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ASC Board Approves DEI Statement and New W.E.B. Du Bois Award Shadd Maruna and D'Andre Braddix

The ASC continues to undertake efforts to manifest our agreed upon values and aspirations regarding Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) in tangible ways. To this end, the ASC's Executive Board completed its November 2023 board meetings with two, major new agreements: the approval of the ASC's first ever official DEI statement and the creation of a new award named in honor of the criminological forerunner W.E.B. Du Bois.

The work on a DEI statement was instigated by at least two ad hoc reports to the ASC's Executive Board in the past decade (most recently the ASC Climate Report, see November 2023 issue of *The Criminologist*), and started in earnest under the leadership of then-President Janet Lauritsen in late 2022. A committee was formed involving members of the Executive Board along with the chair of the DEI Committee Johnna Christian (Rutgers University Newark). This work was guided by the ASC's DEI consultant D'Andre Braddix across a series of meetings, beginning with a core group of volunteers, then moving to include the full ASC Executive Board.

The meaning behind DEI is often misunderstood. Over the past decade, the concept of DEI has become unfairly demonized by political actors seeking to create folk devils. Equally problematic, DEI risks being bureaucratized and reduced to awkward HR videos sandwiched between "health & safety" and "fire hazard awareness." The truth is that DEI is neither something to fear nor something to take for granted. Each letter in the DEI acronym speaks to distinct, interconnected values. Diversity encompasses various identities and perspectives, equity ensures equal opportunities, and inclusion enhances both by fostering a culture of belonging and mutual respect.

ASC's inaugural DEI statement serves as the formal articulation of our commitment to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion as part of our broader mission. More specifically, this living document is meant to reflect the ASC's values. Approved by two ASC boards, it communicates our vision for the future as it pertains to DEI. To demonstrate authenticity in this commitment, the ASC's DEI statement is accompanied by recent examples of the steps taken to create a more equitable, diverse, and inclusive culture at ASC. As we undertake new efforts towards achieving this vision, we will provide updates on our progress.

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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: **Natasha Frost - n.frost@northeastern.edu**
Northeastern University

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

Managing Editor: **Kelly Vance - kvance@asc41.org**
American Society of Criminology

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Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham, Suite 108, Columbus, OH, 43221, (614) 826-2000, kvance@asc41.org. Deadlines for submission and fees for advertising are located on the ASC website <https://asc41.org/publications/the-criminologist/>.

ASC President: Val Jenness

Department of Criminology Law and Society
University of California Irvine
3389 Social Ecology II
Irvine, CA 92697-7080
949-824-7223
jenness@uci.edu

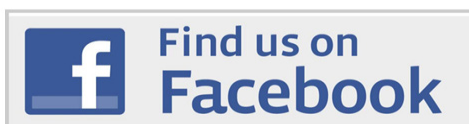
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ASC's Commitment to Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion

The American Society of Criminology (ASC) strives to foster an inclusive community of scholars, researchers, practitioners, teachers, and students who are committed to advancing criminological knowledge as well as criminological practice in ways that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion. As an international organization, we recognize the imperative of promoting these values in every facet of our mission and activities, as well as within the field of criminology writ large.

Growing a Diverse Pipeline: *ASC is committed to nurturing a robust pipeline of diverse criminologists, recognizing that broad perspectives enrich and advance the field in ways that expand and deepen our impact. We are committed to creating and nourishing opportunities for mentorship, teaching, research collaboration, and professional development to empower the next generation of criminologists.*

Centering Marginalized Communities: *ASC acknowledges the profound impact of crime and crime control measures on marginalized people and communities in the context of broad systemic inequalities. We pledge to initiate, sustain, and promote research and scholarship that address the deeply entrenched challenges faced by marginalized people and communities and to ensure that their voices are heard, understood, and valued in our academic and professional discourse and practices. By doing so, we aim to amplify our contributions to the meaningful development of solutions that promote justice and equity.*

Addressing Past Harm: *ASC is resolute in its commitment to dismantling barriers to access within the field of criminology. We recognize the historical inequities and harm that have marred our discipline's past. Through sustained commitment and ongoing effort (<https://asc41.org/about-asc/diversity-equity-inclusion/>), we continually strive to create a more equitable and welcoming space where all individuals, regardless of their social categories, can flourish and contribute to the advancement of inclusive criminological knowledge and practice.*

Building on these principles, ASC aspires to foreground diversity, equity, and inclusion as a central tenet of its core mission within the realm of criminology and criminal justice. We invite our members, partners, and stakeholders to join us on this journey, as we work collectively to create a just, equitable, and inclusive future for our discipline and the diverse communities we serve.

Perhaps the most exciting new initiative in this regard is the announcement of the ASC Executive Board's approval of the new W.E.B. Du Bois Award, initially proposed by President-Elect Katheryn Russell-Brown. The Du Bois Award will recognize outstanding contemporary research in the area of race and justice, and also formally acknowledges the profound impact of Du Bois's work on the social scientific study of crime. Du Bois's contributions were also featured at a Presidential Panel at the ASC conference in Philadelphia, where his path-breaking research was conducted for the book *The Philadelphia Negro*.

The inaugural Du Bois Award will be presented at the 2025 meeting in Washington DC and the call for nominations will be circulated in early 2025.

W.E.B. Du Bois Research Award

The W.E.B. Du Bois Research Award is given to recognize transformative scholarship that engages criminology, criminal justice and race/ethnicity. The scholarship may be based on research that investigates in the intellectual tradition of Du Bois, such as an examination of race/ethnicity-related issues through methodology, theory development/critique, historical analysis, and/or ethnographic scholarship. The award, which may be given to an individual or collaborators, may be based on a single book, a single article, a thread of related research, or the body of work of a senior scholar.

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.

Should ASC Revisit the name of the August Vollmer Award?

Brian Pitman, Clemson University; Stephen T. Young, Marshall University; Ryan Phillips, Marshall University

Introduction

Annually since 1960, the American Society of Criminology (ASC) has awarded the August Vollmer Award, which “recognizes an individual whose scholarship or professional activities have made outstanding contributions to justice and/or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior” (The American Society of Criminology, n.d.). The award is named after Vollmer because of the role he played in the development of ASC, originally named the National Association of College Police Training Officials. His generally accepted legacy states he was a trailblazer of policing reform. Vollmer and his tactics have been referred to as “revolutionary”, “modern”, and “progressive.” He was even given credit for having “abolished” the police department upon his election as Berkeley town marshal (Newitz, 2021).

As the anointed “father” of “modern” policing, Vollmer and his innovations are widely accepted as a “progressive” evolution among people across the political spectrum. In 1953, O.W. Wilson, a protege of Vollmer’s, wrote that his police procedures had been “adopted by progressive police departments” domestically and abroad (Wilson, 1953, p. 97). Gene E. Carte, who wrote a dissertation on Vollmer with support from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, described Vollmer as a “progressive reformer” (Carte, 1972, p. 178). As evidence of his progressive thinking, Willard Oliver, who wrote the most recent biography on Vollmer, cited his vision to see “knowledge as the key to man’s betterment and education as the vehicle by which information could be imparted” (Oliver, 2017, p. 235).

The term progressive widely has a positive connotation today and in other contexts implies a “positive” evolution of society. However, progressive has a much darker history, which has been evaluated in other contexts (Burton, 2023, Timestamp 1:08:56-1:09:10), and is evident, not just in what is commonly referred to as the “Progressive Era”, but also in the developments of policing spearheaded by Vollmer. We aim to unpack this darker history as it applies to Vollmer and his development of criminal justice as an academic discipline.

August Vollmer and the Origins of Modern Policing

Vollmer’s legacy is boosted by his attempts to professionalize police and apply science to crime detection (Oliver, 2008; Walker, 1977; Wilson, 1953). We argue that framing Vollmer as a progressive should not have the positive connotation that is often applied to his career. Progressive, instead, should be viewed as progressing the technologies that benefit the status quo and propagandizing them as “acceptable” to the broader public (like slavery progressing to convict leasing) (Burton, 2023). This is how we should view Vollmer’s politics and categorization as progressive.

Vollmer’s policing experience began during his military service. Prior to his work as the chief of police of Berkeley, California, Vollmer spent a year in the U.S. Army. Much of his enlistment focused on the imperialist takeover of Manila in the Philippines from the Spanish (Go, 2020). He was a central component in testing new security and surveillance tactics on the local population as he worked in policing Manila (Go 2020). Vollmer also participated in counterinsurgency operations, including going undercover to target revolutionary forces for raids (Go, 2023).

