



The Criminologist

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Editor's Note:

We made it to 2021! I am honored to serve the ASC as Vice-President along with Dan Nagin as President. I want to thank Laura Dugan for her help showing me the ropes, and to Mike Benson for all of his work behind the scenes. I would also be remiss if I didn't thank Sally Simpson and her program Co-Chairs, Lee Slocum and Carole Gibbs, and Chris Eskridge for planning the 2020 Annual Meeting. I hope it is safe for us all to gather again this year, so we can all share a bowl of ice cream at the social.

The lead essays this year will address broadly the topic of inclusivity in the academy, and I hope to highlight a number of unique voices and perspectives that have often been marginalized in research and practice. I will begin with an essay on the Criminology Consortium, an online academic conference that was hosted by a small group of scholars this fall. As an attendee, I was impressed by the quality of presentations and the high level of engagement among participants. For many undergraduates, this was the first time they have ever been able to attend a conference. Although academic conferences are only a small part of academia, their essay highlights how these meetings often marginalize persons without financial means, time, or the social support needed to attend multi-day events. The authors challenge us to find new and innovative ways to disseminate research and to broaden participation in traditional academic events.

Beth Huebner

Come One, Come All: Welcome to the Criminology Consortium

by

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As the coronavirus began to spread through the United States and public health efforts to curb the spread of the virus (including social distancing and limits on attendance on in-person events) were mandated, it was clear that the two major annual criminology and criminal justice conferences were in danger of being canceled. Practical constraints also began to emerge that would limit the attendance at and the success of these in-person conferences. For example, by the middle of March, many colleges and universities began to switch their academic delivery exclusively online. At the same time, most state and local governments, non-profit organizations, and private businesses began to ban employee travel which would prevent any participation at a conference in a physical setting. The cancellation of the 2020 ACJS and ASC conferences without a virtual alternative brought consequences for many of its members and to the field of criminology, in general.¹ Presenting and networking at conferences is an integral part of professional development, and with the cancellation of ASC's annual meeting also came the removal of important opportunities, particularly for graduate students and early career scholars to build connections with other scholars and potential mentors. Such connections are

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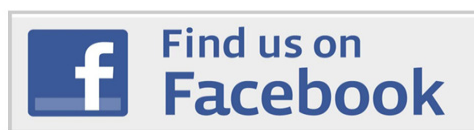
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crucial when on the job market and applying for tenure/promotion. Additionally, presenting work at professional conferences helps graduate students practice their skills prior to high stakes platforms, such as a job talk. For us five, the circumstances of 2020 necessitated the creation of something different and inclusive to serve scholars across the field. We believe CrimCon, short for Criminology Consortium, fulfilled an important need serving as a more accessible conference platform for everyone, both financially and in relation to connecting with other scholars.

Issues with Traditional Conference Formats

Conferences are a hallmark of academic scholarship, but there are larger problems facing academic conferences that have been revealed and made clearer by the last several months of the pandemic. Finding ways to continue conferences and improve upon the existing model is vital to the field for several reasons. First, graduate students and early career scholars that depend on these types of events lost the ability to a) gain the professional experience of watching experienced researchers present their work, b) present research themselves, and c) interact with the greater criminology community. Second, for persons on the tenure-track, those interested in promotion, and those interested in a job, especially students, their portfolio typically needs to contain evidence of an active research agenda that includes presenting research in professional settings. Many of us rely heavily on ACJS and ASC to provide these opportunities, so losing them had the potential to negatively impact our professional future. Third, and perhaps most important, cutting off conferences stunts the dissemination of research in our field and removes one of the most common ways in which we network.

The financial costs related to conferences are heaviest among marginalized scholars. Oftentimes early career researchers, students, non-tenure-track, international scholars along with practitioners have to choose when and how to allocate travel funding, if any is provided at all. Monetary constraints are particularly felt by educators at teaching institutions or smaller institutions where funding is scarce. Moreover, many of us who do travel to present our work take a financial hit, as conference fees, flights, lodging, and meals often exceed \$1,000 and are often not covered in their totality by the meager funding available. Based on what we know to be inequitable pay, those of us working as graduate students or as adjunct faculty likely have even less money available to spend on these conferences, if any at all. As the adjunctification of higher education continues unabated, it seems likely that the number of scholars excluded from traditional conferences will continue to grow, raising several critical questions.

How many academics have wondered why conferences are held in cities known to be prohibitively expensive? How many of us have gone into debt in the name of conference travel? Or questioned how our money is used by the organizations? Perhaps it is time for our professional organizations to start looking for more affordable venues, to consider accessibility and educator, practitioner, and student needs. We know that academia is not a meritocracy; who are we to say that the scholarship produced by students and faculty at the margins is not valuable? Perhaps a discussion regarding what is or is not valuable is also necessary, as we reward the research of those who are able to travel to prohibitively expensive venues and punish (although perhaps not intentionally) those who cannot afford to, whether due to financial, parental or even physical constraints. As we have seen the pandemic isolate innumerable faculty and students, cutting us off from what support we had, the weaknesses of our institutions and our professional organizations were brought into stark relief: the need to create something new to try to support the many scholars in need was obvious and urgent.

A Conference is Born

CrimCon emerged when most needed and is the brainchild of one individual intent on bringing the voice of those seldom heard to a larger audience. Recognizing that so many of the necessary experiences and opportunities offered at academic conferences were being lost in 2020, Dr. Andy Wilczak floated the idea of a virtual conference on April 25, 2020, when he posted the idea to his personal Twitter account.² This tweet was the spark that led to the eventual creation of CrimCon with five initial board members. Just 16 days after Andy's tweet, CrimCon had created a website, written a call for papers, and began accepting abstract submissions. There were no fees, no highlighting of discipline stars, or the marginalization of scholarship simply because it did not fit parameters established decades ago by those who placed too much importance on academic rank and institutional classification, unable to foresee how diverse our field would become. To be clear, CrimCon was created by a group of academics, not from R1s and not particularly well known in the field, who put together a successful virtual conference for the benefit of all. We do not care about labels or prestige but instead focus on the voice of those who choose to share their research.

During the early planning stages of the conference, the group that would become the executive board asked itself: what do the traditional conferences do that can be improved upon, and what could we do differently? We began by making the conference free for everyone, covering costs solely with donations. Further, registration was not required for either attendees or panelists, as our goal was to provide an inviting experience, to encourage discourse among academics, students and practitioners, and not necessarily focus on audience analytics, although admittedly registration was crucial for planning purposes informing decisions about capacity. The CrimCon board was clear about the conference's objectives and the desire for open access above and beyond audience analytics. We purchased cloud recording services, greatly simplifying the later publication of presentations. The total

operating costs were approximately \$1,000, which was covered in its totality by donations.

We are witnessing a shift in our field, even if glacial, in how research is evaluated, discussed, and appreciated throughout the academy, with a targeted focus on accessibility. CrimCon did not veto any submission, placing all into our program, as has been the practice in our field. We were meticulous and thoughtful in forming our panels. Holding the conference on weekdays helped, as no presentations were relegated to the awkward time slots or the dreaded Saturday morning which are notoriously poorly attended and therefore contribute little to the advancement of research and collaboration. We note that the size of ASC makes it impractical to limit the days the conference is held, but perhaps stirring things up would not be such a bad thing. Having the big names in the field present on a Saturday morning or having early career researchers and established scholars present at the same session would begin a conversation on how to better serve our changing discipline. CrimCon did not care about titles, ranks, or whether a presenter has published in top-tier journals. Instead, we focused on the person who took the time and interest to create a presentation that would be shared with others, vested in listening to and learning about the scholarship developed by their peers. The CrimCon Board members wanted to afford everyone an opportunity to discuss their work, no matter the topic, methodology, or medium of delivery. Where else would we have been able to learn about the incel movement and rape myths and sexual assault proclivity? The how-to of navigating #AcademicTwitter and about sexual harassment at in-person conferences? Seasoned scholars and students, presenters on the same panel, encouraging discourse and diffusion of knowledge. Further, all presentations were recorded and will live on, providing ample opportunities to revisit all the conversations produced during and after the talks, something ASC should consider implementing at future meetings. The engagement of the audience in addition to the attendance was a refreshing and stimulating deviation from the usual conferences. Visitors would pop in and out, pose questions and comments, and the relaxed atmosphere, devoid of ego or hubris, allowed the focus to be the research and not the researcher.

Our Unique Vision

Our goal is to bring practitioners and academics together and create opportunities for collaboration. CrimCon was designed to support scholars, practitioners, and students not only in criminology and criminal justice, but in all areas where scholarship on crime and justice is happening, beyond what we consider to be the unnecessary and restrictive siloing of higher education. CrimCon envisioned this conference as something different and more engaging than traditional academic conferences, thus we wanted to emphasize to presenters that they could and should be creative and break traditional presentation formats. We frequently hear how being actively deliberate in our written work enables better sharing of research, but seldom do we apply this same advice to the presentation of scholarship. Therefore, we sought to conceptualize conference presentations differently: arguing these need not be stale, boring, number-laden torture sessions, devoid of the passion that brought us to this work. We wanted to connect audiences and fellow presenters to new research in an accessible virtual format, taking into account that most of academia is suffering from some form of Zoom/WebEx/Google Meet fatigue. With the online conference format, we decided to limit presentations to approximately 10 minutes, permitting 4 to 5 panelists to share their work and still have time for meaningful discussion post-presentation in the format of the Q&A. Our structure encouraged panelists to be concise and purposeful. For example, instead of an in-depth summary of the literature review and methodology, we suggested perhaps starting with the key takeaways to ensure the most important points or findings were remembered by the audience. These tips helped panelists portray their research in a more accessible and memorable format. Not only did we want to provide a welcoming platform for presenters and audience members, we wanted to share best practices and novel ideas about how to convey information more effectively, and importantly, more engagingly.

The prospect of presenting research in an effective, compelling manner in a mere 10 minutes can seem overwhelming. Thus, to model an effective presentation format specifically for virtual settings, a short instructional video, created by board member Dr. Bree Boppre, was shared with panelists, providing three main tips for creating accessible and captivating presentations: emphasize key points, legible slides, and have fun. These tips were largely informed by Dr. Echo Rivera, Creative Research Communications LLC, who uses her background in Community Psychology and research/evaluation to help academics tell data-based stories that will resonate with and increase the likelihood that your intended audience will actually understand, remember, and use your information.³ To end #DeathbyPowerPoint, academics must confront common misconceptions about effective presenting,⁴ such as “1 slide per minute” or “it’s the audience’s responsibility to pay attention.” As discussed by Dr. Rivera, too much information (e.g., large tables, small font, walls of text) tends to cognitively overload audience members,⁵ especially virtually,⁶ which inhibits engagement and commitment to long-term memory. Thus, we recommended using large text with images or icons supplemented by narration instead of the typical wall of text we commonly see in academic presentations.

