



The Criminologist

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Editor's Note:

In March 2018, the United Nations hosted the 62nd Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women. ASC members Dr. Lori Sudderth and Dr. Rosemary Barberet were in attendance, and provide this interesting insight into the priorities of the UNCSW. The focus on women in rural areas will be of particular interest to those studying Rural Criminology and issues of gender inequality.

Christina DeJong, ASC Vice President

Reaching Out to Give Rural Women of the World Justice: Reflections on the 62nd Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women

Lori K. Sudderth, Quinnipiac University &
Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Established in 1946, the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is “the principal intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women” (UN Women, 2018). The Commission helps to shape and monitor women’s rights internationally, guided by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Commission meets annually for two weeks at UN headquarters in New York, and the representatives of UN Member States are joined by representatives from NGOs with consultative status from around the world to discuss progress and barriers to achieving the goals set out in Beijing and articulated in the SDGs. The CSW is a political event; the role of NGOs is to educate and advocate, and in doing so, influence the political process that impacts women’s lives around the world.

As in the past, we attended as representatives of two nongovernmental organizations with ECOSOC consultative status, Criminologists without Borders (www.criminologistswithoutborders) (Sudderth) and the International Sociological Association (www.isa-sociology.org) (Barberet). As criminologists who are interested in women and crime, as well as international criminology, we find these meetings essential for understanding the global policymaking process concerning women’s access to justice and avenues for change. We publish regularly about these issues, and teach them in our classes.

Every session of the CSW is centered on specific topics for discussion. This year the Priority Theme was “Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls.” The Review Theme was “Participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women.” In addition to the discussions of these issues and statements delivered by UN member state delegations, there are side events which include panels put together by representatives from Member States, stakeholders, conference organizers or nongovernmental organizations. The Parallel Program held outside but near the UN includes more than 400 panels and workshops relevant to the current CSW theme, and is organized by the NGO Committee on the Status of Women

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(www.ngocsw.org). In addition to these events, NGOCSW holds a Consultation Day prior to the start of the CSW: this is a day-long meeting of NGO representatives which serves to educate them about the topics to be discussed at the CSW, orient new NGOs to the CSW, and facilitate coordinated advocacy efforts at the CSW. NGOCSW also sponsors a reception, an artisan fair and a rally. This year 4,300 representatives from over 600 civil society organizations, and 170 Member States attended the Commission. These numbers represent an increase over past years, indicative of a surge in women's activism around the globe and the #MeToo movement. In fact, over the years, the CSW has become the largest annual gathering of international women activists.

This year's priority theme on rural women was the same theme reviewed by the CSW's 56th session in 2012. At that time, the CSW had been unable to come to a consensus in producing an outcome document, much to the chagrin of the civil society. This year, however, activists for rural women were keen to ensure that Agreed Conclusions were produced – and they included that the Commission

“acknowledges that gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls and women's full and equal participation and leadership in the economy are essential for achieving sustainable development, promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies, enhancing sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productivity, ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere and ensuring the well-being of all.”

The other agreed conclusions can be accessed here: <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/62/outcome/csw62-agreed-conclusions-advanced-unedited-version-en.pdf?la=en&vs=3837>. Overall, the outcome document was considered a strong statement in recognition of the many kinds of discrimination and injustice faced by rural women around the globe.

The challenges faced by rural women and girls, particularly those who are victims of gendered violence, are well documented: the distance to social and health services, lower socioeconomic status and employment opportunities, lack of knowledge about gendered violence or the legal options to address it, lack of anonymity (which inhibits the reporting of crime by intimates), and isolation (Alston, 1997; Nicholson, 1998, Sagot, 2005; Sudderth, 2006, 2013; Wendt, 2010). In developing countries, rural women and girls who experience interpersonal violence do so within the structural context of extreme poverty, cultural restrictions on women's employment, lack of education and adequate healthcare, lack of knowledge about and limited access to legal options, and corruption in the criminal justice system (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006; Krug et al., 2002; Naved & Persson, 2005; Schuler, Bates, & Islam, 2008). Many of the presenters at CSW62 and the parallel events articulated these challenges and added others: the lack of childcare or transportation, few educational opportunities for girls, limited access to technology, proximity to military conflict or organized crime activity, as well as the distance women must travel to find water.

The focus of the typical presentation, however, was to describe programs that address these problems. For example, part of the challenge of confronting intimate partner violence in rural areas is helping survivors understand the connection between the structural barriers based in the social construction of gender and their own personal experiences of violence. For rural women, this may be especially difficult because of the isolation endemic to rural life, more traditional gender expectations in the community, and the distance to social services, including shelters. But that connection and understanding may happen in the context of support groups as survivors share their stories and realize what they have in common. In some communities, this has led to broader changes in attitudes. For example, Julie Oberin, Chair of The Women's Services Network (WESNET, <https://wesnet.org.au/>) in Australia, described a shelter being built in a rural area that would house up to six families; unlike urban refuges, it is a public shelter with a known address, given that it is difficult to hide in a place where people tend to know one another. This allows women to stay in the community, which is important to women from rural areas, particularly indigenous women. She pointed out that shelters in rural areas must provide more than physical refuge—they provide safety planning, counseling, support for housing and employment as well as for reporting to the police or going to court. Even though the address of the shelter is well known in the community, other security measures are in place (e.g., security cameras, fencing, etc.). In addition, WESNET has worked collaboratively with the Centre for Non-Violence in Bendigo to change attitudes about domestic violence. For example, the Centre for Non-Violence in Bendigo, Australia (<http://www.cnv.org.au/>) used the Collective Impact Approach, and reached out to the community through focus groups of survivors as well as groups of community members, asking them to discuss experiences of family violence. They asked an artist to illustrate those themes, which were displayed in the community. In addition, community members were guided in discussions of social responsibility about family violence. A concurrent media campaign provided training for survivors in talking to the media and workshops for local journalists on reporting on family violence. The result was improved and additional coverage of family violence in local news sources. The combination of increasing support in a community where anonymity is low, and utilizing high security techniques at the shelter is a strategy for enhancing the safety of survivors of intimate partner violence in rural areas and small towns.

Consistent with the theme of CSW62, there were hundreds of parallel events outside the UN, with session topics ranging from a program in rural Zimbabwe and Afghanistan encouraging girls to be involved in sports to education and entrepreneurial training for women and girls in Pakistan. Both sports and education for girls were linked to their safety in that both help them to delay marriage and learn about gender and healthy relationships, as well as skills in communication and coping. Representatives from the Rozaria Memorial Trust (www.rozariamemorialtrust.org) discussed starting a sports program for girls in rural Zimbabwe to

to improve health, interaction with friends, community, and the larger world, as well as offering the athletes information about domestic violence and child marriage and a healthy way to express anger and stress. Danielle Givens from the Marshall Direct Fund (<http://marshalldirectfund.org/>) pointed out that in some rural areas in developing countries, families cannot afford to feed their children, so girls are married off early. The Marshall Direct Fund created an educational program that includes business training and life skills in a poor rural area of Pakistan. They made boys' enrollment contingent upon their sisters being registered for classes at the school, and this resulted in a 60% reduction in child marriage.

The panel sponsored by the ISA and Criminologists Without Borders was entitled "New Equality Initiatives for Rural and Urban Women and Girls" and was standing room only. Former Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury of Bangladesh, the "father" of landmark UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, spoke alongside Mary Okumu, the head of UN Women in Sierra Leone. Mary Okumu insisted that fighting for women's rights in some areas "is not as pretty as it appears on paper: it is high risk and can result in assault and death by stoning." Both acknowledged the difficulties of the struggle for women's rights and participation in peacebuilding in post conflict countries, both in rural and urban areas.

