

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

Vol. 33, #3

May/June 2008

RETHINKING REENTRY

Bonita M. Veysey, Rutgers University

The United States has now achieved a milestone unprecedented in its history. The recently released Pew Center on the States (2008) report estimates that 1 in 99 Americans are incarcerated in our nation's jails and prisons today. This represents over 2.3 million adults. If one considers not only those incarcerated on a given day, but also those who are admitted to prisons and jails the people in a year, the numbers are staggering. Over 12 million Americans are booked into jails alone in any given year (Veysey, forthcoming). While 1 percent of the population is horrific, these odds still represent a good bet to the average citizen. The non-incarcerated population may still rest assured that arrest and prison time will not intrude upon their lives. However, if one considers any time spent incarcerated, nearly 3 percent of adults (1 in 37) have been incarcerated (Bonczar, 2003). This 2001 statistic is expected to grow progressively worse over time. In fact, if incarceration rates remain the same, 6.6% of people born in 2001 will be imprisoned at some time in their lives (Bonczar, 2003).

Much of our sense of security comes from the recognition that persons arrested and sentenced to jails and prisons are not randomly selected from U.S. society. They are disproportionately poor people, and they are largely people of color. These facts allow mainstream America to consciously and unconsciously assign them to the "them" category, reassuring the "us" category that we are morally superior. If there is in fact a "them," then they are by necessity different from the "us." It should come as no surprise, then, that our investigations on offenders focus on their problems. We know that many offenders, particularly the incarcerated population, have serious health, addiction and mental health conditions. They also have poor educational and employment skills, marginal housing and often come from violent neighborhoods and dysfunctional families.

This year we expect over 600,000 people to be released from prison (Visher and Travis, 2003), and many millions to be returning from shorter stints in jails. Reentry is the current buzz word to organize and control the panic that states and communities are now voicing. But reentry is not new. Reentry is after all the reason parole was created many years ago. Like the early conversation about parole, the discourse centers largely on the lamentable and often deplorable conditions in which offenders find themselves. It is a short step from the problem to the solution. Logically, if offenders have a particular set of identifiable disorders, remedying those disorders will reduce criminality. However, this assumes that these problems are directly and causally related to the offender's criminal behavior—in the past and in the future. While research has demonstrated that certain pre-existing problems, such as drug addiction, are related to criminal behavior, it is not clear that curing the addiction will result in a crime-free lifestyle. The way into criminality isn't necessarily the way out in reverse.

(Continued on page 3)

IN THIS ISSUE...

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 2008 ASC Annual Meeting Info.....6-7 | Obituaries.....20 |
| Call for Nominations 2010-2011 Officers.....13 | Featured Articles.....21-26 |
| Teaching Tips Column.....10-11 | Position Announcements.....27-30 |

2008 CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

For a complete listing see www.asc41.com/caw.html

4TH ANNUAL WORKSHOP ON CRIME AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

June 2-3, 2008, Baltimore, MD. For more information visit <http://www.popcenter.umd.edu/criminologyandeconomics/home.shtml>

JUSTICE STUDIES ASSOCIATION, Ninth Annual Conference, George Mason University, June 5-7, 2008. Theme: "Democracy, How?: Justice and Democracy in 2008." Email: democracyhow@gmail.com

NORTH STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION 56TH ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

June 8 - 12, 2008, Charlotte, NC
For more information: <http://www.nsleoacharlotte.com/events.html>

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE June 9-12, 2008, San Juan, Puerto Rico. "Justice and Policing in Diverse Societies" More info is available at <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/ic>

HOMICIDE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP 18th ANNUAL MEETING

June 11-14, 2008, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas. For more information, email the Program Chair, Kim Vogt at: vogt.kimb@uwlax.edu or visit <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/HRWG/meetings/index.html>

STOCKHOLM CRIMINOLOGY SYMPOSIUM, June 16 - 18, 2008, Stockholm, Sweden. For more information visit www.criminologysymposium.com

SEMINAR ON QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA June 23 - July 18, 2008 at the University of Michigan, Contact the ICPSR Summer Program, email: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu, phone: (734) 763-7400 fax: (734) 647-9100

NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH CONFERENCE, June 23 -25, 2008, Adam's Mark Hotel, Indianapolis, IN. For more information visit <http://www.in.gov/indcorrection/unlockingthemystery/index.htm>

SUMMER SCHOOL ON CRIME, LAW AND PSYCHOLOGY 2008 (CLP2008), July 2-9, 2008, Prague, Czech Republic. Visit <http://www.clp.cvpv.cz> for more info.

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE, July 9 - 11, 2008, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom. Visit <http://bsconference2008.hud.ac.uk> for more info.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS (SSSP) 58th Annual Meeting, to be held July 31-August 2, 2008 at The Boston Park Plaza Hotel and Towers, Boston, MA. Theme: Crossing Borders: Activist Scholarship, Globalization, And Social Justice. Visit <http://www.sssp1.org> for more info.

12TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR JUSTICE RESEARCH, August 14-17, 2008, Adelaide, Australia. For more information, visit <http://www.isjr.org/2008>.

7TH BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONFERENCE, September 24-26, 2008, Ljubljana, Slovenia, www.fvv.uni-mb.si/conf2008

21ST ANNUAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ANZSOC) CONFERENCE, November 25-28, 2008, Canberra, Australia, For more information visit <http://www.anzsoc.org/conferences/2008/>

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the
American Society of Criminology

THE CRIMINOLOGIST (ISSN 0164-0240) is published six times annually – in January, March, May, July, September, and November by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156 and additional entries. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$50.00; foreign subscriptions: \$60.00; single copy: \$10.00. **Postmaster:** Please send address changes to: The Criminologist, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156. Periodicals postage paid at Toledo, Ohio.

Editor: STEVEN MESSNER
University at Albany

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156. Printed by Leshner Printers.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156, (614) 292-9207, asc2@osu.edu.

ASC President: ROBERT J. BURSİK, JR.
University of Missouri – St. Louis
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
8001 Natural Bridge Road
St. Louis, MO 63121

Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156, (614) 292-9207; FAX (614) 292-6767; asc@osu.edu; <http://www.asc41.com>

AROUND THE ASC

The Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Texas-San Antonio is proud to announce the addition of three accomplished Assistant Professors to its faculty: *Dr. Richard Hartley*, University of Nebraska-Omaha-2005, and recent Ph.D. graduates from the University of Cincinnati, *Dr. Marie Tillyer* and *Dr. Rob Tillyer*.

(Continued from page 1)

Correctional programming in many ways is no different than medical, psychiatric or substance abuse treatment. These formal interventions by nature are symptom focused, and therefore, deficit-based. Ameliorate the symptom, and the disease process is contained and managed, if not eliminated. Interestingly, many fields are beginning to understand the role of social contexts in which illness processes are embedded. Twenty years ago, Arthur Kleinman, M.D. (1988) stated that medicine plays two roles; control of disease processes and the management of the illness experience. More recently, Jack Coulehan, M.D. (2005) similarly stated that medicine plays both an instrumental and symbolic role. Medicine provides direct medical interventions to produce positive health outcomes. More importantly, the diagnosis of illness and the ontological meaning of that illness are constructed in the physician/patient interaction. Coulehan goes on to say that how illness is embedded in the life narrative has important implications for recovery. Persons who believe they will recover or who have narratives that find positive meaning in the illness experience are more likely to survive life-threatening illnesses than those who don't. While it is unclear what physiological mechanisms are at work to produce this puzzling result, this same phenomenon is repeatedly observed in other disciplines whether it is called a placebo effect, a Hawthorne effect, or is ascribed to unmeasured personal characteristics.

