The Department of Criminology, Law & Society at the University of California, Irvine invites applications for an Assistant Professor of Teaching position, renewable and with the potential for tenure-like security. This is a fulltime faculty position designed for individuals who wish to focus their careers on teaching, professional activities, and University and public service. This position requires, in addition to excellent teaching and service, that the candidate makes outstanding and recognized contributions to the development of his or her specific discipline and/or of pedagogy. Salary is commensurate with experience. This is an Academic Senate position within the University of California, with benefits of Senate membership, including eligibility for UCI's attractive faculty housing programs, medical and retirement benefits. Formally titled Lecturer with Potential for Security of Employment (LPSOE), the successful candidate will be appointed for two-year terms with merit salary increases and an evaluation for Security of Employment (analogous to tenure) within eight years (or less).

The successful candidate will be expected to teach a variety of undergraduate courses in the department of Criminology, Law & Society. See:

<http://catalogue.uci.edu/schoolofsocialecology/departmentofcriminologylawandsociety/#undergraduatetext> for more information.

Applications will be accepted through the on-line Recruit system: <https://recruit.ap.uci.edu/apply/IPF03298>. Applications will be reviewed starting December 1, 2017 and will accepted until the position is filled. The position will begin July 1, 2018 (teaching duties will begin Fall 2018).

Candidates must have a Ph.D. or comparable advanced degree or JD with evidence of graduate-level social science training or research and evidence of teaching excellence. Candidates should submit a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, evidence of outstanding teaching performance (including detailed syllabi for courses previously taught and teaching evaluations), and arrange to have three letters of recommendation uploaded electronically. Letters of recommendation should address excellence in teaching. A separate statement that addresses past and/or potential contributions to diversity, equity and inclusion (e.g. mentoring activities, committee service, research or teaching activities) should also be included in the application materials. Optionally, individuals may provide 'other' evidence of excellence in teaching such as peer reviews, teaching portfolios and pedagogical training

Please direct questions about this position to Professor Elliot Currie at ecurrie@uci.edu.

The University of California, Irvine is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer advancing inclusive excellence. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, age, protected veteran status, or other protected categories covered by the UC nondiscrimination policy. A recipient of an NSF ADVANCE award for gender equity, UCI is responsive to the needs of dual career couples, supports work-life balance through an array of family-friendly policies, and is dedicated to broadening participation in higher education.

Assistant Professor in Criminology Law & Society

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

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

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

Please direct questions about this position to Professor Michael Gottfredson (gottfred@uci.edu).

The University of California, Irvine is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer advancing inclusive excellence. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, age, protected veteran status, or other protected categories covered by the UC nondiscrimination policy.

OBITUARIES

ROBERT J. BURSIK, JR.



Robert J. Bursik, Jr., Curators' Distinguished Professor (emeritus) of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, passed away on July 19, 2017. Bob, as he was known by all, had retired from the university in August 2016. He received his B.A. (1973) in sociology from Rutgers University, and his M.A. (1975) and Ph.D. (1980) in sociology from the University of Chicago. Prior to his coming to UMSL in 1996, Bob was a research scientist at the Institute for Juvenile Research (IJR) in Chicago and professor and chair of the department of sociology at the University of Oklahoma. Bob served as Editor of *Criminology* from 1997 to 2003, and he was named Fellow of the ASC in 1998. He received the Herbert Bloch Award for service to the ASC in 2005, and served as President of the ASC in 2008.

Bob Bursik was an accomplished scholar and is widely recognized as one of the key persons responsible for the resurgence of community studies of crime in the field of criminology in the late 1980s. His book *Neighborhoods and Crime: The Dimensions of Effective Community Control*, co-authored with Harold G. Grasmick (1993), Lexington Books, identified many of the important elements necessary for a comprehensive understanding of how community organization, through its formal and informal networks, could work to control levels of crime and delinquency. His other areas of research interest included crime and immigration, changes in urban areas and crime

over time, crime in rural America, and broader tests of core criminological hypotheses. His body of work has been cited more than 7,000 times. Rather than attempt to summarize his views on criminology and sociology, we encourage you to watch his interview for the ASC Oral History project at: https://www.asc41.com/videos/Oral_History/Robert_Bursik.html

Bob was known by colleagues and students as someone who was intellectually demanding, yet ready to help those who were struggling with theories, hypotheses and analysis. He disliked pomp and pretension and mocked them at every opportunity. As many know, one of his pet peeves was the failure to recognize the contributions of previous scholars, particularly the discipline's foremothers and forefathers who struggled with many of the same issues of concern to criminologists today. But perhaps equally so, Bob was known as someone who valued those shunned and outcast by society. He knew many of the 'invisible' people of St. Louis, and it seemed as though everyone in town knew who Bob was, as he was often engaging in countless large and small acts of kindness to others.