The Centre for Family Health Initiative (<https://www.cfhinitiative.org/>) is a non-profit organization in Nigeria that aims to empower rural women economically and through family planning. Presenters pointed out that stigma related to menstruation can prevent girls from going to school, and unsanitary menstruation practices can cause pelvic infections in women. Women's menstruation is often a taboo subject, and it is inherently related to the educational and occupational opportunities for girls and women in rural areas, as well as to their safety. The *New York Times*, for example, recently highlighted these types of problems for girls in rural Nepal (Sharma and Gettleman, 2018). During their periods, girls must sleep outside the family house in huts, because religious Hindus believe that menstruating women are unclean and should be banished from the family home¹. As a result, many women have been raped by intruders, bitten by snakes or died from exposure to the elements. The Centre for Family Health Initiative delivers reusable cotton pads to rural communities and educates women on safe menstrual methods. In addition, the recipients learn to make these pads and can sell them for income.

Several sessions described projects using technology to empower rural women and girls. Many presenters made the point that it is important to increase rural women's access to social media and to enhance their technology literacy as a way of opening up educational and financial opportunities, monitoring their health and their children's health (given the distance to medical facilities), monitoring the weather (crucial for farmers), but also to increase their own safety. One presentation included a description of Sûrtab, a computer hardware company in Haiti with social responsibility as part of its mission (http://surtab.com/home/index_EN.php). The company, for example, produces tablets that help mothers monitor their own health as well as their children's health; in addition, 70% of their employees are women. Another project gave smartphones to rural survivors of intimate partner violence in Australia, and trained them as well as frontline workers on how smartphones are used for stalking and how they can be used to increase safety. As another example, as many as 1.2 billion people in the world have little or no access to electricity, and in the poorest of countries, like Ethiopia, India, and Haiti, women and girls average 15 hours a week fetching water. ARC Finance, a non-profit organization (<http://arcfinance.org/>) uses microfinance to provide solar energy to rural women in poor countries, providing solar solutions, such as solar-powered lights, batteries and water pumps, for refrigeration, lighting and cooking. Having sufficient lighting at home is particularly important for girls so that all children (not just the boys) are able to do homework at night.

The CSW is always a blend of grassroots activists, political representatives, and scholars from all over the world, but in this gathering, there were also women farmers from the Caribbean, researchers in gender and agriculture from Japan and Nigeria, and social entrepreneurs bringing 21st century technology and training to women in poor and remote regions of the world. Although criminologists are the minority of attendees, there was research presented which would be of interest: a new domestic abuse risk assessment tool for police departments in the Democratic Republic of Georgia, research identifying predictors of violence against women in rural areas in South Africa, connections between gendered inheritance laws and intimate victimization, and the launch of a global survey on living conditions [including domestic violence] among rural women. Clearly, the CSW is an excellent forum for understanding current connections between international development and justice for women on a global level.

¹ This mistreatment of menstruating girls and women is not unique to Nepal, and not just in the developing world. In the United States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons only recently announced that women in its facilities would be guaranteed free menstrual pads and tampons. Since the majority of incarcerated women are housed in state prisons and local jails, it is hoped that the states will follow suit (O'Connor, 2018).

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Money Bond Hurts the Poor and Makes Communities Less Safe

Cherise Fanno Burdeen, CEO, Pretrial Justice Institute

Across the country, jurisdictions are moving away from the use of money bail as the criminal justice system assimilates increasingly clear evidence that the practice discriminates against poor and working-class people, particularly people of color, and makes communities less—not more—safe. This is a long-overdue change that readers of this newsletter can both be aware of and help to advance.

Starting in the late 1990s, secured money bond became the primary condition of release from jail in the United States. Since 2000, unconvicted people—most of whom are not considered a danger to the community (Pretrial Justice Institute, 2017)—accounted for about 95 percent of the growth in county and city jail populations (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2015). Today, 63 percent of individuals in America's jails have not been found guilty of the charges against them (Pretrial Justice Institute, 2017). Put another way: About 450,000 of the people in jail on any given day are legally presumed innocent but do not have the money to free themselves—and are thus unable to work (or to hold onto a job), care for children, or otherwise take part in their lives and communities.

Keeping nearly half a million people behind bars is expensive, costing U.S. taxpayers at least \$14 billion a year (Vera Institute of Justice, 2015). Moreover, the use of secured money bond is increasingly exposing local governments to multi-million-dollar lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of jailing people who are too poor to post money bond. Harris County (Houston), Texas, for example, has spent \$5.2 million defending its money bail practices against a suit filed by the national nonprofit Civil Rights Corps and a local criminal justice nonprofit (Banks, 2018).

Replacing money bail could help end America's reign as the world's No. 1 jailer. While U.S. incarceration rates have declined in recent years, the United States, with 4.4 percent of the world's population, houses 22 percent of the world's inmates – nearly 2.3 million people, far more per capita than any other nation on Earth (Prison Policy Initiative, 2018). Each year, 11 million people are booked into America's jails (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2015).

Replacing money bail will also help stop the outflow of money from America's poorest communities. For example, people arrested in Maryland from 2011 to 2015 paid combined bail bond premiums of more than \$256 million (Maryland Office of the Public Defender, 2016). More than \$75 million of that was paid in cases that were dropped or in which the arrested person was found not guilty. It is important to note that these people do not get their money back. The money bail system—benefiting the commercial surety industry—perpetuates cycles of poverty.

Importantly, replacing money bail is also a commonsense step toward making communities safer. There is considerable evidence that most people in jail before trial pose no danger to the community and are likely to return to court for scheduled hearings if released on their own recognizance and offered reminders (Pretrial Justice Institute, 2017). On the other hand, research shows that arrested individuals with a high likelihood of pretrial success who are held for two to three days are almost 40 percent more likely to be rearrested on new criminal charges than are “equivalent” people held for no more than 24 hours (Lowenkamp, VanNostrand, and Holsinger, 2013).

The for-profit bail bond industry regularly cites studies to bolster its case for the use of secured money bond. But the data used in these studies address only one aspect of pretrial release, court appearance. The data do not address public safety rates or pretrial release-from-custody rates. In fact, the widespread use of incomplete data by the bail bond industry so alarmed the Bureau of Justice Statistics that it took the unprecedented step of issuing a “Data Advisory” that emphasized the limitations of the data and warned about drawing misleading conclusions from it (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010).

Moreover, Jones (2013) found in a study of 10 Colorado counties that arrested people released on unsecured bonds posed no greater threat to public safety and appeared in court as regularly as did arrested people who posted secured money bond. The use of unsecured bonds also freed up more jail beds than did secured bonds.

Last year, a federal judge in Texas cut to the chase (*O'Donnell et al. v. Harris County, Texas, et al.*, 2017). Chief U.S. District Judge Lee H. Rosenthal of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas in April 2017 found that the bail system in Harris County violated the constitutional rights of poor people arrested on misdemeanor charges—and that no credible research indicated arrested individuals were more likely to return to court under secured money bond than if they had been released on nonfinancial conditions.

Wrote Judge Rosenthal: “[Harris County policymakers] have no adequate or reasonable basis for their belief that for misdemeanor defendants, release on secure money bail provides incentives for, or produces, better pretrial behavior than release on unsecured or nonfinancial conditions (*O'Donnell et al. v. Harris County, Texas, et al.*, 2017: 81).”

Judge Rosenthal's indictment of money bail should signal the future of pretrial justice all across America.