To this point, one of the more interesting facts cited by the European evidence-based practices proponents comes from the psychotherapy literature (McNeill et al., 2005). A meta-analysis of this literature found that 40 percent of "success" was attributable to personal factors, 30 percent to the therapeutic relationship, 15 percent to expectancy or a placebo effect, and 15 percent to the specific modality. Forty percent, the person-specific attributes, are typically considered random factors. While studies included in the meta-analysis varied on the person-specific constructs measured (e.g., locus of control, self efficacy), there is no consistent set of variables. The "random" factors may, in fact, be systematic elements that remain unmeasured largely due to a lack of consensus regarding the importance of these variables in personal change. However, the importance of what people bring to the change endeavor cannot be underestimated.

The largest predictor set is the intangibles that people bring with them. The second most important is the human connection reflected in the therapeutic relationship. Fifteen percent can be attributed solely to the belief that change can happen; that is, the placebo effect or expectancy factor. This leaves the remaining 15 percent to the intervention itself. Yet in designing and implementing reentry programs, we disregard individuals' strengths, resources and desires (the 40 percent), don't hire people who have excellent relational skills (the 30 percent), don't believe that hope matters (the 15 percent), and rely on the remaining 15 percent to solve the problem. We throw away 85 percent of the resources that could be mobilized to support offenders in their reentry.

The Nature of Change

In my intellectual journey to understand how people overcome enormous difficulties in their lives to find a place of healing and contentment, I have learned a few things. The first and most important is that what people say helped them and what experts believe helps are two very different things. Second is that overcoming problems is a human endeavor; the process is very similar whether the change is from "criminal" to "citizen" or is from "married" to "divorced."

A decade ago, I was the evaluator for one of the sites involved in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) *Women, Co-occurring Disorders and Violence Study*. While all sites that participated in the outcome study used identical data collection instruments and methodology, each site was encouraged to add other components. In the Franklin County, MA site, we added two pieces; qualitative interviews of women's perspectives on their healing and quantitative measures of changes in social roles. What we learned was that profound change occurred when women adopted valued social roles. They learned new, or organized existing, skills to support the new role, surrounded themselves with people who reinforced the new role, and rewrote their life narrative to tell a story of strength and resilience instead of hopeless victimization. While the stigma of having substance use and mental health disorders (and often a criminal past) persisted, the salience of these negative identities faded over time. Ultimately, many women transformed the stigmatized identity into a source of strength. They used "the bad thing that happened" to help others. This experience led me to wonder about how people shed negative identities.

As a result, my colleague, Johnna Christian, and I conducted the Moments of Transformation study. We asked people who had succeeded in this transformation to tell us about a time when their lives changed for the better. Every participant had one or more of the following experiences: had received psychiatric treatment, was an addict or alcoholic, had been a victim of physical and/or sexual abuse, had been incarcerated. Very quickly it became clear that labels do not necessarily define identity. From a societal perspective, three of the four life experiences are highly stigmatized, and persons with these problems are often excluded from opportunities that are available to others. Some would argue that these statuses are so important that they are the organizing concepts around which individuals who possess them form their identities. Certainly, clinicians and corrections staff would screen and recommend treatment for these very experiences. However, many people in the study did not identify the experience as the

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

problem. Regardless of the life experiences, people were likely to report isolation, lack of self-esteem, and shame as the core issues. This suggests that treating addiction, symptoms of a mental illness, or criminogenic needs will have limited success when the person receiving treatment perceives other things to be the primary problems. Not surprising, the goals described were common to most citizens; homes, good family relationships and strong friendships, pride, jobs, education and meaningful things to do.

Theories developed in the 1960s and 1970s have great relevance to this topic of identity transformation; Goffman's (1963) conceptualization of stigma in particular. Symbolic interactionists and labeling theorists were interested in describing the manner in which people assume or are assigned deviant labels. While these theorists explain the pathway into negative identities, they did not explain the pathway out. In fact, Goffman (1963) suggests that once tainted, one could never regain normalcy unless the stigma could be hidden. Even so, the person was always at risk of discovery through the accidental use of interpersonal cues or being linked to someone from his or her past. Ebaugh (1988) generalized the aspects of these theories to describe all role transitions and proposed a conceptual framework for role exit. While focusing on transitions in general, she acknowledges that the framework may be applied to transitions from negative to positive roles, such as addict to ex-addict, and for both voluntary and coerced exits, such as changing jobs or being arrested for the first time. The critical idea from her work is that role exit involves a period of dissatisfaction with the current role, weighing of alternative roles, a preliminary testing of a new role and the transition into the new role.

When applying these concepts to offenders, three predictable challenges to reentry emerge. First, when people make dramatic shifts in their primary identities, they may or may not be supported by their existing family and friendship networks. In order to sustain a new identity, a new network must be established. Second, available alternative roles may be limited. The number and nature of alternative roles are largely dependent on roles known to the individual, and, therefore, the breadth of possible roles may be limited due to a lack of exposure. Roles also may be limited by society's level of tolerance. We want people to stop being criminals, but we do not necessarily want them to teach in our schools or be our neighbors or bosses. Third, possessing a stigma of criminal (or addict or mentally ill person, for that matter) is a visible blemish on the fabric of the moral character. It is a small leap to form the link between immorality and lack of trustworthiness. Trustworthiness, however, is the collateral used to get a job, buy a house or babysit for a neighbor's child. Stigma discredits the individual and reduces trust. Thus, any trust extended will be minor, and the person's behavior in a new role will be highly scrutinized.

Formal Justice Interventions and Personal Change

Most of the discussion on reentry focuses on programs operated by community corrections agencies. Implicit in this is the ability to provide surveillance together with linkages to needed services. In many respects, community corrections is exactly the wrong place using the wrong people to achieve the wrong goals. Community corrections agencies across the country operate under a risk and needs model. Using validated risk instruments, criminogenic needs are targeted to reduce recidivism and improve community safety. Here's the catch. Many of the criminogenic needs are related to personality structure. Humans are constantly in a state of flux, incorporating new experiences and knowledge into a largely stable set of personality traits and their attendant behaviors. All humans experience change. Every significant change is accompanied by a period of adjustment and stress. Behaviors may change, but the essence of the person persists. However, we believe that offenders must change core characteristics in order to remain crime-free. Somehow offenders are seen as essentially different and are expected to make dramatic changes not required of others who make life transitions. Maruna (2001), in *Making Good*, makes an interesting observation. Common personality characteristics that offenders exhibit, like anti-authoritarianism and risk-taking, that are directly related to criminal behavior are the very same characteristics that distinguish innovators. The challenge, therefore, is not to change personality traits (which are difficult to change in any event), but to maximize and redirect these traits.