To follow, without halt, one aim: There’s the secret of success.- Anna Pavlova (1885 - 1931)

We had 1,629 unique persons attend sessions, including presenters and attendees,⁷ representing 34 different countries.⁸ For a rough comparison, the number of presentations at CrimCon 2020’s was 75-90% of one day of ASC’s 2019 meetings.⁹ And although numbers are cool and all, what inspired us, and fueled our goal to create CrimCon was the idea that everyone who wanted to present or attend was afforded that chance. What made CrimCon a success, in our minds and the minds of others, was the commitment of all those who participated. Knowing, for example, that we made life a little easier and more enjoyable, while also inspiring great

work amongst students, made all the pre-conference stress disappear. The enthusiasm with which CrimCon was received was immeasurable, as shared by graduates students like Hailey and Tayia:

Hailey Powers Mondragon - @hailpowers

I want to express a huge thank you to the people who made @CrimConOrg possible this year. It gave me as a PhD student my only opportunity to present my work in a conference setting. And allow for hearing about others' up and coming work! I am loving this! #CrimCon

Tayia Bush - @TayStudiesCrim

CrimCon has made me so much more excited for my future in criminology. There are soooooo many badass people in the field and I can't wait to really be a part of that. It was refreshing hearing all of the positivity after this wild ride of a semester #crimcon #Criminology

We wanted, amongst all our goals, to help diverse and marginalized scholars communicate their research and share findings with each other and the general public. In view of the time constraints, the obvious challenges of a new organization and the obstacles that could have stymied our efforts, and the fact that all CrimCon board members held full-time positions with little to no consideration for organizing CrimCon,¹⁰ our efforts were an unqualified success. Our hope was to create an engaging, supportive, positive, and interactive platform for scholars to connect and share their work despite the cancellation of in-person conferences such as ASC.

The Future is Bright for CrimCon

Without being hindered by the costs of in-person conferences, we as an organization have the freedom to design and implement a multitude of conferences and workshops free of charge that are consistent with our organizational values. Already, we are in discussion to host geographic-specific conferences highlighting the work of scholars from outside the United States, specifically our colleagues in Oceania and southern Asia who most struggled with the time zone differences at the initial CrimCon event (our own version of the cursed 8:00 am in-person session, though we were able to assure our international presenters that while they may be speaking outside of normal hours, at least they would have an audience), a challenge for most traditional conferences. We are also able to develop and host conferences that are truly thematic, creating more robust conversations while bringing cutting-edge scholarship to the public much earlier than may happen in the traditional conference setting, and are positioned to host multiple events a year. Obviously, CrimCon is itself not a solution to this problem, but we believe it is an important and necessary step in reimagining the role of conferences and professional organizations. We would be remiss if we did not take the opportunity provided by *The Criminologist* to voice our concerns about what is happening throughout the academy.

Final Thoughts

Undeniably, it would be a mistake on our part to not close these remarks with a call to the future and action. Our first conference was developed by a five-person board and executed by ten people in total. Beyond the typical benefits of conference participation, CrimCon recognizes that there is a chasm between academics and practitioners, and we cannot nor should we continue to sit on the sidelines debating the role of academic criminologists. CrimCon brought together criminal justice practitioners from across the globe, those who under "normal" conditions may not have been able to participate. The virtual nature of CrimCon allows for better dissemination of findings, ideas, and the imagination of opportunities. It also afforded us the chance to put out the request for action-oriented volunteers to join us, regardless of where they are.

We will accomplish so much with expansion, thereby creating a larger, more diverse, and inclusive group. As we turn towards the future of the Criminology Consortium, we are beginning to plan additional conferences, workshops, mentorship networks, and more. We also see the potential for growth in partnerships with governmental agencies and nonprofits as well as thematic and geographic subgroups. We established our online, social media presence, and generated conversation about the road ahead. True to our nature, the path is clear: we will move away from the traditionally labeled divisions, and instead seek to name these with more crim-appropriate titles like guilds, squads, or conspiracies; or for our Twitter followers pining for mascots, a murder of crows, a blessing of unicorns, or at the advice of Dr. Sarah Daly, a grumble of pugs.

What lessons are there to be learned here, especially for ASC? First, find a way of recognizing upcoming, radical, and innovative scholars who work tirelessly for social change in the classroom, community, and academia. As a discipline, we place far too much importance on "Top 50 lists" or "Greatest Hits," without acknowledging that these lack diversity (gender and race, being the most glaring) and inclusion. Which segues nicely into our next point. Promote and support the voices of all, but also strive to amplify the voices of those most marginalized. The establishment of the Divisions of Queer Criminology and Convict Criminology is a most excellent first step. We need to keep going. As our tiny group of overworked academics managed to create inclusive alternatives, ASC should also continue to do so. And finally, imagine alternative methods of sharing research, experiences and/or mentorship. Our biggest organization's motto must be "Come one, come all," and expressed that way.

We are excited about continuing to work towards the de-siloing of academia and collaborating with our colleagues in social work and public health, with graduate students, community college and itinerant faculty, and those in the humanities whose work has been exploring issues of crime and justice for centuries. CrimCon, is a most welcome solution to a problem many academics in positions of privilege have either failed or been unable to address. Anyone interested in volunteering for CrimCon should contact andy@crimcon.org for more information.

¹ A few regional and state-level organizations did make the laudable switch to online conferences in 2020. For example, the Southern Criminal Justice Association held a virtual research showcase from September 8 – 10, 2020 that had both synchronous and asynchronous components as did Law and Society Association.

² <https://twitter.com/heyDrWil/status/1254106038640541696>

³ <https://www.echorivera.com/>

⁴ <https://www.echorivera.com/blog/9myths>

⁵ <https://www.echorivera.com/blog/toomuchtext>

⁶ <https://www.echorivera.com/blog/why-you-hate-virtual-presentations>

⁷ Excludes CrimCon session hosts and participants who were in the session for less than three minutes. Unique attendees were measured by email address provided when attendees joined each session.

⁸ Measured by IP address geolocation as reported by Zoom; Zoom webinar analytics provide only country and not specific IP address.

⁹ The program at <https://convention2.allacademic.com/one/asc/asc19/> lists 397 events at ASC 2019 on Wednesday, 424 on Thursday, 364 on Friday, and 108 on Saturday. Those counts include social events and award ceremonies, however, and CrimCon's submissions do not.

¹⁰ No CrimCon board member received a course buyout from their employer for hosting the conference, for example, and no CrimCon board member drew any salary or any other compensation from CrimCon (other than reimbursement for direct costs).

Donald Trump, His Presidency, and the Field of Criminology

Gregg Barak & David Friedrichs

From the beginning of this essay we acknowledge the enormous Trump fatigue that most of us have experienced, and understand the inclination of many readers of this newsletter to avoid reading any further or to having to think any more about Trump than we already have. At the same time, we believe that to ignore the antisocial criminal character and the social structure that accommodated Trump not only as the Republican candidate and as POTUS, but also throughout his life course of 75 years, would be a missed opportunity by criminology to examine the crimes of the powerful in relation to the crimes of the powerless. After all of the postmortems on the Trump Presidency have been written, the vast majority of these accounts will come from non-criminologists and will surmise that Trump was the most law violating and corrupt president the United States has ever endured. Yet, some 74 million Americans voted for Donald J. Trump for a second term as president.

In the lead-up to the 2020 presidential election the claim that Trump's approach to the presidency represented an existential threat to the rule of law and to American democracy itself was widely diffused. He was also accused of attempting to use the Department of Justice and Attorney General William Barr as an instrument for the advancement of his own political interests rather than as an entity dedicated to the impartial administration of justice. Trump likewise has been accused of having effectively ignored those corrupt activities engaged in by his cabinet members, by his political associates, donors and supporters, and by others.

Within hours after the polls closed, before millions of votes were counted in several key states, and when he was narrowly losing to Biden in the electoral count, Trump feebly declared, "Victory," called the election "a major fraud," and stated, "we'll be going to the U.S. Supreme Court." As the bipartisan outcomes of the 2020 Presidential, Senatorial, and House races demonstrate, Trumpism is alive and well in America and neither Trumpists nor Trump are going to disappear anytime soon. In the meanwhile, "kingmaker" Trump will be busy defending himself from a myriad of civil and criminal lawsuits filed coast to coast. He might also become the first American president to try to pardon himself and the first ex-president sentenced to prison.

No American president has been the focus of more allegations of criminal conduct, of criminality as a basic character attribute, and of a wider range of criminal actions than Donald Trump. Indeed, no president – including Richard Nixon – comes close in this regard. And in a parallel vein, probably no other American president has been more accused of possessing a pronounced disdain for and disregard of the "rule of law" than Trump. In focusing here on Trump and his presidency, we acknowledge that the sources of the harm, corruption and injustice are to be found within the systemic relations of the American political economy. However, Trump's trails of "criminal omissions" and his "lack of criminalization" also needs to be integrated with his life history and rise to political power in relation to measuring his impact on the administration of justice and the sociocultural attitudes of the American people.

For example, the prosecution of white-collar crime cases declined measurably during the course of the Trump presidency. Certainly no president has come close to Trump in civil litigation, with some 3,500 lawsuits during the course of his adult life, and that was before he became president. The types of crimes that Trump has been accused of include: sexual assault; tax evasion; the defrauding of former tenants and customers; the defrauding of contractors and non-payment of employees; the defrauding of investors and banks; fraudulent "charitable" activity; money-laundering; and campaign finance violations.

This listing is hardly exhaustive. In 2010 Friedrichs produced a typology of core, hybrid, and marginal forms of white-collar crime in *Trusted Criminals*. These included: corporate crime; occupational crime; avocational crime, governmental crime; state-corporate crime; crimes of globalization; finance crime; enterprise crime; entrepreneurial crime; and technocrime. Trump has been credibly accused of having been involved with each of these types of crime.

In Trump's case there is evidence of a lifetime of engagement with unethical and illegal activities, going back to late childhood when his behavior in school was sufficiently troublesome for his parents to ship him off to a military boarding school. A lifetime of impunity from criminal prosecution brings into especially sharp relief the differences between how our justice system addresses the wrongdoing of adolescents from impoverished circumstances and those from privileged circumstances.