We would be remiss if we did not mention Bob's genuine appreciation for the more bizarre aspects of American culture. He had the largest and most diverse music library any of us has ever seen, and a "bad" movie collection that was spectacular. He often tortured the faculty and students in the department with odd foods, especially experimental Oreos. His obvious love of tattoos was infectious, and within his first few years at UMSL, the faculty could proudly boast they had the highest prevalence rate of body modifications. So many of us have "Bursik" stories, and we encourage those who do to share them at the memorial session for Bob at the 2017 meetings of the ASC.

Professor Bursik is survived by son Travis Bursik, and daughter-in-law, Cara Kendall, who reside in St. Louis. He was preceded in death in 2013 by his wife Jennifer Gurley Bursik, who served as managing editor of *Criminology* during Bob's term as Editor. Memorial donations in memory of Bob can be made to Tenth Life Cat Rescue, P.O. Box 63187, St. Louis, MO, 63163.

The Department welcomes new faculty to its ranks in 2017:

Nancy Rodriguez, Professor (Ph.D., Political Science, Washington State University). Professor Rodriguez studies the over-representation of racial and ethnic minorities in the juvenile justice system, the health and well-being of youth, and the collateral consequences of mass incarceration and immigration policies on children and families. .

Lee Cabatingan, Assistant Professor (Ph.D., Anthropology, The University of Chicago; J.D., University of California Hastings College of the Law,). Professor Cabatingan's research concerns postcolonial legal developments, specifically Caribbean law and sovereignty and the construction of authority at the Caribbean Court of Justice.

They join a diverse and distinguished faculty:

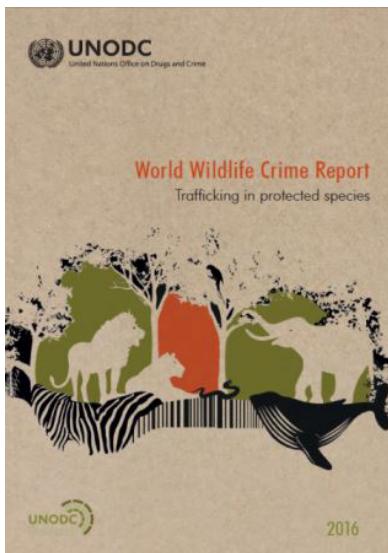
Hillary Berk	Ron Huff, emeritus	Henry Pontell, emeritus
Arnold Binder, emeritus	Valerie Jenness	Keramet Reiter
Kitty Calavita, emerita	Paul Jesilow, emeritus	Nicholas Scurich
Simon Cole	Charis Kubrin	Carroll Seron
Susan Coutin	Elizabeth Loftus	Naomi Sugie
Elliott Currie	Mona Lynch	Bryan Sykes
Teresa Dalton	Cheryl Maxson	William Thompson
John Dombink	Richard Mc Cleary	George Tita
Michael Gottfredson	James Meeker, emeritus	Susan Turner
Sora Han	Ana Muniz	Diego Vigil, emeritus
John Hipp	Emily G. Owens	Geoff Ward
	Joan Petersilia, emerita	

Please see our advertisements for an Assistant Professor in Criminology, Law and Society as well as a Teaching Professor in Criminology, Law and Society elsewhere in this newsletter.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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

World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species – UNODC 2016



In 2013, the United Nations General Assembly signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES monitors the trade of more than 35,000 species, but there are many more that are endangered and not on this list. In 2015, a resolution was adopted on “Tackling Illicit Trafficking in Wildlife.” This report highlights the issues of illicit wildlife trafficking around the world. In 2016, there were approximately 164,000 seizures that accounted for 7,000 different species in 120 different countries.

The report discusses what transnational organized wildlife crime is, where it is occurring, gives numerous case studies on why these animals are trafficked (for furniture, art and décor, fashion, cosmetics and perfume, food, tonics, medicine, pets, zoos, and breeding). Different regions have different markets which have their own dynamics and drivers. Even though the origins of some of the products, such as ivory and rosewood, are illegal, they are still sold through legal markets. Some of the case studies highlight how the products are introduced into the legal marketplace.

The report also gives statistics from The World Wildlife Seizures Database (World WISE) which breaks down the number of seizures by country, by region, and the types of wildlife seizures that occur. Even though the illegal wildlife makes its way into legal markets, the seizures are mainly occurring at points of entry, and not in the markets themselves.

The final portion of the report focuses on the policy implications of their findings which are broken down into the gaps in policy: informational, legislative, and operational. Current legislation only focuses internationally, and does not apply to national markets. Therefore, laws should be implemented to prohibit possession of wildlife that is from an illegal origin. The international community can support local nations in capacity building to target these illegal trades.