About Cherise Fanno Burdeen, CEO of the Pretrial Justice Institute

Ms. Burdeen has spent more than 20 years working to improve public safety policies and practices across the country. After earning a bachelor's degree in public administration from Miami University (Ohio) and a master's in criminal justice from Indiana University, she began her career with the National Institute of Justice. After fieldwork that included time with the Safer Foundation in Chicago and post-9/11 federal service with the Department of Homeland Security, Ms. Burdeen joined PJI. Since 2006, Ms. Burdeen has developed innovative strategies to raise awareness of pretrial justice issues, amassed a broad constituency of criminal justice stakeholder groups, provided technical assistance and training on policy reforms, and engaged in communications and media efforts. She has extensive experience with strategic planning, initiative management, and change efforts across the criminal justice system. She serves as an issue expert for legal and correctional professionals, national and community advocates, the media, influencers, and artists.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

CPP: Making Complex Empirical Research Findings in Criminology Relevant and Applicable to Public Policy and Practices in the Criminal Justice System

William D. Bales, Daniel S. Nagin, and L. Sergio Garduno

One of the unique contributions of the journal *Criminology & Public Policy* (CPP) to criminology and criminal justice is its focus on improving practices and policies through the publication of scientifically rigorous research reported in a manner that is easily understood by policy makers and practitioners. CPP publishes research that is empirically-based and policy-focused with the aim of strengthening the role of research in the formulation of crime and justice policy. In addition to the publication of high quality research articles, CPP has maintained a tradition of publishing Policy Essays and Special Issues. These components of CPP are important and have been well received by our readers, both scholars and practitioners.

Policy Essays discuss the practical relevance and policy implications of the findings of the research articles. Because they appear side-by-side with the research articles to which they are responding, policy essays provide a different perspective on salient issues in the research article by identifying specific and actionable policy and recommending future research that may be different from that recommended in the research article.

Special Issues of CPP are a distinctive contribution to the criminological literature because the entire issue is focused on a salient and important problem, policy, or practice in criminology and/or criminal justice. Under our editorship, CPP has published special issues related to the importance of remodeling the American sentencing system, the cost of crime, Project HOPE, crime datasets, and an in-depth analysis of the 1967 President's Crime Commission Report in today's criminal justice environment.

In summary, our goal is that CPP should not only be accessible to individuals with higher methodological and statistical skills but also to less technically oriented practitioners, students, analysts, and scholars interested in crime, justice, and public policy. Policy Essays and Special Issues are a distinctive contribution of CPP that has allowed the journal to reach a larger audience and has helped scholars and practitioners bridge the gap between high quality and sophisticated research articles in criminology and public policy.

William D. Bales, Editor, Florida State University

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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. 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, 2018. Priority will be given to applications received by that date; however, applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Candidates must have completed a Ph.D. in a field related to Criminology or Law and Society. The position will begin July 1, 2019 (teaching duties will begin Fall 2019). Applications must be uploaded electronically through the on-line Recruit system: <https://recruit.ap.uci.edu/apply/JPF04583>

Candidates should submit a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, statements 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) is also required.

Please direct questions about this position to the chair of the search committee, Professor Simon Cole (scole@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.

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AROUND THE ASC

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HERBERT BLOCH AWARD RECIPIENT

DAVID P. FARRINGTON



David P. Farrington is Emeritus Professor of Psychological Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University. He has been chosen to receive the John Paul Scott Award of the International Society for Research on Aggression in 2018, for significant lifetime contributions to aggression research. He received the Stockholm Prize in Criminology, and the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award of the ASC Division of International Criminology, in 2013, as well as the August Vollmer Award of the ASC for outstanding contributions to the prevention of delinquency in 2014. He has been President of the ASC, President of the European Association of Psychology and Law, President of the British Society of Criminology, President of the Academy of Experimental Criminology, Chair of the Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology of the ASC, Chair of the Division of Forensic Psychology of the British Psychological Society, Vice-Chair of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Violence, and Co-chair of NIJ, OJJDP and CDC Study Groups. He received BA, MA and PhD degrees in psychology from Cambridge University, and an honorary degree of ScD from Trinity College Dublin. His major research is in developmental criminology, and he is Director of the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, which is a prospective longitudinal survey of over 400 London males from age 8 to age 61. In addition to 745 published journal articles and book chapters on criminological and

psychological topics, he has published 107 books, monographs and government publications, and 152 shorter publications (total = 1,004).

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD RECIPIENT

HOLLIE NYSETH BREHM



Hollie Nyseth Brehm is an assistant professor of sociology at The Ohio State University. Her scholarship examines why the crime of genocide occurs and how countries rebuild in the aftermath. She has published more than 20 articles examining genocide and human rights, with recent articles appearing in *Criminology*, *Social Problems*, and *Social Forces*. Her current research is funded by two grants from the National Science Foundation—one that examines Rwanda's post-genocide gacaca courts and another that addresses prisoner reentry and reintegration after genocide. She has given a TEDx talk on eradicating genocide and has received the International Association of Genocide Scholars' Emerging Scholar Prize. Nyseth Brehm serves on a U.S. government atrocity prevention task force and works with Rwanda's National Commission for the Fight Against Genocide and the Institute of Research and Dialogue for Peace. She is also on the board of the International Association of Genocide Scholars, I-Activism (which helps build schools in refugee camps), and Refuge, a nonprofit she and her students founded that pairs adolescent refugees with a college student mentor in a college-readiness program. At Ohio State, Nyseth Brehm teaches classes on genocide, terrorism, and violence, and she created a study abroad program to bring Ohio State students to Rwanda each summer. She has been awarded both the college's and the university's highest teaching honors, and she has received

the college's mentoring award for her avid support of undergraduate research.

AROUND THE ASC**2018 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS*****THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD RECIPIENT*****LORRAINE MAZEROLLE**

Lorraine Mazerolle is an Australian Research Council (ARC) Laureate Fellow (2010–2015), a Professor of Criminology in the School of Social Science at The University of Queensland (Australia), and a Chief Investigator with the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Children and Families over the Life Course. She is a fellow of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), the Academy of Experimental Criminology and the Academy of the Social Sciences Australia. She is the Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Experimental Criminology* and Co-Chair of the Crime and Justice Coordinating Group of the Campbell Collaboration. Mazerolle is the recipient of the 2016 ASC Division of Policing Distinguished Scholar Award, the 2013 Joan McCord Award and the 2010 Freda Adler Prize. She has published five books and over 100 peer reviewed papers in leading criminology journals. Her research interests are in experimental criminology, policing, drug law enforcement, regulatory crime control, and crime prevention.

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD RECIPIENT**SALLY S. SIMPSON**

Sally S. Simpson is Professor and former chair of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Director of C-BERC at the University of Maryland, College Park. Her research examines the causes of and reactions to corporate offending and gender, crime, and justice. She is the Principal Investigator on a National Institute of Justice funded research project that examines the impact of board of director diversity on corporate misconduct and whether offending and its consequences affect changes in the board. Simpson is Vice Chair of the Committee on Law and Justice, National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, Medicine. She is a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology and, in 2008, was named Distinguished Scholar by the Division on Women and Crime, American Society of Criminology. Simpson has served as President of the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice. She is former Chair of the Crime, Law, and Deviance Section of the American Sociological Association and past President of the White-Collar Crime Research Consortium. Recipient of the Herbert Bloch Award from the American Society of Criminology, in 2010 Simpson was named Woman of the Year by the President's Commission on Women's Issues at the University of Maryland. In 2013, she was honored with the Gilbert Geis Lifetime Achievement Award, The National White-Collar Crime Center and The White-Collar Crime Research Consortium.

AROUND THE ASC

2018 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD

CHARLES F. WELLFORD



Professor Charles F. Wellford is Professor Emeritus of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland College Park. In 2011 he was awarded the University of Maryland's Presidents Medal. He was the founding director of the Office of International and Executive Programs (2005-07). From 1984 to 2007 he was Director of the Maryland Justice Analysis Center. He was Chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice from 1981 to 1995, 1999 to 2004, and in 2012. From 1992 to 1998 he was Director of the Office of Academic Computing Services in the College of Behavioral and Social Sciences. He is a past (1995-96) President of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), in 1996 was elected a Fellow of the ASC, and in 2001 was selected to be a lifetime National Associate of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). He chaired the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Law and Justice from 1998 to 2004 and recently chaired the NAS panels on pathological gambling, panel on research on firearms, and the panel to assess the National Institute of Justice. He served on the Maryland Police Training Commission, Police Leadership Advisory Committee, the Maryland and DC sentencing commissions, and was founding chair of the research advisory committees of the IACP and PERF. The author of numerous publications on criminal justice issues, Dr. Wellford's most recent research has focused on the determinants of sentencing, and the correlates of

homicide clearance.

ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS

JOANNE BELKNAP



Joanne Belknap received a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Michigan State University in 1986. She is a Professor of Ethnic Studies at the University of Colorado and Past-President of the American Society of Criminology. She is also an adjunct professor on the faculty of law at Queensland University of Technology, School of Justice, in Brisbane Australia. Her research is primarily on gender-based abuse and the trajectory of trauma to offending among women and youth, the intersections of marginalization and oppression, and social justice. Dr. Belknap is working on the fifth edition of her book, *The Invisible Woman: Gender, Crime, and Justice* (under contract with Sage). She has secured almost two million dollars in research grant money, has served on state advisory boards for female offenders and women in prison, on U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno's Violence Against Women Committee, gave expert testimony to the Warren Christopher Commission investigating the Rodney King police brutality incident in Los Angeles, and served as a pro bono advisor on criminal justice policy for the Obama presidential campaign. Dr. Belknap has won numerous research, teaching and service awards. Her most recent research work includes jail-to-community reentry and implementing college courses in prisons after being trained by the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program (<http://www.insideoutcenter.org/>).

AROUND THE ASC

2018 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS (cont.)

LAUREN J. KRIVO



Lauren J. Krivo is Professor of Sociology and a faculty affiliate of the Program in Criminal Justice at Rutgers University-New Brunswick. Her research interests include race-ethnicity and neighborhood crime, residential segregation, and spatial inequality in neighborhood social contexts. She is the principal investigator, with María B. Vélez and Christopher J. Lyons, for the second wave of the National Neighborhood Crime Study (funded by the National Science Foundation) and the co-founder of the Racial Democracy, Crime, and Justice Network. She is the coauthor with Ruth D. Peterson of *Divergent Social Worlds: Neighborhood Crime and the Racial-Spatial Divide* (2010). Recent articles appeared in the *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, *Social Science Research*, *Social Science Quarterly*, and *Social Forces*. She has served the ASC in numerous capacities including being on the Executive Board, co-chairing the 2016 Annual Meeting Program Committee (with Kathryn Russell-Brown), and serving on the editorial board for *Criminology*. She was awarded the 2012 Lifetime Achievement Award from the Division on People of Color and Crime.

DANIEL MEARS



Daniel P. Mears is the Mark C. Stafford Professor of Criminology in the Florida State University College of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Dr. Mears received his B.A. in sociology from Haverford College. After serving in the Peace Corps in Micronesia and then as a Program Manager and Counselor in Massachusetts working with abused adolescents, he received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Texas-Austin. He was the recipient of an Evaluation Research Fellowship from the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health and a Post-Doctoral Fellowship from the University of Texas-Austin's Center for Criminology and Criminal Justice Research. Dr. Mears worked at the Urban Institute as a Senior Research Associate in Washington, D.C., before then transitioning to Florida State University. His research relies on mixed-methods approaches to examine offending, juvenile justice, sentencing, corrections, reentry, public opinion, and public policy. A wide range of federal agencies, including the National Institute of Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and foundations have funded this research. Dr. Mears' work regularly appears in the media, including the *Boston Globe*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Miami Herald*, and the *Washington Post*. He is the author of over 120 articles in peer-reviewed journals and the award-winning *American Criminal Justice Policy* (Cambridge University Press), *Prisoner Reentry in the Era of Mass Incarceration* (Sage Publications, with Joshua C. Cochran), and, most

recently, *Out-of-Control Criminal Justice* (Cambridge University Press).

AROUND THE ASC

2018 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS (cont.)

FAYE S. TAXMAN



Faye S. Taxman, Ph.D., is a University Professor in the Criminology, Law and Society Department and Director of the Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence! at George Mason University. She is a health service criminologist. She is recognized for her work in the development of seamless systems-of-care models that link the criminal justice system with other health care and other service delivery systems and reengineering probation and parole supervision services. She has conducted experiments to examine different processes to improve treatment access and retention, to assess new models of probation supervision consistent with RNR frameworks, and to test new interventions. She has active "laboratories" with numerous agencies including Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Virginia Department of Corrections, Alameda County Probation Department (CA), Hidalgo County Community Corrections Department (TX), North Carolina Department of Corrections, and Delaware Department of Corrections. She developed the translational RNR Simulation Tool (www.gmuace.org/tools) to assist agencies to advance practice. Dr. Taxman has published more than 200 articles. She is author of numerous books including *Implementing Evidence-Based Community Corrections and Addiction Treatment* (Springer, 2012 with Steven Belenko). She is co-Editor of *Health & Justice and Perspectives* (a publication of the American Probation and Parole Association).

The American Society of Criminology's Division of Sentencing and Corrections has recognized her as Distinguished Scholar twice as well as the Rita Warren and Ted Palmer Differential Intervention Treatment award. She received the Joan McCord Award in 2017 from the Division of Experimental Criminology. In 2018, she was appointed a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology. She has received numerous awards from practitioner organizations such as the American Probation and Parole Association and Caron Foundation. She has a Ph.D. from Rutgers University's School of Criminal Justice.

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY RECIPIENTS

BROOKLYNN K. HITCHENS



Brooklynn K. Hitchens is a doctoral candidate in sociology at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Her research explores the lived experiences of low-income, urban Black Americans, particularly at the intersections of race, class, and gender in shaping attitudes, identity, and behavior. Her multi-method dissertation, "Coping in *MurderTown USA*: How Urban Black Women Adapt to Structural Strain in a Violent, Small City" uses street participatory action research (PAR) to explore the variations in how urban Black women and girls use violence and/or crime to cope with the structural strain that permeates low-income communities of color. Data for her dissertation emerge from a collaborative community-based project entitled the *Wilmington Street Participatory Action Research (PAR) Project*, which examines how low-income, street-identified Blacks experience and understand community violence in Wilmington, Delaware—a city recently labeled "MurderTown USA" for its elevated rates of violent crime per capita. Street PAR is an unconventional research methodology that more equitably involves the people most affected by the phenomenon under study onto the research project. In addition to the ASC Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship, Brooklynn has also received the Louis Bevier Dissertation Fellowship and the American Sociological Association Minority Fellowship. Her work has previously been featured in *Sociological Forum*, *Race & Justice*, *Feminist Criminology*, and the *Journal of Black*

Psychology.

AROUND THE ASC

2018 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY RECIPIENTS (cont.)

SADÉ L. LINDSAY



Sadé Lindsay is a fourth-year Sociology graduate student at The Ohio State University. Born and raised in Columbus, Ohio, she received her B.A. in Criminology and M.A. in Sociology at Ohio State in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Her research interests explore how gender and race shape experiences of incarceration, interactions with police, and cultural responses to deviance. She is involved in various projects, including the Women's Prison Inmate Network Study exploring women's experiences with incarceration, a project examining how police violence impacts Black women, and a study investigating how race shapes societal reactions to substance abuse. She has a forthcoming collaborative paper in *The Prison Journal*, which examines negative psychological adjustment associated with perceptions of fairness within the court system among male prisoners.

Sadé has won numerous awards for her research, including the 2018 Best Graduate Student Paper Award from the American Sociological Association's Communication, Information Technologies, and Media Section, Ohio State Sociology's 2017 Clyde Franklin Award for outstanding graduate student work in the study of race and/or gender, and second place in the 2017 Best Graduate Student Paper at Midwest Sociological Society. She has also received honorable mentions from the National Science Foundation and the Ford Foundation Fellowship Programs. Outside of academia, she mentors incarcerated Ohio youth and as a result, received Ohio State's College of Arts and Sciences' 2018 Distinguished Service Graduate Student Award. For her dissertation, she plans to investigate the relationship between prison educational and vocational credentials and post-release employment outcomes among formerly incarcerated people.