Corrections professionals find themselves in the unenviable position of being both enforcer and helper. Some corrections staff persons are very good at engaging offenders in their own change process; others are abysmally poor. No standard exists for interpersonal skills, nor is there a priority placed upon hiring those with these skills. More importantly, the knowledge of how offenders remain crime-free resides within the offender community, not in the expert community. When asked offenders can describe exactly how they changed and what they needed to sustain their change. Commonalities exist and generally reflect basic human needs; hope, people who believed in them, meaningful things to do. Rarely do the successful state that symptom control was key. Sometimes they say that treatment or programming had a positive effect, but often this had more to do with the relationship with the therapist or parole officer than problem reduction.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

The greatest criticism of corrections-based reentry is that they operate under flawed assumptions, including:

- (1) offenders are essentially different from all other human groups;
- (2) reducing problems will reduce criminal behavior;
- (3) if services are made available, offenders will use them; and
- (4) services actually accomplish what they are designed to do.

Even if we were to be able to create the perfect set of comprehensive and integrated services targeted to what former prisoners want and need, “fixing” offenders’ problems only brings them halfway back. Reentry programs may accomplish the role exit component, but do not address the role entry component. Telling someone to stop being criminal may work for a period of time, but that person needs a replacement identity, and this identity may be chosen only by the individual who is in the process of change. Only offenders can accomplish the changes necessary to become a productive member of society. No matter how coercive or punitive, corrections can’t do it nor can treatment. The most these organizations can do is create the environments and conditions in which change is likely to occur.

References

- Coulehan, J. (2005). Empathy and narrativity: A commentary on ‘Origins of healing: An evolutionary perspective of the healing process.’ *Families, Systems, & Health*, 23, 261-265.
- Ebaugh, H.R.F. (1988). *Becoming an Ex: The Process of Role Exit*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Goffman, E. (1963). *Stigma: Note on the Management of Spoiled Identity*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Kleinman, A. (1988). *The Illness Narratives: Suffering, Healing and the Human Condition*. New York: Basic Books.
- McNeill, F, Batchelor, S., Burnett, R & Knox, J. (2005). *21st Century Social Work. Reducing Re-offending: Key Practice Skills*. Glasgow, Scotland: Social Work Inspection Agency.
- Maruna, S. (2001). *Making Good: How Ex-convicts Reform and Rebuild Their Lives*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- The Pew Center on the States. (2008). *One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008*. Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts.
- Veysey, B.M. (forthcoming). Management and treatment of women diagnosed with mental illnesses in US jails. In B.L. Levin, A.K. Blanch & A. Jennings (Eds.), *Women’s Mental Health Services: A Public Health Perspective*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Visher, C.A. & Travis, J. (2003). Transitions from prison to community: Understanding individual pathways. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 29, 89-113.

NOTICE REGARDING CALLS FOR PAPERS

The Criminologist will no longer be printing calls for papers for journals for free. However, you can post them for free on ASC’s website. You may still print your call for papers at our current advertising rates.

You may still submit calls for papers for conferences and workshops to be printed in *The Criminologist* for free.

Please submit all requests and questions to asc2@osu.edu.

NOTES REGARDING THE ANNUAL MEETING

2008 Annual Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, November 12-15

- The deadline for all submissions has now passed.
- The deadline to make changes or delete your submission from the program is June 13, 2008.
- The Call for Papers, link to the submission site, and other Meeting information can be found on the ASC website, www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm.
- Please direct all questions regarding the Program to the Program Committee email address, asc2008@umsl.edu.
- Please note that our host hotel was bought by the Hyatt and is now known as the *Hyatt Regency St. Louis Riverfront*. It was previously called the *St. Louis Adam's Mark*.
- Meeting Registration forms (online and printable) are now available on the ASC website.



NOTES REGARDING THE ANNUAL MEETING

Instructions for Session Chairs

The following are suggestions to session chairs:

- Arrive at the meeting room a few minutes early and meet briefly with the presenters.
- The session is 80 minutes long. Allow at least 10 minutes for questions and comments from the audience. Divide the time evenly between the presenters and inform them of the amount of time available to them.
- Convene the session promptly at the announced time.
- Introduce each presenter with a title and institutional affiliation.
- Politely inform the presenters when their time limit is approaching. Many chairs pass a note to the presenter as they are approaching the end of their allocated time.
- When the announced presentations have been completed, invite questions and comments from the audience. Some chairs invite speakers from the audience to identify themselves by name and institutional affiliation.
- Adjourn the session promptly at the announced time.

Instructions for Presenters

- Overhead projectors, screens, and LCD projectors will be available in all meeting rooms (except roundtables and posters). Computers, monitors, the internet, VCRs/DVDs are not provided.
- If your session includes a discussant, send her/him a copy of the paper at least a month before the meeting.
- After you pick up your registration materials at the meeting, you may want to spend a few minutes locating the room in which your session will be held.
- Please plan a brief presentation. Sessions are scheduled for one hour and twenty minutes (80 minutes). Divide by the number of people participating in your session to figure out how long you have to speak. Leave some time for audience participation.
- Have a watch and keep presentations to their allotted time.

Instructions for Poster Sessions

- Poster sessions are intended to present research in a format that is easy to scan and absorb quickly. This session is designed to facilitate more in-depth discussion of the research than is typically possible in a symposium format.
- The Poster Session will be held on the Thursday of the week of the meeting.
- ASC will not provide AV equipment for this session and there are no electrical outlets for user-supplied equipment.
- Arrive early to set up and remove materials promptly at the end of the session. At least one author is in attendance at the poster for the entire duration of the panel session.
- The poster board is 3 feet high and 5 feet wide. Each presentation should fit on one poster. Push-pins will be provided. Each poster will be identified with a number. This number corresponds to the number printed in the program for your presentation.
- The success of the poster session depends on the ability of the viewers to understand the material readily. Observe the following guidelines in the preparation of your poster:
 - ◆ Prepare all poster material ahead of time.
 - ◆ Keep the presentation simple.
 - ◆ Do not mount materials on heavy board because these may be difficult to keep in position on the poster board.
 - ◆ Prepare a visual summary of the research with enough information to stimulate interested viewers rather than a written research paper. Use bulleted phases rather than narrative text.
 - ◆ Prepare distinct panels on the poster to correspond to the major parts of the presentation. For example, consider including a panel for each of the following: Introduction, methods, results, conclusions, and references.
 - ◆ Number each panel so that the reader can follow along in the order intended.
 - ◆ Ensure that all poster materials can be read from three feet away. We suggest an Arial font with bold characters. Titles and headings should be at least 1 inch high. DO NOT use a 12 point font.
 - ◆ Prepare a title board for the top of the poster space indicating the title and author(s). The lettering for this title should be no less than 1.5 inches high.

CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY: A Manuscript Submission Guide for Authors

The American Society of Criminology publishes two peer-reviewed journals, *Criminology* and *Criminology & Public Policy*. While each journal seeks to publish state-of-the-art research on important substantive issues, their individual publication focus differs. To provide more guidance to authors in their manuscript submission decisions, the following descriptions of each journal's publication priorities are provided. Although inevitable overlap between the two journals is to be expected, we hope the descriptions below will prove helpful.