Traditionally, "criminal families" as well as "crime families" have been foci of criminological investigation. In the case of Trump there is evidence of engagement in dishonorable and sometimes illegal activities across several generations, going back to his grandfather Friedrich Trump and his father Fred Trump, and extending to allegations of wrongdoing against several of his adult children. President Trump's niece and psychologist Mary Trump published *Too Much and Never Enough* in 2020 that characterizes her grandfather Fred Trump as a sociopath. She also documents many unscrupulous and illegal activities carried out within her family, including defrauding her and her brother of their inheritance. The family of Trump's high-profile son-in-law Jared Kushner has also been shown to have a long history of unethical and illegal conduct. Jared's own wealthy father did a term in prison in relation to an especially bizarre extortion plot against another family member involving alleged sexual infidelity.

The Congressional Impeachment of Trump in 2019 is the single most substantial endeavor to date to hold him formally accountable for *high crimes and misdemeanors*. Despite substantial evidence of corrupt intent in relation to Trump's contact with the president of Ukraine, his acquittal as a form of jury nullification along wholly partisan lines, by a Republican-dominated U.S. Senate, may well have contributed to a widely diffused cynicism about the prospects of fair and equitable justice in the United States. Trump's fears of his impending criminal indictments should he not be re-elected, was one reason for his desperate attempts to secure a second term.

Any discussion of the "crimes" of Trump needs to address those ultimate crimes with which he has been involved. These are not necessarily crimes in terms of specific violations of U.S. law, but rather are crimes in the broader sense of representing massively consequential harms, injuries, and crimes against humanity, with some being violations of international law. These harms include his administration's aggressive regulatory rollback initiatives, his promotion of white nationalism and hate crimes, his separating immigrant children from their parents at the border, and his dealings with Iran. Finally, Trump's actions in relation to climate change such as the withdrawal from the Paris Treaty, or his activities contributing to ecocide and terracide in violation of the principles of environmental justice, may turn out to be his most far-reaching crimes.

Ronald Kramer in *Carbon Criminals, Climate Crimes* (2020) has addressed these latter crimes and suggests that at some future time Trump may be regarded as the worst criminal in history in terms of the consequences of his actions. More immediately, the response of Trump and his administration to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 had included a range of policies and practices – and "crimes of omission" – that many experts, including those from Columbia University, regarded as complicit in the avoidable deaths of more than 200,000 Americans. In compliance with many state criminal statutes, murder is defined as the willful engagement in a dangerous and reckless act that demonstrates an extreme indifference to human life. Trump could be brought up on such charges—but of course he won't be. As of Election Day November 2020, more than 236,000 Americans had died and close to 10 million had been infected by the coronavirus.

Moreover, as of his fourth year in office, Trump had been accused of persistent violations of the Constitutional "emoluments clause" (e.g., enriching himself and his family-owned businesses in various ways), of "conflict-of-interest" transactions with foreign governments such as his Moscow tower dealings, of obstruction of justice in relation to the Mueller investigation, and of violations of the Freedom of Information Act. In the Southern District of New York he has been investigated in relation to money laundering, the obstruction of justice, campaign finance-related violations, relationships with indicted individuals such as Lev Parnas, and possible RICO violations. Last fall, having obtained copies of Trump's tax returns, *The New York Times* reported on and provided much evidence of a long history of tax-related matters involving Trump and his family that goes well beyond tax avoidance into the realm of criminal acts of tax evasion.

A key question of ours is: Where is the field of criminology in all of this? Our core claim is that the field of criminology in the third decade of the 21st century – if it aspires to be a relevant and credible academic enterprise – needs to attend quite literally to what it meant to have a "White House criminal" serving as the Commander-in-Chief. To date, a handful of criminologists like Frank Cullen, Ray Michalowski, and their associates have published some criminological initiatives in relation to Trump. However, the field of criminology in 2021 and beyond needs to expand on these investigations.

Hence, we believe that a criminological agenda for addressing Trumpism – the non-ideological, conspiratorial, and anti-scientific approach to politicking linked to president Trump, his cultish supporters, and millions of other Americans -- needs to be developed. Its objective would be to explore the measurable impact of the Trump phenomenon on the ideas and understandings of the nature of American crime, criminal law, and criminal justice. This agenda would need to address the characteristics and victims of Trump's assorted "high crimes and misdemeanors" in relation to the crimes of the powerful and the crimes of the powerless.

For example, we would hypothesize that Trump's presidency has had a measurable impact on representations of deviance, criminal law, and criminal justice. In turn, these have had a measurable but differential impact on American children, adolescents, and adults. Accordingly, criminologists should examine the socialization processes where Trumpian conceptions and representations occur, inclusive of the digital worlds of mass communication, social media, and Internet activity. Ideally, as part of this project, a comparative study should be undertaken of the analog dissemination and influence of presidents John F. Kennedy through William J. Clinton.

Two presidents during this era oversaw unpopular wars (e.g., Lyndon B. Johnson and Vietnam, George W. Bush and Operation Iraqi Freedom) and were widely castigated as "war criminals" by their adversaries; so they could be included in any comparative study. From some vantage points, most if not all American presidents have been complicit in at least some forms of state crimes or crimes of war. As for Trump, his authorizing the assassination of Iranian General Soleimani could conceivably be identified as one form of state/war crime, in violation of international law.

The U.S. has the indisputable history that thirteen American presidents owned slaves. Since the adoption of the 13th Amendment

and the end of the Civil War, and before the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, most American presidents were also complicit to varying degrees in the organized discrimination and segregation imposed upon African-Americans. While other American presidencies have been closely associated with rampant corruption, including those of U.S. Grant and Warren Harding, neither of those “weak” presidents was directly implicated in this corruption. Claims of “personal enrichment corruption” by American presidents, while not wholly absent, have never been routinized into the daily operations of POTUS until Trump. To say the least, the study of crime and criminality in relation to American presidents has been a very marginal enterprise within American criminology. In light of the indisputable fact that presidential crime is vastly more consequential than the crimes of most criminal offenders, this seems to be a significant shortcoming of the field of criminology.

In relation to all of the foregoing, the role of alternative narratives relating to crime, criminal law, and criminal justice during the Trump era would especially need examination. Trump has relentlessly promoted claims aligned with this alternative narrative, including those themes animating his 2016 presidential campaign. Such themes embraced that Hillary Clinton had committed serious crimes in relation to national security, so “Lock her up”; that illegal immigrants such as “Mexican rapists” and “violent gangs” from Central America were coming across the Southern border to pose a major threat to the safety of Americans, so “Build the Wall and Crime Will Fall”; that a corrupt political criminal enterprise existed within Washington, D.C., so “Drain the Swamp”; and though not necessarily intertwined, that a “Deep State” working in opposition to him and his administration existed before and after Trump became president, so “weed out” the bureaucracy.

During the 2020 Congressional races Trump endorsed several Republican candidates that subscribe to the QAnon conspiracy claims of a Satanic pedophile crime ring operating out of a pizza parlor in DC and led by Hillary Clinton, among others, and various other “Deep State” parties, including the billionaire financier George Soros as well as Hollywood elites. These claims have been relentlessly supported, expanded upon, and promoted in a wide range of media forums, from Fox News to conservative talk radio shows to Internet blogs. Relatedly, some three weeks before the 2020 election Trump was complaining about the failure of Attorney General Barr to seek indictments against his adversary in the presidential contest, former vice president Joe Biden as well as former president Barack Obama, for what the president was referring to as “the greatest political crime in the history of our country.”

By Thanksgiving Day Trump had not conceded his loss to Biden and as a lame duck was still pursuing his claim that the 2020 presidential election was “stolen” from him. In this alternative reality, he had decisively won the election. Moreover, a poll reported in *The Atlantic* taken two weeks after the election reported that well over 75% of Republican voters embraced Trump’s claim that Biden had only won due to widespread voter fraud. While the Republican leadership knew that this was not the case, they were not calling Trump out on his conspiracy theories or unfounded lawsuits to disenfranchise several million black voters in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. Meanwhile, millions of other Americans were viewing Trump as a wantabe autocrat out to steal the election from Biden. A much smaller number of Americans understood that Trump was simply running another one of his lifetime of cons. This time it was to raise money for his fraudulent litigation to overturn the election, where in fact, 60 cents of every dollar would be finding its way into Trump’s pockets and his newly formed Super PAC.

A research agenda for a *criminology of Trump* would include: The systemic delineation of the parameters of Trumpian criminality in relation to other manifestations of criminality using a content analysis as one methodological strategy; empiricizing the impact of the Trump presidency on the socialization process in relation to conceptions of crime, law, and criminal justice as another strategy; investigating the impact of the Trump presidency on all dimensions of the criminal justice system, from policing to corrections; examining the specific forms of victimization associated with his presidency; and measuring the harmful human and environmental costs in relation to his administration’s policies of deregulation. Last and not least of all, a multidisciplinary criminological approach to Trump should fruitfully employ a range of criminological theories – biogenetic, psychological, psychoanalytical, sociological, situational, organizational, and structural -- to explain his sociopolitical engagements with a wide range of criminal conduct.

Even though there has been a dramatic drop in the instances of street crimes over the past three decades, we are not suggesting that the work of most criminologists on the powerless or the structuralized forms of crime and crime control are without value and should be abandoned. What we are arguing is that there still exists a fundamental lack of proportionality with respect to the powerful and to the institutionalized forms of crime and social control in the state and corporate worlds. Thus, we have called for a systematic criminological engagement with the crimes and criminality of the 45th president of the United States as one point of departure for a more fully developed understanding of the crimes of the powerful.

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DIRECTOR OF GRADUATE ADMISSIONS SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
P: 314-977-2752 | E: KRISTI.RICHTER@SLU.EDU



EDITOR'S CORNER

New additions to the Criminology Co-Editor Team and the Editorial Board

David McDowall, Jody Miller, Charis Kubrin, and Carter Hay
Editors of *Criminology*

This column gives us the opportunity to update ASC members on the *Criminology* editorial office and our efforts to maintain the legacy of our predecessors in publishing the highest quality criminological work and overseeing a rigorous, fair, and efficient peer review process. Our editorial team now enters the 2nd year of this term. In 2020, Charis Kubrin (University of California-Irvine) and Carter Hay (Florida State University) joined co-editors David McDowall (University at Albany) and Jody Miller (Rutgers University) as new co-editors of the journal. We appreciate their commitment and dedication to the journal and to the ASC. We are grateful to Janet Lauritsen (University of Missouri-St. Louis) and Brian Johnson (University of Maryland), who completed their 3-year terms and provided thousands of hours of work in their dedication to *Criminology*.