TAMEKA SAMUELS-JONES



Tameka Samuels-Jones is a Doctoral Candidate in the department of Sociology and Criminology & Law at the University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. Her research interests include environmental crime, regulatory law and state-corporate crime. She is currently conducting research for her dissertation entitled: "*Regulatory Law and Local Stakeholder influences on Green Crime in the Blue Mountains, Jamaica.*" She is particularly interested in the role of legal pluralism on the discourses held by local and indigenous groups regarding the legitimacy of environmental regulatory law. Tameka is a founding member of the University of Florida's *Environmental Crime & Justice Working Group* which is mandated to drive awareness of the criminogenic factors that impact environmental sustainability. Her co-authored work on the spatial distribution of green crime in the United States, and especially on Native American Reservations, has been published in the *Social Sciences Quarterly* and *Environmental Sociology*. Upon completion of her doctoral studies, Tameka hopes to become a policy researcher with a view to examining the impact of developmental policy on environmental crime among rural and indigenous groups.

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Membership drive 2018, new mentoring program and ASC in Atlanta

DIVISION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE FOR 2018

This is an excellent time to renew or begin your 2018 membership to the ASC and to the Division of Experimental Criminology! Download the ASC membership form at <http://www.asc41.com/appform1.html>, or scan the code on the right.



*****The first 25 new grad students to sign up will receive a \$5 Starbucks gift card!*****

As students pay only \$5 for their membership, this is like getting a free membership for an entire year! Please encourage all graduate students to become a DEC member today—at \$5 annually, it is already a bargain, but now they can have refreshments on us!

We also offer **organizational memberships** for departments, centers, and institutions interested in supporting DEC. Contact us at expcrim@gmail.com for more information.

NEW DEC MENTORING PROGRAM

DEC is currently developing a **new mentoring program** to facilitate the formation of mentor/mentee relationships between experimental scholars across the globe. Would you like a mentor with extensive experience in experimental work, but don't know who to ask? Or are you yourself an experienced experimental scholar who would like to serve as a mentor for less experienced students or scholars in our field? Express your interest to expcrim@gmail.com today – and stay tuned for more information!

*****All mentors and mentees will be invited to an exclusive networking event at ASC in Atlanta!*****

We are also seeking organizational or individual sponsors to help finance the ASC mentoring event. Please contact expcrim@gmail.com for more information or to express your interest.

ASC ATLANTA 2018

The DEC and AEC look forward to welcoming you to Atlanta in November! Join us for an exciting program of events, including the first ever DEC mentoring event and the annual Joan McCord lecture and DEC/AEC joint awards ceremony.

STAY IN TOUCH WITH DEC

In January 2018 we launched our new website. To keep up to date with Division of Experimental Criminology news you can find us at <http://expcrim.org/>. You can also follow us on Twitter <https://twitter.com/DivExpCrim> and Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/expcrim>.

DEC & AEC

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 and crime as a research discipline, and their commitment to women and 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 the 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 Friday September 14, 2018 to:

Co-Chairs: Marilyn Corsianos, mcorsiano@emich.edu and Kate Luther, lutherke@plu.edu

The 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.

The 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.

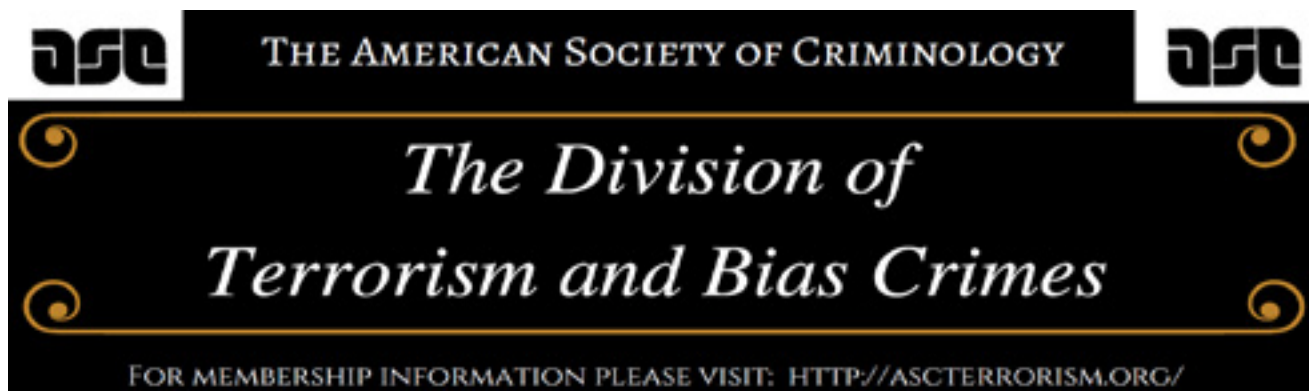
The Lifetime Achievement Award recognizes scholars upon retirement. We inaugurated this award on our 20th Anniversary in 2004. Scholars receiving this award should have an established career advancing the goals and work of the Division on Women and Crime.

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 of women and crime, both in their published work and their service to the Division on Women and 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.



The DTBC will elect new board members to serve the division. We are currently seeking nominations (deadline July 1st) for two Executive Counselors and Secretary treasurer position (serving a two year term from 2018-2020), and a non-voting student member who will serve on the membership committee for one year. All members with current and valid membership will receive an email in July with a list of final nominees and information on how to cast your vote.

We invite and encourage you to become a member of the American Society of Criminology's Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes (DTBC). You can become a member of the Division by completing the form located at <https://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> and sending to asc@asc41.com.

Joshua Freilich (Chair), Steven Chermak (Vice Chair), Sue-Ming Yang (Secretary-Treasurer)
Gary LaFree (Past Chair),

Executive Counselors: Laura Dugan, Jeff Gruenewald, and Nancy Morris

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

AROUND THE ASC

Focusing on the International Aspects of the ASC

Jay S. Albanese, ASC UN Liaison
Virginia Commonwealth University
Wilder School of Government & Public Affairs

The American Society of Criminology has an international presence with a scope unknown to many of its members. According to ASC figures from last year, 12 percent of the ASC membership comes from outside the USA, representing 48 countries (25% of the world). In addition, participants in the annual meeting in 2017 came from 43 countries.

Countries represented by ASC members N= 48

Outside USA members = 681

At ASC meeting in Philadelphia (2017) there were 3,586 registered participants

145 were from Canada and 381 from the rest of the world (N=526) or

15% of total attendees were from outside the USA

The **European Society of Criminology (ESC)** further evidences the internationalization of criminology. Founded in 2000, the ESC has grown at a rapid rate with every meeting since 2013 surpassing 1,000 participants. In 2016, ESC member came from 54 countries with 77 members from the USA (7 percent). It can be seen below that the USA is in the top five most represented countries in the ESC.

Germany (142 members)
the Netherlands (95)
United States of America (77)
Belgium (65)
Switzerland (59)
Spain (58)
Italy (41)

Presence at the United Nations

The UN is a body of national governments, although ECOSOC (the UN Economic and Social Council) has worked to insure that civil society representation (via NGOs) is not excluded. (Individuals cannot simply walk into UN meetings. They must be invited.) The ASC has consultative status with the UN. UN consultative status is designed to permit civil society attendance at many UN meetings. Regarding crime and justice, the annual UN Crime Commission meeting is the most relevant for ASC. Held in Vienna (the home of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime-UNODC) member States choose a theme each year to pursue. The ASC-UN Liaison has attended this meeting in recent years, as well as the separate UN Crime Congress (a much larger meeting of perhaps 5,000 which occurs once every five years-- next time in Japan in 2020).

The theme of the UN Crime Commission meeting in May, 2018 was cybercrime. There were 1,100 participants (representative of Member States and NGO and IGO representatives) at this 5-day meeting. There were more than 80 side-events (panel sessions) sponsored by Member States, NGOs, and IGOs over the five days on a wide array of topics related to transnational crime and justice with multiple sessions on cybercrime issues.

