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Taking Stock of Mass Incarceration at 50 Years

Ashley Nellis, Co-Director of Research, The Sentencing Project

Introduction

As America rounds the corner of 50 years since it began its ambitious imprisonment experiment now referred to as mass incarceration (Calahan, 1986; Carson, 2022), it is wise to reflect on the "accomplishments" of this era. Today, the United States is unparalleled historically and ranks among the highest worldwide in its dependence on incarceration (Fair & Walmsley, 2021; Kluckow & Zeng, 2022). Over five million people in total are under supervision by the criminal legal system (Kluckow & Zeng, 2022). Nearly two million people, disproportionately Black, are living in prisons and jails instead of their communities. Compare this to the figures of the early 1970s when this count was 360,000 (American Correctional Association, 1984; Bellin, 2022).

The social, moral, and fiscal costs associated with the large-scale, decades-long investment in mass imprisonment cannot be justified by evidence of its effectiveness. An esteemed group of criminologists writing for the National Academies recently concluded that misguided changes in sentencing law and policy, rather than crime, account for most of the increase in correctional supervision (National Research Council, 2014).

Racial and ethnic disparities are a substantial feature of the American prison system. Systemic causes range from a history of racial and ethnic subordination to ongoing police tactics that unfairly ensnare people of color into the system, and also include charging and sentencing practices that create stiffer punishments for people of color. Black men are six times as likely to be incarcerated as white men and Latinx men are 2.5 times as likely. Nationally, one in 81 Black adults in the United States is serving time in state prison (Nellis, 2021).

Mass incarceration ignites or exacerbates a broad range of poor physical, psychological, and economic outcomes for the people who experience imprisonment, for their families, and for the broader community (Johnson & Raphael, 2009; Lee, Wildeman, Wang, Matusko, & Jackson, 2014; Massoglia & Pridemore, 2015). Imprisonment leads to declining prospects for employment and results in lower lifetime earnings (Western, 2002). Food insecurity, housing instability, and reliance on public assistance are also associated with prior imprisonment (Harding, Morenoff, & Herbert, 2013; Sugie, 2015). Children of incarcerated parents suffer tremendously; imprisonment of a parent leads to significant declines in academic and health outcomes for children, and increases children's chance of becoming ensnared in the criminal legal system (Geller et al., 2012; Wakefield & Wildeman, 2013).

High levels of incarceration also destabilize entire communities, leading to dissolution of informal networks that are known to serve as barriers to neighborhood crime (Clear, 2008; Drakulich et al., 2012). Trust in law enforcement deteriorates as community members experience elevated levels of victimization and the loss of community members, friends, and family members to incarceration. Research professor and author Peter Enns and colleagues have documented that by 2018, 45% of Americans had experienced the incarceration of an immediate family member (Enns et al., 2019). For Black people it was 63% and for Latinx people it was 48%. More than 4 in 10 white people had witnessed a family member being jailed or imprisoned according to this research.

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Please send all inquiries regarding articles for consideration to:

Associate Editor: Michael Benson - bensonm@ucmail.uc.edu
University of Cincinnati

Editor: Lisa Broidy - lbroidy@unm.edu
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Please send all other inquiries (e.g. advertising):

Managing Editor: Kelly Vance - kvance@asc41.org
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ASC President: Shadd Maruna

School of Social Sciences, Education & Social Work
Queen's University Belfast
6 College Park Ave
Belfast BT7 1PS
United Kingdom
011 44 7982448492
shaddmaruna@outlook.com

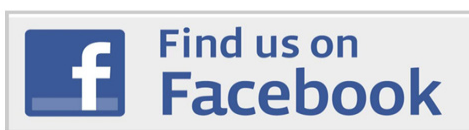
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The massive prison infrastructure that is now in place across the nation commenced in 1973 and reached its peak in 2009, achieving a seven-fold increase over the intervening years. In 1972, the imprisonment rate was 93 per 100,000 people (Calahan, 1986). Between 1985 and 1995 alone, the total prison population grew an average of 17 percent *annually*. And between 1990 and 1995, all states, except for Maine, substantially increased their prison populations, from 13% in South Carolina to as high as 130% in Texas. The federal system grew 53% larger during this five-year period alone (Gillard & Beck, 1996). Probation and parole also expanded: between 1980¹ and 2020, the number of people on probation nearly tripled and the number of people under parole supervision nearly quadrupled.

The number of people in prison began a marginal decline beginning in 2010 and thus far has not reversed course (Guervino, Harrison, & Sabol, 2011). It is important to note that the remarkable 14% decline in 2020 alone was principally caused by accelerated releases during the first year of the global pandemic and thus misrepresents the overall 25% drop in imprisonment since 2010; with the exception of 2020, prison numbers have declined in the range of 0.5 to 3% annually (Carson, 2022; Ghandnoosh, 2023). Compared with 2020, in 2021, the United States dramatically slowed its prison decarceration and increased its jail population.

Policies that Built Mass Incarceration

A series of unsound crime policies heavily influenced state and federal prison populations, including those pertaining to drug policy, sentence lengths, and youth crime, among others. Combined, policies in these areas created a network of prisons that are now relied on far too heavily.

Embracing a “War” on Drugs

Sentencing policies enacted under the banner of the “War on Drugs” which began in the early 1970s and accelerated with the utilization of broadly punitive mandatory minimum and three-strikes policies, resulted in dramatic growth in incarceration for drug offenses. This is particularly evident at the federal level.² The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984) established the United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) with the primary task of creating sentencing guidelines for the purpose of limiting the discretion of sentencing judges at the federal level.³ The guidelines went into effect in late 1987, at the same time that federal parole was eliminated, and federal prison sentences began their steep upward climb, especially for drug offenses (McDonald & Carlson, 1992).

The federal prison expansion was exacerbated by the passage of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act in 1986, which imposed stiff mandatory minimums for drug offenses, including a five-year mandatory minimum for the simple possession or sale of five grams of crack cocaine. In contrast, the mandatory minimum trigger for powder cocaine, a chemically identical drug to crack, required the sale of 100 times that amount. In 1986, people released after federal imprisonment for a drug conviction spent under two years in prison, but by 2005 people convicted of federal drug charges served an average of seven years (Motivans, 2011). That increase was borne disproportionately by Black individuals.

Prior to the enactment of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, the average federal drug sentence for Black individuals was 11% higher than for whites. Four years after its passage, that figure increased to 49% (Vagins & McCurdy, 2006). In 2010, the U.S. Congress passed the Fair Sentencing Act in an effort to ameliorate some of the damage done by the law, reducing the sentencing cocaine disparity from 100-1 to 18-1 (Fair Sentencing Act of 2010). In 2019, the First Step Act applied the 2010 Fair Sentencing Act retroactively, and reduced other sentences for drug offenses. Approximately 4,000 people benefited from retroactivity of the law (Garland, 2022). Thousands more have been negatively impacted by the drug policies of these earlier eras, and it remains the case that nearly half of people currently in federal prison are there for a nonviolent drug offense.

Lengthening Prison Sentences

The idea that lengthening prison sentences would deter would-be criminals led to another set of policies that have contributed significantly to mass incarceration. As experts in the field of criminology already know, lengthy prison sentences ignore the fact that most people who commit crime, even those who have committed a series of crimes, generally age out of criminal conduct. The age-crime curve is evident across hundreds of empirical studies and reflects the fact that people are most at-risk for committing crime in the late teenage years to their mid-twenties (Farrington, 1986). After this age, proclivity toward committing more crime declines rapidly. And yet, a growing segment of prisoners have served prison terms that extend decades beyond their point of risk.

It is also well-known by criminologists that deterrence is only effective when there is a level of certainty of apprehension. Yet policies of the 1990s ignored this reality relying instead on the unproven assumption that seeing other people receive long sentences would serve as a crime deterrent. Scholars Steven Durlauf and Daniel Nagin have concluded from their research, “the magnitude of deterrent effects depends critically on the specific form of the sanction policy. There is little evidence that increases in the severity of punishment yield strong marginal deterrent effects; further, credible arguments can be advanced that current levels of severity

cannot be justified by their social and economic costs and benefits” (Durlauf & Nagin, 2015, p. 43).

As with drug policies, these sentencing-lengthening policies disproportionately impacted people of color, especially African Americans. The notorious case of Willie Horton, a Black man, demonstrates the point. Horton’s crimes while on furlough from a Massachusetts prison mark a pivotal moment in crime policy: occurring during a presidential campaign, his crimes against two white people became a national talking point about crime, race, and prison. On campaign trails for years to come, the conflation of crime and being Black was normalized and used to justify policies that disproportionately condemned Black men to lengthy terms of incarceration.

Though much of the blame for mass incarceration can be placed on policies enacted, there is also room to examine the policies that were *abandoned* during this era which showed tremendous promise. One such policy was furloughs. At the time of Horton’s escape, furlough programs, for instance, were in place in all 50 states. In addition, prisoners serving life without parole (LWOP) for first degree murder could participate in furlough programs in 37 states as well as the federal Bureau of Prisons. One study of the Massachusetts furlough program examined recidivism among nearly 2,000 released prisoners in 1973 and 1974 based on whether the prisoner had participated in a furlough program prior to release. The results showed a 16 percent recidivism rate for furloughed prisoners compared to a 27 percent recidivism rate for non-furloughed prisoners in 1973, and a 16 percent recidivism rate among furloughed prisoners in 1974 compared to a 31 percent recidivism rate for non-furloughed prisoners in 1974 (LeClair & Guarino-Ghezzi, 1991; Mauer & Nellis, 2018). Though Willie Horton’s crimes were tragic, this experience was an extreme aberration; a 16-year evaluation of the program showed that the Massachusetts furlough program maintained a success rate (defined as a voluntary return from a furlough) of 99.5 percent (Lorant & Tenaglia, 1989). However, furlough programs were largely eliminated nationwide following this incident, replaced with a growing preference for simply warehousing lifers until they die.