Criminology

- Its central objective is to publish articles that advance the theoretical and research agenda of criminology and criminal justice.
- It is committed to the study of crime, deviant behavior, and related phenomena as addressed in the social and behavioral sciences and the fields of law, criminal justice and history.
- Its emphasis is upon empirical research and scientific methodology, with priority given to articles reporting original research.
- It includes articles needed to advance criminology and criminal justice as a scientific discipline.

Criminology & Public Policy

- Its central objective is to publish articles that strengthen the role of research in the development of criminal justice policy and practice.
- It is committed to empirical studies that assess criminal justice policy or practice, and provide evidence-based support for new, modified, or alternative policies and practices.
- Its emphasis is upon providing more informed dialogue about criminal justice policies and practices and the empirical evidence related to these policies and practices.
- It includes articles needed to advance the relationship between criminological research and criminal justice policy and practice.

LIST OF PH.D. GRADUATES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CRIMINOLOGY, AND RELATED FIELDS

Demir, Irfan, "An Analysis of Shift Work in the Turkish Police in Light of Herzberg's Motivation Hygiene Theory," Chaired by Dr. Larry Hoover, May 2008, Sam Houston State University

Johnson, Matthew, "An Examination of Delinquency Abstention over the Life Course," Chaired by Dr. Scott Menard, May 2008, Sam Houston State University

Sarver, Mary Beth, "Leadership Styles of Texas Police Chiefs," Chaired by Dr. Holly Miller, May 2008, Sam Houston State University



GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Master of Science Program
Distance Learning Master of Science Program
Ph.D. Program

Main Areas of Specialization:
Corrections, Crime Prevention, Criminology, Policing

For information, contact: www.uc.edu/criminaljustice

The Faculty

Steven C. Beck (University of Cincinnati) Organizational Theory; Personnel Selection and Development; Domestic Violence; Policing

Michael L. Benson (University of Illinois) White-Collar Crime; Criminological Theory; Life-Course Criminology

Susan Bourke (University of Cincinnati) Corrections; Undergraduate Retention; Teaching Effectiveness

Sandra Lee Browning (University of Cincinnati) Race, Class, and Gender; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime

Mitchell B. Chamlin (University at Albany, SUNY) Macro-Criminology; Structural Sociology; Time-Series Analysis

Constance L. Chapple (University of Arizona) Criminological Theory; Gender and Crime; Family and Crime

Francis T. Cullen (Columbia University) Criminological Theory; Correctional Policy; White-Collar Crime

John E. Eck (University of Maryland) Crime Prevention; Problem-Oriented Policing; Crime Pattern Formation

Robin S. Engel (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Theory; Criminal Justice Administration

Bonnie S. Fisher (Northwestern University) Victimology/Sexual Victimization; Public Opinion; Methods/
Measurement

James Frank (Michigan State University) Policing; Legal Issues in Criminal Justice; Program Evaluation

Paul Gendreau (Queens University, Visiting Scholar) Correctional Rehabilitation; Organization of Knowledge;
Program Evaluation

Ojmarrh Mitchell (University of Maryland) Race and Sentencing; Drugs and Crime; Measurement/Evaluation

Edward J. Latessa (Ohio State University) Correctional Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment; Community
Corrections

Christopher T. Lowenkamp (University of Cincinnati) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment;
Criminological Theory

Paula Smith (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis

Lawrence F. Travis, III (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Policy; Sentencing

Patricia Van Voorhis (University at Albany, SUNY) Correctional Rehabilitation and Classification; Psychological
Theories of Crime; Women and Crime

Pamela Wilcox (Duke University) Criminal Opportunity Theory; Schools, Communities, and Crime;
Victimization/Fear of Crime

John D. Wooldredge (University of Illinois) Institutional Corrections; Sentencing; Methods

John Paul Wright (University of Cincinnati) Life-Course Theories of Crime; Biosocial Criminology; Methods

Roger Wright (Chase College of Law) Criminal Law and Procedure; Policing; Teaching Effectiveness

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE “TEACHING TIPS” COLUMN

One of the activities of the newly-created ASC ad hoc Teaching Committee is the publishing of “teaching tips” to share among our membership. As editor of this column, I am asking the ASC membership to share their teaching tricks-of-the-trade with our colleagues. These tips can be of a wide variety, technical as well as strategic as well as resource-sharing.

What I have in mind would be advice on successfully dealing with the entire range of teaching issues as relevant to the discipline of Criminology. Among the kinds of tips that may be useful would be advice on: material suggestions (films, textbooks, etc.); successful ways to teach learning-resistant students; making theoretical approaches understood; making methodology accessible without dumbing it down; how to select and conduct informative field trips; how to teach in settings other than the university (e.g., prisons); how to integrate topics of criminology with related social issues such as class, race, gender, nationality (in short, power and inequality concerns); how to handle large classrooms; how to manage online teaching; how to teach the facts of terrorism without the hype of terrorism; how to handle political issues (such as conservative versus liberal interpretations of crime); how to teach empiricism without sensationalism; etc. These are just some ideas but any teaching advice would be helpful. The word limit is about 500 or less.

Please forward your teaching tips to me at: mentor_inbound@socialproblems.org.

Bonnie Berry

Chair, ASC ad hoc Teaching Committee

Director, Social Problems Research Group

TEACHING TIPS: STUDENT ANALYSIS OF THE MEDIA PORTRAYAL OF CRIME

By Margaret E. Leigey
California State University, Chico

It is common for students to enter our introductory courses armed with a variety of “knowledge” about crime. Like the public in general, students rely on the media when formulating their opinions and perceptions of crime. Unfortunately, media depictions of crime and the operation of the criminal justice system tend to be incorrect. Consequently, in order for students to acquire an accurate understanding of crime and the operation of the criminal justice system, it is necessary to untangle the fact from the fiction. The following is a description of one technique that I have found to be successful in my Introduction to Criminal Justice course.

We begin with empirical evidence. Based on data I compile from the Uniform Crime Report and National Crime Victimization Survey, and supplement with other official data, we examine the extent of crime in the United States, including which crimes are more likely to occur (property, drug, public-order, or violent offenses), the demographic characteristics of offenders and victims of property and violent crimes (age, race/ethnicity, gender, and socio-economic status), and situational attributes of crime (time of day, use of weapon, and victim/offender relationship).

Students then view an episode of a TV crime show drama. With a critical eye, they record the characteristics of the offender, victim, and crime. Then, in a short paper, students present an analysis of the media portrayal of crime by comparing the fictional crime with empirical evidence.

In general, they find the episodes to be inaccurate representations of the true nature of crime, as episodes typically involve complicated plots, serious violent crime, usually murder, and unlikely offenders and victims. We then examine the reasons for the inaccurate nature of the media portrayal of crime, such as the importance of acquiring high viewer ratings or human interest in shocking or sensationalistic behavior.

This assignment has several objectives related to an introductory criminology or criminal justice course: 1) students are exposed to the epidemiology of crime in the United States and work with common sources of crime data; 2) students have the opportunity to empirically assess the accuracy of the media portrayal of crime; and 3) students are able to critically analyze the motivation of the media to present crime in an inaccurate manner. This assignment has the additional benefit of being well received by students, as they report it to be a favorite activity in the course.