There are currently about 4,000 NGOs granted consultative status with UN ECOSOC. Civil society can use several ways to offer input such as attendance at meetings, submission of materials and statements, and side-events (panel sessions). Given ASC's objectives "to encourage the exchange, in a multidisciplinary setting, of those engaged in research, teaching, and practice so as to foster criminological scholarship, and to serve as a forum for the dissemination of criminological knowledge," the ability to point government representatives toward research (and where to find it) in order to inform policy decision-making is our primary role.



2018 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

74th ANNUAL ASC MEETING
NOVEMBER 14 - 17, 2018
ATLANTA, GA

REGISTRATION FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Before October 1

ASC Member: \$150

Non-Member: \$190

ASC Student Member: \$50

Student Non-Member: \$100

On or After October 1 OR Onsite

ASC Member: \$200

Non-Member: \$240

ASC Student Member: \$60

Student Non-Member: \$110

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND ON THE ASC WEBSITE, WWW.ASC41.COM

2018 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Ethics-related Workshops and Roundtables for the 2018 Atlanta Meeting

The ASC Ethics Committee has organized four different sessions that will be of interest to meeting participants in Atlanta interested in ethics, codes of conduct, the #metoo Movement, criminology in a politicized environment, and conducting research with vulnerable populations. Please consider these sessions, as you plan for the 2018 ASC meeting in Atlanta.

-Jay Albanese, Chair, ASC Ethics Committee

Preconference Workshop

The ASC Code of Ethics and the Role of the Department Chair* Tuesday, November 13th, 2:30pm-5pm

In 2016, the ASC membership approved the Code of Ethics with the goals of providing a set of general principles and ethical standards to guide criminologists in their professional responsibilities and conduct, and to express the values and ideals of the ASC for ethical behavior by ASC members in the context of their professional activities. Department chairs are often the individuals to whom faculty and students initially report a potential ethics violation. The purpose of this interactive workshop is to help department chairs understand the various elements of the ASC Code of Ethics and the types of complaints they may receive, as well as share strategies for preventing ethics violations and for responding to various types of complaints.

Facilitators: Margaret Weigers Vitullo, Deputy Director, American Sociological Association
Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University, ASC Ethics Committee Chair
Claire Renzetti, University of Kentucky, ASC Ethics Committee Member

Participation Fee: \$50 This workshop is listed on the ASC Preconference Workshop form; to register, go to:
<http://www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.html>

*Although this workshop is intended for department chairs, others in departmental supervisory roles, such as program directors and directors of graduate studies, may also benefit from participating.

If you have questions or would like additional information, please contact Claire Renzetti (Claire.renzetti@uky.edu) or Jay Albanese (jsalbane@vcu.edu).

Roundtables for Atlanta

Roundtable 1

The #metoo Movement in Academia – addressing sexual misconduct.

Chair: Claire Renzetti, University of Kentucky

Roundtable 2

Doing public criminology in a politicized climate - navigating social media/public criminology in a hyper-polarized media climate.

Chair: Amanda Burgess-Proctor, Oakland University

Roundtable 3

Conducting research with vulnerable populations - such as juvenile offenders, undocumented persons, individuals previously or actively engaged in criminal behaviors.

Chair: Henricka McCoy, University of Illinois at Chicago

POLICY CORNER

Over the past several months, the policy committee has worked to organize three featured policy sessions for the ASC meetings in Atlanta in November 2018. Each of the policy sessions will have a non-traditional, discussion-based format with 6-8 researchers offering brief comments on the issue for 5-7 minutes each followed by a moderated discussion.

One of these sessions, a **Presidential Policy Panel** on research related to guns and gun violence, will be occur on Friday afternoon during the conference (November 16th). During the Presidential Policy Panel, the panelists will be researchers whose work speaks to a different aspect of the gun violence issue. We have tentative confirmation from each of the following panelists:

- ❖ **Richard Rosenfeld**, UMSL – *Trends in Homicide and Gun Violence*
- ❖ **Anthony Peguero**, Virginia Tech – *Gun Violence in Schools and Communities*
- ❖ **Daniel Isom**, UMSL – *Policing Gun Violence*
- ❖ **Andrew Morrel**, RAND – *Effects of Gun Policy*
- ❖ **Jocelyn Fontaine**, Urban Institute – *Gun Violence Reduction Strategies*
- ❖ **Jack McDevitt**, Northeastern University – *Gun Legislation*
- ❖ **Daniel Webster**, Johns Hopkins University – *Gun Violence as a Public Health Issue*

As featured in CJRA's May newsletter (<http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org>), Daniel Webster (one of our panelists and a CJRA expert) recently appeared in a story in *The Sentinel* on the ways in which waiting periods for guns can potentially reduce the rate of suicide deaths by firearms.

CJRA also hosted its 3rd Congressional 'Ask a Criminologist' briefing focused on factors leading to increases in homicide rates between 2015 and 2016. The *Ask a Criminologist* event featured Richard Biehl (Dayton, Ohio), Shytierra Gaston (Indiana University), Nancy La Vigne (Urban Institute), Howard Spivak (National Institute of Justice) and Peter Wood (Eastern Michigan University).

Washington Update

May 30, 2018

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

Last week the House of Representatives passed the FIRST STEP Act, which requires the BOP to create a risk assessment program and provide evidence-based recidivism reduction programming for inmates in federal custody. The program will provide benefits to inmates for participation, including phone and visiting privileges, and credit towards pre-release custody (halfway house or home detention). The bill also contains other improvements to the prison system, including banning shackling of pregnant or post-partum women, expanding elderly and compassionate release, strengthening the Prison Rape Elimination Act audit process, and providing de-escalation training for correctional officers, among other things. Although the bill sets the BOP on the right path, there are concerns about the risk assessment process, as well as the fact that the bill does not contain any sentencing reform. All eyes are now on the Senate to see what it will do with the bill.

On the appropriations side, **BJS and NIJ each received a \$2 million increase** in the House Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill, that is being considered by the full committee right now, **with BJS receiving \$50 million and NIJ receiving \$44 million under this bill**. This is another step forward in the right direction - and continues the trend of steady funding increases for both of these agencies since CJRA was established, after many years of flat funding levels. Should these House funding levels be signed into law later this year, BJS will have received a \$9 million increase and NIJ will have received an \$8 million increase above the FY 2016 Omnibus levels. This represents about *more than 20% increase in funding for both agencies over the last 3 fiscal years since CJRA began advocating for increased resources*. This funding is also \$17 million above the President's Budget Request for FY 2019. The Senate Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Subcommittee will be marking up its bill on June 11th.

Natasha A. Frost, ASC National Policy Committee Chair



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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Learning from the Past: The Value of Work Experience in the Classroom

Richard L. Wentling, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Navigating the ebbs and flows of being an educator and a doctoral student can be difficult. With the added pressures of completing a dissertation or course requirements also comes the requirement of preparing course material and delivering effective instruction—all while maintaining a high level of scholarly production and community engagement. These tasks can seem overwhelming at times! I find that certain aspects of career achievement and professional development as a former practitioner have assisted in transitioning into the classroom. For example, some doctoral students may already have a background in teaching at other universities or community colleges. For them, the transition from one side of the desk to the other may be more seamless than someone with little experience. After leaving an established career in corrections, I find myself in the position of being a student/instructor but still relying on skills gleaned from past experiences as I navigate both sides of the desk. This paper will illustrate some of the tools and skills that may translate from the practitioner setting to the classroom.

Stress and Burnout as a Practitioner

Working as a practitioner brings many challenges—some of which stem from pressing deadlines which seem impossible while others may be centered on a specific task or upcoming event. Regardless of the challenge, the possibility for increased stress and potential burnout remains a reality when working in the criminal justice field. Lambert and colleagues (2012) found that when measuring burnout among corrections officers, increased levels of conflict within the workplace had an impact on job satisfaction. Other studies have noted similar findings while also highlighting the importance of organizational structure and micro-level frustration (Griffin et al., 2012; Lambert et al., 2012). Correctional officers are not the only staff members within a prison setting to experience high levels of stress. Garner and colleagues (2007) found that age and education offered the most influence on levels of stress and burnout among corrections treatment staff.