At the close of 2020, adjustments to the *Criminology* editorial board were made to address the evolving needs of the journal. The editorial board plays a crucial role in helping editors make the informed decisions necessary for maintaining the journal's reputation. Editorial board members are selected by the co-editors because of their consistent willingness to provide timely and high-quality reviews. In making editorial board selections, we benefit greatly from the reviewer evaluation system put in place by past editors and expanded by the previous editorial team (see Osgood et al., 2012). Completed reviews are scored by editors for their quality and helpfulness (to editors and authors), and scores often are accompanied by brief explanatory comments. But our selections also were guided by our interest in a board that reflects the diverse and international nature of our field and the full breadth of its substantive areas and theoretical and methodological orientations. With these considerations in mind, we are grateful for the service provided by editorial board members who recently rotated off the board, and we look forward to working with new members who agreed to join the board through November 2023.

We also wish to acknowledge the efforts of our broader pool of reviewers. Reviewers who respond promptly to invitations, agree to perform reviews, and provide constructive and insightful reviews in a timely manner are the mainstay of our work as editors. In reflecting on this, we wish to highlight the critical features of the excellent reviews we rely upon by reiterating the recommendations from former co-editors Wayne Osgood, Eric Baumer, and Rosemary Gartner. They offered these insights in the very first "Editor's Corner" column, which appeared in the 2012 January/February issue of *The Criminologist*. In that column—which is very much worth reading in its entirety—Osgood et al. (2012) identified three essential elements of high-quality reviews. First, such reviews provide clear feedback on the paper's *contribution to knowledge*. An assessment of the competency of research is a necessary part of this, but we also want to know the *overall significance* of the contribution. This is in keeping with our primary goal of publishing high-quality research that moves the field forward in significant ways. Second, the reviews we find especially helpful specify *the most important issues* that require revision and explain the rationale and suggested modifications with sufficient detail to be useful to the authors. Third, we value reviews that are *professional and constructive* in tone. Negative and insulting language certainly is unhelpful, even when the reviewer identifies critical weaknesses. As many of us in our field have experienced first-hand as authors, rejection is the modal outcome for submissions to *Criminology*; with that in mind, reviews that are constructive in their criticism and not overly harsh in tone help ensure that this disappointing outcome is not compounded with needless insult. Also, constructive reviews provide valuable feedback that improves the overall quality of empirical research in the discipline. We are grateful for the reviews we receive and, as always, are interested in expanding the pool of reviewers upon which we rely.

We close this essay by mentioning important issues that will be part of the continued dialogue among the co-editors, authors, and the ASC. In 2020, the ASC Publications Committee approved an editor's guide for the handling of concerns over published research in their journals. This guide is based on the core practices recommended by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). And then in 2021, the Publications Committee plans on holding town halls for the ASC membership to discuss issues of research integrity and data disclosure in ASC journals. This will be supplemented by a survey sent to ASC members to describe and solicit feedback on a wide range of potential actions. We look forward to these developments and to working with the ASC to promote best practices for data transparency in our field.

Reference

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AROUND THE ASC



Announces its call for nominations for the 2021 Awards

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Michael J. Hindelang Outstanding Book Award

Mentor Award

Joan Petersilia Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Teaching Award

August Vollmer Award

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

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

Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received. Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2021 ASC AWARDS

We invite and encourage nominations for the awards noted on the following pages. Lists of previous recipients can be found at <https://asc41.com/resources/awards/>

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD -- This award recognizes outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology. When submitting a nomination, provide a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) to the Committee Chair. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **Todd Clear, Rutgers University** todd.clear@rutgers.edu (973) 353-2808

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD -- This award is given in order to call attention to criminological scholarship that considers problems of crime and justice as they are manifested outside the United States, internationally or comparatively. Preference is given for scholarship that analyzes non-U.S. data, is predominantly outside of U.S. criminological journals, and, in receiving the award, brings new perspectives or approaches to the attention of the members of the Society. The recipient need not speak English. However, his/her work must be available in part, at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation). When submitting a nomination, provide a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) to the Committee Chair. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **Richard Tremblay, University of Montreal** richard.ernest.tremblay@umontreal.ca (514) 343-6963

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD -- This award which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to theory or research in criminology on the etiology of criminal and deviant behavior, the criminal justice system, corrections, law or justice. The distinguished contribution may be based on a single outstanding book or work, on a series of theoretical or research contributions, or on the accumulated contributions by a senior scholar. When submitting a nomination, provide a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) to the Committee Chair. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **David Garland, New York University** david.garland@nyu.edu (212) 998-6337

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD -- This award recognizes an individual whose scholarship or professional activities have made outstanding contributions to justice and/or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior. When submitting a nomination, provide a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) to the Committee Chair. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **Edmund McGarrell, Michigan State University** mccgarrel@msu.edu (517) 355-6649

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD -- This Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by someone who has received the Ph.D., MD, LL.D., or a similar graduate degree no more than five years before the selection for the award (for this year the degree must have been awarded no earlier than May 2016), unless exceptional circumstances (ie., illness) necessitates a hiatus in their scholarly activities. If the candidate has a multiple of these degrees, the last five-year period is from the date when the last degree was received. The award may be for a single work or a series of contributions, and may include coauthored work. Those interested in being considered or in nominating someone for the Cavan Award should send: (a) a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award; (b) applicant's/nominee's curriculum vitae; and (c) no more than 3 published works, which may include a combination of articles and one book. All nominating materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format, except for book submissions. A hard copy of any book submission should be mailed to the Committee Chair. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **Callie Burt, Georgia State University** cburt@gsu.edu (404) 413-1032

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2021 ASC AWARDS

ASC FELLOWS -- The ASC Fellows Committee invites nominations for Fellows in the Society. Those designated as Fellows are recognized for their scholarly contributions to criminology and distinction in the discipline. Longevity alone is not sufficient. Examples of contributions may include innovations in public policy as well as enhancing diversity, equity and inclusion within the Society and the field of criminology. In addition, a Fellow must have made a significant contribution to the field through the career development of other criminologists and/or through organizational activities within the American Society of Criminology. Nominees must be members in good standing of the Society. The Board may elect up to four (4) persons as Fellows annually, but the Committee may advance additional exceptionally strong candidates to the Board for consideration. Nominations for Fellows last for two years. The names of those who have been awarded the Fellow status will be announced at the Annual Meeting and the candidates will be acknowledged by the Society with the presentation of a certificate. In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee Chair). Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae. All materials should be submitted in electronic format. Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive this award. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **Michael Benson, University of Cincinnati** bensonm@ucmail.uc.edu (513) 556-5830

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD -- This award is given annually for a book, published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2018, 2019, or 2020. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Committee Chair. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: **Shadd Maruna, Queen's University, Belfast** s.maruna@qub.ac.uk +44 (0)28 9097 5986

JOAN PETERSILIA OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD -- This award honors exceptional contributions made by scholars in article form. The award is given annually for the peer-reviewed article that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2019 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in *Criminology* and in *Criminology & Public Policy*, and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. We are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Committee Chair. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: **Holly Nguyen, Penn State University** hollynguyen@psu.edu (814) 863-5404

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY -- The Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity is designed to encourage students of color, especially those from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, to enter the field of criminology and criminal justice, and to facilitate the completion of their degrees.

Eligibility: Applicants are to be from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, including but not limited to, Asians, Blacks, Indigenous peoples, and Latinas/os. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. Individuals studying criminology or criminal justice issues are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships must be accepted into a program of doctoral studies.

Application Procedures: A complete application must contain (1) proof of admission to a criminal justice, criminology, or related program of doctoral studies; (2) up-to-date curriculum vita; (3) personal statement from the applicant as to their race or ethnicity; (4) copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts; (5) statement of need and prospects for financial assistance for graduate study; (6) a letter describing career plans, salient experiences, and nature of interest in criminology and criminal justice; and (7) three letters of reference. All application materials should be submitted to the Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship Committee Chair in electronic format as a single pdf attachment.

Awards: Three (3), \$6,000 fellowships are awarded each year, paid out in November.

Submission Deadline: All items should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format by **March 1.**

Committee Chair: **Alexes M. Harris, University of Washington** yharris@uw.edu (206) 685-4763

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2021 ASC AWARDS

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION, Sponsored by Wiley -- The Gene Carte Student Paper Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students.

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

Application Specifications: Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers may be no longer than 8,000 words (excluding tables and references). The *Criminology* format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors' names and departments should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The authors also need to submit a copy of the manuscript, as well as a letter verifying their enrollment status as full-time students, co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director, all in electronic format.

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **Elizabeth Groff, Temple University**

groff@temple.edu

(215) 204-5164

MENTOR AWARD -- The Mentor Award is designed to recognize excellence in mentorship in the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Nominations of individuals at all stages of their academic careers are encouraged.

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

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

The mentorship portfolio should include:

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

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

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of the nomination), the nominee's portfolio, and all other supporting materials should be submitted to the Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic form by **June 1**.

Committee Chair: **Maria Velez, University of Maryland**

velezmb@umd.edu

(301) 405-4716

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2021 ASC AWARDS

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

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

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

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

The teaching portfolios should include:

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **Manish Madan, Stockton University**

manish.madan@stockton.edu

(609) 652-4512



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

Annual Meeting 2021
Chicago, IL
November 17 – 20, 2021
Palmer House Hilton

Science and Evidenced-Based Policy in a Fractured Era

Program Co-Chairs:

Charlotte E Gill, George Mason University
and
Tom Loughran, Penn State University

meeting@asc41.com

ASC President:

Daniel S. Nagin Carnegie Mellon University

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 26, 2021

Posters, roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 21, 2021

AROUND THE ASC

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC [Annual Meeting](#) website. You will need to create a new profile for 2021. On the site, you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, (5) Roundtable Submission, or (6) Lightning Talk Presentation. Please continue to click Accept and Continue in the lower right-hand corner until you no longer see it. You will receive a confirmation email after you submit. If you do not, email meeting@asc41.com.

Please note that late submissions will NOT be accepted. In addition, submissions that do not conform to the guidelines will be rejected. We encourage participants to submit well in advance of the deadline so that ASC staff may help with any submission problems while the call for papers remains open. Please note that ASC staff members respond to inquiries during normal business hours.