TEACHING TIPS: TWO-MINUTE WARNING

By Tod W. Burke
Radford University

Has this happened to you? You stand in front of the class and ask: “are there any questions;” only to be stared down like you insulted their momma? You assume that hearing no questions verifies student comprehension. You later discover on an exam (or other evaluation method) that the students had no clue what you were discussing on that particular day (or any day for that matter). Here is a possible teaching tip that may help.

For each of my criminal justice classes, I stop **two minutes** before class ends and request that students anonymously write down (1) the main point(s) discussed in class and (2) any questions that they may have, or points that remain unclear. The students drop off their written responses as they exit class.

After returning to my office I read each paper and make a notation of my response (more to keep me focused and for future recollection). I will look for common themes that need to be addressed. For instance, in my *Criminal Investigative Theory* course I may find that a number of students did not understand the concept of mental reconstruction of a crime scene. That will prompt me to revisit that topic before moving on.

At the beginning of each class period, I verbally address each student question/concern.

This exercise has a number of desired effects: (1) students who would not normally feel comfortable asking a question in front of their classmates may do so anonymously; (2) students will receive the answer to their question(s) before I move on to another topic; and (3) I receive instant feedback regarding the critical points covered in class.

It is important to note that, depending upon class size, this may be time consuming for the instructor. I find myself answering many questions per class session. Not infrequently students ask questions that require me to conduct some additional research in order to locate the answer.

Overall, both the students and I have found the two-minute drill to be a successful teaching tool that has produced effective student outcomes. Students are not only engaged, they often seek explanation beyond material covered during class discussion. Now, instead of unresponsive students, I have students willing to ask questions (and without concern about their mommas).

TEACHING TIPS FOR A CORRECTIONS COURSE

By Dana L. Doan
Remington College

One of my favorite courses to teach is Corrections. It is a dynamic and fluid area of Criminal Justice, and also a source of great conversations and debates. Especially in light of the recent Pew report, there is never a lack of present-day examples to spark a classroom discussion.

I have found the age-old Socratic Method to be an incredibly useful tool while teaching this particular course. By merely asking a pointed question, students learn by way of each other. When we consider the course objectives for a Corrections class (i.e. teaching deterrence, indeterminate sentencing, parole boards, and the death penalty), a good question and answers session becomes a vehicle of learning.

Of course I set ground rules prior to engaging in this activity. Professionalism, truly listening to an opposing view, and leaving the discussion in the classroom are all critical to the success of learning. I also ensure that they understand that their education is not going to end in the classroom. When they enter the system as a Criminal Justice practitioner, they will be one member of a diverse group of professionals that will collectively address issues. Their opinion will not exist in a vacuum nor go unchallenged.

My experience has been the majority of student’s want to voice their thoughts. When given a safe forum to do this, surprising things happen. Not only do they gain an understanding of the opposing view, but they also learn the short-comings of their personal analysis. Discovery through this method can be incredibly enlightening. They are learning without even realizing it!

COURSE SYLLABI AND TEACHING AIDS NOW AVAILABLE

The ASC Teaching Committee has assembled course syllabi for

Introduction to Criminology and Introduction to Criminal Justice.

We also have lists of other teaching aids such as film recommendations and reading lists.

Please check the **ASC homepage** for directions to the **syllabi collection site**.

ASA TASK FORCE ON SOCIOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY SEEKS INPUT FROM ASC MEMBERS

The American Sociological Association (ASA) Task Force on Sociology and Criminology Programs is requesting input from faculty members in Criminology, Criminal Justice and Sociology programs on issues and problems in the relationships among these related fields. The Task Force, chaired by Dennis MacDonald of Saint Anselm College, has been charged with “developing model curricula and sample course content for courses in criminology taught in sociology departments” at the BA, MA, and PhD levels. In addition, the Task Force is examining the relationships between Sociology and Criminology/Criminal Justice programs that are in separate departments.

The resulting report will provide guiding principles and recommendations, as well as illustrations (“promising practices”) for how departments of various types offer strong criminology programs within sociology departments, and how optimal relationships can be attained and maintained when Sociology and Criminal Justice/Criminology reside in separate departments.

The Task Force is particularly interested in comments on issues and problems, the variety of program structural arrangements, programs and relationships that work well, and information on existing data relating to these issues. The Task Force can be contacted by e-mail at ASATaskForce@anselm.edu. Task Force members may also be contacted directly. They are: Steve Barkan (University of Maine), Kimberly Cook (University of North Carolina – Wilmington), Heath Hoffmann of (College of Charleston), Jodie Lawston of (California State University – San Marcos), Michael Lewis (Christopher Newport University), Marc Riedel (Southeastern Louisiana University), Mary Romero (Arizona State University), Prabha Unnithan (Colorado State University), and Sandra Westervelt (University of North Carolina – Greensboro). Margaret Vitullo is the ASA liaison with the Task Force.

8TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

This event will build upon and extend the now-established tradition of the European Society of Criminology in stimulating and focusing co-operation and exchange among scholars throughout - and beyond – Europe. We look forward to a varied and inclusive discussion, embracing with enthusiasm the catholic scope of topics, methods and approaches that make up contemporary criminological debate. In particular, Edinburgh - as the capital of a nation within a nation – is an apt place in which to consider further questions about national, supra-national and sub-national governance and institutions and their relation to the major criminological questions of our time. Papers are welcomed on a range of topics. Full details are available on the conference website. The deadline for abstracts is Friday 30 May 2008.2 - 5 September 2008, Edinburgh, UK iday 30 May 2008.

For full information please visit the conference website
www.lifelong.ed.ac.uk/eurocrim2008/ or email: eurocrim2008@ed.ac.uk

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA AVAILABLE

This is to announce the availability of a time series of crime data. Under partial funding from the National Institute of Justice (which takes no blame for any mistakes in the datasets), we have cleaned the FBI's UCR data for over 17,000 police agencies. The data set (compressed to about 150 MB) is available at <http://sociology.osu.edu/mdm/UCR1960-2004.zip>. A version of this data set will soon be available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data as well.

The relevant facts are as follows:

1. Number of agencies over 17,000
2. Number of years up to 45 (1960-2004 inclusive); some agencies did not report (or exist) in the early years.
3. Number of data points up to 540 (12 months x 45 years).
4. Number of crime types up to 26.
5. 1960-2004 murder and non-negligent manslaughter; manslaughter by negligence; rape total; robbery total; aggravated assault total; burglary total; larceny total; auto theft total.
6. 1960-1971 larceny \$50 and over, larceny under \$50.
7. 1964-2004 forcible rape; attempted forcible rape; armed robbery; strong-arm robbery; simple assault; assault by firearm, knife or cutting instrument, other dangerous weapon; personal weapons; burglary with forcible entry, with no force, attempted forcible entry.
8. 1974-2004 robbery by firearm, by knife, by other dangerous weapon; motor vehicle theft total, automobile, trucks and buses, other vehicles.

To gain some perspective on UCR data problems, see:

Bridging Gaps in Police Crime Data/, available at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/bgpcd.pdf;

Lott & Whitley, "Measurement Error in County-Level UCR Data," Journal of Quantitative Criminology, June 2003.

Maltz & Targonski, "A note on the use of county-level crime data," Journal of Quantitative Criminology, September 2002.