Vollmer’s experience with counter-revolutionary operations was a central influence in the policing tactics he would come to adopt in Berkeley, California. After returning from war, the Berkeley Daily Gazette editor, unhappy with current police leadership, asked Vollmer to run for town marshal (Oliver, 2017). The editor saw Vollmer’s military experience, especially his knowledge of subversive policing tactics, as a perfect fit for what the city needed to “clean up the dope dens and gambling joints and to staunch the flow of criminals coming into Berkeley from the surrounding cities” (Oliver, 2008, p. 91). With the support of many local elites, Vollmer won the election and took office in August 1905 (Oliver, 2008).

Vollmer’s actions connect more broadly to the imperialist roots of modern policing. As Seigel (2018, p. 124) notes, “Vollmer’s trajectory reminds us that as far back as we cast our gaze, we encounter military-civilian mixing and connections between foreign (imperial transnational) and domestic violent work”. This was apparent in his early actions as town marshal when he targeted Chinese opium dens across the city, using the tactics he learned in the military. Later, he compared Chinese citizens to the insurgents he faced in the Philippines (Go 2020), and justified violence against Chinese individuals using racist sentiments of the time following the passing of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, the renewal of the Act in 1892, and the passing of the Geary Act in 1902.

Another example of Vollmer’s penchant for violence followed the devastating 7.9 magnitude earthquake that hit Northern California in 1906. Vollmer played a major role in managing the aftermath, during which many people fled from San Francisco to Berkeley. He requested help from volunteers to monitor the “large number of questionable characters” supposedly arriving in Berkeley seeking

refuge (Schwartz, 2005, p. 89). Berkeley deputized around 1,000 people, some former Civil War and Spanish-American War vets (Oliver, 2017; Schwartz, 2005). They were responsible for, among other things, policing “wherever there was straw” (Schwartz, 2005, p. 89), a nod to the straw that was laid out for refugees to sleep. Berkeley became a quasi-police state, with able-bodied men required to commit to labor or leave, a 10pm curfew, and police surveillance at the train stations and ferry terminal.

Berkeley’s newly deputized force was enlisted to surveil relief lines, while Vollmer himself threatened those accused of stealing relief supplies with death (Oliver, 2017). He threatened a crowd of refugees, saying, “Those who grab more than their share of earthquake relief supplies are in effect guilty of looting” and “the penalty of looting is death, and the arresting officer has full power to inflict the penalty” (Shaw, 1938, Chapter 12). During an exchange with people accused of stealing relief supplies, one of Vollmer’s deputies responded to Vollmer’s request to execute them by saying, “I’ll tell you my idea, chief. Just put varmints like this in the pound, and I’ll take care of them, just like I take care of stray dogs” (Shaw, 1938, Chapter 12). Afterwards, Vollmer shared a laugh with the deputies about this incident (Oliver, 2017). Vollmer, along with other city officials, used the disaster to expand police power across the city by doubling the size of the force within one year (Shaw, 1938).

Later, Vollmer also increased educational, security and surveillance tactics (Shaw, 1938). During the 1910s Vollmer pushed for the development of the “Bureau of Police and Criminal Identification of the State and California” (BPCISC). Labor groups fought back, as they believed it would become a state agency like those suppressing strikes across the country (Wrege & Greenwood, 1989). Vollmer argued, to the benefit of the creation of the BPCISC, that this system would be helpful in “catching spies and subversives” (Kenney, 1964, p. 53). He solidified his position by working with Industrial Psychiatrist Dr. Jau Don Ball, as they both “saw subversives as interfering with the creation of a better work environment and improved work environment was seen as a way of reducing labor unrest, which in turn would reduce the possibility of strikes, leading to less problems for police departments” (Wrege & Greenwood, 1989, p. 147).

Vollmer’s Application of Progressive Era Race “Science”

Vollmer’s legacy is also boosted because of his attempts to apply science to understandings of crime. However, science, like progressive, is a loaded term with a problematic history. One of the important “scientific” innovations he applied to policing was the Bertillon method, which is an anthropometric approach involving the measuring of body parts of those who commit crime (Pavlich, 2009). This approach overlooks “the complex interplay between socio-political, economic and cultural structures”, (Pavlich, 2009, p. 183) among other things, instead relegating criminal identity to body measurements. Beginning with this method and progressing to others, Vollmer used “science” as the main method for identifying “criminals” to prevent “crime”.

He relied on other problematic sciences for identifying “criminals”, as evidenced by the program curriculum he and Dr. Albert Schneider published (1917). Their curriculum was influenced by research from Cesare Lombroso, Alfredo Niceforo, and Hans Gross, all of whom relied on racial science to identify “criminals”. They also included Francis Galton, the father of eugenics, in their curriculum. The proposal included a section “Criminological Anthropology and Heredity”, with subsections highlighting eugenics and Galton’s *Hereditary Genius* (Vollmer & Schneider, 1917). Vollmer reportedly applied eugenicist thinking while with the Los Angeles Police Department, hosting a criminal symposium in 1924 where “most of the presenters defined criminality as a product of defective heredity and identified Mexicans as the greatest offenders” (Stern, 2016, p. 99). He became a member of the Advisory Council of the American Eugenics Society (American Eugenics Society, Inc., 1929), a Progressive Era approach to social and economic reforms. In 1926, Vollmer wrote:

But what about the numerous delinquents who are intellectually, temperamentally or volitionally warped to such an extent that they are unable to meet the demands imposed by modern society? What shall be said of the children begotten of feeble-minded, insane, epileptic and other degenerate persons? Should they not also be regarded as potential offenders? Why not make an effort to prevent such defectives from reproducing their kind? Preventing the socially unfit from multiplying and teaching children character fundamentals from earliest infancy, are vital to national welfare and would greatly reduce crime statistics (Vollmer, 1926, p. 149).

The science Vollmer utilized is often discussed as a progressive application. Though Vollmer is credited with applying science to policing, what often goes uninterrogated are the racist, pseudoscientific sciences he prioritized.

His pursuit of progressive, scientific reforms had more to do with broader police legitimacy than it did with crime prevention. According to Walker (1977, p. 73), “The crime lab and the fingerprint system were more important for their public relations value than for their actual contributions to the apprehension of criminals. The aura of science was an important part of the imagery of police professionalism”. Vollmer’s work should be viewed through the lens of improving police legitimacy through the progression of tactics. In fact, the notorious FBI leader J. Edgar Hoover, who was responsible for the massive surveillance program COINTELPRO that targeted dissidents, viewed Vollmer as a progressive. In a letter to Vollmer, Hoover said, “You have contributed so much toward progressive development in the measures of law enforcement and been largely instrumental in increasing public respect for the

profession of the Police Officer..." (Hoover, 1932, para. 2).

Vollmer made police more legitimate in the eyes of the powers-that-be through progressivism, requiring education for officers and emphasizing science. This helped to entrench hegemonic definitions of crime and policing as the only response to crime. For example, we are continually told that education will solve the problems of racist policing. It was even something highlighted by the American Society of Criminology in its statement following the police murder of George Floyd, where they appeared to suggest police training as a central reform to curb police violence. A proper analysis of the context in which police education and science were applied to policing contradicts progressive reforms as the answer. Vollmer's progressive reforms were not in service of the people, but of legitimizing the criminal legal system as an enforcer of the racial capitalist status quo.

Given this Evidence, Should August Vollmer Be Valorized in the Field?

Based on the "General Principles" of the American Society of Criminology, "ASC members have an obligation to avoid forms of social injustice such as discrimination, oppression, or harassment in their own work. ASC members also must be careful to avoid incompetent, unethical, or unscrupulous use of criminological knowledge." How can ASC uphold these principles while valorizing someone like August Vollmer? To what extent is ASC responsible for applying this standard to celebrated figures like Vollmer? While someone might argue the standard trope, "he was a product of his time", some of his writings clearly reveal his awareness of alternative arguments to the race-based sciences he employed. He was aware of the other arguments for crime that existed, including economic factors, unemployment, improving "living conditions for the masses", alienation, and "the numerous difficulties existing between capital and labor" (Vollmer, 1926, p. 149).

By naming one of the premier awards "The August Vollmer Award", ASC is making a conscious decision to amplify and recognize his disturbing legacy. We hope this piece provides more nuance to that judgment and raises further questions about Vollmer and the function he and criminal justice education serve in broader society.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Data Transparency at *Criminology*

Authors: Gary Sweeten, Volkan Topalli, Thomas Loughran, Dana Haynie, Andromachi Tseloni

As the incoming editorial team for *Criminology* we feel a deep responsibility to maintain and build upon the legacy of excellence established by the editorial teams that preceded us. One way of doing so will be to move the journal toward greater accessibility and data transparency. During our tenure as editors we plan to establish new practices of data and code sharing for articles published in the journal. In this essay, we discuss our rationale for increased data transparency, a three-phase plan for installing new infrastructure and policies, and expected benefits of these changes.