Complete Thematic Panels: Panel submissions must include a title and abstract for the entire panel as well as titles, **structured abstracts** (*see below) and author information for all papers. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and/or one discussant. The panel abstract does not need to follow structured guidelines but should be less than 200 words. We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 26, 2021**

Individual Paper Submissions: Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title and **structured abstract** (*see below) along with author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that is close to completion or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are not appropriate here and may be more suitable for roundtable discussion (see below).

- INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 26, 2021**

Author Meets Critics: These sessions are organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three or four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC. Note that the book must appear in print before the submission deadline (March 26, 2020) so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work. Submit the title of the book, the author's name and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

- AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 26, 2021**

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract along with author information. Posters will be 4' x 8' and should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing poster format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material. One poster submission per presenter is allowed.

Graduate Student Poster Competition: Those who wish to enter the Graduate Student Poster Competition should adhere to the directions for presenting a poster per above. In addition, such participants must self-declare their request for award consideration at the time of submission by marking the appropriate box on the poster submission form. To be considered for this award, participants must also load a brief (2-3 minute) YouTube video on the All-Academic website that accompanies their submission. The award committee will judge submissions primarily on scientific merit and secondarily on visual appeal, and awards (1st, 2nd, and 3rd place) will be announced at the meeting. This competition will be open only to graduate student members. For more information, contact the Chair of the Graduate Student Poster Competition Committee, Sally Simpson (ssimpson@umd.edu).

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 21, 2021**

AROUND THE ASC

Roundtable Sessions: These sessions consist of three to six presenters discussing related topics. For roundtable submissions, you may submit either a single paper to be placed in a roundtable session or a complete roundtable session. Submissions for a roundtable must include a title and abstract along with participant information. A full session requires a session title and brief description of the session. Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than thematic paper panels. Thus, ASC provides no audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

- ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 21, 2021**

Lightning Talks: These sessions are a series of 5-minute talks/presentations by different speakers, each introducing a topic or idea very quickly. Lightning Talks are a way to share information about diverse topics from several presenters, while still captivating the audience. Each presentation should consist of a maximum of 3 to 5 PowerPoint slides or prompt cards, with a total of one or two key messages for the entire presentation. Each slide should consist of a few words and one primary image. Lightning talks are ideal for research and theory development in its early stages. See the [Lightning Talks Guide](#) for further information. Submissions for a lightning talk full panel session must include a title and abstract for the entire panel as well as titles, abstracts and author information for all talks/presentations. Each panel should contain between 6-7 talks/presentations.

- LIGHTNING TALK SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 21, 2021**

Only original papers that have not been published may be submitted to the Program Committee for presentation consideration. Presentations of the same paper presented elsewhere are discouraged.

The meetings are Wednesday, November 17 through Saturday, November 20, 2021. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. If a session does not have a chair, a program committee member may choose a presenter from the last paper on the session. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before October 1 to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go to the ASC website at <https://asc41.com/> under News & Events to find Annual Meeting information to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- **Friday, March 26, 2021** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
- **Friday, May 21, 2021** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters, roundtable, and lightning talk sessions.

ABSTRACTS

A typical abstract will summarize, in one paragraph of 200 words or less, the major aspects of your research, including: 1) the purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigate; 2) the design of the study; 3) major findings of your analysis; and 4) a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions. Although not all abstracts will conform to this format, they should all contain enough information to frame the problem and orient the conclusions.

***Please note that Structured Abstracts will now be required for all papers submitted either individually or as part of a symposium.** The abstract should summarize the major aspect of your study, be no more than 200 words and include the following sections: a) Objective, b) Data/Methods, c) Results, and d) Conclusions/Implications. For most studies, the Data/Methods section should describe sample, sample size(s) and analytic approach. Qualitative studies

AROUND THE ASC

should also summarize sources. If the study is entirely theoretical, this section can be marked N/A. Papers that are not developed enough to provide detailed information here might be considered for roundtable.

EQUIPMENT

Only LCD projectors will be available for all panel and paper presentations, including lightning talks to enable computer-based presentations. However, presenters will need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer. No projectors will be available for roundtables or posters.

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

Before creating your account and submitting an abstract for a single paper or submitting a thematic panel, please make sure that you have the following information on *all* authors and co-authors (discussants and chairs, if a panel): name, phone number, email address, and affiliation. **This information is necessary to complete the submission.**

When submitting an abstract or complete panel at the ASC submission website, you should select a single sub-area in the broader areas listed below. Please select the area and sub-area most appropriate for your presentation and only submit your abstract once. If you are submitting an abstract for a roundtable, lightning talk, poster session or author meets critics panel, you only need to select the broader area; no sub-area is offered. Your choice of area and sub-area (when appropriate) will be important in determining the panel for your presentation and will assist the program chairs in avoiding time conflicts for panels on similar topics.

Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:

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

PLEASE NOTE: WHEN UTILIZING THE ON-LINE SUBMISSION SYSTEM, BE SURE TO CLICK ACCEPT AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE SUBMISSION IS FINALIZED. *After you have finished entering all required information, you will immediately receive a confirmation email indicating that your submission has been entered. If you do not receive this confirmation, please contact ASC immediately to resolve the issue. You may call the ASC offices at 614-292-9207 or email at meeting@asc41.com*

For participant instructions, see [Ethics of Participation and Guidelines](#)

AROUND THE ASC

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Area III	Perspectives on Crime	Jamie Fader	jfader@temple.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	Jill Portnoy	Jill_Portnoy@uml.edu
2	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Bryanna Fox	bhfox@usf.edu
3	Strain, Learning, and Control Theories	Stephanie Wiley	swiley@sfu.ca
4	Labeling and Interactionist Theories	Megan Augustyn	megan.augustyn@utsa.edu
5	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Renee Zahnow	r.zahnow@uq.edu.au
6	Deterrence, Rational Choice and Offender Decision-Making	Holly Nguyen	hollynguyen@psu.edu
7	Structure, Culture, and Anomie	Timothy Brezina	tbrezina@gsu.edu
8	Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics	Adam Boessen	boessena@umsl.edu
9	Critical Race/Ethnicity	TaLisa Carter	carter@american.edu
10	Feminist Perspectives	Lisa Pasko	Lisa.Pasko@du.edu
11	Theories of Conflict, Oppression, and Inequality	María Vélez	velezmb@umd.edu
Area IV	Types of Offending	Rachael Powers	powersr@usf.edu
12	Violent Crime	Amy Nivette	A.E.Nivette@uu.nl
13	Property and Public Order Crime	Greg Midgette	gem@umd.edu
14	Drugs	Glen Sterner	ges5098@psu.edu
15	Family and Intimate Partner Violence	Caitlyn Muniz	cnmuniz@utep.edu
16	Rape and Sexual Assault	Shannon Fowler	fowlers@uhd.edu
17	Sex Work	Amy Farrell	am.farrell@northeastern.edu
18	Human Trafficking	Teresa C. Kulig	tkulig@unomaha.edu
19	White Collar and Corporate Crime	Miranda Galvin	mag483@psu.edu
20	Organized Crime	Jared Dmello	jared.dmello@tamiu.edu
21	Identity Theft and Cyber Crime	Kristy Holtfreter	Kristy.Holtfreter@asu.edu
22	State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism	Erin Kearns	emkearns@ua.edu
23	Hate Crime	Chad Posick	CPosick@georgiasouthern.edu
Area V	Correlates of Crime	Stephanie DiPietro	dipietros@umsl.edu
24	Gangs and Co-offenders	Zachary Rowan	zrowan@sfu.ca
25	Substance Use and Abuse		-
26	Weapons	Terressa Benz	tbenz@oakland.edu
27	Trauma and Mental Health	Joan Reid	jareid2@usf.edu
28	Race and Ethnicity	Toya Like	liket@umkc.edu
29	Immigration/Migration	Marin Wenger	mwenger@fsu.edu
30	Neighborhoods and Communities	Ajima Olaghere	aolaghere@temple.edu
31	Macro-Structural	Kevin Drakulich	k.drakulich@northeastern.edu
32	Sex, Gender, and Sexuality	Molly Dragiewicz	m.dragiewicz@griffith.edu.au
33	Poverty and Social Class	Jorge Chavez	Jorge.chavez@ucdenver.edu
34	Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse	Forrest Rodgers	rodgersf@gonzaga.edu
35	Families and Peers	Jeff Ward	jeffrey.ward@temple.edu
36	School Experiences	David Ramey	dmr45@psu.edu
Area VI	Victimization	Callie Rennison	callie.rennison@ucdenver.edu
37	Causes and Correlates of Victimization	Katie Kaukinen	Catherine.kaukinen@ucf.edu
38	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Emily Wright	emwright@unomaha.edu
39	Consequences of Victimization	Tara Richards	tararichards@unomaha.edu