Mass incarceration’s toll on human dignity is no more apparent than with the staggering proliferation of life sentences; today one in seven imprisoned people is serving a life sentence (Nellis, 2020). Life sentences have consistently been included as a sentencing option, but their use expanded dramatically during the era of mass incarceration (Seeds, 2022). Historically, life sentences came with the expectation of release; they were used to encourage good behavior among people who were incarcerated. Individuals were typically released in 10-15 years through parole or executive clemency (Gottschalk, 2015; Mauer & Nellis, 2018; Seeds, 2022).

Today few backend or second look release options are available for individuals sentenced to life or long-term sentences, leaving the slim possibility of “geriatric,” “medical,” or “compassionate release.” The absence of compassion in these provisions is shocking. Consider Connecticut’s medical release law, which is not actionable until the person has less than six months to live due to a terminal illness. If one’s health is restored after gaining freedom, the prison release can be revoked, and the person must return to prison.

Adultification of Youth

The direction of American juvenile justice policies underwent a dramatic reversal, particularly during the final decade of the 20th century. Various federal and state policies endorsed and eventually enacted, and then freely utilized, included transferring teens as young as 13 to adult criminal court, lowering the minimum age at which juveniles could be sentenced to death, applying lifelong prison sentences with no chance for parole, and imposing other so-called “adult crime, adult time” sentences.

Even as crime began its decline in the early 1990s, politicians pressed for tough sanctions against youth that would hold them “accountable.” The superpredator theory emerged from outside the criminological field during this time, reinforced heavily by media reports, repeated by political candidates, and lawmakers, resonating with the public’s race-based fears about crime (Dilulio, 1995). It held that youth crime, especially crime committed by Black youth, would soon soar because of a large population of morally impoverished and remorseless youngsters who would be teenagers in the coming years. As it turned out, these predictions proved to be wildly inaccurate and instead of rises in youth crime, crime declined steadily for the next 25 years. Nevertheless, the popularity of “adult time” grew without objection.

Under the guise of concern over rising violent crime in the late 1980s and early 1990s, lawmakers quickly advanced policies that transferred tens of thousands of young people as young as 13 years old into adult court, jail, and prison systems that, by design, do not account for age (Nellis, 2015). This included rapid rise in perpetual confinement for more than 2,600 people under 18 sentenced to life without the possibility of parole, with another approximately 8,000 sentenced to parole-eligible life sentences.

With two decades of experience, it is now abundantly clear that these policies were counterproductive. Holding youth in facilities with adults is associated with heightened physical and sexual abuse as well as higher rates of recidivism upon release (Lambie & Randell, 2013). Unlike the trends in adult prison and jail, youth figures started to decline sooner and by the turn of the century the number of youth in prisons and jails was steadily declining, amounting to an 83% drop overall by 2021 (Carson, 2022).

What can the Field of Criminology Do to Wind Down Mass Incarceration?

There are important lessons to be learned from the experiment with mass incarceration. The first is that adopting major policy shifts in an emotional political climate is never a wise course of action. Policymakers who promoted increased transfer of children to adult courts in the early 1990s did so at a time when youth (and adult) violence had risen precipitously. In retrospect, we know that the spike in violence was largely due to the emergence of crack cocaine drug markets and was relatively short-lived (Blumstein, 1995).

The second lesson is that revising how we think about people who commit crime changes how we respond to their actions. An understanding of structural disadvantages that permeate American society leading to disparate economic, education, housing and health outcomes should lead policymakers to aggressively pursue reforms in these areas while also investing in evidence-based individual-level prevention and intervention programs. The life history of individuals in prison shows that, often, they committed their crimes after major setbacks — addiction, loss of jobs or housing — for which they received little support. There are few individuals in the prison system so dangerous that they can never be released back into the community. If we truly want to end mass incarceration we need to change the mindset about crime to one that emphasizes prevention and restoration over punishment.

America is having a moment of troubling crime rises in some cities combined with recycled rhetoric about how to approach it. Despite the obvious failure of mass incarceration, some are advocating for more of the same misguided policies of the past. Criminological research that points toward effective solutions does not reach policymakers, the public, or the media nearly enough. Criminologists can impact mass incarceration is by sharing research findings widely and broadly.

Studies on outcomes of reformed policies are needed. States and local jurisdictions have begun to experiment with defelonizing certain crimes to misdemeanors, rolling back draconian drug laws, releasing elderly prisoners, allowing a second look at life sentences for young people, enfranchising persons who previously could not vote due to a felony conviction, responding to the opioid crisis with a public health approach, moving teenagers and young adults into the youth-oriented system that was designed for them, and diverting individuals from the criminal legal system and instead linking them to individualized treatment and social supports. The outcomes of these reform-minded policies, though modest, provide a research agenda for the coming years that can be used to support broader change. Organizations such as The Sentencing Project, the Council on Criminal Justice, Vera, and the Council of State Governments Justice Center are just a few that aim to move rigorous scientific studies into the public sphere so that policymakers have ready access to the latest research as they evaluate policy options. The hope is that the reactionary policies that triggered mass incarceration can be replaced by sensible ones that recognize and address the structural and social disadvantages that lie at the heart of crime in the U.S.

¹ The earliest year recorded that provides comparable data.

² States also implemented poorly considered policies in response to drug crimes, most notably the Rockefeller drug laws which went after petty crimes with 15-to-life sentences, contributing to New York's disproportionately rapid rise in imprisonment of its Black residents compared to whites.

³ These guidelines were originally mandatory but were later converted to advisory by the U.S. Supreme Court in *US v. Booker in 2005*. See *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005).

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Black@ASC: Cultivating and Celebrating Community

Carolyn M. Coles and Bryan L. Sykes, University of California-Irvine

In the 21st century, Black people continue to celebrate “firsts”. As of the writing of this essay, undergraduate college students were toddlers when the first African-American president took office. Throughout their undergraduate years, they have witnessed the first Black and female vice president of the United States, the first Black governors and senate leaders, heads of Fortune 500 organizations, and university presidents. While these milestones mark a turn in America’s history of inclusion and are worthy of celebration, the well-being of Black America is riddled with a host of other enduring challenges and intractable obstacles that impede full democratic inclusion in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness.

Every day, Black Americans are reminded of new and old challenges: the erasure of African-American history through the attack on critical race theory and the outlawing of “woke” culture; the repeated, discriminate, and wanton use of violence against black bodies at the hands of law enforcement and white domestic terrorists, often resulting in the unnecessary deaths of young Black men and women; and stubbornly entrenched economic and social inequality that manifests as indicators of poverty, criminal legal system contact, and residential segregation, among others. Across their life course, Blacks in America must stare down and persevere through a host of obstacles and challenges that confront their neighborhoods, workplaces, houses of worship, and schools.

Even in learned environments, African-Americans experience a constellation of issues while navigating the halls of higher education. For instance, in a recent issue of *Race & Justice* – on how [Black Lives Matter in the Academy](#) – Black faculty at a number of institutions recount and foretell their experiences as students in graduate school, as faculty members on the tenure track, and as reviewers/editors in the peer-review process, pointing to issues of racism, tokenism, isolationism, burnout, and situational avoidance to prevent being characterized as a stereotypical “angry black (wo-)man”.

While a number of criminology & criminal justice programs seek to diversify their Ph.D. programs and faculty, some departments may only have one or two African-Americans as doctoral students or professors. Toniqua Mikell, for example, made history as the first Black person to earn a doctorate in Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina in 2019. As we celebrate Dr. Mikell’s accomplishment, her experience indicates the small number of Blacks in the field, especially Black women. The first author of this essay, a graduate student with an intersectional identity, has constantly searched for mirrored representation across campus events, academic settings, public talks, and other learning opportunities for participation.

And while criminology and criminal justice programs routinely espouse tenets of diversity, equity, and inclusion, the Black experience in some departments – for both students and faculty – can be anything other than “inclusive”. Many must contend with colleagues who are academically hostile to some research topics on race; some graduate students have shared with us recurring negative experiences at ASC meetings; and the discipline continues to teach and revere scholarship that maligns entire communities of color. For instance, criminological theory is a foundational and required course in many Ph.D. programs. Yet, many criminological theories do not dig deep enough into their racist foundations predicated on the criminalization of Blackness in this country (Unnever, et al., 2019). They stop short of explaining racist conditions that other the needs of Blacks, leaving a substantial number of people without recourse (Unnever & Gabbidon, 2011), resulting in a rather peculiar dynamic in criminology classes; Blacks tend to be overrepresented in the literature on crime and deviance even though they are underrepresented in Ph.D. programs and on the faculty. Discussing such material without proper foundation and context can engender isolation in the classroom and loneliness in the program, among other feelings (Andrianantoandro, 2020). As a result, the first author has come to reflect on her experiences in such settings, with [advice for other Black graduate students](#) in similar situations.

In the midst of a global pandemic, after widespread vaccination, the 2021 American Society of Criminology conference reopened for in-person events. As a first-time attendant and a third-year doctoral student, the first author, Coles, was excited to present her work but quickly realized how unprepared she was for everything else. In particular, the conference left a lot of room for innovation and imagination in building a professional community among the Black attendees. Coles missed structured opportunities to network with people who shared her racial identity; the presentations she attended were riddled with stereotypes that painted an undesirable portrait of the Black community; and many of the research topics discussed were dark and disheartening, without much hope of tangible change through scientific intervention.