Bigger than data transparency is the project of maintaining the integrity of the journal and the trust of the scholarly community. A significant step in this process has been the journal's joining the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#). We are committed to adhere to COPE's publication ethics principles in all areas of journal operations. When issues of potential research misconduct are brought to our attention, after gathering the facts, our practice (in keeping with the COPE agreement) is to turn over the case to COPE for guidance on ways to proceed. This third-party advice promotes a more standardized response that is in line with the ethical publication standards in the broader scientific community. Importantly, COPE also maintains guidelines for data transparency which have informed our approach to this subject.¹ These derive primarily from FORCE11 (The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship Association) FAIR data guidelines on the need to establish, "...a set of guiding principles to make data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable."²

Increasing data transparency at the time of publication contributes to four related but distinct goals of social science research shown in Figure 1: reproducibility, replicability, robustness and generalizability. Reproducibility refers to the ability to verify the published results using the same data and methods. Robustness checks, often presented within the same article, use alternate methods with the same data to reach the same conclusions. For the findings to be replicable, a new research team must be able to collect and analyze data using the same protocols as the original study and reach concordant conclusions. The results are generalizable when the same conclusions are reached using a variety of methods and data.

An outside party seeking to confirm the reproducibility of an article would need two things: 1) the original dataset, and 2) instructions on how to manipulate and analyze the dataset. While the data and methods section of a paper provides some guidance to this end, it is rarely sufficient to exactly reproduce the results. Sharing the raw dataset, code to produce the analytical dataset, and code to analyze the dataset and produce the published results allows for verification that the results are at least reproducible. Reproducibility, of course, does not mean that the dataset is appropriate for the research question or that the methods used to manipulate the dataset are correct. These assessments are made by the editors, informed by reviewers, and based on the manuscript.

Figure 1. Four goals of social science research

		The Data	
		Same data	Different data
The Analysis	Same methods	Reproducible	Replicable
	Different methods	Robust	Generalizable

EDITOR'S CORNER

Data and methods transparency facilitates replicability because it allows the replication to closely follow the original method rather than guess at key decision points due to undisclosed researcher degrees of freedom (Simmons, Nelson, & Simonsohn, 2011). Replicability goes a bit further than reproducibility by bolstering confidence in the findings. If the initial study was “*p*-hacked” to produce statistically significant results out of random noise, the replication would likely fail to produce concordant results. However, even repeated replications do not reach the highest standard of scientific evidence because they share the same methods and thus may all suffer from a shared methodological bias. Ideally, such shortcomings would be revealed in the review process. In order for a result to reach generalizability it must be evident across a variety of sound methodological designs and datasets.

Data transparency increases our trust that published research is reproducible, makes replications possible, and contributes to the goals of robust and generalizable social science. These goals are core to the project of expanding the boundaries of criminological knowledge. To this end, we intend to encourage the norm of data and code sharing within the discipline in three phases. In the first phase, which we are currently in, we encourage all authors to share their data and code for articles published in *Criminology*. To facilitate this, we have established a repository for the journal at Harvard Dataverse: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/criminology>. Authors of already published articles in *Criminology* may also deposit their data in this repository. In this first phase of our data transparency roll-out, data and code sharing is encouraged but not required. We anticipate that will change over time however for two reasons. First, requiring data transparency is rapidly becoming a universal standard in the social sciences and is being required not only by scholarly organizations and institutions but also government entities. The National Institute of Justice, for example, “requires grant recipients to archive each data set resulting in whole or in part from their funded research.”³ Indeed, most criminological research is publicly funded and there is a strong ethical argument that it should be in the public domain.

Thus, as the repository becomes more established we will move to Phase Two in which authors are strongly encouraged to share data and code and will be required to make a statement about data availability in the data section of their articles. In Phase Three authors will be required to upload data and code to the repository unless they obtain editor approval to withhold it. We understand that because of the sensitive nature of many datasets in our field, researchers may not be at liberty to upload them. However, in these instances, the authors must provide instructions on how to obtain the data as well as instructions (code) to process the data to obtain the results presented in the paper.

We anticipate some growing pains in this process. Many concerns are raised when researchers are asked to share their data. Some may be worried that other researchers will find mistakes in their code. This is a healthy worry that should motivate all to double-check their code carefully and ensure that it is as described in the paper and as much as possible without errors. On the other hand, when researchers expect that data and code will never be disclosed, they may be less careful, leading to undetected errors in the published record. Requiring more transparency will likely decrease the number of mistakes that make it into the published record and facilitate the process to rectify such mistakes when they are discovered.

These same principles will hold for qualitative data. Because many qualitative projects are focused on inductive rather than deductive processes, the standards for data and methods sharing (i.e., code sharing) will be different. In most cases we will ask for the original coded interviews, the interview or observation protocol, and the coding tree outlining which themes and domains were developed before and after data collection. Qualitative researchers may be concerned that their research subject identities will be compromised. Such issues will be handled on a case-by-case basis, but the general guidelines for submitting such data will be that interviewee data will be anonymized (replacing names with numerical identifiers for example) and the dates and locations of specific life events redacted. In cases where data are scraped and qualitatively coded but the data are publicly available, only the locations of coded data would be required.

Researchers may be concerned that others will use their data inappropriately, either to try to undermine the results of the paper or to use the dataset to publish other research without putting in the hard work of data collection. These practices should be checked by the review process in order to assess whether such uses add anything to the literature. And these concerns should be weighed against the benefits that data sharing entails.

When *Criminology* authors upload their data and code to Harvard Dataverse it will receive a unique Digital Object Identifier (DOI) so that if other researchers re-analyze their data, they would have to cite both the article and the dataset. Making one's data available to all may also result in new collaborations with other researchers who see potential to extend the research. Finally, uploading data and code to the repository decreases the chances of questions about methods arising years after the article has been published and makes such questions more easily resolved should they arise.

The data repository will serve many purposes for the discipline as a whole. Documented implementations of new statistical methods, for example, will allow them to propagate more quickly through the field. Graduate research methods and statistics instructors

EDITOR'S CORNER

will have access to a treasure trove of instructional material, allowing for more engaging and rigorous graduate education. An important potential benefit will accrue if researchers of "classic" pieces in *Criminology* upload their data for analysis using more modern and up-to-date statistical approaches. Such updating may alter our understanding of established literatures and may lead to new streams of research. Ultimately, we anticipate the data repository will serve as a supplemental showcase of the best research in our field, giving criminologists more opportunities to contribute to society's larger understanding of crime and its causes

¹<https://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines/principles-transparency-and-best-practice-scholarly-publishing>

²<https://force11.org/info/the-fair-data-principles/>

³<https://nij.ojp.gov/funding/data-archiving>

“Homicide Research in the 21st Century: The Use of Technology and Other Innovative Methods”

Homicide Research Working Group: 2024 Annual Meeting CALL FOR PROPOSALS



SHERATON SAND KEY
CLEARWATER BEACH, FL



JUNE
2024 4 - 7

The HRWG welcomes proposals for the following:

Workshops, Panels, Posters,
Case Presentations

Academic/Practitioner partnerships are strongly encouraged

Follow Directions for Submission on our Website:

<http://www.hrwg1991.com>

- The HRWG, an interdisciplinary and international association of researchers and policy makers, was formed in 1991 to collaborate and discover the best ways to measure and reduce rates of lethal violence. The HRWG prides itself on spanning many disciplines with members across criminology, medicine, nursing, law enforcement, public policy, social work, criminal justice, public health, psychology, sociology, law, geography, epidemiology, demography, and a variety of others.
- The HRWG invites all researchers, academics, and practitioners to submit a proposal for the upcoming 2024 meeting in Clearwater Beach, FL.
- The HRWG is not a typical professional organization and the annual meeting is not a typical conference. We welcome unfinished research papers, problem solving, and group participation. If you have an idea and would like to talk about it, please come and share it!

IMPORTANT DATES

**March 1,
2024**

**April 1,
2024**

**April 15,
2024**

**May 15,
2024**

**June 4-7,
2024**

Paper
Submission
Deadline

Notification of
Acceptance

Draft Meeting
Agenda

*5-Page
Summary Due

Annual
Meeting

It is encouraged that participants stay for the entire meeting.