Maltz & Targonski, Measurement and Other Errors in County-Level UCR Data, A Reply to Lott & Whitley," Journal of Quantitative Criminology, June 2003.

NOMINATIONS FOR 2010-2011 ASC 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. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and – if possible – a current c.v. to Julie Horney, Nominations Committee Chair, at the address below (e-mail preferred). Nominations must be received by September 1, 2008 to be considered by the Committee.

Julie Horney
School of Criminal Justice
University at Albany SUNY
135 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12222
jhorney@albany.edu

DIVISION NEWS

DIVISION OF CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS – *CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL*

Critical Criminology is the official journal of the Division of Critical Criminology of the American Society of Criminology. The journal deals with questions of social, political and economic justice. Critical Criminology is for academics and researchers with an interest in anarchistic, cultural, feminist, integrative, Marxist, peace-making, postmodernist and left-realist criminology. The journal does not limit the scope of the inquiry to state definitions of crime and welcomes work focusing on issues of social harm and social justice, including those exploring the intersecting lines of class, gender, race/ethnicity and heterosexism. The journal is of interest for all persons with an interest in alternative methodologies and theories in criminology, including chaos theory, non-linear analysis, and complex systems science as it pertains to the study of crime and criminal justice. The journal encourages works that focus on creative and cooperative solutions to justice problems, plus strategies for the construction of a more inclusive society.

Manuscripts should be approximately 6,000 to 8,000 words (including tables, illustrations, notes and references). Please send four hard copies of manuscripts, as well as an electronic copy (on 3.5 diskette or on CD-ROM) to Dr. Shahid Alvi, Editor-in-Chief, Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, 2000 Simcoe St. N, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada L1H 7K4.

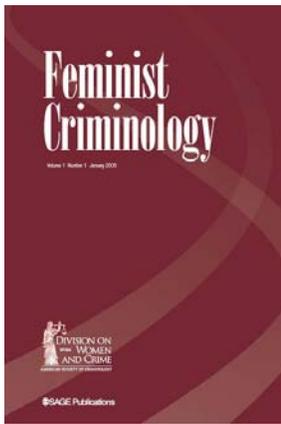
Prior to submission, please access the following URL and follow the posted author's guidelines.

<http://www.critcrim.org/journal.htm> (NOTE: this link will lead you to the Springer website with links to author instructions.)

For our colleagues outside the U.S. and Canada, electronic submission is available, and should be sent to: Shahid.alvi@uoit.ca.

For markets outside the U.S., please consider working with either Mark Israel, Editor for the Pacific Rim (mark.israel@finders.edu.au) or Joanna Goodey, European Editor (jo.goodey@eumc.eu.int).

Our Book Review Editor, Mindy Bradley, is looking for book recommendations as well as individuals willing to review them. You may contact her at: mwbradl@uark.edu.



CALL FOR PAPERS

Feminist Criminology

Official Journal of the Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology

Editor: Helen Eigenberg, *University of Tennessee at Chattanooga*

First Issue Published in January 2006!

Feminist Criminology – an innovative new journal that is dedicated to research related to women, girls, and crime within the context of a feminist critique of criminology – unveiled its premier issue in January 2006. Published quarterly by SAGE Publications as the official journal of the Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology, this international publication focuses on research and theory that highlights the gendered nature of crime.

The feminist critique of criminology incorporates a perspective that the paths to crime differ for males and females. Therefore, research that uses sex as a control variable often fails to illuminate the factors that predict female criminality. **Feminist Criminology** provides a venue for articles that place women in the center of the research question, answering different questions than the mainstream approach of controlling for sex.

Feminist Criminology features research utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methodology and includes insightful topics such as

- Race, Ethnicity, and Gender Diversity in the Study of Girls, Women and Crime
- Cross-Cultural/International Perspectives on Girls, Women and Crime
- Women Working in the Criminal Justice Profession
- How Women Offenders Are Treated in the Criminal Justice System
- Girls and Women as Victims
- Feminist Theories of Crime
- Girls, Women and the Justice System

Feminist Criminology welcomes academics, practitioners, and researchers interested in studies that incorporate a feminist critique to the study of gender and crime to submit articles, reviews, or special issue proposals to the editor. Manuscripts involving empirical research, theoretical analysis, and practice-oriented papers will be considered as will essays on teaching, social action agencies, and book reviews on issues of gender and crime.

Manuscripts will be peer-reviewed by the diverse and distinguished multi-disciplinary editorial board and should be submitted in electronic format, not exceeding 30 double-spaced typed pages, with a 100-word abstract and a brief autobiographical sketch. Figures, tables, and references must be on separate pages and should follow the format specified in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th Edition).

Submissions to **Feminist Criminology** should be sent directly to the editor via email at femcrim@utc.edu. In addition to submitting the manuscript, a \$10.00 submission fee, made payable to the American Society of Criminology, should be mailed to:

Helen Eigenberg, Ph.D.
Editor, **Feminist Criminology**
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Criminal Justice Department
615 McCallie Avenue, Dept. 3203
Chattanooga, TN 37403-2598

PLEASE POST OR PASS ALONG TO ALL INTERESTED COLLEAGUES!

 **SAGE Publications**

2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 USA
Phone: 800-818-7243 (US) • 805-499-9774 (Outside the US)
Email: journals@sagepub.com • Web: www.sagepublications.com

DIVISION NEWS

DIVISION ON WOMEN AND CRIME

2008 Student Paper Competition

The Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology invites submissions for the Student Paper Competition. The winners will be recognized during the DWC banquet at the annual conference and awarded cash prizes of \$500.00 to the winner of the graduate competition and \$250 to the winner of the undergraduate competition. In cases in which there are multiple authors, the award will be divided among the recipients.

Deadline: Papers must be RECEIVED by the committee chair by August 4th, 2008

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

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

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

Submission: ONE hard copy and one electronic copy must be received by the chair of the committee by the stated deadline. For the electronic copy, entrants may either email a PDF or MSWord attachment to the chair of the committee or mail a disk with an MSWORD or PDF formatted version of the paper along with the hard copy. In the reference line, identify whether this is to be considered for the graduate or undergraduate competition. Please refrain from using identifying (e.g., last name) headers/ footers, as the papers will be blind-reviewed.

Judging: The Awards Committee will evaluate the papers based on significance of the topic, the conceptualization, analysis (if appropriate), and clarity of the writing.

Notification: All entrants will be notified of the committee's decision no later than September 18th, 2008. While this does allow some time for the winners to make arrangements to attend the conference, it is recommended that the students initiate these plans earlier since the conference hotels can fill.

Chair of Committee: Please send all correspondence and questions to:

Jennifer L. Hartman, Ph.D.
Department of Criminal Justice
9201 University City Boulevard
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Charlotte, NC 28223-0001

Phone: 704-687-6162
Email: jhartman@uncc.edu
Fax: 704-687-3349

DIVISION NEWS



2008 Student Paper Competition

Eligibility: Any student who is enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the graduate or undergraduate level is eligible for the competition. Co-authored papers are acceptable if all authors are students.

Award: The most outstanding submission will receive a monetary award and the author(s) of the paper will be recognized at the Division's awards ceremony at the 2008 annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in St. Louis, MO.