Coles was hopeful this space would be one of professional modeling of self-care and emotional wellness as new truths about criminal justice in our respective subfields were uncovered. However, after attending presentations with callous language and matter-of-fact statements about the biology of criminal behavior, Coles quickly began to question her place within the conference. She contemplated her choices and decided to share her experiences with her home unit, seeking advice and direction from seasoned academics. Her department heard her concerns and shared much of her anguish and dismay.

Against the backdrop of ongoing racial violence and attacks on Black scholarship and history, and given her previous experience at the annual conference, Coles felt empowered to curate a different experience for students and faculty at the 2022 ASC meeting, recognizing the creative scholarship and professional efforts of Blacks in criminology; she felt the need to create a space where Black students and faculty, as well as their allies, could come together, have fun, network, and begin a conversation on how to make our departments and annual conferences a better experience for those already feeling isolated in their own departments. After several discussions with Professors Emily Owens and Bryan L. Sykes, Black@ASC was conceived.

Planning Black@ASC

As Coles' vision for a more welcoming and inclusive space at ASC became clearer, a number of practical planning concerns needed to be addressed. First, given that the annual meeting was being held at a large conference hotel in the downtown area, we wanted to host the event off-site but not too far away that travel would be a deterrent to attendance. After a quick search of venues in the area, Coles settled on three options that were between 1-2 miles away from the conference hotel.

Second, the conference hotel hosts a slew of important networking events in the evening following the opening of the conference. Coles did not want Black@ASC to conflict with anything that would pull the attention of the same audience. She mapped out a set of time options after looking through the previous year's catalog of events and then cross-referencing the availability of potential venues, with Owens & Sykes providing guidance on the timing of the event. We settled on hosting Black@ASC a few hours after the Racial Democracy, Crime & Justice Network (RDCJN) happy hour event and the poster session.

Lastly, with a time, location, and goal, Owens & Sykes began to fundraise to make Coles' vision a reality. Black@ASC was funded through a number of institutional and personal sources at UC-Irvine, including the Office of Inclusive Excellence; the Department of Criminology, Law & Society; a personal contribution from Jon Gould, Dean of the School of Social Ecology; and Sykes' Inclusive Excellence Term Professor funds. Once the deposit was paid, we began to advertise and market the event.

Black@ASC

Approximately 118 people RSVP'd and 105 people attended Black@ASC. Guests hailed from 58 universities and 6 Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), specifically, Howard University, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Prairie View, Clark Atlanta, Fayetteville State University, and Texas Southern University.

Over arcade and board games, drinks, and food, community building and professional networking took place. For many Black graduate students, this was the first time they met and/or interacted with Black faculty. The event also empowered a number of attendees to create a writing group that promotes and facilitates the psychological, social, and emotional success of Black women in criminology/criminal justice graduate programs by providing a consistent virtual space for academic and professional development.

After the event, attendees were surveyed and 86% said they made professional connections. Respondents also listed networking opportunities, community building, and having a dedicated Black space as the top three favorite aspects of the event. Black@ASC was so well received, in fact, that many guests left noteworthy and meaningful comments, including:

- "I am just happy that the space exists!"
- "This was wonderful!"
- "I really enjoyed everything! I felt like I belonged."
- "This was such a powerful and much-needed space. We/I felt like I could let go of the armor I usually wear at ASC events. Sometimes we just need a space, where networking and etc. is not the main goal."
- "As someone who's attended ASC for years, I truly appreciated this space!"
- "Please make this an annual event!"
- "Thank you for stepping up and turning complaints into action."

Looking Ahead

In a “post-racial” America, anti-blackness and anti-wokeness persist and appear to be thriving in some communities and spaces. Acknowledging that Black experiences and communities remain under fire, including in doctoral programs and at annual conferences, is important for creating and cultivating spaces that are inviting and inclusive. Blacks in criminology are few in number but rich in vision, and with allies of all colors who attend Black@ASC, we have engineered a space filled with ambition, intellect, opportunity, and professionalism.

We are currently planning Black@ASC for the 2023 annual meeting in Philadelphia. While the event particulars are currently being finalized, our goal is to create more opportunities for 1) intentional networking via a “speed meeting” session; 2) greater team-building exercises that are geared towards light competition, leisure, and bonding; and 3) organizing future collaborations by pairing or grouping interested students and scholars along research interests. We hope that Black students and faculty – and their allies! – will join us in cultivating and celebrating community at Black@ASC. If you would like to assist with planning or to contribute financial resources, or if you have additional thoughts or ideas to share, please contact us at ccoles@uci.edu and blsykes@uci.edu

EDITOR'S CORNER

Journal of Experimental Criminology

I am very pleased to have the opportunity to update ASC members and members of ASC's Division of Experimental Criminology on the *Journal of Experimental Criminology* (JOEX). First, the journal has been continuing its positive and upward trajectory toward receiving an increasing number of manuscript submissions over the last couple of years, and I can definitely say that it is an increase in quality submissions versus just an increase in the quantity of submissions. Second, the journal's impact factor has been steadily climbing with a current impact factor of 3.701 and a 5 year impact factor of 4.080. These metrics consistently place JOEX in the top quartile of journals in the Criminology and Penology section, and it remains a journal without a top tier competitor focused on experimental criminology more exclusively. Third, JOEX publications continue to break records in terms of downloads, with accumulating approximately 225,804 downloads in 2021. This is clear evidence that quality work is coming in, emerging from quality peer-review, and is making it into the hands of vast and diverse audiences.

We welcome submissions in a variety of formats (short reports, research notes, full length manuscripts), empirical papers with experimental or quasi-experimental methods, systematic reviews, and methodological papers relevant to experimental criminology. In addition, JOEX is inherently interdisciplinary in its scholarship, and welcomes contributions from international scholars as well.

I would like to close by extending a sincere "thank you" to the Editorial Board and to all of the peer reviewers that have been utilized in recent times (sometimes more than once!) for reviewing a manuscript for the journal. Now more than ever, there is an increasing encroachment of various commitments on scholars' time, and I remain deeply appreciative of those who answer the call to provide this fundamental service to the journal. Please do keep JOEX in mind as the "first submission outlet" for your work when relevant, and be on the lookout for an invitation to review for the journal. JOEX is only as strong as its authors, reviewers, and readers, of which we have the BEST!

Warm Regards,

Wes Jennings

Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Experimental Criminology* (JOEX)

University of Mississippi



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 John E. Eck | University of Maryland
 Ben Feldmeyer | Pennsylvania State University
 Emma Fletcher | University of Cincinnati
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 Hexuan Liu | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
 Sarah Manchak | University of California, Irvine
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INTRODUCING

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Director and Professor

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[Learn more](#)

AROUND THE ASC



The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2023 election.

President

Jody Miller, Rutgers University
Katheryn Russell-Brown, University of Florida

Vice President

Ojmarrh Mitchell, Arizona State University
Lee Ann Slocum, University of Missouri–St. Louis

Executive Counselors

Jennifer Cobbina, Michigan State University
Kevin Drakulich, Northeastern University
Derek Kreager, Pennsylvania State University
Henrika McCoy, University of Texas at Austin
Andres Rengifo, Rutgers University
Bryan L. Sykes, University of California, Irvine

Voting opens for the 2023 ASC Election of 2024-2025 officers on May 8, 2023 and closes on June 23, 2023

Only eligible (non-student) ASC Members can vote in the election

Make sure your membership is up to date so you can vote

Call for Nominations for 2024 Election Slate for 2025 - 2026 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 at right (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by June 1, 2023 to be considered by the Committee.

Karen Heimer
University of Iowa
Dept of Sociology & Criminology
400 North Hall
Iowa City, IA 52242
(319) 335-2502
karen-heimer@uiowa.edu

AROUND THE ASC

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://concrim.org/>

Corrections & Sentencing (DCS)

<https://ascdcs.org/>

Critical Criminology & Social Justice (DCCSJ)

<https://divisiononcriticalcriminology.com/>

Cybercrime (DC)

<https://ascdivisionofcybercrime.org/>

Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC)

<https://dlccrim.org/>

Experimental Criminology (DEC)

<https://expcrim.org/>

Feminist Criminology (DFC)

<https://ascdwc.com/>

Historical Criminology (DHC)

<https://dhistorical.com/>

International Criminology (DIC)

<https://internationalcriminology.com/>

People of Color & Crime (DPCC)

<https://ascdpcc.org/>

Policing (DP)

<https://ascpolicing.org/>

Public Opinion & Policy (DPOP)

<https://ascdpop.org/>

Queer Criminology (DQC)

<https://queercrim.com/>

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/>



**NOMINATIONS ARE BEING ACCEPTED FOR
THE FOLLOWING 2023 AWARDS**

Graduate Student Poster Award

Mentor Award

Teaching Award

A list of prior award recipients is linked to each of the individual award narratives detailed on <https://asc41.org/about-asc/awards/>

*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 nominees' qualifications/manuscript quality and not on the number of nomination endorsements received. ASC Board members are ineligible to receive any ASC award during their term in office.

AROUND THE ASC

TEACHING AWARD – This award is given to recognize excellence in undergraduate and/or graduate teaching over the span of an academic career. This award identifies and rewards 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/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 Teaching Award Committee Chair in electronic format. Letters of nomination should include a statement in support of the 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.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. 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.