Please contact the Program Committee Chair,
Amber Scherer, at amber.scherer@gmail.com with
any questions.

*A 5-page summary of your presentation can be included in the printed proceedings of the meeting.

ETHICS EDUCATION

It Is Time to Do Better with Ethics Education at the Doctoral Level

Camille Gibson, Sonja Siennick, Jared Dmello, Daniel Scott, Justin Pickett, and Charisse Coston

The 2023 ASC Ethics Committee

It is evident (*Ad hoc* Committee ASC, 2022) that the way that we as a field have been doing ethics education in criminal justice and criminology at the doctoral level is insufficient. As such, it is time to take prompt proactive steps to remedy this. Undergraduate criminal justice curricula commonly include a required ethics course of philosophical fundamentals and practitioner-based guidance on addressing ethical dilemmas. Beyond that, research methods courses at the undergraduate, master's, and doctoral levels address the ethical conduct of research, often highlighting responsible conduct toward human subjects with accompanying online training like that offered by the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI Program). Currently, some doctoral programs offer professional development workshops where specific ethical scenarios beyond research are discussed. But is it time to take a more formal approach to requiring ethics instruction at the doctoral level for those pursuing careers in academia? We say, YES!

Why? Bad behavior among those in academia constitutes a gray area for too many people, and there is notable variation across people in standards and thoughts about ethics. This is not okay, given that the field constitutes power dynamics where there are the powerful and the vulnerable. Both the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) and the American Society of Criminology (ASC) have ethics codes, as many professions are required to have. However, unlike areas that require accreditation, there has been no requirement for academic programs to review these codes with students and to insist on students' adherence to the codes. The result has been less than ideal. What currently exists is the result of haphazard learning here and there from interactions, often informal, with senior faculty.

Consider having ethical discussions with colleagues across institutions and you will find disagreements on the following points that remain unclear for people:

- Who decides whether a research project "does not" need IRB approval? Must the university IRB determine this?
- Should I ever supervise my kin in an academic department?
- Similarly, one should not teach one's kin in a course, but what if no other instructors are available (as in a small town)... then what?
- Some think it is okay to ask students to run errands such as fetching coffee; in other places, this is exploitation that calls for an HR reprimand.
- Some think it is okay to hug and kiss people in the workplace; others find this extremely upsetting.
- Some think it is okay to have their name added to a publication simply for offering a research idea; others state that this is wrong, and that only writers should have such credit. Should our standard be closer to the American Psychological Association's authorship determination scorecard¹ or to the looser standards of the hard sciences? What do we do when collaborators from these areas disagree on this point given the interdisciplinary nature of criminal justice and criminology?
- Some think that it is fine for faculty to add their names to publications from their students' theses and dissertations; others think this is theft.
- Then there are disagreements about which publication outlets are "credible" and which are not, and about the standards for determining this.
- Some think affairs with doctoral students are okay because they are adults; others state, "no way" given the imbalance of power and the effect on the morale of others witnessing this.
- What about mentor-mentee relations? What happens to that faculty member who threatens to ruin the career of the student or junior faculty who dares to disobey him or her?
- Plus, what of general faculty conduct in the workplace? Who addresses the bullying, outright lying, and intimidation that some serve out to others which fuels the many hostile work settings that drive some of the best from our ranks?
- Should persons be required to pre-register their research?
- How might AI and its various tools be used responsibly? How do we respond to certain AI uses? Banish people or re-educate?
- What of the instructor who treats his or her course like a "soap-box" or a personal therapy session as opposed to teaching course content?
- What of the administrator who recommends merit increases based on friendships with subordinates as opposed to productivity?

ETHICS EDUCATION

Granted, some of the conduct that we have tagged as ethically unacceptable in the United States might be norms in higher education in some foreign countries; nonetheless, this does not justify or excuse the conduct in the United States context. Further, international members of the US-based ACJS and ASC are committing to these organizations' codes when they join.

The case for formal ethics education is simply and importantly about contributing to the respectability and growth of the field. If we become known as messy, and stay messy, we will lose credibility and slide into decline. It is time to clarify and publicize the standards before headlines force us to do so.

To locate the ACJS Code of Ethics, on the ACJS website visit: Resources → Code of Ethics

To locate the ASC Code of Ethics, on the ASC website visit: About ASC → Core Documents → Code of Ethics

¹ <https://www.apa.org/science/leadership/students/authorship-determination-scorecard.pdf>

SOURCES

Ad hoc Committee ASC (2022). Ad Hoc Committee on Climate at American Society of Criminology Meetings Report to the American Society of Criminology Executive Board. <https://asc41.org/resources/meeting-climate-reports/>

ASC Code of Ethics: https://asc41.org/wp-content/uploads/ASC_Code_of_Ethics.pdf

ACJS Code of Ethics https://www.acjs.org/page/Code_Of_Ethics

CALL FOR PAPERS: *Journal of Gang Research*

The *Journal of Gang Research (JGR)* welcomes qualitative, quantitative, policy analysis, and historical pieces of original research dealing with gangs, gang members, gang problems, gang issues, organized crime, and hate groups.

With over three decades experience as a peer-reviewed quarterly professional journal, the JGR is widely abstracted in the social sciences.

For over thirty years, the *Journal of Gang Research* has published original research dealing with gangs, gang problems, gang issues. These publications have included a wide range of topical areas including promising theory and promising developments in the applied arena of gang intervention, gang prevention, and gang outreach; along with useful policy analysis related to gangs and gang problems. A list of the articles previously published in the *Journal of Gang Research* is published at www.ngcrc.com, the main website for the National Gang Crime Research Center.

Address any question or inquiry to us by email at: gangcrime@aol.com

To submit a manuscript, please send four (4) copies of the manuscript to: George W. Knox, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Gang Research*, National Gang Crime Research Center, Post Office Box 990, Peotone, IL 60468-0990 or email it to us. Use APA format. The *Journal of Gang Research* is currently in its 31st year of continuous publication as a professional quarterly journal. It is the official publication of the National Gang Crime Research Center, formed in 1990 as a research and training center and clearinghouse for information about gangs.

Call the NGCRC if you have any questions: (708) 258-9111.

For more information about the *Journal of Gang Research*, visit the NGCRC website (www.ngcrc.com) at: <https://ngcrc.com/ngcrc/page2.htm>

Hate groups are also covered in the JGR. The JGR particularly welcomes scholarly findings related to gang victim, witness, and survivor services. Manuscripts that overlap with the use of credible messengers in the field of criminal justice are especially solicited.

CALL FOR PRESENTERS:

The NGCRC cordially invites you to consider making a presentation at the 2024 Twenty Seventh NGCRC International Gang Specialist Training Conference (August 5 - August 7, 2024 at the Chicago Westin Michigan Avenue Hotel). The 2024 event is described in detail at: <https://ngcrc.com/2024.conference.html>

The specific details for being a presenter are described at: <https://ngcrc.com/callforpresenters.html>

Topics of special interest for 2024: We are especially looking for presentations on victims, victim assistance, survivors, and gang witness services.

Many other topical areas are listed at the website link above.

AROUND THE ASC

2023 ASC ANNUAL MEETING



2023 Gene Carte Student Paper Award Recipients, from left - Garrett Baker, Chiara Clio Packard, Abby Ballou



2023 Edwin H. Sutherland Award Recipient Darrell Steffensmeier



2023 ASC Fellows Award Recipients, from left - Beth Huebner, Laura Dugan, Shaun Gabbidon, Nancy Rodriguez

2023 Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship Award for Racial and Ethnic Diversity Recipients, from left - CJ Appleton, Vanessa Centelles



AROUND THE ASC

2023 ASC ANNUAL MEETING



2023 Joan Petersilia Outstanding Article Award Recipients
Michelle Phelps, Christopher E. Robertson



2023 August Vollmer Award Recipient
Faye Taxman



2023 Graduate Student Poster Award Recipient, from left –
Nicholas Goldrosen; Julio Montanez; Jessica Raskauskas



2023 Mentor Award Recipient
Shawn Bushway

AROUND THE ASC

2023 ASC ANNUAL MEETING



**Presidential Justice Award Recipient –
Formerly Incarcerated & Convicted People and
Families Movement,
accepted by Brittany (Britt) White**



**2023 Teaching Award Recipient
Nicole Fox**



**ASC Presidents, Passing of the Gavel -
Shadd Maruna and Val Jenness**

AROUND THE ASC

2023 ASC ANNUAL MEETING



ASC Presidents, from left –
Todd Clear, Sally Simpson, Shadd Maruna, Steven Messner, Val Jenness