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Area VII	The Criminal Justice System	Jeff Ulmer	jtu100@psu.edu
40	Police Organization and Training	Paul Taylor	paul.taylor@ucdenver.edu
41	Police Legitimacy and Community Relations	Justin Nix	jnix@unomaha.edu
42	Police Misconduct	Janne Gaub	jgaub@uncc.edu
43	Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations	Carla Lewandowski	lewandowskic@rowan.edu
44	Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining	Christine Scott-Hayward	Christine.Scott-Hayward@csulb.edu
NEW	Pretrial Justice	Jennifer Copp	jcopp@fsu.edu
45	Courts & Sentencing	Teddy Wilson	thwilson@albany.edu
46	Capital Punishment	Raymond Teske Jr.	rteske@iteske.com
47	Jails & Prisons	Cheryl Lero Jonson	jonsonc@xavier.edu
48	Community Corrections	Matt Hiller	mhiller@temple.edu
49	Prisoner Reentry	Jennifer Cobbina	cobbina@msu.edu
50	The Juvenile Justice System	Marijana Kotlaja	marijanakotlaja@missouristate.edu
51	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Charles Loeffler	cloef@sas.upenn.edu
52	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Janet Garcia-Hallett	garciahallettj@umkc.edu
53	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	Shytierra Gaston	s.gaston@northeastern.edu
54	Law Making and Legal Change	Aaron Kupchik	akupchik@udel.edu
55	Guns and Gun Laws	Dustin Pardini	Dustin.Pardini@asu.edu
56	Inequality and Justice	Kevin Steinmetz	kfsteinmetz@ksu.edu
57	Immigration and Justice Issues	O. Nicholas (Nick) Robertson	onrgcj@rit.edu
Area VIII	Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Crime & Delinquency	Melissa Rorie	melissa.rorie@unlv.edu
58	Regulatory/Civil Legal Responses	Carole Gibbs	gibbsca1@msu.edu
59	Institutional Responses	Valerie Anderson	valerie.anderson@uc.edu
60	Community Responses	Gillian Pinchevsky	Gillian.pinchevsky@unlv.edu
Area IX	Perceptions of Crime & Justice	Mark Berg	mark-berg@uiowa.edu
61	Media & Social Construction of Crime	Jeff Gruenewald	jgruenew@uark.edu
62	Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment	Joselyne Chenane Nkogo	Joselyne_Nkogo@uml.edu
63	Activism and Social Movements	Valerie Jenness	jenness@uci.edu
64	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Sue-Ming Yang	syang10@gmu.edu
Area X	Comparative & Historical Perspectives:	Hollie Nyseth Brehm	brehm.84@osu.edu
65	Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice	Darren Wheelock	darren.wheelock@marquette.edu
66	Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice	Jennifer Carson	jcarson@ucmo.edu
67	Globalization, Crime, and Justice	Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich	kutnjak@msu.edu
68	Human Rights		-
Area XI	Critical Criminology	Avi Brisman	avi.brisman@eku.edu
69	Green Criminology	Mike Lynch	mjlynch@usf.edu
70	Queer Criminology	Vanessa Panfil	vpanfil@odu.edu
71	Convict Criminology	Jennifer Ortiz	jmortiz@ius.edu
72	Cultural Criminology	Deirdre Warren	dwarren5@kent.edu
NEW	Narrative and Visual Criminologies	Lo Presser	lpresser@utk.edu
NEW	Abolition	Luis Fernandez	luis.fernandez@nau.edu
NEW	Activist Scholarship	Shelly Clevenger	slcleve@ilstu.edu
NEW	Critical Perspectives in Criminology	Donna Selman	donna.selman@indstate.edu

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Area XII	Methodology	Cody Telep	cody.telep@asu.edu
73	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Kyle Thomas	Kyle.Thomas@colorado.edu
74	Advances in Qualitative Methods	Danielle Rudes	drudes@gmu.edu
75	Advances in Evaluation Research	Zach Hamilton	zhamilton@unomaha.edu
76	Advances in Experimental Methods	Megan Denver	m.denver@northeastern.edu
77	Advances in Teaching Methods	Kate Burmon	kate.burmon@msmc.edu
Area XIII	Roundtable Sessions	Martin Bouchard	mbouchard@sfu.ca
Area XIV	Poster Sessions	Susan Case	asc@asc41.com
Area XV	Author Meets Critics	Chris Sullivan	Christopher.Sullivan@uc.edu
Area XVI	Methods Workshop		
	Quantitative Methods	Robert Apel	robert.apel@rutgers.edu
	Qualitative Methods	Volkan Topalli	vtopalli@gsu.edu
Area XVII	Professional Development/ Students Meets Scholars	Renee Lamphere	renee.lamphere@uncp.edu
Area XVIII	Diversity and Inclusion	Vanessa Panfil	vpanfil@odu.edu
Area XIV	Lightning Talk Sessions	Lynn Addington	adding@american.edu
Area XX	Peterson Workshop	Ruth Peterson	peterson.5@osu.edu
Area XXI	Ethics Panels	William Terrill	william.terrill@asu.edu
Area XXII	Policy Panels	Jim Lynch	jlynch14@umd.edu

AROUND THE ASC**2021 Election Slate for 2022 - 2023 ASC Officers**

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2021 election:

President

Shadd Maruna, Queen's University Belfast
Jochin Savelsberg, University of Minnesota

Vice President

Lisa Broidy, University of New Mexico
Karen Parker, University of Delaware Newark

Executive Counselor

Rod Brunson, Northeastern University
Elizabeth Groff, Temple University
John Hipp, University of California
John MacDonald, University of Pennsylvania
Anthony Peguero, Arizona State University
Justice Tankebe, University of Cambridge

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 125 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot. Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 12, 2021 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

American Society of Criminology
921 Chatham Lane, Suite 108
Columbus, Ohio 43221
614-826-2000 (Ph)
614-826-3031 (Fax)

Call for Nominations for 2022 Election Slate for 2023 - 2024 Officers

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC at the time of the nomination, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by June 1, 2021 to be considered by the Committee.

Lorine Hughes
University of Colorado Denver
School of Public Affairs
Denver, CO 80204
(303) 315-2989
lorine.hughes@ucdenver.edu

**VISIT THE WEBSITES OF THE ASC DIVISIONS
FOR THE MOST CURRENT DIVISION INFORMATION**

BioPsychoSocial Criminology (DBC)

<https://bpscrim.org/>

Communities and Place (DCP)

<https://communitiesandplace.org/>

Convict Criminology (DCC)

<https://www.concrim.org/>

Corrections & Sentencing (DCS)

<https://ascdcs.org/>

Critical Criminology & Social Justice (DCCSJ)

<https://divisiononcriticalcriminology.com/>

Cybercrime (DC)

(website coming soon)

Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC)

<https://dlccrim.org/>

Experimental Criminology (DEC)

<https://expcrim.org/>

International Criminology (DIC)

<https://internationalcriminology.com/>

People of Color & Crime (DPCC)

<https://ascdpcc.org/>

Policing (DP)

<https://ascpolicing.org/>

Queer Criminology (DQC)

(website coming soon)

Rural Criminology (DRC)

<https://divisionofruralcriminology.org/>

Terrorism & Bias Crimes (DTBC)

<https://ascterrorism.org/>

Victimology (DOV)

<https://ascdov.org/>

White Collar and Corporate Crime (DWCC)

<https://ascdwcc.org/>

Women & Crime (DWC)

<https://ascdwc.com/>

DIVISION OF RURAL CRIMINOLOGY



American Society of Criminology's Division of Rural Criminology is pleased to announce that Dr. Joseph F. Donnermeyer has been named the recipient of the Division's Ralph Weisheit Lifetime Achievement Award.

Dr. Donnermeyer has done much to advance the study of rural crime. He was the driving force behind the creation of the ASC's Division of Rural Criminology, in which he now serves as president. He is the founder and editor of the *International Journal of Rural Criminology*. He is also the editor of the Routledge Monograph Series in Rural Criminology. He has used each of these roles as a catalyst for advancing knowledge about rural crime. Although he formally retired from Ohio State University in 2014 he continues to be active in all things connected to rural crime.

In regard to rural and rural crime alone (he also created scholarship in other areas, particularly the study of the Amish), Dr. Donnermeyer is a prolific publisher. He is the co-author or co-editor of five books, the author or co-author of 36 book chapters, 52 journal articles, and two encyclopedia entries. He served as co-editor of two special issues of journals, has given two keynote addresses, and has given 19 presentations at professional association meetings.

Dr. Donnermeyer was a visiting scholar studying rural-urban patterns of substance abuse at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, and at the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University. He was also a Visiting Academic at the University of New England in New South Wales, Australia where he studied community structure and crime in rural communities.

He has incorporated his interest in rural in his teaching and service to the university in a variety of ways since the beginning of the 1980s. He was a program leader in the Rural Sociology Program at Ohio State University and served as Director of the National Rural Crime Prevention Center at OSU. At OSU he served as Director of Graduate Studies for Rural Sociology and received an award for Distinguished Teaching.

Dr. Donnermeyer has worked tirelessly to bring new scholars into the study of rural crime and to facilitate collaboration among rural crime researchers. His passion for the study of rural crime is contagious.

In summary, Dr. Joseph F. Donnermeyer is a deserving recipient of the ASC Division of Rural Criminology's Ralph Weisheit Lifetime Achievement Award.



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
CRIMINOLOGY

The Division on Terrorism and Bias Crime

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The DTBC is pleased to announce the results of the 2020 election:

Executive Counselor Positions: Carla Lewandowski and Jared Dmello

Secretary/Treasurer: Daren Fisher

Student Position: Clara Braun

Congratulations to this year's Distinguished Scholar, Dr. Barbara Perry!

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

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

Follow us on Twitter: @ascterrorism

UPCOMING VIRTUAL EVENTS

The Division on Terrorism and Bias Crimes executive committee is committed to making sure that you can still network and grow even though we will not have our annual meeting this year. To that end, the DTBC will continue to plan virtual events in the spring. Please be on the look-out for announcements about these events.

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Laura Dugan (Chair), Jeff Gruenewald (Vice Chair), Darren Fisher (Secretary-Treasurer)
Joshua Freilich (Past Chair), Katie Ratcliff (Social Media/Web Manager), Clara Braun (Student Member)
Executive Counselors: Jennifer Carson, Jared Dmello, and Carla Lewandowski
Learn more at <http://ascterrorism.org/>



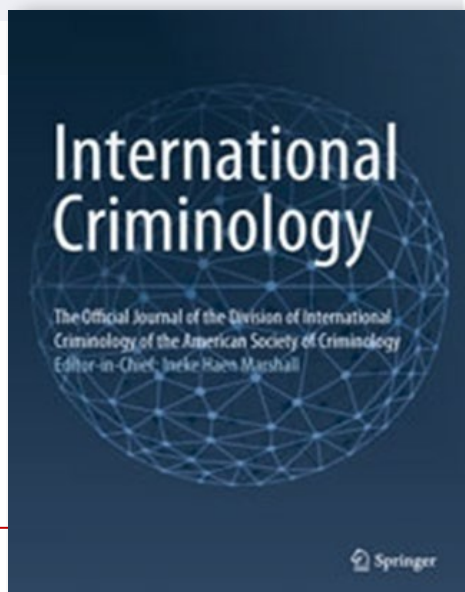
The Division on Queer Criminology is a newly (2020) established Division of the American Society of Criminology. It aims to advance theory, knowledge, policy, and practice in the fields and academic disciplines of criminal justice and criminology, with particular attention to the needs of LGBTQIA2 people, queer communities, and their allies and advocates. The Division supports the goals of reducing harm, promoting equity, advancing civil rights, and increasing personal and public safety. It is committed to advancing scholarship, science, and teaching that interrogates, disrupts, or re-imagines binary and colonial constructs of sex, gender, sexuality, and human identity and their relation to crime, law, and legal systems in the U.S. and across the globe. The objectives of the Division are to 1) encourage study in and the development of queer criminology, 2) connect faculty and student scholars studying queer criminology to enhance and improve research, 3) connect researchers with policymakers in order to make meaningful change for LGBTQIA2 communities, and 4) promote inclusive pedagogy and share promising teaching strategies to better inform students on issues relevant to LGBTQIA2 populations.