Paper Requirements: Papers directly related to the area of corrections and/or sentencing will be considered for this award. The author(s) of the paper must be a student(s). Entries for this competition are limited to a single submission. The paper may not be submitted to more than one ASC student competition for the same year.

The CRIMINOLOGY format for the organization and preparation of text, citations, and references should be used. Papers may not exceed 7,500 words. The author's name, department and advisor (optional) should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title of the paper and a 100 word abstract. Please submit 2 copies of the manuscript along with a letter indicating the author's enrollment status co-signed by the student's dean, department chair, or program director. An electronic copy of the manuscript should also be sent to GArmstrong@SHSU.edu.

Procedure for Judging Entries: The Division Student Affairs Committee will judge entries based on the following criteria: the significance of the topic; contribution to the area of corrections and/or sentencing; command of the relevant work in the field of study; appropriate use of methodology; and the quality of the writing.

Deadline: Papers must be postmarked on or before **September 1, 2008** to:

Gaylene S. Armstrong, PhD
Associate Professor, College of Criminal Justice
Research Director, Correctional Management Institute of Texas
Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, Texas 77341-2296

Phone (936) 294-4506/Fax (936) 294-1653

For more information on the Division of Corrections and Sentencing, go to <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/DCS/>

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR A SPECIAL ISSUE OF HOMICIDE STUDIES:

Submissions should be on topics related to immigration or immigrants in the study of homicide.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION: December 15, 2008.

Manuscripts should not exceed 30 pages, and should begin with a brief abstract of about 100 words. Figures, tables and references must be on separate pages. Submissions should be typewritten, double-spaced, with footnotes, references, tables, and charts on separate pages, and should follow the format specified in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th edition). Manuscripts will be sent out anonymously for editorial evaluation, so the author's name, affiliation, mailing address, and phone number should be included on separate cover page. If possible, please include an e-mail address. A copy of the final revised manuscript saved on an IBM-compatible disk must accompany the final version of any submission accepted for publication. Submission of the manuscript implies that it has not been previously published and is not under consideration elsewhere. Submit articles in triplicate to: Ramiro Martinez, Jr., Guest Editor, Homicide Studies, Florida International University, School of Criminal Justice, University Park, PCA 355B, 11200 SW 8th Street, Miami, FL 33199, martinra@fiu.edu

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

Following a successful editorship under David McDowall, a selection committee, in consultation with Springer Publishing, named James Lynch (John Jay College of Criminal Justice) and Alex R. Piquero (University of Maryland College Park) as the new co-editors of the Journal of Quantitative Criminology effective June 1, 2008. Under their co-editorship, all manuscript submissions must be submitted to the Journal's Editorial Manager site at: <http://www.editorialmanager.com/joqc>.

NEW CRIMINOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TITLES

Kramer, John H. & Ulmer, Jeffery T. (2008). *Sentencing Guidelines: Lessons from Pennsylvania*, Lynne Rienner Publishers.

PREDOCTORAL AND POSTDOCTORAL OPENINGS AT UCLA'S INTEGRATED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS (ISAP)

University of California-Los Angeles: The UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP) invites applications for Pre and Postdoctoral Research Fellowships sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Current openings are available in health services research, clinical trials, policy, epidemiology, criminal justice, HIV, longitudinal research, and research involving gender, sexual orientation, and culture. Eligible candidates must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Applicants for the predoctoral positions must be currently enrolled at a UCLA doctoral program in medicine, psychology, sociology, anthropology, public health, social welfare, nursing or related field. Applicants for the postdoctoral positions must have completed a doctoral degree in one of the above mentioned disciplines. Stipend levels are commensurate with National Institutes of Health Research Service Awards (PGY1 to PGY7). Health insurance is included only for postdoctoral candidates. Both predoctoral and postdoctoral candidates receive allowances for travel and supplies for research projects.

To apply, send letter of interest, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, and proof of degree to: Claire Manneh, ITG Coordinator, UCLA-ISAP, 1640 S. Sepulveda Boulevard, Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90025. Email: cmanneh@ucla.edu. If you need immediate attention, please call Ms. Manneh at (310) 267-5307. For more information, visit our website: www.uclaisap.org.

THE ASC EMAIL MENTORING PROGRAM

The ASC email mentoring program for ASC students is thriving and offers a range of services. We now have a search feature that allows ASC students to search the site for mentors by specialization. So, type in the word theory (for instance) in the search bar and, voila, up pops all the mentors who do theory. Also, the site is more accessible than ever as well as being password protected.

Please take a look at the web site at <http://ascmentor.anomie.com> (or access it via the ASC main page).

Current Mentors

If you have changed your affiliations, email addresses, or areas of specialization, please let me know and I'll make the updates. Also, if you want off the list, tell me and I'll remove you.

Call for New Mentors

If you're an ASC non-student member and you'd like to sign up for the ASC email mentoring program as a mentor, please email me the following information (below). The program has been a very rewarding experience for those of us serving as mentors and we always welcome new people. We seek not only university faculty but also those working in research institutes (private or public), practitioners, and administrators in any field related to the discipline of Criminology. Students need mentors from a variety of specializations as well as various ages, races, and genders. Interested? Email me your:

Name

Affiliation

Email address

Areas of specialization (e.g., women and crime, technology, community corrections, etc.)

Month and year of birth (optional)

Gender

Race/ethnicity

Students

The program is available and free to all ASC student members. We encourage you to make use of our over 80 top-notch national and international experts. The ASC developed the mentoring program in 1994, with the purpose being to link ASC students with experts in the field of Criminology outside their own universities. Students may ask mentors about career choices, research and theoretical issues, personal-professional concerns (such as what it's like to be a minority Criminologist in a variety of work settings).

The ASC Email Mentor of the Year Award

Students, please nominate the mentor who has been most helpful to you via the ASC email mentoring program. I will forward your recommendation to the ASC Board. The award is then delivered at the ASC annual meetings, along with a very impressive plaque. Please make your nominations to me by **September 1** of every year.

Let me know if you have any questions or suggestions for improvement.

Students and Mentors are encouraged to contact me at:

Bonnie Berry, PhD

Director

Social Problems Research Group

Mentor_inbound@socialproblems.org

IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT M. FIGLIO Born: Feb 7, 1939, Philadelphia Died: March 15, 2008, Philadelphia

Criminologist Robert M. Figlio died Saturday March 15, 2008 at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital after a brief illness. He was 69. During his academic career, first at the University of Pennsylvania, and later at the University of California, Riverside, Figlio's research included: juvenile delinquency, birth cohort studies, crime severity assessment, metropolitan crime patterns, crime forecasting, and loss prevention. While at the University of Pennsylvania, he was instrumental in the development of birth cohort analysis and co-authored landmark studies with Thorsten Sellin, Marvin E. Wolfgang and Terence Thornberry. These innovative studies have become central in criminological research.

In 1988 after many years of teaching and research at Universities, Figlio co-founded CAP Index, Inc., the Exton, PA firm that pioneered the field of crime risk information and vulnerability analysis. He had a passion for improving safety in public venues and was very successful in his applications. His work applied academic criminology to the business world. He was unusually skilled at taking theory and translating it into real-world solutions. A highly regarded expert witness in the realm of premises liability litigation, he lectured widely on his areas of expertise.