Letters 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: **FAVIAN GUERTIN-MARTIN**
Arcadia University

(215) 572-2919
martinf@arcadia.edu

Committee Chair: **TIMOTHY BREZINA**
Georgia State University

(404) 413-1031
tbrezina@gsu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

MENTOR AWARD – This award is given to recognize excellence in mentorship in the discipline of criminology. 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 Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic format.

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 their role as a professor, researcher or collaborator to ensure successful enculturation into the discipline of criminology, 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 format.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. 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.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **Deadline for submission is June 1.**

Committee Chair: **AMY FARRELL**
Northeastern University

(617) 373-7439
am.farrell@northeastern.edu

GRADUATE STUDENT POSTER AWARD – This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at the graduate level is invited to participate in the Graduate Student Poster competition. Those enrolled in Post-Doc programs are ineligible. Multiple authored posters are admissible for consideration, as long as all authors are full-time graduate students.

The Graduate Student Poster Award Committee will judge submissions primarily on scientific merit and secondarily on visual appeal. Ideally submissions should be as complete as possible, with a question, method, data, and (preliminary) results and implications. Awards for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place will be given. The Executive Board may decide not to give the awards, or to give fewer than three awards, in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the quality of the posters and not on the number of endorsements received for any particular poster.

Graduate students who wish to enter this competition should adhere to the directions and deadline for presenting a poster at the Annual Meeting. In addition, such participants must self-declare their request for award consideration at the time of submission by marking the appropriate box on this poster submission form. Participants must also send a brief (2-3 minute) YouTube video to the Graduate Student Poster Award Committee Chair by **June 24, 2023**.

Committee Chair: **SANJA KUTNJAK IVKOVICH**
Michigan State University

(517) 355-2194
kutnjak@msu.edu

AROUND THE ASC



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

Annual Meeting 2023
Philadelphia, PA
November 15 – 18, 2023
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown

Seeking Justice: Reconciling with our Past, Reimagining the Future

Program Co-Chairs:

Jamie Fader, Temple University
and
Jill McCorkel, Villanova University

meeting@asc41.org

ASC President:

Shadd Maruna, Queens University Belfast

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
DEADLINE HAS PASSED

Posters, roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 19, 2023

AROUND THE ASC

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the All-Academic submission website. The link can be found on the [ASC Annual Meeting](#) website under Program Information. You will need to create a new profile for 2023. 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.org.

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, abstracts, and author information for all papers. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and one discussant. The panel and individual paper abstracts should be less than 200 words. We encourage panel submissions be organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

DEADLINE HAS PASSED

Individual Paper Submissions: Submissions for a regular panel session presentation must include a title, abstract, and 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). Presentations of work that is published would be more suitable for an Author Meets Critic session.

- INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

DEADLINE HAS PASSED

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 24, 2023) 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 people who have agreed to comment on the book.

- AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

DEADLINE HAS PASSED

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract along with author information. Poster area you can use will be 4' x 8'. You 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.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, May 19, 2023

Graduate Student Poster Competition: Graduate students who wish to enter the ASC Graduate Student Poster Competition should adhere to the directions for presenting a poster (see 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 send a brief (2-3 minute) YouTube video to the Committee Chair by June 23, 2023. The award committee will judge submissions primarily on scientific merit and secondarily on visual appeal. Ideally submissions should be as complete as possible, with a question, method, data, and (preliminary) results and implications. Awards (1st, 2nd, and 3rd place) will be announced at the upcoming Annual Meeting. Posters co-authored with faculty are not eligible for awards. For more information, contact the please email Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich at kutnjak@msu.edu.

- GRADUATE POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, June 23, 2023

Roundtables: These sessions consist of three to five papers with 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 submission requires a session title and brief description of the session. The full session can consist of discussants on one topic or a session submission with three to five papers with presenters discussing related topics. 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 19, 2023

AROUND THE ASC

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 Talk 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 19, 2023**

Other Information: 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 15 through Saturday, November 18, 2023. 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 2 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.org/> 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 24, 2023** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
- **Friday, May 19, 2023** 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. Abstracts will be made public to all meeting attendees through the ASC program app.

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 selecting.
- 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 the 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 614-826-2000 or email at meeting@asc41.org*

For participant instructions, see [Guidelines for Annual Meeting Participants](#)

AROUND THE ASC

2023 ASC PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Area I	Presidential Panels		
Area II	Perspectives on Crime	Carla Lewandowski	lewandowskic@rowan.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	Joseph Schwartz	jaschwartz@fsu.edu
2	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Jeff Ward	jeffrey.ward@temple.edu
3	Strain, Learning, and Control Theories	Jennifer Copp	jcopp@fsu.edu
4	Labeling and Interactionist Theories	Rebecca Stone	rstone@suffolk.edu
5	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Sean Roche	s_r568@txstate.edu
6	Deterrence, Rational Choice and Offender Decision-Making	Chae Jaynes	jaynes@usf.edu
7	Structure, Culture, and Anomie	Douglas Weiss	dweiss@csusb.edu
8	Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics	Maria João Lobo Antunes	mantunes@towson.edu
9	Critical Race/Ethnicity	Janet Garcia-Hallett	JGarciaHallett@newhaven.edu
10	Feminist Perspectives	Lynn Addington	adding@american.edu
11	Theories of Conflict, Oppression, and Inequality	Kerwin Kaye	kkaye@wesleyan.edu
Area III	Types of Offending	Nicole Leeper Piquero	nxl491@miami.edu
12	Violent Crime	Sarah Daly	sarahdaly05@gmail.com
13	Property and Public Order Crime	Chris Dum	cdum@kent.edu
14	Drugs	Heith Copes	jhopes@uab.edu
15	Family and Intimate Partner Violence	Rae Taylor	rtaylor@loyno.edu
16	Rape and Sexual Assault	Cassia Spohn	Cassia.Spohn@asu.edu
17	Sex Work	Nili Gesser	nili.gesser@und.edu
18	Human Trafficking	Jennifer Musto	jmusto@wellesley.edu
19	White Collar and Corporate Crime	Jeremy Wilson	jwilson@msu.edu
20	Organized Crime	Chris Smith	cm.smith@utoronto.ca
21	Identity Theft and Cyber Crime	Aunshul Rege	rege@temple.edu
22	State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism	Vincenzo Ruggiero	V.Ruggiero@mdx.ac.uk
23	Hate Crime	Steven Windisch	steven.windisch@temple.edu
Area IV	Correlates of Crime	Stuti Kokkalera	sxk078@shsu.edu
24	Gangs and Co-offenders	Dana Peterson	dpeterson@albany.edu
25	Substance Use and Abuse	Kevin Haggerty	kevin.haggerty@ualberta.ca
26	Weapons	Karol Lucken	karol.lucken@ucf.edu
27	Trauma and Mental Health	Kevin Wolff	kwolff@jjay.cuny.edu
28	Race and Ethnicity	Katheryn Russell Brown	RussellBrownK@law.ufl.edu
29	Immigration/Migration	Ramiro Martinez	r.martinez@northeastern.edu
30	Neighborhoods and Communities	Kelsey Cundiff	kcundiff@umsl.edu
31	Macro-Structural	Kate Auerhahn	kathleen.auerhahn@temple.edu
32	Sex, Gender, and Sexuality	Y. Vincent Liu	liu3439@msu.edu
33	Poverty and Social Class	Jacob Day	dayj@uncw.edu
34	Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse	Max Osborn	max.osborn@villanova.edu
35	Social Ties & Social Networks	Jason Gravel	jgravel@temple.edu
36	School Experiences	Kelly Welch	kelly.welch@villanova.edu
Area V	Victimization	Ráchael Powers	powersr@usf.edu
37	Causes and Correlates of Victimization	Min Xie	mxie@umd.edu

AROUND THE ASC

2023 ASC PROGRAM COMMITTEE

38	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Chunrye Kim	ckim@sju.edu
39	Consequences of Victimization	Renee Zahnow	r.zahnow@uq.edu.au
Area VI	The Criminal Justice System	Evelyn Patterson	evelyn.patterson@vanderbilt.edu
40	Police Organization and Training	Elias Nader	enader2@kent.edu
41	Police Legitimacy and Community Relations	Natalie Todak	ntod@uab.edu
42	Police Misconduct	Adam Vaughan	Adam.Vaughan@uregina.ca
43	Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations	Brandon Behlendorf	bbehendorf@albany.edu
44	Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining	Shi Yan	shiyang@asu.edu
45	Pretrial Justice	Wanda Leal	wel004@SHSU.EDU
46	Courts & Sentencing	Don Stemen	dstemen@luc.edu
47	Capital Punishment	Jamie Fader	Jfader@temple.edu
48	Jails & Prisons	Travis Meyers	travis.meyers@utsa.edu
49	Community Corrections	Jill Viglione	jill.viglione@ucf.edu
50	Prisoner Reentry	Chantal Fahmy	chantal.fahmy@utsa.edu
51	The Juvenile Justice System	Jen Peck	jennifer.peck@ucf.edu
52	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Satenik Margaryan	smargaryan@bmcc.cuny.edu
53	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Sarah Lageson	sl1329@scj.rutgers.edu
54	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	Christian Bolden	cbolden@loyno.edu
55	Law Making and Legal Change	Molly McDowell	momcdow1@wsc.edu
56	Guns and Gun Laws	Will Schultz	schultzw4@macewan.ca
57	Inequality and Justice	Mary Ellen Stitt	mstitt@albany.edu
58	Immigration and Justice Issues	Amarat Zaatut	amarat.zaatut@temple.edu
Area VII	Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Crime & Delinquency	Danielle Rudes	dsr035@shsu.edu
59	Regulatory/Civil Legal Responses	Lynne Haney	lynne.haney@nyu.edu
60	Institutional Responses	Allison McKim	amckim@bard.edu
61	Community Responses	Sarah Becker	sbecker@lsu.edu
62	Public Health	Amy Donley	amy.donley@ucf.edu
87	University-Prison Educational Initiatives	Eilene Frierson	eilene.frierson@temple.edu
Area VIII	Perceptions of Crime & Justice	Loretta Stalans	lstanan@luc.edu
63	Media & Social Construction of Crime	Danielle Slakoff	danielle.slakoff@csus.edu
64	Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment	Kevin Wozniak	kevin.wozniak@mu.ie
65	Activism and Social Movements	Andrea Boyles	aboyles@tulane.edu
66	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Richard Moule	rmoule@usf.edu
Area IX	Comparative & Historical Perspectives:	Janet Stamatel	jstamatel@uky.edu
67	Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice	Steven Chen	yu-heng.chen@temple.edu
68	Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice	Brendan Dooley	bdooley@gmail.com
69	Globalization, Crime, and Justice	Rachel Novick	rnovick@albany.edu
70	Human Rights	Rely Vilcica	e.rely.vilcica@temple.edu