2023 ASC Annual Meeting Team,
Back row - Robert Lusk, Susan Case, Sheena Case, Raelene Waltemath, Mariah Drullinger, Chris Eskridge, Ruthy Hall,
David Pedemonti, Amy Couk
Front row - Deb Bowling, Nicole Coldiron, Tara Vance, Kelly Vance, Andi Alford



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

**Annual Meeting 2024
San Francisco, California
November 13 – 16, 2024
San Francisco Marriott Marquis**

*Criminological Research and Education Matters:
People, Policy, and Practice in Tumultuous Times*

Program Co-Chairs:

Charis Kubrin, University of California, Irvine
and

Jennifer Macy, California State University, Dominguez Hills

with assistance from **Jordan Grasso**, University of California, Irvine, Doctoral Candidate

ASC President:

Valerie Jenness, University of California, Irvine

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 22, 2024

Posters, roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 17, 2024

AROUND THE ASC

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the All-Academic submission website. Details can be found on the [ASC Annual Meeting](#) website. You will need to create a new profile for 2024. 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 to be organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 22, 2024**

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: **Friday, March 22, 2024**

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 22, 2024) 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: **Friday, March 22, 2024**

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 17, 2024**

Graduate Student Poster Competition: Graduate students who wish to enter this competition should adhere to the directions and deadline for presenting a poster at the Annual Meeting (see above). In addition, such participants must self-declare their request for award consideration at the time of their Poster submission by marking the appropriate box in the submission system. Participants must also send a brief (2-3 minute) YouTube video presentation of their poster to the Graduate Student Poster Award Committee Chair by **June 24**. For full eligibility details, please see the [ASC Awards](#) website.

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 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.

For more questions or more information, please contact the Graduate Poster Competition Chair, Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich at kutnjak@msu.edu.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, June 24, 2024**

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 17, 2024**

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 17, 2024

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 meeting is [Wednesday, November 13 through Saturday, November 16, 2024](#). Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meeting. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. If a session does not have a chair, a program committee member may choose a presenter from the last paper on the session.

All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before October 1 to avoid paying a higher registration fee. You may also visit 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 22, 2024**, is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
- **Friday, May 17, 2024**, 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. ASC does not have virtual presentation options currently.

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.

****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 us at meeting@asc41.org**

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

AROUND THE ASC

ASC 2024 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Area I	Presidential Panels		
Area II	Perspectives on Crime	Carter Hay	chay@fsu.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	Jessica Wells	jessicawells@boisestate.edu
2	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Sonja Siennick	ssiennick@fsu.edu
3	Strain, Learning, and Control Theories	Michael Rocque	mrocque@bates.edu
4	Labeling and Interactionist Theories	Megan Denver	m.denver@northeastern.edu
5	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Grant Drawwe	gdrawwe@capinde.com
6	Deterrence, Rational Choice and Offender Decision-Making	Kyle Thomas	Kyle.Thomas@colorado.edu
7	Structure, Culture, and Anomie	Miguel Quintana Navarrete	miguelrq@uci.edu
8	Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics	Casey Harris	caseyh@uark.edu
9	Critical Race/Ethnicity	Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill	kbh@asu.edu
10	Feminist Perspectives	Kristy Holtfreter	kristy.holtfreter@asu.edu
Area III	Types of Offending	George Tita	gtita@uci.edu
11	Violent Crime	James Tuttle	james.tuttle@mso.umt.edu
12	Drugs	Ojmarrh Mitchell	oj.mitchell@uci.edu
13	Family and Intimate Partner Violence	Maribeth Rezey	mrezey@luc.edu
14	Rape and Sexual Assault	Joss Greene	JTGreene@UCDavis.edu
15	Sex Work	Sharon Oselin	sharon.oselin@ucr.edu
16	Human Trafficking	Lauren Moton	laurenmoton@nyu.edu
17	White Collar and Corporate Crime	Natalie M Schell-Busey	schell-busey@rowan.edu
18	Organized Crime	Chris Smith	cm.smith@utoronto.ca
19	Identity Theft and Cyber Crime	Christopher Brewer	cgbrewe@ilstu.edu
20	State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism	Jeff Gruenewald	jgruenew@uark.edu
21	Hate Crime	Sylvia Piatkowska	spiatkowska@fsu.edu
Area IV	Correlates of Crime	Maria Velez	velezmb@umd.edu
22	Gangs and Co-offenders	Forrest Stuart	fstuart@stanford.edu
23	Substance Use and Abuse	Dina Perrone	Dina.Perrone@csulb.edu
24	Weapons	Daniel Semenza	daniel.semenza@rutgers.edu
25	Trauma and Mental Health	Kathleen Padilla	kepadil@txstate.edu
26	Race and Ethnicity	Shaun Gabbidon	slg13@psu.edu
27	Immigration/Migration	Graham Ousey	gcouse@wm.edu
28	Neighborhoods and Communities	Martin Andresen	andresen@sfu.ca
29	Macro-Structural	Vanessa Barker	vanessa.barker@sociology.su.se
30	Sex, Gender, and Sexuality	Stefan Vogler	stefanv@illinois.edu
31	Poverty and Social Class	Jacob Day	dayj@uncw.edu
32	Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse	Ráchael A. Powers	powersr@usf.edu
33	Social Ties & Social Networks	Kayla Allison	knalliso@uark.edu
34	School Experiences	Julie Gerlinger	jgerlinger@ou.edu
Area V	Victimization	Anthony Peguero	anthony.peguero@asu.edu
35	Causes and Correlates of Victimization	Jillian Turanovic	jturanovic@fsu.edu
36	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Leah Butler	leahbutler@unomaha.edu
37	Consequences of Victimization	Renee Zahnow	r.zahnow@uq.edu.au
Area VI	The Criminal Justice System	Kristin Turney	kristin.turney@uci.edu
38	Police Organization and Training	Thomas Mrozla	Thomas.Mrozla@usd.edu

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ASC 2024 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

39	Police Legitimacy and Community Relations	Carol Huynh	chuynh@NCCU.EDU
40	Police Misconduct	Jennifer Cobbina-Dungy	cobbina@msu.edu
41	Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations	Ericka Wentz	ewentz@westga.edu
42	Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining	Brian Johnson	bjohnso2@umd.edu
43	Pretrial Justice	Christine S. Scott-Hayward	Christine.Scott-Hayward@csulb.edu
44	Courts & Sentencing	Marisa Omori	marisa.omori@umsl.edu
45	Capital Punishment	Mona Lynch	lynchm@uci.edu
46	Jails & Prisons	John Eason	john_eason@brown.edu
47	Community Corrections	Jill Viglione	jill.viglione@ucf.edu
48	Prisoner Reentry	Johnna Christian	johnnac@scj.rutgers.edu
49	The Juvenile Justice System	Megan C. Kurlychek	mck6@psu.edu
50	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Barbara Sims	barb@bsims.net
51	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Shawn Bushway	sbushway@albany.edu
52	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	Danielle Rudes	dsr035@shsu.edu
53	Law Making and Legal Change	Molly McDowell	momcdow1@wsc.edu
54	Guns and Gun Laws	Jesenia Pizarro	jesenia.pizarro@asu.edu
55	Inequality and Justice	Katherine Beckett	kbeckett@uw.edu
56	Immigration and Justice Issues	Dan Martinez	daniel.martinez@arizona.edu
Area VII	Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Crime & Delinquency	Armando Lara- Millán	Armando@berkeley.edu
57	Regulatory/Civil Legal Responses	April Fernandes	adferna2@ncsu.edu
58	Community Responses	Masahiro Suzuki	m.suzuki@cqu.edu.au
59	Public Health	Lauren Porter	lporter1@umd.edu
60	University-Prison Educational Initiatives	Jamie Binnall	James.Binnall@csulb.edu
Area VIII	Perceptions of Crime & Justice	Paul Kaplan	pkaplan@sdsu.edu
61	Media & Social Construction of Crime	Max Osborn	max.osborn@villanova.edu
62	Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment	Adam Dunbar	adamdunbar@unr.edu
63	Activism and Social Movements	Anna Di Ronco	a.dironco@essex.ac.uk
64	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Daniel T. O'Brien	d.obrien@northeastern.edu
Area IX	Comparative & Historical Perspectives:	Manuel Eisner	mpe23@cam.ac.uk
65	Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice	Avi Brisman	avi.brisman@eku.edu
66	Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice	Ashley Rubin	atrubin@hawaii.edu
67	Globalization, Crime, and Justice	Marijana Kotlaja	marijana.kotlaja@umkc.edu
68	Human Rights	Jay Albanese	jsalbane@vcu.edu
Area X	Critical Criminology	Kenneth Sebastian Leon	kenneth.sebastian.leon@rutgers.edu
69	Green Criminology	Avi Brisman	avi.brisman@eku.edu
70	Queer Criminology	Carrie Buist	buistcar@gvsu.edu
71	Convict Criminology	Christian Bolden	cbolden@loyno.edu
72	Cultural Criminology	Travis Linnemann	twl@ksu.edu
73	Narrative and Visual Criminologies	Michelle Brown	mbrow121@utk.edu
74	Abolition	Kaitlyn Selman	kjselma@illinoisstate.edu
75	Activist Scholarship	Jason Williams	williamsjas@montclair.edu
76	Critical Perspectives in Criminology	Donna Selman	dlselma@ilstu.edu
Area XI	Methodology	Bryan Sykes	bsykes@cornell.edu
77	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Brad Bartos	bartos@arizona.edu