Schiabie and Gecas (2010) found that specific emotional responses to job functions had a positive influence on emotional exhaustion and depersonalization for police officers. Schiabie and Six (2016) offer similar findings in terms of police/public encounters and the emotive response for job functions. Similarly, probation officers often find themselves in diverse situations and may experience similar reactions to job functions as police officers. White and colleagues (2015) found that when juvenile probation officers exhibited dissatisfaction with their jobs they were more likely to report higher levels of stress and burnout.

Burnout is not limited to the criminal justice system. The concept can be found throughout most disciplines and particularly in human service positions, such as teaching (Barkhuizen et al., 2014). This is not a paper on burnout, though. Rather, this paper will highlight the various methods and approaches that can be gleaned from previous employment and experiences that reduce the stress and trepidation that may follow you into a classroom.

Practical experience and parallels in the classroom

Standing in front of the classroom, on the other side of the desk, I find myself delivering what I perceive as well thought-out, expertly crafted lessons. Each one of these lessons highlights some aspect of the material that we are covering and engages students in a variety of ways. However, no matter how well the lesson is designed nor how many attention-grabbers are incorporated, there is still the need to rely on the clear communication skills that were developed in the practitioner setting. My interactions with students would not be as productive if I did not have previous experience which honed the communication skills for providing clear and concise thoughts. This aspect holds true especially when discussing assignments that use an essay or a subjective approach to grading. The skills I once needed to effectively communicate ideas to various actors within the criminal justice system have now prepared me to explain key criminological concepts, assignment requirements, and grading guidelines in the classroom.

Interpersonal communication is sometimes easier said than done. Karelitz and Budescu (2004) propose that, in uncertain situations, the use of vague terminology can become the prominent mode of communication. Relying on phrases that offer a certain level of comfortability may lead to more negative responses from the receiver of the message. Nothing could be more unfamiliar than a classroom environment for a new instructor or being thrust into an uncertain or uncomfortable situation as a practitioner. The need to effectively communicate suddenly becomes the difference between success and failure. Tolston and colleagues (2014) measured the ability to use hand movements while speaking and whether body movement played a significant role in effective communication. Overall findings indicated mixed results but offered general support that constraining someone's body movement may have a negative impact on communication. This becomes important to note because of the often confined spaces of being

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

behind a desk or podium. As the instructor, it is important to discover whether you are a “pacer”, a “leaner”, or a “sitter” when delivering your lecture or addressing the class. Students will recognize when you are comfortable and when you are not. Stick with the public speaking approach that you are most comfortable with and own it.

Another similarity that I find from work place to classroom is the importance students place on the alignment between course design and lesson plans, which reflects the level of preparation. If the lessons do not coincide with the learning outcomes then it can seem as if we are just exploring and discussing random topics. This can be a useful technique in some situations but can also become a slippery slope. The planning and design aspect of teaching can be similar to past work experience for criminal justice practitioners through the responsibility and discretion used in daily preparation. Each facet of the criminal justice system offers some aspect that can directly relate to appropriate time management and effective planning. Sometimes we may have to think in an abstract light to recognize the utility of past experience, but there are certainly tools and skills that have developed through prior experiences.

Overcoming stress, and the many aspects that lead to stress, is vital to being effective in the classroom and thriving in the academic environment. While preparation and alignment are important to a course, being flexible with students will alleviate additional stress. For example, I may have prepared the most thought-provoking lecture that will all but guarantee an effective discussion. What if it falls flat? Now I am in the front of the classroom wondering what went wrong and why the students were not as “into it” as I thought they would be. Perhaps there was a specific event that occurred in the world that the students would rather talk about. As an instructor, I cannot control these events. Embracing topical or pedagogical deviations creates space for student agency and can lead to more in-depth interactions.

Conclusion

The life and times of a doctoral student could be an on-going source of humor for some and the origin of angst for others. Depending on an individual's personal views and perceptions, the process of learning and discovering your niche is truly long and arduous. The goals we are seeking to achieve keep most of us intrigued and willing to complete the necessary tasks. For some, this goal can manifest by becoming a lead-researcher at a top-tier institution while others may wish to pursue smaller institutions focusing on teaching and community engagement. Regardless of the path, as doctoral students, we all strive for the coveted three letter identifier (Ph.D.) to place neatly after our names in every signature block.

Sometimes when we find ourselves in unfamiliar, difficult, or trying circumstances we react in different ways, requiring varying coping strategies (Chu-Lien Chao, 2011). For some, these may come as welcomed, comforting methods that serve as a way to mitigate and relieve some of the tension from being on either side of the desk. If we look to past experience and draw from interactions and lessons learned, we may be able to get ahead of the stressors and become more productive than previously believed. In some instances, prior experience and lessons learned may have no direct link to your current situation at face value. The comparison may even appear absurd and far-fetched. It might be surprisingly useful to take an outside, objective approach to the lessons and experiences that have brought you to the position that you are in, and draw on the positives that have led you to this point. Use your past knowledge and encounters to own both sides of the desk and understand that you have more experience to draw from than you may believe. Remove yourself from the fast-paced lifestyle of being a doctoral student, but only briefly, and acknowledge that you now have more duties and responsibilities than simply being a student and while you're at it, go ahead and be confident! Use the knowledge that you have gained from all facets of life, academe, work, etc. and try to apply them to your current approach to occupying both sides of the desk.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

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



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Briones Robinson, Rhissa, *"The impact of a religious/spiritual turning point on desistance: A lifecourse assessment of racial and ethnic differences"*; Chaired by Dr. Michael Leiber, March 2018, University of South Florida.

Christiansen, Kirsten, *"The Social Construction of Protest: Print Media Coverage of the 2004 Republican National Convention and 2011 Occupy Wall Street Protests in New York City"*; Chaired by Dr. David C. Brotherton, February 2018, Graduate Center, CUNY.

Golladay, Katelyn A., *"Understanding Victim-Offender Overlap Taxonomies: A Longitudinal Study"*, April 2018, chaired by Dr. Kristy Holtfreter.

Koppel, Stephen, *"Moral Mode Switching: From Punishment to Public Health"*; Chaired by Dr. Mark Fondacaro, February 2018, Graduate Center, CUNY.

Krupa, Julie, *"Identifying the personal and perceived organizational characteristics associated with job satisfaction among juvenile probation staff"*; Chaired by Dr. Richard Dembo, June 2018, University of South Florida.

Lynch, Caitlin G., *"The Style and Quantity of School Based Law Enforcement: An Application of the Behavior of Law."* Chaired by Dr. Alison T. Chappell, August 2017, Old Dominion University.

Magrans, Marc Balcells, *"Contemporary Archeological Looting: A Criminological Analysis of Italian Tomb Robbers"*; Chaired by Dr. Jana Arsovska, February 2018, Graduate Center, CUNY.

Mandala, Marissa, *"An Analysis of Successful and Unsuccessful Terrorist Assassinations: Informing Counterterrorism through Situational Crime Prevention"*; Chaired by Dr. Joshua D. Freilich, February 2018, Graduate Center, CUNY.

Onyango, Resila, *"Process Evaluation of Terrorism Amnesty and Reintegration Program, and Perceptions of the Program within Kenya Police"*; Chaired by Dr. Eric Piza, May 2018, Graduate Center, CUNY.

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Quick, Leslie-Dawn. *"The United States Benefit Deficit for Veterans."* Chaired by Dr. Ruth A. Triplett, August 2017, Old Dominion University.

Root, Carl. *"Yet another Ferguson effect: An exploratory content analysis of news stories on police brutality and deadly force before and after the killing of Michael Brown"*; Chaired by Drs. Lorie A. Fridell and Victor E. Kappeler (Eastern Kentucky University), June 2018, University of South Florida.