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2023 ASC PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Area X	Critical Criminology	Avi Brisman	avi.brisman@eku.edu
71	Green Criminology	Michael J. Lynch	mjlynch@usf.edu
72	Queer Criminology	Aimee Wodda	awodda@pacificu.edu
73	Convict Criminology	Jennifer Ortiz	jmortiz@ius.edu
74	Cultural Criminology	Bill McClanahan	bill.mcclanahan@eku.edu
75	Narrative and Visual Criminologies	Lois Presser	lpresser@utk.edu
76	Abolition	Erin Kerrison	kerrison@berkeley.edu
77	Activist Scholarship	Veronica Horowitz	vhorowit@buffalo.edu
78	Critical Perspectives in Criminology	Kenneth Sebastian León	kenneth.sebastian.leon@rutgers.edu
Area XI	Methodology	Allison Payne	allison.payne@villanova.edu
79	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Valerio Bačák	vb302@scj.rutgers.edu
80	Advances in Qualitative Methods	Michael Gibson-Light	michael.gibson-light@du.edu
81	Advances in Evaluation Research	Cassandra Atkin-Plunk	catkinplunk@fau.edu
82	Advances in Experimental Methods	Steven Zane	szane@fsu.edu
83	Advances in Teaching Methods	Breanna Boppre	bxb078@shsu.edu
Area XII	Diversity and Inclusion	Johnna Christian	johnnac@scj.rutgers.edu
Area XIII	Lightning Talk Sessions	Travis Linneman	twl@ksu.edu
Area XIV	Roundtable Sessions	Sarah Boonstoppel	sarah.boonstoppel@ndsu.edu
Area XV	Poster Sessions	Sheena Case	meeting@asc41.org
Area XVI	Author Meets Critics	Marisa Omori	marisa.omori@umsl.edu
Area XVII	Workshops	Naomi Sugie	nsugie@uci.edu
	Quantitative Methods	Christopher Contreras	C.Contreras@umb.edu
	Qualitative Methods	Sandra Bucerius	bucerius@ualberta.ca
	Other Workshops	Sheena Case	meeting@asc41.com
	<i>Please contact the chair directly regarding the Areas below</i>		
Area XVIII	Professional Development/ Students Meets Scholars	TBA	TBA
Area XIX	Ethics Panels	Camille Gibson	cbgibson@pvamu.edu
Area XX	Policy Panels	Beth Huebner	huebnerb@umsl.edu
	Peterson Workshop	Ruth Peterson	Peterson.5@osu.edu
	Graduate Student Poster Competition	Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich	kutnjak@msu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

**SOLICITATION FOR ASSOCIATE EDITOR
OF *THE CRIMINOLOGIST***

On behalf of the Executive Board of the American Society of Criminology, the Publications Committee is soliciting applications for the position of Associate Editor of *The Criminologist*, the official newsletter of the Society. The Associate Editor will:

- a. Serve a five-year term beginning with the January/February 2025 issue through the November/December 2029 issue.
- b. Begin receiving new manuscript submissions in the Summer of 2024.
- c. Be provided with annual support of \$7,500 to fulfill the duties of the office.
- d. Be responsible for collecting and enhancing the content of *The Criminologist*.

Candidates for Associate Editor should submit proposals describing specific plans for enhancing *The Criminologist*. Possibilities include but are not limited to the following: grants given/solicited; newsworthy events solicited from departments, agencies, and institutions; columns from the ASC President; updates on crime legislation and policies; overviews of new methods and data sets; interviews with prominent criminologists and policy makers; teaching advice; general issues of concern to the criminological community; ASC division news; responses to the lead articles; letters to the editor.

The Managing Editor is in the Columbus Office. The Managing Editor will continue to be responsible for appearance, layout, and production as well as the advertisements and sections/content areas. The Associate Editor will collect the content listed above and submit final versions to the managing editor in accordance with the established deadlines. The ASC Vice-President will continue to solicit and be responsible for featured articles for *The Criminologist*, in consultation with the Associate Editor. Applications should be sent to: Natasha Frost, n.frost@northeastern.edu

Applications must be received by **September 15, 2023**.

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New Editor Sought for *Race and Justice: An International Journal*

The American Society of Criminology's Division on People of Color and Crime (DPCC) invites applications for the position of editor of *Race and Justice: An International Journal*, the Division's official journal.

The journal is published by SAGE Publications and uses an on-line, electronic submission process. The new editor will be responsible for administering this process and publishing four issues a year. The editor will serve a three-year term, with the possibility of renewal for a second three-year term, to be negotiated with the DPCC Executive Board. The editor should be a member of the DPCC upon appointment, and for the duration of the term as editor.

It is anticipated that the incoming editor will have sole responsibility for production of the January 2024 issue. The current editor, Dr. Jacinta Gau, will support the new editor in a transition period as needed. The editor is responsible for the timely output of the journal, including the solicitation of manuscripts, supervision of a rigorous peer review process, and the final selection of articles for publication. In addition, the editor may solicit and publish reviews of books about race, ethnicity, and justice. Duties also include implementing the journal's editorial policies, maintaining high professional standards for published content, and ensuring the integrity of the journal. The editor must also work with the Division Chair to maintain an up-to-date list of DPCC membership to ensure that members receive access to the journal.

The editor's supporting institution might provide office space, file storage, equipment, at least one graduate assistant to serve as managing editor, and release time for the editor. The DPCC provides an annual stipend of \$4,000 for the editor, and \$1,000 for the managing editor.

Interested applicants may contact the current editor, Dr. Jacinta Gau, jacinta.gau@ucf.edu for additional information regarding the logistics or operational details of editing and producing the journal. Applicants should submit a statement of editorial philosophy, a CV, and assurances of institutional support to the Race and Justice Journal Editor Search Committee Chair, Dr. Shaun Gabbidon, slg13@psu.edu. Interested applicants may contact Dr. Gabbidon prior to submitting the application.

Please submit applications no later than June 16th, 2023. Applicants will be notified of the outcome by early August 2023.

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ASC Hosts Panel at American Association for the Advancement of Science Conference

William Alex Pridemore

In March 2023 the American Society of Criminology hosted a panel at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) annual meetings in Washington, DC. ASC's representation on the program is significant because (1) AAAS is the world's largest general scientific society (with over 120,000 members) and the publisher the well-known *Science* family of journals, (2) this high-profile venue is the premier general science conference in the nation, and (3) panel acceptance is highly selective, there is a small number of panels generally, and there is a limited number of social science panels.

The title of the panel was *The Science of Violence: Political Extremism, Firearms, and Gang Homicide*. William Pridemore (University at Albany – SUNY, School of Criminal Justice), who is ASC's Liaison to AAAS, organized and moderated the panel. Panelists were Gary LaFree (University of Maryland, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice), Deborah Azrael (Harvard University, Harvard Injury Control Research Center), and Guillermo Escaño (University at Albany – SUNY, School of Criminal Justice). Dr. LaFree pre-recorded a Spotlight Video and AAAS recorded the one-hour live session, and both will remain on AAAS's online conference management system for a limited time.

Mr. Escaño, a PhD candidate, presented on gang-related violence in El Salvador. The nation's homicide rate is among the world's highest, and over the last 20 years alternating political regimes implemented two very different approaches to the problem: A get tough policy known as *mano dura*, and a second that brokered gang truces. Results from interrupted time series analyses of monthly data revealed homicide rates during the two *mano dura* periods were nearly 50% higher than during the two gang truce periods, and nearly 18,000 homicides over the last 20 years are attributable to *mano dura*. Dr. Azrael's analysis of a survey of US adults found the surge in firearm background checks in 2020 during the Covid pandemic resulted in increases in the (1) US gun stock and (2) proportion of purchasers new to gun ownership. Purchasing was concentrated among longstanding owners, but the increase was large and diverse enough to affect the prevalence of gun ownership and the demographic profile of owners. These changes newly expose more than 11 million individuals, including children, to a gun in the home since 2019 and could have implications for the risk of violence and injuries. Dr. LaFree employed two unique datasets to compare the likelihood of using violence to pursue a political cause by left-wing, right-wing, and Islamist extremists. Results showed radical acts perpetrated by left-wing extremists are generally less likely to be violent than acts perpetrated by right-wing and Islamist extremists. In the US, there is no difference between the latter two groups in the use of violence. Globally, Islamist extremists are more likely than right-wing extremists to engage in violence.

Pridemore is currently preparing ASC's proposal for the 2024 AAAS meeting. The theme will be "Science Without Walls," and the meeting will be held in Denver, Colorado.