AROUND THE ASC

ASC 2024 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

78	Advances in Qualitative Methods	Scott Jacques	sjacques1@gsu.edu
79	Advances in Evaluation Research	Peter Wood	peter.wood@emich.edu
80	Advances in Experimental Methods	Cody Telep	cody.telep@asu.edu
81	Advances in Teaching Methods	Misty Campbell	campbellmis@umkc.edu
Area XII	Diversity and Inclusion	Brea Willingham	willinghamb@uncw.edu
Area XIII	Lightning Talk Sessions	Julie Gerlinger	jgerlinger@ou.edu
Area XIV	Roundtable Sessions	Kim Richman	kdreichman@usfca.edu
Area XV	Poster Sessions	Sheena Case	asc@asc41.com
Area XVI	Author Meets Critics	Jason Silver	jason.r.silver@rutgers.edu
Area XVII	Workshops	Valerie Jenness/Charis Kubrin	jenness@uci.edu, ckubrin@uci.edu
	Quantitative Methods	Brad Bartos	bartos@arizona.edu
	Qualitative Methods	Jamie Fader	jfader@temple.edu
	Other Workshops	Danielle (Dani) Wallace	danielle.wallace@asu.edu
<i>Please contact the chair directly regarding the Areas below</i>			
Area XVIII	Professional Development/ Students Meets Scholars	Jessie Huff	jessiehuff@unomaha.edu
Area XIX	Ethics Panels	Sonja Slennick	sslennick@fsu
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



2024 Awards

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Graduate Student Poster Award

Michael J. Hindelang Outstanding Book Award

Mentor Award

Joan Petersilia Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Teaching Award

August Vollmer Award

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.*

American Society of Criminology
921 Chatham Ln., Ste. 108, Columbus, OH 43221
Phone: (614) 826-2000 - Fax: (614) 826-3031
Website: www.asc41.org – Email: asc@asc41.org

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2024 ASC AWARDS

ASC FELLOWS – This designation is given to recognize scholarly contributions to criminology and distinction in the discipline. Longevity alone is not sufficient. Examples of contributions may include innovations in public policy as well as enhancing diversity, equity and inclusion within the Society and the field of criminology. In addition, a Fellow must have made a significant contribution to the field through the career development of other criminologists and/or through organizational activities within the American Society of Criminology. Nominees must be members in good standing of the Society. The Board may designate up to five (5) persons as Fellows annually.

Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Fellows Committee Chair in electronic format. Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae.

Members of the ASC Board may not be designated as Fellows during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to designate any Fellows, or to designate fewer than five (5) Fellows, in any given year. Fellow designation is 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. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **SCOTT DECKER**
Arizona State University

(602) 496-2333
scott.decker@asu.edu

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD – This award is given to recognize outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology. Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Bloch 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. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **MICHAEL ROCQUE**
Bates College

(207) 786-6196
mroque@bates.edu

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER AWARD (Sponsored by Wiley Publishing Co.) – 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 either the undergraduate or graduate level is invited to participate in the Carte Student Paper competition. Those enrolled in Post-Doc programs are ineligible.

Prior Carte Award first place winners are ineligible for any future Carte student paper competitions. Previous prize-winning papers (any prize from any organization and or institution) are ineligible. Dual submissions of the same paper for the Carte Award and any other ASC award in the same year (including division awards) are disallowed. Papers can be submitted to only one ASC student competition in the same year. Students may submit only one paper a year for consideration. This includes co-authored works. Multiple authored papers are admissible for Carte Award consideration, as long as all authors are students in good standing at the time of the submission. Papers that have been accepted for publication at the time of submission for the Carte Award are ineligible.

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

Those who submit papers for the Carte award must sign a statement that verifies that they are the authors of the said piece (ie., the piece is not plagiarized). The students' academic advisor will also submit a signed statement that to the best of their knowledge, the paper has been authored by the said student and is not plagiarized. If the Carte Committee feels the paper was plagiarized, the Committee Chair may contact the said student's advisor(s) and indicate that the Carte Committee feels that the paper may have been plagiarized.

The Carte Award Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$200, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the upcoming Annual Meeting. The 1st prize winner will also receive a travel award of up to \$500 to help defray costs for attending the Annual Meeting. Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. 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 manuscripts and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular manuscript. All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for submission is April 15.**

Committee Chair: **VANESSA PANFIL**
Old Dominion University

(757) 683-4238
vpanfil@odu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD – This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by someone who has received a Ph.D., MD, LL.D. or a similar graduate degree no more than five (5) years before the selection for the award (for this year the degree must have been awarded no earlier than May 2019), unless exceptional circumstances necessitated a hiatus in their scholarly activities. Eligibility extensions for major career interruptions include *but are not limited to* giving birth (one year per child, up to two years total), adoption, illness as well as having care responsibilities, which cause a hiatus or significant impediment to scholarly activities. Nomination letters should concisely explain the circumstances justifying the extensions. If the candidate has multiple graduate degrees, the last five-year period is from the date when the last degree was received. The award may be for a single work or a series of contributions, and may include co-authored works. Those interested in being considered or in nominating someone for the Cavan Award should send: (a) a letter evaluating a nominee's contributions to the discipline of criminology; (b) when relevant, include an explanation/justification for "major career interruptions;" (c) applicant's/nominee's curriculum vitae; and (d) no more than 3 published works, which may include a combination of articles and one book. 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, except for book submissions. A hard copy of any book submission should be mailed to the Committee Chair. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **HOLLY NGUYEN, Pennsylvania State University** (814) 863-5404, hollynguyen@psu.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 presentation of their poster to the Graduate Student Poster Award Committee Chair by **June 24**.

Committee Chair: **SANJA KUTNJAK IVKOVICH, Michigan State Univ** (517) 355-2194, kutnjak@msu.edu

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD - This award is given for a book, originally published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in the field of criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2021, 2022, or 2023. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Hindelang 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 quality of the books and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular book.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: **VERA LOPEZ, Arizona State University** (480) 965-7681, vera.lopez@asu.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: **JODI LANE, University of Florida**

(352) 294-7179, jlane@ufl.edu

JOAN PETERSILIA OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD – This award is given for the peer-reviewed article published in the previous calendar year that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in the field of criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2022 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in *Criminology* and in *Criminology & Public Policy*, and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. We are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Petersilia 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 quality of the manuscripts and not on the number of endorsements received for any particular manuscript.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: **CHRIS SMITH, University of Toronto**

(905) 828-5395, cm.smith@utoronto.ca

AROUND THE ASC

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY – These fellowships are given to encourage students of color, especially those from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, to enter the field of criminology/criminal justice, and to facilitate the completion of their degrees.

Applicants are to be from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, including but not limited to, Asians, Blacks, Indigenous peoples, and Latinas/os. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. Individuals studying criminology or criminal justice issues are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships must be accepted into a program of doctoral studies in the general area of criminology or criminal justice. Individuals may reapply for the award if they have not received it previously.

A complete application must contain (1) proof of admission to a criminal justice, criminology, or related program of doctoral studies; (2) up-to-date curriculum vita; (3) personal statement describing the applicant's race/ethnicity and its importance in the applicant's scholarship and/or career plans; (4) copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts; (5) statement of need and prospects for financial assistance for graduate study; (6) a letter clearly articulating career plans, salient experiences, and motivations within criminology and criminal justice that fit in line with the Fellowship's purpose; and (7) three letters of reference. All application materials should be submitted to the Peterson Fellowship Committee Chair in electronic format as a single pdf attachment.