Selman, Kaitlyn, *"Punishment as Pedagogy: An Exploration of the Disciplinary Alternative School."* Chaired by Dr. Randy Myers, May 2018, Old Dominion University.

Stringer, Richard J. *"Policing the Drinking Community: An Assessment of the War on Drunk Driving Alcohol Related Crashes (1985-2012)." Chaired by Dr. Randy Gainey, May 2018, Old Dominion University.*

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OBITUARY

JAMES FRANKLIN SHORT, JR. (JIM)



James Franklin Short, Jr. (Jim), Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Washington State University (WSU) and past president of the American Society of Criminology (1997), died peacefully at his home in Pullman, Washington, on May 13, 2018. He was 93 years old.

A native of rural Illinois, Jim was the eldest of three sons and graduated from the same high school at which his father was Principal. He spent one year at Shurtleff College in Alton, IL, before becoming a Marine in the Navy V-12 unit at Denison University in Ohio. After five quarters at Denison and the end of WWII, 21-year-old Jim was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and joined a Marine unit in the occupation of Japan.

Following his return to the US, Jim graduated from Denison with a B.A. in Sociology (1946) and earned his M.A. (1949) and Ph.D. (1951) in Sociology at the University of Chicago.

Jim left Chicago to become Instructor of Sociology at WSU (known then as State College of Washington) in Pullman, where he and his beloved wife Kelma would spend many happy years raising their two children, Susan and Michael, and building a large circle of friends. While on the faculty at WSU, Jim promoted quickly to Professor and served as Dean of Graduate Studies (1964-8), Founding Director of WSU's Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (1970-85), and President of the Pacific Sociological Association (1966-7), Sociological Research Association (1983), and American Sociological Association (1984). In addition, he served on numerous research commissions and councils, including President Lyndon Johnson's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (1968-69), and was distinguished visiting professor/scholar at nine different American universities, the Rockefeller Center in Italy, and Kokugakuin University in Japan. Jim also served as Editor of the *American Sociological Review* (1972-4) and was a fellow of the American Society of Criminology (1984) and American Association for the Advancement of Science (1985).

Throughout his career, Jim made many significant and lasting contributions, ranging from his research on Suicide and Homicide (with Andrew Henry) and pioneering use of self-reports in the study of delinquent and criminal behaviors (with F. Ivan Nye) to his pathbreaking study of Group Process and Gang Delinquency in Chicago (with Fred Strodbeck) and highly influential essays concerning levels of explanation and the importance of social situations and interactions in bridging macro and individual levels. Jim authored 5 books, edited another 12, and published roughly 85 journal articles and more than 60 book chapters and encyclopedia entries. His two most recent contributions, "Antifa, Gangs, and the Importance of Group Processes" and "Reflections on Disciplines and Fields, Problems, Policies, and Life," appeared in print earlier this year.

Jim received numerous accolades for his professional contributions, including research awards from the Western Society of Criminology (1977) and Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (1987), as well as the Sutherland Award (1979), Wolfgang Award for Distinguished Achievement in Criminology (2000), and Herbert Bloch Award (2010) from the American Society of Criminology. In 1997, the James F. Short, Jr. Conference Room was established in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of St. Louis-Missouri, and, in 2009, the Sociology building at WSU was renamed Wilson-Short Hall.

Although Jim retired from WSU in 1997, he remained a dedicated Cougar and rarely missed a day at the office or his noon hour workout and conversations at the campus gym. Away from the office, Jim was a voracious reader who loved his family, arts and culture, college and professional sports, gardening, Pullman and the Pacific Northwest, Chicago, and summers in the great outdoors of Priest Lake, Idaho. He is survived by brothers George and Ed, children Susan and Michael, son-in-law Steven, grandchildren Jay (wife Katie) and Annie, and great grandchildren Grace and James. He also leaves behind a legion of admirers whose lives he touched with his unparalleled intellect and gentlemanly charm. As one criminologist so eloquently put it, Jim's was "the best soul in the business." He will be forever missed.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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

Vesna Markovic at vmarkovic@lewisu.edu

World Migration Report 2018 – International Organization for Migration (IOM)



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) since 2000 has created regular reports on the state of migration globally. This is the first report on world migration released by the IOM since taking on the role as the United Nations Migration Agency. The purpose of the report is to give a real-world, data driven picture on migration that provides a deeper understanding of the complexities of migration. This is particularly relevant in the current climate when there are many reports about migration that are based on opinion and political motivations rather than relevant data. The IOM works with persons who require humanitarian assistance because they were displaced based on various factors, including weather events, persecution, environmental degradation, lack of security or opportunity, and particularly conflict.

The current report is broken into two parts. Part I provides pertinent information on migration, which includes a wide variety of movements, as well as migrants. Part I has three chapters. Chapter 2 provides a global overview on data and trends. It also focuses on migrant groups, such as workers, refugees, asylum seekers, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Chapter 3 focuses on regional dimensions and developments in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, and Oceania. Finally, Chapter 4, which primarily deals with growth, reach, and recent contributions. With the recent increase in interest on the topic of migration, it is important for this analysis to be available to policymakers and others within the communities. Migration provides benefits for migrants and their families, as well as for countries of origin, and potentially countries of destination. This includes economic factors, human development, poverty reduction, unemployment, and underemployment to name a few.

Part II of the report focuses on evidence-based analysis of various issues. This section contains six chapters. Chapter 5 focuses on the changes in governance of migration at the global level. One of the most notable changes is the adoption of the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants (2016), which can contribute to a more effective way to govern international migration globally. Chapter 6 discusses aspects of globalization that have changed the nature of migration. Advances in transportation and communication technology have changed the ways in which people access information, but also connectivity of the global community. Chapter 7 centers on migration from the perspective of migrants. Having this in-depth research on the journeys of migrants can have significant policy implications. Chapter 8 stands out as a very important chapter as it focuses on media reporting of migration and migrants. This is important because of the nature of the reporting. Does much of the reporting actually reflect what the evidence on migration is showing? Chapter 9 provides an in-depth analysis on the relationship between migration and violent extremism, as well as social exclusion. It is clear that there must be a wider discussion on social exclusion and the risk this poses for networks to potentially radicalize migrants. The final chapter, Chapter 10, is a follow on to the previous world migration report from 2015. It provides recent research on the changing role in migrant governance by modern cities, which places emphasis on the role some cities are taking in light of recent refugee crises, as well as a discussion about “sanctuary cities.”

It is estimated that in 2015, there were approximately 244 million international migrants worldwide. Although this only accounts for 3.3% of the total global population, it is much higher than was projected. Many recent developments such as the conflict in Syria, or the millions of Rohingya refugees fleeing Myanmar, have only added to the importance that such a report can provide.

The full report can be found on the IOM website: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en.pdf

MORE Conference

On May 30, 2018, at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore in Milan (Italy), the final conference of the EU co-funded research project MORE (www.transcrime.it/more) was held. The project aimed at mapping and analyzing the risk factors which facilitate organized crime's infiltration of legitimate businesses in Europe. The conference provided the opportunity to present the main findings of the project, and also to foster a high-level debate on the future of the economy of organized crime. The agenda of the conference can be found here: http://www.transcrime.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/MORE_AgendaFinalConference.pdf

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Between Edges and Margins: Innovative Methods in the Study of Deviance

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https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?_SID=NEW&_sprache=en&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=127357

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9th Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia

New and Old Forms of Victimization: Challenges for Victimology Theory and Practice

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All proposals must be electronically submitted through the WSC's online Abstract Submission System <http://westerncriminology.org/conference-3/abstract-submission-gateway/> between August 15th and October 5th, 2018.

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

All presenters are asked to submit an abstract of 1,100 characters or fewer to only one of the panel topics listed above. In addition to the abstract, please include the name, mailing address, email address, and phone number for all authors on the submission for the participant directory.

Please note that all presenters are required to preregister and prepay the nonrefundable conference fees no later than Monday, January 7, 2019. Failure to do so will result in presentations being removed from the final program.

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2025	November 19 - 22	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
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