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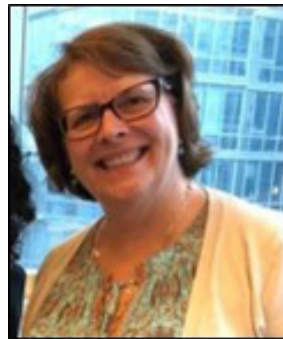
**Division of Feminist Criminology
American Society of Criminology**



CSW67 Committee



Dr. Sheetal Ranjan
Member,
Division of Feminist Criminology
Professor,
Montclair State University



Dr. Dawn Beichner,
UN Representative,
World Society of Victimology
Professor,
Illinois State University



Dr. Rosemary Barberet,
UN Representative,
**International Sociological Association &
Criminologists Without Borders**
Professor,
John Jay College of Criminal Justice



2023 marked the sixty-seventh session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67). Every year, representatives of [Member States](#), UN entities, and [ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organizations \(NGOs\)](#) from all regions of the world attend the session in New York City to disseminate evidence on policies and practices affecting women globally. This year's event took place from 6th to 17th March 2023. The CSW67 priority theme was innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the review theme was challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls which was part of the agreed conclusions of the sixty-second session. The twelve-day session included a ministerial segment with roundtables and other high-level interactive dialogues, a Virtual Townhall Meeting, as well

as interactive and expert panel discussions. UN Women and various stakeholders organized many side events and parallel events to draw attention to critical aspects of gender equality. The American Society of Criminology's Division of Feminist Criminology, the World Society of Victimology, the International Sociological Association, and Criminologists Without Borders partnered to host four parallel events at CSW67.

The **first** panel was entitled, *Feminist Approaches to Justice: Empowerment of Women and Girls in the Digital Age* and took place in person on Friday, 10th March at the Church Center of the United Nations, across from UN Headquarters in New York City. The main

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sponsor of this panel was the International Sociological Association (www.isa-sociology.org), an organization of more than 5,000 sociologists from around the globe that enjoys special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN. This event featured sociological and interdisciplinary research as well as policy-relevant recommendations related to the priority theme of CSW67: Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Panelists discussed current trends and data from around the globe, and in particular, the relationship of the priority theme to current negotiations underway for a UN Cybercrime Convention.

Dr. Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, chaired the panel. Opening remarks, entitled "Digital Age - Challenge or Opportunity for Empowering Women and Girls?" were given by Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Initiator of UNSCR 1325 on Women and Peace & Security as the President of the UN Security Council in March 2000. Panelists included Gilberto Duarte Santos, Esq., Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), New York Liaison Office, who spoke on "The Empowerment of Women and Girls in the Context of the Cybercrime Convention Negotiations"; Dr. Marie-Michelle Strah, International Consultant and Adjunct Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY (USA) who addressed "The Dark Side of Innovation: Implications for a Feminist Criminology in the Digital Age"; Dr. Dimitra Laurence Larochelle, Postdoctoral Researcher (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada) and Youth Representative to the United Nations, International Sociological Association who presented "Gender-Based Violence in the Digital Age: Challenges and Responses"; and Dr. Sue Nichols, Professor of Education, Centre for Research in Educational and Social Inclusion, University of South Australia whose presentation was entitled "Girls' Experiences of Digitally Mediated Interactions." The moderator for Q&A was Dr. Jan Marie Fritz, International Sociological Association (ISA) Executive Committee Member; ISA Representative to the UN; Professor, University of Cincinnati; and Distinguished Visiting Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

The **second** panel was entitled, *Feminist Approaches to Justice: Reintegration and Representation of Justice System-Impacted Rural Women*, was held in person on Saturday, 11th March at the Church Center of the United Nations. The main sponsor of the panel was the World Society of Victimology (<http://www.worldsocietyofvictimology.org/>), an international NGO in special consultative status with ECOSOC, whose purpose includes advancing victimological research and practices around the world. The panel embodied four of the UN's Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs): Gender Equality, Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, and Peace and Security, and centered on the CSW67 Review Theme, Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls. The panelists, spanning five countries, examined the difficulties faced by rural women involved in the criminal legal system, including the barriers they face on their pathways home from prison. It also explored issues with rural women's invisibility.

Dr. Dawn Beichner-Thomas, Illinois State University, chaired the panel and presented, "Rural Women Returning Home from U.S. Prisons and Jails." United Nations Communication Consultant, Ms. Beatriz Ciordia, and Dr. Arnaud Kurze of Montclair State University highlighted their research "Columbian Women Crafting Justice in the Digital Age: Reflections on Peace, Health and Rights." Ms. Doreen Namyalo-Kyazze of Penal Reform International (Uganda) discussed "A Feminist Analysis on the Reintegration of Women Offenders in Africa." Dr. Sheetal Ranjan of Montclair State University, Dr. Maya Chadda of William Paterson University, and Dr. Anita Patankar of Symbiosis School for Liberal Arts (India) offered an overview of "Rural Women, Social Movements, and Their Representation in the Indian Media." Ms. Passy Mubalama of Action and Development Initiative for the Protection of Women and Children, shared details of her activism on behalf of rural women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The **third** panel was entitled, *Feminist Approaches to Justice: The Impact of Technology on Women and Girls in the Justice System* and took place virtually on March 14th. The main sponsor of this panel was Division of Feminist Criminology (www.ascdwc.com) of the American Society of Criminology (<https://asc41.org/>). The Division of Feminist Criminology facilitates and promotes research and theory development, pedagogical strategies, and curricular enhancement that strengthen the links between gender, crime, and justice. The American Society of Criminology enjoys special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

This panel centered on the Priority Theme of CSW67: Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Technology has many connections to violence against women and girls. It can produce harm (cybervictimization) and it can also be beneficial in resolving trauma (telehealth assistance to survivors) when it is accessible. This panel examined global connections of technology and violence against women, with special attention to justice system-impacted women.

Dr. Sheetal Ranjan, Professor at Montclair State University of New Jersey, chaired the panel consisting of six presentations. The first presentation was entitled "Deployment of Digital Devices in a Female Prison in NSW In Australia: Opportunities, Challenges and Lessons Learnt" and was delivered by Dr. Marietta Martinovic who is Associate Professor in Criminology at the RMIT University City

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Campus in Melbourne, Australia. She is also the Director of the Australian Inside Out Prison Exchange Program and the Australian Prison-based and Community-based Think Tanks. The second presentation, "Patterns of Nonconsensual Image-Based Victimization of Women in India: A Critical Analysis" was presented by Dr. Debarati Halder who is Professor at the Parul Institute of Law in Parul University of India. The third presentation entitled How Technology has Impacted Women's Victimization in Online Romance and Dating Crimes was delivered by Dr. Aunshul Rege who is Associate Professor & Director of the CARE Lab, Temple University in Philadelphia. The fourth presentation titled "Investigating Digital Misogynoir and How Black Women Create Harm Reduction on Twitter" was delivered by Kay Coghill, Digital Director of me too. International. The fifth presentation titled, "Gender Effects of Social Network Use Among Secondary School Adolescents: Extremist and Pro-Violence Attitudes" and was presented by Dr. Pilar Rodríguez Martínez who is Professor of Sociology at the Universidad de Almería of Spain. The sixth presentation entitled "Technology Assisted Searches in Women's Prisons: A Critical Appraisal" was delivered by Dr. Amy Hughes-Stanley of Liverpool John Moores University in the United Kingdom.

The **fourth** panel was entitled, *Feminist Approaches to Justice: Rural Women and Girls in a Just Society* and took place virtually on March 15th. The main sponsor of this panel was Criminologists without Borders (www.criminologistswithoutborders.org) Criminologists without Borders is a registered non-profit organization composed of criminologists, researchers, professors, and those working in the field which provides objective information and research to inform policy and programs dealing with crime and criminal justice, offering a neutral forum for the pursuit of ideas and practices informed by evidence. It enjoys special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

This panel was the second in our four-panel series that reflected the review theme of CSW67 in focusing on the issues confronting rural women. It looked at women's safety, women's resilience, intersectionality and the work of women in law enforcement in rural areas – all areas we consider to be a part of international feminist criminology. There were four speakers, two of whom were interpreted from their native languages to English by ISA youth representative to the UN Sebastián Galleguillos, a doctoral student at the CUNY Graduate Center and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and Dimitra Laurence Larochelle, ISA youth representative to the UN and postdoctoral researcher at UQAM in Montréal, Canada. Dr. Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, moderated the panel. Dr. Lisa Pasko, Chair and Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Criminology at the University of Denver and current co-editor of *Feminist Criminology* gave opening remarks.

The first presentation was entitled "Transit Safety For Women And Girls In Rural Environments" and was delivered by Dr. Vania Ceccato, Professor in the Department of Urban Planning and Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden, affiliated with Sao Paulo State University, Brazil and an International Ambassador of the British Society of Criminology. Dr. Ceccato researches the situational conditions of crime and fear in urban and rural environments, including gendered safety and the intersectionality of victimization. The second presentation was "Constructing a Resilient Subjectivity: Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Women Managing LGBT-phobia in Rural Israel", delivered by Dr. Gilly Hartal, Senior Lecturer, Gender Studies Program, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Dr. Hartal's published research and teaching interests include geographies of sexualities and gender, queer theory, qualitative methodologies and specifically the production of spatial belonging through discourses of inclusion and exclusion along national, ethnic, gendered, class and sexual trajectories. The third presentation was "The Resilience of Women in Ménaka, Mali" delivered by Chief Warrant Officer Alizeta Kabore Kinda from Burkina Faso, from the Gender Unit, UNPOL, MINUSMA – and the winner of the 2022 UN Woman Police Officer of the Year Award. The final presentation was "Barriers to Access to Justice for Indigenous Women in Guatemala" by Dorotea Gómez Grijalva, Master's in social anthropology, Guatemala. Ms. Gómez Grijalva (Maya K'iche') is a lesbian feminist, anthropologist, and social worker.