Up to three (3) \$8,000 fellowships can be awarded annually. The Executive Board may decide not to award the fellowships, or to give fewer than three (3) fellowships, 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. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

*Given the conflicting information regarding letters of recommendations, letters may be submitted separately to the Committee Chair in electronic form until **March 8.***

Committee Chair: **RITA SHAH**
Eastern Michigan University

(734) 487-0012
rshah9@emich.edu

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD – This award is given to recognize criminological scholarship that considers problems of crime and justice as they are manifested outside the United States, internationally or comparatively. Preference is given to scholarship that analyzes non-U.S. data, is predominantly outside of U.S. criminological journals, and, in receiving the award, brings new perspectives or approaches to the attention of the members of the Society. The recipient need not speak English. However, their work must be available in part, at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation).

Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Sellin-Glueck Committee Chair in electronic format. Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae.

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. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **BEN CREWE**
University of Cambridge

+44 (0)1223 763914
bc247@cam.ac.uk

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD – This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to theory or research in criminology on the etiology of criminal and deviant behavior, the criminal justice system, corrections, law or justice. The distinguished contribution may be based on a single outstanding book or work, on a series of theoretical or research contributions, or on the accumulated contributions by a senior scholar.

Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Sutherland Award Committee Chair in electronic format. Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae.

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. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **SARA WAKEFIELD**
Rutgers University

(973) 353-5639
sara.wakefield@rutgers.edu

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: **DANIELLE RUDES, Sam Houston State University** (936) 294-4819, drudes@shsu.edu

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD - This award is given to recognize an individual whose scholarship and professional activities have made outstanding contributions to justice and/or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior.

Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Vollmer Award Committee Chair in electronic format. Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae.

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 materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **BIANCA BERSANI, University of Maryland** (301) 405-4699, bbersani@umd.edu

AROUND THE ASC

2024 Election Slate for 2025 - 2026 ASC Officers

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2024 election:

President

Natasha Frost, Northeastern University
Ramiro Martínez, Northeastern University

Vice President

Carter Hay, Florida State University
Anthony Peguero, Arizona State University

Executive Counselor

Jorge Chavez, University of Colorado Denver
Stacy De Coster, NC State University
Steph DiPietro, The University of Iowa
Bill McCarthy, Rutgers University
Marisa Omori, University of Missouri - St. Louis
Ebony Ruhland, Rutgers University

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 125 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot.

Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 8, 2024 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

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

Call for Nominations for 2025 Election Slate for 2026 - 2027 Officers

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor.

Nominees must be current members of the ASC at the time of the nomination, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email).

Nominations must be received by June 1, 2024 to be considered by the Committee.

Lee Slocum
University of Missouri St. Louis
1 University Blvd
324 Lucas Hall
St. Louis, MO 63121
(314) 516-4072
slocuml@umsl.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/>

KEYS TO SUCCESS

Knowledge is Power: Engaging the Public from the Ivory Tower

Jason Williams, Emily Lenning, Patrick Lopez-Aguado, and Chenelle Jones

In the current age of mass misinformation and burgeoning anti-intellectualism, academics cannot sit idly by as our currency is disingenuously attacked. This battle is particularly crucial for those academics whose work incorporates the administration of justice. For instance, the US is amid deeply compelling political and legal battles around defining and defending against domestic terrorism rooted in white supremacy. Criminology and criminal justice scholars are uniquely fit to lend expertise to these matters. Thus, now is the time for scholars of this genre to begin educating the masses about who we are and what we have to offer.

We must guard against the anti-intellectual elements in society. Unfortunately, much of this sentiment is being pushed by those who should know better but are nonetheless proponents of these underhanded tactics because they support their political ambitions. Nevertheless, science is supposed to support truth. When it comes to matters of terrorism and racialized terror, this discipline takes center stage for being the conscience of society. This column will illuminate the importance of sustained public engagement and provide some strategies for how we can do it.

There are various methods we can choose when it comes to engaging the public. However, when planning to pursue this route, you must ensure your approach is well thought out and effective. Given the current political climate, we should ensure that we can effectively explain the science and social impact of what we bring to the table. Doing so requires you to become proximate with everyday individuals who may not hold degrees in your area or have post-secondary learning experiences. While there are many ways to engage in public criminology, far too many to unpack here, we offer examples around on-campus talks, community forums, government and legal consultation, journalism, and social media.

What might seem like a minor appearance on your campus may snowball into something much greater. For example, one author in this column offered to provide training to her campus police department because they were having difficulty interacting appropriately with LGBTQ students. Soon after that training ended, she was asked to train additional units on campus, and the impact of those sessions fostered the momentum needed to convince her university to open a center for its queer students, making her school the third HBCU in the country to do so. Another author routinely receives invites from community-based organizations to come and discuss his work and how it may help the community to advocate for better policy outcomes. For instance, upon coming across some of their publications on reentry, a prominent organization in the state reached out to have him come and present his work to the organization's staff. As a result of this endeavor, community members were organized around a central policy mission, policy was changed to accommodate their wishes, and more state funds were ushered into community-based organizations that work around reentry and community empowerment.

In addition to contributing to community-based organizations, you may consider how your academic knowledge and research can inform legal decisions and outcomes in criminal or civil court. Much of the time, attorneys do not know much about the social realities that their clients come from (especially when they are assigned by the court) and are, therefore, often hard-pressed to explain why their client may have reacted a certain way in a given context, or why the evidence of criminality presented against them may be nothing more than a moral panic. Serving as an expert witness in legal cases is a great way to use the knowledge that you have gained through your academic career to create more understanding for criminalized people or to make more resources available to them in the face of carceral punishment.

Engaging the forms of public criminology discussed so far enables you to be better prepared when you consult the media, arguably the most effective way for our field to remain relevant and impactful. The media can be and has been, however, a vehicle through which criminological research has been grossly distorted and misused, resulting in drastic interpersonal and systemic violence. It's been 28 years since John DiLulio dropped the superpredator bomb, and there's still shrapnel everywhere - some of us just have more wounds than others. Yet, as destructive as the superpredator myth was, its impact highlights just how influential op-ed articles can be in terms of impacting public discourse and even policy. They are opportunities to inform the public, so it is essential to use such opportunities to distribute academically sound arguments and critiques. DiLulio's piece was famously anecdotal and offered projections based on fear and weak data, and because of that, it was easy to manipulate the expertise of his credentials for political gain and carceral expansion.

The moral panic around superpredators demonstrates the harm that can result when your research findings support mainstream

KEYS TO SUCCESS

narratives around crime and criminality. Still, more recently, we've seen what can happen to scholars whose work challenges the status quo. If your research challenges mainstream ideas, you will likely experience backlash in varying degrees. Be prepared to face scrutiny, ridicule, and, sadly, harassment. This is not to say shy away, as your work may be just what the public needs to hear, but you must be mindful of the risk.

Social media has transformed our ability to disseminate our research and is an easy way to engage the public. Some scholars have significantly bolstered their careers because of their robust social media presence. In addition to promoting your work, social media can be harnessed for teaching to the general public and used to engage our students. One of the authors in this column is routinely contacted by formerly incarcerated people about his publications on the topic, which brings them in closer proximity to those who most benefit from their research. These types of conversations could lead to additional breakthroughs in research.

Social media is so powerful because it allows us to reply in real-time, mimicking conversations that would once only be had at academic conferences. Moreover, those conversations can be had with a broader audience, reaching beyond the academy's walls. It provides a medium to build community with like-minded people in hopes of developing new collaborations, engaging with various perspectives, and cultivating new research. A word of caution, though, would be that social media can have the same pitfalls as engaging the mainstream media.

Despite any potential risk, public engagement has the potential to enrich your career. For instance, developing longstanding credibility with the public is a great way to measure the impact of your expertise. Oftentimes, journalists are likely to reach out to those whom they deem extremely credible on a subject matter. This provides you with an immense opportunity to have a positive impact on the public's understanding of the issues. Some of the authors in this column have been able to contribute to public discourse around matters of race and the administration of justice, thus helping to usher forward new policies and ways of considering a particular issue.

Such notoriety can also put you at the forefront of government engagement. For example, at each level of government, commissions or committees can be formed to investigate or oversee a particular area of concern to the government. In some cases, an appointment to such a group hinges on those in power knowing about your work, which is a glaring reminder of the importance of putting your product out for public consumption. Alas, while we are trained to write and publish for an academic audience, our contributions are not always received well by those outside academia. This is an issue that has long plagued all disciplines; however, the challenge is for us to produce and disseminate work that is digestible for non-academics. Therefore, engaging the public will help to extend your reach of impact—and in ways that may be mutually beneficial. The work of academics should be about building new pathways between the Ivory Tower and the community. Engaging the public helps to ensure that the foremost beneficiaries of our work (the public) are front and center in all that we do, helps with demythologizing the work that we do, and ultimately guarantees that the public is educated on the truth(s) of our industry.

RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Harper, Sarah. *Dammed and damned: Examining vexatious litigation and the vexatious litigant statute in Florida courts.* Chaired by John Cochran, November 2023, University of South Florida.

Miley, Lauren. *The Contributions of Mental Health Issues, Traumatic Brain Injury, and Adverse Childhood Experiences to Recidivism Among Rural Jail Incarcerates.* Chaired by Bryanna Fox. November 2023, University of South Florida.

GRANTS & FUNDING



The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation (HFG) funds research projects that are focused on the causes and/or control of violence, in any form and anywhere in the world.

The foundation offers two main grants:

The Emerging Scholars Award, for graduate students in the dissertation year, is a \$25,000 award. The annual application submission period is **November 1-February 1**.

Decisions are announced in June.

The Distinguished Scholar Award, for those beyond the Ph.D. or equivalent degree, has a typical range of \$15,000 to \$45,000. The annual application period is **May 1-August 1**.

Decisions are announced in December.

Information on applying can be found on the foundation's web site: www.hfg.org

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

My name is Dr. Jared Dmello, and I am the new columnist for Criminology Around the World; I am so grateful to my predecessor, Dr. Marijana Kotlaja, for all her work on the column and for her ceaseless efforts to promote criminology in the global context! As a scholar who's academic journey (and life) started in the United States but who's moving to the University of Adelaide in South Australia, I am thrilled at the opportunity to help continue these important cross-border conversations.

If you have news, views, reviews, or announcements relating to international or comparative criminology, including new books or conference announcements, please send them here! We appreciate brevity (always under 1,000 words) and welcome your input and feedback. – Jared Dmello, jared.dmello@adelaide.edu.au

United Nations Connections to ASC and ACJS

Jay Albanese & Philip Reichel

Both ASC and ACJS have relationships with the United Nations and encourage their members to consider opportunities the UN offers in areas of research, teaching, and service. Both organizations have consultative status with the UN, and this article highlights some key links between the UN, professional organizations, and your work.



ECOSOC Special Consultative Status

UN meetings are not open to the general public, but civil society can participate in various ways. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which can include academic and other established civil society groups, could have a role in formal UN deliberations through a relationship with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Both ASC and ACJS have been granted ECOSOC *Special Consultative Status* to the UN. This status allows each organization to attend and participate in select UN events. Another related organization with ECOSOC status is *Criminologists Without Borders*, which includes some people from ASC and ACJS as members. <https://criminologists-without-borders.org/home>

ECOSOC is the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and for formulating policy recommendations. To carry out its mandate, ECOSOC works through nine commissions, three of which have direct relevance to issues of crime and justice:

- (1) **Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)** is the principal policymaking body of the United Nations for crime prevention and criminal justice.
- (2) **Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)** is the governing body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and oversees the application of international drug control treaties.
- (3) **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)** is the principal intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women globally.



The CCPCJ and CND meet annually at the United Nations Office in Vienna, Austria. These events are hosted by the UNODC to develop policy on crime through resolutions and decisions, standards and norms, as well as thematic discussions and expert groups (<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/index.html>).

Because the CCPCJ is most closely aligned with the broad interests of ASC and ACJS, both organizations often sponsor panels (referred to as "side events") appropriate to that year's theme. These sessions feature subject matter experts on the topic under consideration that year. As an international organization, there is a heavy focus in the work of Member States on issues that include transnational organized crime, corruption, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, firearms trafficking, drug trafficking, terrorism,

and related issues that involve multiple countries. There is currently a discussion of potential new international agreements that respond to the concerns of the Member States of the United Nations.



The CSW also meets annually and it is one of the largest Commission meetings, given the broad nature of its mandate. Most UN commission meetings take one week (Monday-Friday), whereas the CSW covers two full weeks. It meets in New York at UN headquarters. In recent years, several Divisions of ASC, including the Divisions of Women and Crime, International Criminology, and Cybercrime, have organized panel session side events during these meetings. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw>

When meetings are virtual, the location of participants does not matter, but they usually require advance registration. When meetings are in person, participants must travel to the Commission site at their own expense. The benefit of these meetings is to meet and interact with NGO representatives, practitioners, international colleagues, and some Member State representatives, who are doing work on the ground in providing direct service, research, and training on important issues of international consequence.

The UN as a Pedagogical Resource

The UN also can provide classroom assistance. Two initiatives are: SHERLOC and E4J.

SHERLOC (Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime) is a knowledge management portal designed to facilitate the dissemination of information about the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its three protocols as well as the international legal framework against terrorism (<https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/en/st/about-us/about-us.html>).

Students, researchers, and teachers preparing course lectures will find a wealth of information in the various SHERLOC databases. For example, the Case Law Database has summaries of cases relating to organized crime and terrorism. Searching by keyword, country, or crime type, users will find how nations are tackling organized crime cases and records of successful law enforcement operations. The Database of Legislation collects relevant domestic laws to implement UNTOC and allows searching by country, UNTOC article, crime type, and crosscutting issues. The Bibliographic Database is an annotated bibliography providing a synopsis of key articles searchable by country, research method, and keywords. Each of these, and other SHERLOC databases, can be very helpful as one searches for information about transnational crime and terrorism.

UNIVERSITY MODULE SERIES



The Education for Justice (E4J) Initiative was developed over the last five years as a mechanism to promote a culture of lawfulness and awareness through education designed for the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. The University-level (tertiary) materials are especially relevant to ASC and ACJS members because they have developed open-access modules and entire courses on topics of central concern to the United Nations (and about which improved global awareness is sorely needed) to produce both better-informed citizens and professionals on these subjects. There are full courses on the topics of:

Anti-Corruption, Integrity and Ethics, Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice, Organized Crime, Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, Firearms Trafficking, Cybercrime, Wildlife Crime, and Counter-Terrorism.

Each course contains complete narratives, references, classroom questions, project ideas, video links, and related resources. All this content was developed internationally using expert groups from multiple countries. It is available open access at <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tertiary/index.html>.

Contact Information

ASC NGO Representative: Jay Albanese, jsalbane@vcu.edu

ASC NGO Alternate Representative: Sesha Kethineni, seshakethineni@gmail.com

ACJS NGO Representative: Philip Reichel, p_reichel@yahoo.com

ACJS NGO Alternate Representative: Yuliya Zabyelina, yuliya.zabyelina@gmail.com

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Event Type: Conference

Location: Long Beach, CA

Date: February 8 – 10, 2024

<https://westerncriminology.org/>

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

Event Type: Meeting

Location: Chicago, IL

Date: March 19 – 23, 2024

<http://www.acjs.org/>

VIRTUAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MAINSTREAMING OF EXTREMISM IN U.S. STATE AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Event Type: Symposium – Presented by The Mershon Center for International Security Studies, Ohio State University

Location: Virtual

Date: March 20 – 21, 2024

Call for Papers: https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/rgfrqoj56xdoc73bz8b07/Call-for-Papers_Extremism_state_local_govt.docx?rlkey=xuisd42yuo7j4koijhq1c97cn&dl=0

Submission Site: https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_08KfNiGH7v3EvmC

Registration: https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6ny1nKE47VVp5Z4

2024 EVIDENCE-BASED POLICING SYMPOSIUM

Event Type: Symposium

Location: Denver, CO

Date: June 3 – 7, 2024

<https://www.fhsu.edu/criminaljustice/ndtc-symposium/>

2024 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOMICIDE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP

Event Type: Meeting

Location: Clearwater Beach, Florida

Date: June 4 – 7, 2024

Stockholm Criminology Symposium, June 10–12 2024

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium is an annual event and has become a true meeting point for those who want to learn from the latest research findings of importance for crime policy.

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology is presented in conjunction with the symposium on June 11 at Stockholm City Hall, followed by a gala dinner.

Important Dates

Deadline for papers and panel suggestions: February 29, 2024

Last day to register as delegate or speaker: May 15, 2024

Location: Münchenbryggeriet, Stockholm, Sweden

Contact

Please visit our website for more information: www.criminologysymposium.com

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR
 FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

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



Collage Created by Jordan Grasso and Jenn Macy

2024 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Venue: San Francisco Marriott Marquis

Location: San Francisco, CA

Date: 11/13/2023-11/16/2023

Chairs: Charis Kubrin & Jennifer Macy

Theme: *Criminological Research and Education Matters: People, Policy, and Practice in Tumultuous Times*

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