The Division's leadership board consists of Angela Dwyer and Meredith Worthen (Co-Chairs), Skyler Morgan, Michele Stacey, and Chris Wakefield.

Learn more on our website: <https://queercrim.com/>



springer.com



**Submissions are invited to
*International Criminology***

Editor in Chief: Ineke Haen Marshall
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice & Department of Sociology
Northeastern University
Boston, USA

Submit online: <https://www.springer.com/journal/43576>

Aims & Scope

- Publishes theoretical and empirical work on global, international, comparative and transnational criminology and criminal justice
- Interdisciplinary journal that welcomes work on a broad array of topics, using rigorous quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods research
- Geographically diverse in terms of subject matter and contributors
- The journal welcomes scientific articles, commentaries, and book reviews.

Inaugural Thematic Issue

"International Criminology. If not Now, When?" features contributions by Katja Franko Aas, Leandro Ayres Franca, John Braithwaite, Michael Gottfredson, John Hagan, Gary La Free, Steven Messner, Amy Nivette, Sappho Xenakis and is scheduled for March 2021 (Volume 1, Issue 1)

Inquiries

Ineke Haen Marshall, Editor-in-Chief, International Criminology (i.marshall@northeastern.edu)

Books Reviews

Thomas Akoensi, Book Review Editor, University of Kent, 310 Gillingham Building, Chatham Maritime, Kent, ME4 4AG. T.Akoensi@kent.ac.uk

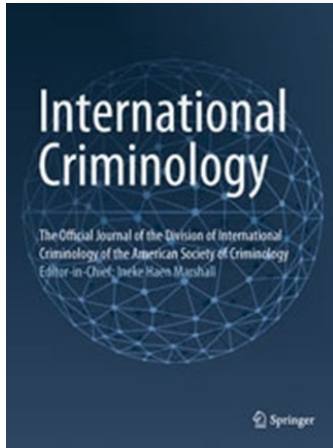
The Journal of the ASC Division of International Criminology



DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY



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Ineke Haen Marshall

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- *Tuba TOPÇUOĞLU*, Istanbul University, Turkey
- *Machi Tseloni*, Nottingham Trent University, UK
- *Ali Wardak*, University of South Wales, UK
- *Shalva Weil*, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel



The Division of Policing

ascpolicing.org

Congratulations to our 2020 Award Winners!

Early Career Award
Justin Nix



Distinguished Scholar
Michael White



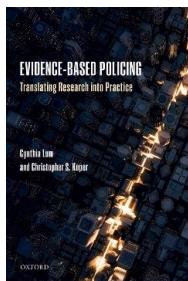
Lifetime Achievement
Gary Corder



Outstanding Practitioner
Ivonne Roman



Outstanding Book
Evidence Based Policing



Outstanding Student Paper
Brandon Turchan



Membership

We invite ASC members to join the Division of Policing in 2021 for just \$20. Visit ascpolicing.org for more information.

Welcome to our new Executive Board!

Chair:

Jason Ingram

Vice Chair:

Laura Huey

Secretary-Treasurer:

Julie Schnobrich-Davis

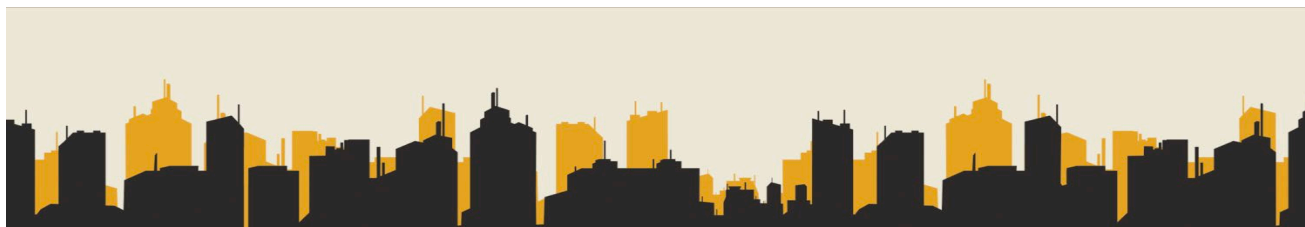
Executive

Counselors:

Janne Gaub

Rob Tillyer

Barak Ariel



Division of White-Collar and Corporate Crime

Membership

DWCC invites ASC members to join or renew for \$20 (\$10 for students) by completing the ASC membership form. Your membership comes with a digital copy of *the Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime*.

Executive Board

Co-Chairs:

Wim Huisman
Nicky Piquero

Vice Chair:

Melissa Rorie

Secretary/Treasurer:

Natalie Schell-Busey

Executive Counselors:

Mary Dodge
Jay P. Kennedy
Adam Ghazi-Tehrani

Immediate Past Chair:

Michael Benson

Website: <https://ascdwcc.org>

Twitter: @ASCdwcc

Congratulations to the 2020 Award Winners!

Gilbert Geis Lifetime Achievement Award

Gregg Barak

Young Career Award

Miranda A. Galvin

Student Paper Award

Kate Tudor

“Symbolic Survival and Harm: Serious Fraud and Consumer Capitalism’s Perversion of the Causa Sui Project”

Outstanding Book Award

Stephen Farrall & Susan Karstedt

Respectable Citizens – Shady Practices: The Economic Morality of the Middle Classes

Outstanding Article Award

Maria Laura Bohm

“Criminal Business Relationships Between Commodity Regions and Industrialized Countries: The Hard Road from Raw Materials to New Technology” in *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime* (2020) Vol. 1(1): 34-49.

Honorable Mention: Outstanding Article Award

Tracy Sohoni & Melissa Rorie

“The Whiteness of White-Collar Crime in the United States: Examining the Role of Race in a Culture of Elite White-Collar Offending” in *Theoretical Criminology* (2019)

Criminology & Public Policy

Call for Papers for 2021 Special Issue

George Floyd Protests and the Criminal Justice System: Examining the Etiology of and the System's Responses to the Protests

Special Issue Editors: Joshua Freilich and Steven Chermak

George Floyd's death on May 25, 2020, while in the custody of a Minneapolis police officer, stunned the nation and led to calls for criminal justice and community change. Scholars estimate that over 20 million persons have attended protests about this killing and other police misconduct in the United States, making these the largest social protests in American history. Importantly, there has been widespread discussion about the proper role of police in society. Different proposals have been set forth including: defunding the police; reassigning certain responsibilities away from the police to other professionals; enhancing police training involving use of force, de-escalation techniques, and related issues; and expanding community policing tactics.

Policymakers have deployed both aggressive and conciliatory approaches to manage the protests. The federal government has charged hundreds, and thousands of others have been arrested on the local level. Local prosecutors have been asked to take a more critical view of cases involving police violence, and have had to decide how to prosecute protest-related crimes. Currently, legislators are debating initiatives involving police use of force and altering the qualified immunity doctrine for police, among other issues.

This *Criminology & Public Policy* Special Issue welcomes empirical studies and review pieces using a variety of methods that address the causes, nature, characteristics, and outcomes (both intended and unintended) of the protests as well as police response to protests. Specifically:

1. Examine the etiology of the protests: Which locations saw greater levels of activity? Who were the protesters? Who was more likely to participate, and why? Scholars could also comparatively examine the impact of the protests on crime trends in different cities.
2. In addition to the millions of peaceful protesters, a few committed crimes including arson, vandalism and looting. Studies could compare protests that resulted in crimes to peaceful protests where no crimes occurred. In addition, who was arrested? Many politicians claimed outside agitators were responsible for the looting. Is this claim supported empirically? Scholars could also investigate the prosecution and charging decisions for those arrested.
3. Examine the impact of proposals to change police responses to managing peaceful protests. Similarly, studies could evaluate any of the recent proposals regarding reforming police training on the use of force, use of de-escalation techniques, defunding/reassigning police responsibilities, etc. The latter point includes the shifting of policy/practice/responsibility/funding as well as the structural delivery of police service (e.g., consolidation, disbanding). What are the consequences and possibly the unintended consequences of specific proposals?
4. Relatedly, will the protests and calls for reform impact police recruitment practices, the diversity of incoming classes, or lead to changes in desired qualifications? What new approaches for police recruitment from marketing to selection have emerged?
5. Many protesters have highlighted racial injustices in society that go beyond police conduct to include the broader criminal justice system. Studies could examine if and how the protests have impacted efforts to reform the courts, probation, corrections, schools, or community-based criminal justice initiatives to reduce racial and other disparities, or involvement, in the criminal justice system.

Papers for this special issue must be submitted through the ScholarOne online submission site for *Criminology & Public Policy* (<https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/capp>) no later than **February 15, 2021**. All papers will go through *CPP*'s normal peer-review process. For questions about this call for papers, please contact the Editors-in-Chief, below.

CYNTHIA LUM AND CHRISTOPHER KOPER
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TEACHING TIPS

How to Develop and Teach a Crime Mapping Course for Undergraduate Criminal Justice Majors?ⁱ

Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Since Guerry introduced crime maps (or “moral statistics”) in France in the 19th century (Guerry, 2002), interest in mapping crimes among scholars and practitioners has increased dramatically. In addition, recent technological developments in mapping and visualizing tools have made it extremely easy for beginners to use spatial crime data. The data revolution and technological developments support criminal justice educators to teach, assist, and equip future criminal justice scholars and practitioners with the skills, knowledge, and understanding needed to use crime data themselves (Phillips, 2018). Moreover, discussions on “placed-based policing” has expanded among criminologists and practitioners (e.g., Braga & Weisburd, 2010). However, teaching criminal justice and criminology (CJC) undergraduate students about the practical skills and approaches of geographic analysis has not been a focus for many CJC educators. This paper describes the path that I took from the decision to develop a crime mapping course to its delivery in an urban commuter college with 1,000 majors in criminal justice and criminology. The course is “Crime Mapping and Crime Analysis” (or Crime Mapping) and is an upper division elective class for CJC majors. The only prerequisite is Introduction to Criminal Justice, which is required for all CJC majors.