Past Collaborative Special Issues:

Ranjan, S., Barberet, R., Beichner, D., & Arnull, E. (2020). Special Issue. The Social Protection of Women and Girls: Links to Crime and Justice at CSW63. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcsd.v9i1>

Beichner, D., Barberet, R., & Ranjan, S. (2022). Prioritizing the Elimination of Violence Against Women Worldwide: Lessons From the 65th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women. *Violence Against Women*, 28(8). [Weblink](#).

Forthcoming Collaborative Special Issues:

Barberet, R., Ranjan, S., & Beichner-Thomas, D. (2023). Feminist approaches to justice: contributions to CSW66. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*.

A special issue of *Feminist Criminology* is under development based on presentations made at CSW67.

International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice



Forthcoming Special Issue

Feminist approaches to justice: Contributions to CSW66

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Mozn Hassan & Helen Rizzo

Secondary victimisation, procedural injustices, and machismo: The experiences of women who access Brazil's not-so-specialised domestic violence courts

Fernanda Fonseca Rosenblatt, Marília Montenegro Pessoa de Mello & Carolina Salazar L'Armée Queiroga de Medeiros

Women's equal representation in the higher judiciary: A case for judicial diversity in India

Gita Mittal & Dipika Jain

Available at (under "Latest Articles"): <https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/rcac20>

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Exploring Inter- and Transdisciplinary Education in a Criminology Curriculum

Yang Vincent Liu, M.S.

School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University

Introduction

What is criminology? In the simplest terms, it is the study of crime and justice, derived from the Greek suffix *-logia* (meaning “word, reason”) and the Latin word *crimen* (meaning “crime; judgment”). Consider this paragraph from Todd Clear in his presidential address delivered to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences:

“Our language and methods are borrowed from other disciplines, and we have no uniform theoretical infrastructure, in part because we employ the various theoretical orientations of those several disciplines. We are an area of study, not a discipline, and we use the tools (sometimes especially honed for our particular purposes) of the established areas. *We are multidisciplinary always, interdisciplinary at our best.*” ([emphases added]; Clear, 2001, p. 711)

Granted, it has been over twenty years since this address was given, and many might have different opinions regarding whether academic criminology is just an area of inquiry or a unique discipline. But one thing is clear, the root of our knowledge is multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary. As individuals pursuing education in criminology and criminal justice today, we should ask ourselves: is our graduate education doing enough?

We learn about criminological theories, statistical software, and research methodologies, and occasionally we get trained on special topics and are asked to read materials of our own interests; we also work on research projects and present them to other academics who conduct research on crime. It sounds like a lot, but this curriculum is still bounded by a narrow definition of “criminology.” Our formal education creates a bubble in which we are trapped; we are taught to think like “criminologists” rather than “scientists,” and to produce research that enhances “the study of crime” more so than “scientific knowledge.” Indeed, the study of crime and justice is a form of scientific knowledge; however, our curriculum wants us to believe that it is all we can study, otherwise, we are wasting our time in the program. A similar example is where we choose to publish our work. “Criminologists” are fixated on journals with criminological concepts in the name (e.g., “crime,” “justice,” “violence,” “deviance,” “police,” and “punishment”). Outlets that do not meet this criterion, which are often journals from other disciplines are considered secondary, regardless of their prestige. Those that do fit the criterion are popular among criminologists as long as they include some criminological concept in their name.

In addition, while many other disciplines such as sociology, education, and even medicine are moving towards abolitionism (e.g., eliminating institutions that enforce inequality and oppression, emancipating society and academia alike), criminology is slow and reluctant to change (Brown & Schept, 2017). Perhaps it is due to the field’s dependence on a functioning and powerful state that defines what is legitimate or transgressive (i.e., crime) and who should be punished or forgiven (i.e., justice), therefore allowing research inquiries on these topics to continue (Coyle & Schept, 2018). Regardless, those who call for an end to repressive and unjust practices of the state must describe themselves as “critical” and “radical,” so that “criminology” remains intact and keeps working towards “an extra-scientific end: making people obey current American criminal law” (Polsky, 1967, pp. 141-142; cited in Coyle & Schept, 2018).

As students, we are taught the “pure” version of criminology—traditional criminology that is positivistic in nature and seeks to only improve the existing criminal justice system—we are dissuaded to pursue the alternatives. Put another way, how many times have we been told that our research is not “criminological” enough, because it does not explore a narrow sense of crime and justice or empirically test an existing theory? Or how many times have we heard the sentence, “You are in a Criminology/Criminal Justice program”?

I propose that as graduate students (particularly doctoral students), we need to take it upon ourselves to explore an *inter-* and *transdisciplinary* education in the criminology curriculum. This inter- and transdisciplinary education is not only methodological, but theoretical too; that is, learning sophisticated methods and statistics is needed, but expanding our perspectives and (re) constructing our worldview should be equally if not more important in achieving our educational goals (see also Bloom’s taxonomy, Bloom et al., 1956; Krathwohl, 2002).

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Multidisciplinary, Interdisciplinary, and Transdisciplinary Education

Note that I am advocating for an *inter-* and *trans*disciplinary education, rather than a *multidisciplinary* one. What is the difference? Choi and Pak (2006) defined the terms as such:

“Multidisciplinary draws on knowledge from different disciplines but stays within their boundaries. Interdisciplinarity analyzes, synthesizes and harmonizes links between disciplines into a coordinated and coherent whole. Transdisciplinarity integrates the natural, social and health sciences in a humanities context, and transcends their traditional boundaries.” (p. 351)

Thus, in the context of criminology, multidisciplinary stops at acknowledging other disciplines. A student adopting the multidisciplinary education might have taken classes in, for example, sociology, but only for the course credits. After the semester finishes, they rarely look back, except sometimes citing a few sources from the class to demonstrate a point in their criminological research: “Look, I know this idea exists, but that is for another paper.”

Interdisciplinarity in the criminology curriculum would take things further. A student pursuing interdisciplinary education is flexible and adaptive, in that they can apply the knowledge acquired from other disciplines to their current criminological research or use criminological knowledge to answer questions beyond crime and justice. For example, one might use methods and analyses common in other fields to study criminological issues (e.g., machine learning, computational methods, econometrics), or they may compare similar concepts in different disciplines (e.g., neutralization, moral disengagement, and cognitive distortions; Ribeaud & Eisner, 2010).

Transdisciplinary education is different from interdisciplinary education in that it not only transcends disciplinary boundaries but those between academia and other realms of society as well (Bernstein, 2015; Nicolescu, 2002). In the context of criminology education, it requires us to reflect on our goals and means to achieve them: are we studying and doing research for the sake of education and “science,” or are we to become useful in making a better world with our knowledge and skills? For someone interested in transdisciplinary education, it would be both. It also means that we listen to not just scholars and professors, but also practitioners, communities, and ourselves, as they are all relevant and crucial in the fulfillment of transdisciplinary education—think, for instance, practical implications, participatory action, community collaborations, and reflexivity.

Conclusion

I have briefly presented the definitions and some examples of the *inter-* and *trans*disciplinary education that I am advocating for. It means reaching outside the field of criminology and criminal justice and opening ourselves up to other academic studies and voices outside the ivory tower. We must first forget that we are “criminologists”—both as researchers of criminology and as academic scholars in general—to become criminologists, in the sense of scientists who inquire about crime and justice to advance themselves and the society they live in.

A good starting point would be to sign up for courses outside our departments and immerse ourselves in them. Forget that we are “criminology” students in the classroom for a couple of hours every week, and just be someone curious about other subject matters and who wants to learn more. After all, we are not there to recruit future criminologists or educate others, we are only there to learn and be enlightened. Another suggestion I have is to always think about our positionality while working, even on those seemingly objective quantitative and theoretical research projects; and how what we are writing may affect others—numbers may not lie and we might just be synthesizing others’ ideas, but they have real-world impacts as well.

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Contact Information

Yang Vincent Liu, doctoral student, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, 655 Auditorium Rd, Baker Hall 557, East Lansing, MI 48824 (USA).
Email: liu3439@msu.edu

OBITUARIES

LESLIE SEBBA



Professor Emeritus Leslie Sebba of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem – Institute of Criminology, passed away on July 9, 2022, at the age of 84. Leslie earned his M.A., from Queen’s College Oxford (1964); an L.L.M., from London School of Economics (1966); and the Dr. Juris., from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (1976). He joined the Institute of Criminology in 1967. Since then, he has been a central figure and a much-esteemed member of the Institute. Leslie was a prominent internationally known scholar in victimology. His 1996 volume ‘Third Parties: Victims and the Criminal Justice System’ became a very widely cited work in the field of victimology. Leslie was founding editor of ‘International Review of Victimology’, which became a leading international peer-review journal. He also held many other editorial positions, serving on boards of the ‘Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology’, ‘Journal of Quantitative Criminology’ and ‘Interdisciplinary Review of Children’s Rights. He was a Member of Scientific Commission, International Society of Criminology; Acting Chairperson, Israel Society of Criminology; Former Head of the Institute of Criminology and Former Chair, Legal Committee of Prisoner Rehabilitation Council in Israel. Leslie’s concern with victims of crimes was part of his general humane worldview. His fields of interest as a scholar and citizen spread far beyond victimology to include sentencing, the criminal

process and human rights in general. Indeed, in 1972, together with like-minded collaborators, he was among the founders of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel. All those who knew Leslie were impressed by his gentle nature, his professional and personal integrity, his modesty, generosity, and his subtle sense of humor. Leslie was a devoted and supportive mentor for his students, especially those whom he supervised at the Masters and Ph.D. levels. Essentially, he was actively involved in teaching almost until the end. In his last few years, despite of his grave medical condition he was determined to continue with his academic activities, perhaps with the awareness that time was short. During all these years, Leslie was my closest friend, in times of joy and times of difficulties. We shared professional as well as personal matters, and could always count on our profoundly deep friendship. Leslie is sorely missed by all those who knew and appreciated him. His passing away is a loss not only for his family, but for Israeli and international Criminology.