The full report is available on the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) website:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/wildlife.html>

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

United Nations Liaison Activity UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

by

Jay Albanese and Sesha Kethineni

United Nations activity in the area of crime and justice is increasingly important to ASC members, given the global interest in international and transnational crime and justice issues. In addition, the membership of ASC is increasingly internationally diverse:

Countries represented by ASC members N= 57
USA members of ASC = 2,819
ASC members from outside USA = 681

At the New Orleans meeting in 2016, there were 826 participants from 49 countries.
(18% of the meeting participants were from outside USA)

The thematic discussion at the annual UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), held in Vienna, Austria in May 2017, was on the subject of "Comprehensive and integrated crime prevention strategies: public participation, social policies and education in support of the rule of law." At this five-day meeting, Member States put forth resolutions and debated resolutions on the theme of crime prevention, among other criminal justice issues. There was a record attendance of more than 1,000 participants from Member States and NGO representatives.

A great deal of discussion revolved around the two international crime conventions, which place legally binding requirements of ratifying nations (which now includes most of the world). The United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), with separate protocols on trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, and trafficking in firearms (2003), and the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) (2005). Each of the UN crime conventions has a Conference of the States Parties, which oversees implementation and discusses issues related to technical assistance and compliance.

The NGO "Criminologists without Borders" put together an international research literature review for the meeting on the announced topic (edited by Sherouk Ahmed). This document is available on-line at <http://www.criminologistswithoutborders.org/home>. A number of ASC members belong to Criminologists without Borders.

Roundtable

A roundtable session will be held at the ASC meeting in November 2017 to discuss a new UNODC initiative titled "Education 4 Justice." The roundtable is titled, "Teaching Transnational Crime: Building Partnerships across Disciplines and Organizations."



Jay Albanese and Sesha Kethineni at the United Nations in Vienna

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

THE 3RD WORLD CONGRESS ON PROBATION

Hosted by Ministry of Justice, Japan; United Nations (UNAFEI), and others

September 12-14, 2017

Japan <http://www.moj.go.jp/HOGO/WCP3/index.html>

17TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ESC)

Hosted by Cardiff University

September 13-16, 2017

Cardiff, UK <https://www.eurocrim2017.com/>

2017 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ASSOCIATION FOR APPLIED AND CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY (AACS)

October 5-7, 2017

Cleveland Airport Marriott, Cleveland, OH <http://www.aacsnet.net/conference/>

2017 ACFCS FINANCIAL CRIME CONFERENCE

The Hyatt Regency, Boston, MA

October 16-17, 2017 <http://www.acfcs.org/event/2017Conference>

THE 25TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Hosted by The International Community Corrections Association (ICCA)

October 29 - November 1, 2017

Seattle, WA http://iccalive.org/icca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=436&Itemid=817

SECURITY, DEMOCRACY & CITIES: COPRODUCING URBAN SECURITY POLICIES

November 15-17, 2017

Barcelona, Spain

<http://efusconference2017.eu/>

ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH (AASAR) 5th ANNUAL MEETING

Yun'an Huidu Hotel, Kunming, Yunnan, China

November 27 - December 2, 2017 <http://www.lessdrugs.org/index.php/news/view/55>

VIII ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE VICTIMOLOGY SOCIETY OF SERBIA

November 30 - December 1, 2017

Belgrade, Serbia

<http://victimsupport.eu/news/viii-annual-conference-of-the-victimology-society-of-serbia/>

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ANZSOC) CONFERENCE

December 5-8, 2017

QT Hotel, Canberra, Australia <http://www.anzsoc2017.com.au/>

REDESIGNING JUSTICE: PROMOTING CIVIL RIGHTS, TRUST AND FAIRNESS

March 21-22, 2018

Oxford, UK <http://www.asc41.com/caw-cfp%20attachments/RedesigningJustice-March2018.pdf>

10TH INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN FORUM ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE CONFERENCE

June 14-16, 2018

Tirana, Albania

<http://www.euforumj.org/events/efrj-conference-2018/>

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2017 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

73rd Annual ASC Meeting

November 15 - 18, 2017

Philadelphia, PA

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

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

Postmarked or faxed BEFORE October 1

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

Postmarked or faxed ON or AFTER October 1

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

Registration information is available online at
http://asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/RegFormChoice.html

ASC Sponsored Workshops

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

Enrollment Limit: 50

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

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

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

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

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

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

Full descriptions of the workshops can be found on our website at
http://www.asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/2017/2017PMworkshops.html

VISIONING THE FUTURE OF THE “JUSTICE SYSTEM”

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

Tuesday November 14, 2017

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

PLAN YOUR TRAVEL TO THE ASC MEETINGS SO YOU CAN ATTEND

ADVANCE REGISTRATION REQUIRED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2018	November 14 -- 17	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2019	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2020	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
2021	November 17 -- 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2022	November 16 -- 19	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2023	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriot Downtown
2024	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2025	November 19 - 22	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
2026	November 18 - 21	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2027	November 17 -- 20	Dallas, TX	Dallas Anatole Hilton
2028	November 15 -- 18	New Orleans, LA	Hilton New Orleans Riverside

2017 ANNUAL MEETING

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

**Make your reservations early for Philadelphia, PA
November 15 - 18, 2017**

Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
1201 Market St
Philadelphia PA 19107

Phone Reservations: 1-800-228-9290

\$200 single/double occupancy