Development of the Course

The decision to develop this course came from my interest in the subject, but I also learned that the course had been “archived” for several years when the previous instructor left my institution. After examining the syllabus of the course, I decided to teach the class as a revised introductory crime mapping course. To increase students’ interests and remove the barriers to enrolling in this course, I eliminated Research Methods and Basic Statistics as prerequisites. This change made sense because some CJC students delay taking the Research Methods and Basic Statistics class until the latter part of their academic career in the college. Although some background knowledge of research methods would be useful in learning geographic information systems (GIS), the basic principles and practices of geographic analysis can be taught and learned without a comprehensive understanding of research methods and statistics.

Choice of Platform and Textbook

While researching the development of this course, I learned that my institution has a subscription to ArcGIS platforms (including ArcGIS Online), operated by one of the leading GIS companies, ESRI. I decided to use ArcGIS Online platform (<https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-online/overview>) mainly because of the easy access to the system and wide acceptance in the industry. This cloud-based application does not require users to install the software on their local devices. Instead, users can access the system with their subscription information directly from their web browsers. ArcGIS Online also provides high-quality spatial data for subscribed users on a wide range of topics. For example, users can analyze data that are imported through a “Data Enrichment” tool in the system to understand criminal justice issues. For example, median household income, unemployment rate, age, sex, race, and average family size are some “variables” that users can import with only a couple of clicks. I found this ready-to-use data extremely helpful to guide students’ research.

After deciding to use this platform, I began training to learn how to use the system by attending conferences (e.g., Education Summit @ ESRI User Conference) and taking on- and offline training. It is worth mentioning that there are other alternative platforms similar to ArcGIS Online, including Tableau (<https://tableau.com>), Cartco (<https://carto.com>), Datawrapper (<https://www.datawrapper.de/>) and Mango (<https://mangomap.com>), to name only a few. Google Map and Google Earth are well-known online mapping tools, but these require some intermediate or advanced programming skills for spatial analyses. Other free applications (e.g., QGIS, GRASS GIS, etc.) are also available for crime mapping and analysis, but these require relatively extensive training to use them.

Some textbooks for crime mapping and spatial analysis are available on the market (e.g., Santos, 2016), but I decided to use publicly available government publications (i.e., Boba, 2001; Harries, 1999) and an open textbook (Mason, 2017). These government resources were published many years ago, but the underlying principles in crime mapping and spatial analyses remain viable. Also, ESRI provides educational resources through their training website.

Course Structure and Delivery

The course is divided into three parts. The first part (first five weeks) focuses mostly on introducing essential topics on maps and

TEACHING TIPS

geographic analyses. Topics on scales, coordinate systems, and projections are covered in the early part of the semester. This part also helps students become familiar with ArcGIS Online environment. Students learn how to put points on online maps, change symbols, and create different types of maps in the system. I teach them how to make a Story Map (i.e., online presentation platform). This includes the creation of a Story Map based on their observations on campus to identify the best and worst practices of the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) approach. I choose this approach not only because the elements of CPTED are straightforward for students to apply in practice, but also because students can place the locations and images on campus maps with little training.

The second part highlights the importance of understanding spatial data and some tools for spatial analysis on ArcGIS Online. Students learn how to import the spatial data on the system. I use publicly available datasets through Denver Open Data Catalog (<https://www.denvergov.org/opendata>). This free and open resource includes diverse local datasets containing crime and crime-related data with geographic information (e.g., street addresses, latitudes, and longitudes, etc.). Some other relevant datasets for the course include police districts, police precincts, police stations, traffic accidents, marijuana licenses, and liquor licenses. An increasing number of local governments have made their crime data public (e.g., New York and Los Angeles), and the federal government runs a data portal (<https://data.gov>) where citizens can search data in many areas of interest. Thus, students also learn how to acquire spatial data.

The goal of the last five weeks is to help students conduct independent and original research by manipulating and analyzing spatial data. ArcGIS Online currently has 29 specific spatial analysis tools, including “Summarize Data,” “Data Enrichment,” and “Analyze Patterns.” Due to time constraints, students use only a few analysis tools, but I instruct them on finding relevant resources on the web. I require students to choose one topic for spatial analysis using tools on ArcGIS Online. For example, students can visually describe the temporal and spatial patterns of burglary in Denver for the past five years. They can also analyze the concentration of larceny within a certain distance from liquor stores or marijuana dispensaries.

I have taught this course since 2018 and the average class size has been between 10 to 15 students, which has been manageable without teaching assistants. My approach may not be appropriate for larger classes, but instructors can teach more students with additional support in the lab. As noted, ArcGIS Online is a cloud-based application and I have not had any technical issues in class. The use of this online application has the advantage of not having to spend time addressing the technical aspects of the application. (Note that ESRI updates the system quarterly, so instructors should check the recent updates accordingly through the ESRI announcements.)

Reflections on the Process

It is no secret that research methods, statistics, and data analysis courses are not popular among undergraduate criminal justice majors. Students might perceive the crime mapping course in the same way due to their assumptions that math and statistics are embedded in the course. However, my experience shows that the development and delivery of a crime mapping course can be beneficial for CJC students. Students are challenged to think about CJC issues in the context of places and they can learn some technological tools to take advantage of publicly available crime data. Furthermore, the course helps students become informed producers as well as consumers of many crime maps by examining classifications issues and characteristics of spatial data.

For instructors who are interested in teaching Crime Mapping from scratch, they might need to spend time learning some basic concepts of mapping and cartography and skills to use the GIS platform. Nevertheless, the use of cloud-based applications may be less painstaking than traditional products (e.g., ArcGIS Pro, QGIS, etc.). Another option for developing and delivering a crime mapping course is to collaborate with GIS-related departments on campus (Althausen & Mieczkowski, 2001). This interdisciplinary approach can reduce some of the initial challenges in delivering the course, specifically in teaching the technical aspect of GIS. As an aside, there could be “a turf war” between CJC and GIS-related departments within the same institution. Thus, discussions with relevant departments before moving forward to develop a Crime Mapping Course should be considered to reduce such tensions.

TEACHING TIPS

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ⁱ An early version of this article was presented at the ESRI Education Summit in 2017.

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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

United Nations General Assembly Special Session – Corruption (UNGASS 2021)

UNITED
AGAINST
CORRUPTION



The United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 73/191 on December 17, 2018 – “Special session of the General Assembly against corruption. The intention is to meet in the first part of 2021 to address the challenges of corruption, and measure that should be taken to ensure the ability for countries to fight against it. Leading up to this special session in 2021, the General Assembly held intersessional meetings in preparation for 2021. The second intersessional meeting of the Conference on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly against corruption were held on November 19 and 20.

Initially these meetings were meant to be held in Vienna, but do to the COVID-19 global pandemic, the meetings were held online. I was happy to serve as an observer to this intersessional meeting on behalf of the International Police Executive Symposium (IPES).

The meeting opened with the adoption of the agenda, and then went into the second item which involved preparations for the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021. Country representatives were given the opportunity to make statements about their preparations and what the results of UNGASS 2021 should be. This included statements from Colombia, the U.S., Liechtenstein, Iran, Honduras, U.A.E., China, Russia, Iraq and others. Many countries mentioned the threats from corruption and tied them to money laundering and terrorist financing as well.

Perhaps some of the most succinct comments came from Mrs. Betzy Marie Ellingsen Tunold, from Norway. Although the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCOC) was entered into force 15 years ago, corruption still flourishes. This has also been exacerbated by COVID. She stated that the gaps and loopholes need to be closed and offered 6 key points regarding corruption. First, there are many safe havens available, and this needs to be addressed. Safe haven countries, like transshipment countries, allow and enable to allow corruption to continue unabated. Second, there are complex company structures and hidden beneficiaries that need to be found and prosecuted. Third, there are many enablers, facilitators, and service providers who fly underneath the radar. These individuals and structures need to be targeted to prevent the ease with which they are able to operate. Fourth, in many countries, corruption is able to operate with impunity. Therefore, protection needs to be afforded to whistleblowers, judges, prosecutors and others who report or fight against corruption. Fifth, there is insufficient progress in asset recovery. Provisions focused on asset recovery need to be strengthened. Finally, she discussed the need for holding the public and private sector accountable. There are many cases that would not have been uncovered had it not been for civil society, academia, journalists, etc. and they need to be defended, but also have access to resources and reporting methods.

Following the opening statements from numerous countries, there was a panel focused on the topic of denying safe havens to corruption offenders and their proceeds of crime. The four panelists were from China, Nigeria, the U.S., and Malaysia. This completed the first day of the intersession. The second day allowed questions for the panelists, more statements from various countries, and another panel focused on the challenges in identifying, tracing and freezing proceeds of corruption, as well as possible solutions. This panel included participants from Chile, Italy, Nigeria, Slovenia, and someone from the World Bank Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative. Many focused on the lack of legislation, and the need for legal improvements to help fight corruption. This includes getting money back to victims, both individuals and countries, specifically needing to protect the interests of owners who are not party to the crime. The burden of this fight lies with more developed countries. International cooperation needs to be maintained to help fight corruption.

More information on the UNGASS 2021 on corruption can be found on the website: <https://ungass2021.unodc.org/ungass2021/en/index.html>

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

UNODC SHERLOC

An international portal to transnational crime and justice information

Jay Albanese, ASC UN Liaison, jsalbane@vcu.edu



SHERLOC is an open access knowledge and information portal, which is an initiative of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the terrorism conventions. <https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/v3/sherloc/>

It contains a growing database of court cases, legislation, treaties, and bibliographic sources on transnational crimes that include organized crime, corruption, human trafficking, terrorism, migrant smuggling, cybercrime, firearms trafficking, wildlife crime, integrity & ethics, as well as more general crime prevention and criminal justice issues.

The database is listed by country and crime types, making it possible to find relevant materials from nearly 200 countries around the world. For example, there are now more than 400 court cases from 60 countries on organized crime, 1,500 cases on human trafficking from 113 countries, nearly 200 court cases from 34 countries on money laundering in the SHERLOC database, among many others.

It is a very useful tool for teachers, researchers, and policymakers in obtaining global perspectives on important transnational issues of crime and justice. I was asked to create a PSA for SHERLOC for the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. A link to that 1-minute video is provided here: *"Why Experience SHERLOC?"* <https://twitter.com/i/status/1248227806389178368>



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August 6-8, 2021

https://www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/839/2021_Annual_Meeting/

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

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

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Venue: Palmer House Hilton

Location: Chicago, IL

Date: 11/17/2021-11/20/2021

Chairs: Charlotte E Gill & Thomas Anthony Loughran IV

Theme: *Science and Evidenced-Based Policy in a Fractured Era*

Visit the [2021 Annual Meeting](#) page on the [ASC Website](#) for additional details.