Simha F. Landau, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

TERRANCE JAMES (“TJ”) TAYLOR



Terrance James (“TJ”) Taylor died on Thursday, February 23, 2023 in St. Louis, Missouri. TJ was born and raised in Wahoo, Nebraska by James and Maralee Taylor. He is survived and adored by his sister Danielle (“Dani”), Dani’s husband Kyle and their daughters (Mallory, Camryn, Hadley, Ellie), his sister Chrissy, and adored by his extended family, friends, and colleagues. TJ began his academic career at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln as an undergraduate student in Criminal Justice. He earned graduate degrees (MA and PhD) in Criminal Justice from the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO). During his tenure at UNO, TJ worked diligently with Finn-Aage Esbensen and TJ’s fellow graduate students and office staff in implementing and managing the National Evaluation of Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.). TJ’s research interests centered primarily on youth violence and prevention, and evaluation research. In 2002, TJ was a research associate in the Institut für Kriminologie at the University of Tübingen. Later in 2002, TJ joined the faculty in the Department of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University (GSU) as a tenure-track assistant professor. He also held a faculty associate position at GSU with the Institute of Public Health. In 2005, TJ started a new path in the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri-St. Louis as a research associate. TJ earned tenure as an associate professor at UMSL in 2013. TJ authored and co-authored articles, encyclopedia entries, book chapters, and a book on gangs, youth violence, and youth victimization. TJ held memberships in the Academy of Criminal Justice

Sciences, Alpha Phi Sigma Criminal Justice Honors Society, American Society of Criminology, Golden Key International Honor Society, Homicide Research Working Group, and World Society of Victimology.

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. –

Marijana Kotlaja, Marijana.kotlaja@umkc.edu

Global Citizenship and Criminal Justice Education

Hung-En Sung, PhD

Director of International Research Partnerships, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The consolidation of democratic civic order is the cornerstone for sustainable human development and requires, among other things, actions of globally minded universities on a worldwide scale. Diversity and its embrace have always defined the identity of John Jay College of Criminal Justice (JJAY), a Hispanic-Serving Institution located at the heart of Manhattan where more than 130 nationalities are represented among students and staff. While overseas engagements have long characterized the work of many of its faculty investigators (e.g., violence prevention in Sweden and Denmark by Professor David Kennedy, research on women in Indian police by Professor Mangai Natarajan, and analysis of illicit wildlife trade in West Africa and Southeast Asia by Professor Gohar Petrossian), JJAY now seeks to mobilize its entire pool of talents for capacity-building and justice reforms in the developing world.

With these responsibilities in mind, efforts have been made in recent years to build strategic partnerships with universities, government institutions and non-governmental organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean to gear the creativity and experiences of JJAY experts to strengthen security governance in the region. A growing number of specialists now lead country-specific or regional projects in citizen security and justice administration through cooperative agreements, competitive grants, and contracts from the U.S. Department of State (USDOS), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Others serve as guest speakers or trainers at the invitations of partner universities, criminal justice agencies, or transnational governance bodies such as the Organization of American States (OAS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and U.N. Development Programme (UNDP). Examples of these activities are provided below.

Professors Deborah Koetzle Jeff Mellow, who had previously trained the Salvadoran penitentiary personnel in inmate assessment, are now working with Professor Verónica Michel to develop a new survey instrument designed to measure the perceptions and experiences of prison inmates regarding due process, the rule of law, and life behind bars in Panama, Guatemala, and Honduras. Funded by USDOS and supported by researchers from the José Simeón Cañas Central American University (UCA), El Salvador, they will learn more about the functioning of the accusatorial criminal system in the region. Findings from the study will be shared with stakeholders in the beginning of the fall of 2023.



With USDOS sponsorship, Professor Yuliya Zabyelina developed a conceptual framework and an empirical methodology to assess and rank the 35 countries in the Americas by their compliance with international treaty obligations and institutional resilience against corruption. The Western Hemisphere Anti-Corruption Index (WHACI) is now a bilingual, interactive dashboard (www.whaci.org) available to the public. This information-driven advocacy tool that provides visualizations of complex data to monitor progress in anti-corruption across countries was awarded the Anthem Award in the category of human and civil rights in 2023. Additional scorecards governance scorecards and methods of corruption measurement are being added to the data platform.

Professor Hung-En Sung and Rosemary Barberet directed the Academy for Security Analysis (ASA) in the Northern Triangle of Central America with funding from USAID. This in-person capacity-building program promoted the use of data and scientific methods to identify, design, and evaluate evidence-based practices in crime prevention and justice administration through classroom activities, pilot policy implementations, and small grant programs. By the time ASA ended in December 2020, 164 criminal justice decision-makers from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras had graduated from the training and 23 policy experiments had been evaluated, one of which was awarded the Outstanding Experimental Field Trial by the Division of Experimental Criminology of ASC in 2022. ASA itself was converted into a government-accredited master's program in criminology at UCA in 2023.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD



Together, Professors Barberet and Sung partnered with colleagues from the University of Chile to create the massive open online course Leaders in Citizen Security and Justice Management for Latin America and the Caribbean with support from IDB. The course provides applied knowledge and technical tools for the design, implementation, and evaluation of programs aimed at strengthening the different links that make up the criminal justice system through the MOOC platform edX. As of this writing, more than 22,000 students have enrolled in the 7-module program and more than 8,000 participants have graduated with a certificate.



Professor Marie-Helen Maras has served as a subject matter expert on cybercrime and cyber organized crime for UNODC and developed the Education for Justice (E4J) Cybercrime Modules Series and the first two editions of the UNODC Digest of Cyber Organized Crime. All these deliverables included a Spanish version targeting the Latin American audience. Throughout these past few years, JJAY faculty members have been repeatedly invited as panelists and instructors in the Citizen Security Week conferences by IDB and UNDP as well as in the crime prevention training series by OAS. Some are working with national

authorities on various reform initiatives. For example, Professor Luis Barrios is a member of the Commission for Penitentiary Dialogue and Pacification appointed by President Guillermo Lasso of Ecuador to oversee prison reforms in the country and Professor Sung works with the National Civil Police of El Salvador to develop their emergency management capacity and mental health resilience. Others conduct academic research on critical issues of crime and justice. For instances, Professor David Brotherton examines gang members, migrants, and deportees in Central America and Professor Petrossian analyzes data from U.S. Coast Guard on drug trafficking involving fishing vessels from Latin America and the Caribbean.

JJAY is not a trailblazer; instead, it is simply following the steps of pioneers such as Florida International University and Arizona State University in heeding the call for the provision of technical assistance to transitional societies in need. We aspire to join their ranks. Innovative solutions and a fierce commitment to the democratic principles are needed now more than ever before in helping countries establish security, protect rights, and promote wellbeing. It is with this conviction that we humbly whisper our motto: We educate for justice, here in New York and around the world.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EVIDENCE-BASED POLICING

May 15 – 17, 2023

Las Vegas, NV

https://www.americansebp.org/conference_2023.php

NATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE – Hosted by NIJ

May 23 – 25, 2023

Arlington, VA

<https://nij.ojp.gov/events/conference>

ICHRT 2023. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND TERRORISM

May 24 - 25, 2023

London, England

<https://waset.org/human-rights-and-terrorism-conference-in-may-2023-in-london>

STOCKHOLM CRIMINOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

June 12 – 14, 2023

Stockholm, Sweden

<https://criminologysymposium.com/>

BALTIC CRIMINOLOGICAL SEMINAR

June 19 – 20, 2023

Tallin, Estonia

Contact: Anna Markina, anna.markina@ut.ee

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE

June 28 - 30, 2023

University of Central Lancashire

<https://www.uclan.ac.uk/events/conferences/bsc>

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY MEETING

September 6 - 9, 2023

Florence, Italy

<https://www.esc-eurocrim.org/>

23rd ANNUAL EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE

September 11 - 14, 2023

Florence, Italy

<https://www.esc-eurocrim.org/index.php/conferences/upcoming-conferences>

FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY -- 14th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe: The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals – Rural and Urban Safety and Security Perspectives

September 12 - 14, 2023

Ljubljana, Slovenia

<https://www.fvv.um.si/conf2023/>

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921 Chatham Lane, Suite 108
Columbus, OH 43221

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

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
2032	November 17 -- 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2033	November 16 -- 19	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C. Marriott Marquis
2034	November 11 -- 19	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Riverside Hilton
2035	November 10 -- 18	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton



2023 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Venue: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown

Location: Philadelphia, PA

Date: 11/15/2023 - 11/18/2023

Chairs: Jamie Fader & Jill McCorkel

Theme: *Seeking Justice: Reconciling with our Past, Reimagining the Future*

Visit the [ASC website](#) for additional details.