Bob earned his B.A., cum laude, in 1961 and Ph.D., in 1971, both from the University of Pennsylvania. While he enjoyed a notable professional career, his life outside of his profession was extremely interesting and one wonders how he had the time to pursue all of his interests. He was a gifted musician who was an accomplished pianist and classical and theatre organist. He was a skilled pipe organ builder and an audio engineer who designed and built experimental sound systems. A skilled pilot, he often flew himself to meetings around the country. As a sailor, he sailed the blue water of the open ocean. There probably was not a machine he could not fix.

Bob had an unparalleled lust for life. He recognized and reveled in the humor of the human condition. But above all he was an extraordinary friend—to his colleagues, to the people he met pursuing his many interests, and to his family. He is fondly remembered by students and colleagues worldwide for his warmth, wit, and intellectual rigor.

He and his wife Jeanne raised their family in rural South Jersey. Together they grieved the death of their daughter Meagan who was killed in 1994. In addition to Jeanne, Dr. Figlio is survived by his son Nathan (and his wife Barbara) and daughter Sarah (and her husband Eric Vander Arend) as well as by his brothers Karl, Anthony, and Thomas and sister-in-law, Mimi Hook. He was beloved grandfather to four grandchildren; Candice and Benjamin Figlio; Genevieve and Julius Vander Arend.

Simply, Bob Figlio was a sensitive, kind, generous, brilliant individual who will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Bob Silverman, Queen's University, Canada
Marc Riedel, Southeastern Louisiana University
Bernard Cohen, Queens College, CUNY
Albert P. Cardarelli, Emeritus, University of Massachusetts, Boston
With thanks to CAP, Index and Nathan Figlio

MARGUERITE Q. WARREN, a member of ASC since 1977, passed away on March 22, 2008.

THE EUROPEAN HOMICIDE-SUICIDE STUDY (EHSS): A new collaborative research effort

by Dietrich Oberwittler*

Homicide followed by the suicide of the perpetrator (hereafter HS) is a rare yet very serious form of interpersonal violence in which two different types of aggression occur together. As HS are not recorded in official crime statistics, in most countries not even the yearly incidence of cases and victims is known. By definition, two well-researched types of lethal violence overlap in the case of HS: homicide and suicide. There is a long tradition in criminology to regard homicide and suicide as antagonistic expressions of human aggression. One of the puzzles about HS therefore is how this peculiar type of violence relates to characteristics of either homicide or suicide events, and whether it constitutes a distinct type of lethal violence discernable from other forms of homicides. By far the largest number of cases happens within families and intimate partnerships, whereas extra-familial HS (including spectacular events as school shootings or suicide bombings) are much rarer.

Due to the problem of data availability, previous research on HS has been restricted to only few countries and has often relied on small samples. This is particularly true for Europe where research has been sparse to date. Exceptions are Finland and Great Britain which has seen Donald West's classic book "Murder followed by Suicide" (1965).

The 'European Homicide-Suicide Study' (EHSS) is a new collaborative project including seven European countries which will put criminological research on HS on a new and more solid basis. The empirical cornerstone of this project is the collection of complete national samples of HS cases covering a whole decade (ca. 1996 to 2005). The resulting uniform dataset contains detailed information on perpetrators, victims and events and allows for the analysis of many relevant research questions. With nearly 2000 cases of HS, it is the largest sample of its kind world-wide. The study covers Germany, Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland, Spain, Poland and England & Wales. The European Homicide-Suicide Study has been initiated by Dietrich Oberwittler (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg, Germany), and is being pursued jointly with Paul Nieuwbeerta (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Leiden, Netherlands), Janne Kivivuori (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland) and Martin Killias (University of Zurich, Switzerland).

One set of questions relates to the quantity and rates of HS, both absolute (in proportion to population size) and relative to homicide rates. A large fraction of perpetrators who kill their current or ex spouses and/or their children commit suicide immediately afterwards. While it has often been shown that the relative share of HS is negatively associated with a country's overall homicide rate because other types of homicides vary much more in frequency than HS do, there still are – though on a much lower level – noticeable variations in HS rates between and within countries. The study will look to these national and regional variations in HS rates and relate them to socio-economic and cultural indicators. The cross-national research design exploits the considerable variation across Europe in terms of cultural and religious traditions, socio-economic conditions and demographic patterns which may be important macro-level dimensions influencing the frequency of HS. One set of hypotheses guiding these analyses follows Durkheim's theory of social integration which assumes that societies with an emphasis on traditional, collectivist norms tend to foster rather than reduce violence, esp. within primary social groups. In this perspective, certain types of domestic violence could be a downside of strong social integration. However, other socio-economic influences as economic deprivation may also influence the HS rate or interact with cultural influences.

Another aim of EHSS is to investigate the heterogeneity of constellations and motives characterizing HS. Among the types of offender-victim-relationships, male perpetrators killing their female (ex-)partners are in many studies found to be most prevalent. In cases of female perpetrators, however, children are the primary victims, while male partners are rarely affected. When HS occurs in elderly couples, the line between homicide-suicide and suicide pact is often blurred. Different classification schemes mainly focusing on offender-victim constellations have been used to systemize these different events. We propose a more general typology which looks at the underlying foci and motives of HS perpetrators. In this typology, one dimension distinguishes a hostile and non-hostile (or pseudo-altruistic) attitude towards the victim, while another dimension distinguishes cases in which the perpetrators' primary focus is either on the homicide or on the suicide. A related question is whether homicide and suicide are planned from the outset as a joint action.

A third research focus is on the individual-level social and psychological characteristics which are connected with perpetrators of HS. Previous research has shown that perpetrators of HS have less 'risk markers' and tend to socially more inconspicuous than other killers. They are more likely to be of middle rather than lower class background, to be 'white' rather than from ethnic minorities, and to have no previous record of violence. HS therefore often happen completely unexpectedly to the outside world. This poses a major challenge also for prevention efforts. Forensic and psychiatric studies often stress the role of psychopathology in many cases of HS. While this is certainly true, still a majority of cases are not contributable to personality or depressive disorders and therefore call for more subtle explanations.

(Continued on page 22)

(Continued from page 21)

In some of the participating countries, the data collection of HS events is linked to national homicide databases which constitute an excellent basis for research. In the Netherlands, Paul Nieuwebeerta established a national "Homicide database" that includes information on all homicide incidents occurred in the Netherlands since 1992 (Nieuwebeerta and Leistra 2007). Data sources for this database include both official registrations and files and media (news agency and newspaper) reports. Based on these sources, 106 HS events involving 140 deaths took place in the period 1992-2006. All cases involved one perpetrator. In this period, homicide-suicide occurred on average 7 times per year, equivalent to approximately 4% of all homicides per year and 0,5% of all suicides per year. First results from the Dutch part of EHSS have recently been published (Liem & Koenraadt 2007).

Likewise, data collection in Finland took place in the context of the Finnish Homicide Monitoring System (FHMS) designed by the National Research Institute of Legal Policy and the Research Unit of the Police College, and has been augmented by full text searches in national news agency and newspapers. Between 1996 and 2006, a total of 108 HS events with 135 victims with have been recorded. 36 cases are included in which the suicide of the perpetrator was not successful. Results based on a part of this database have previously been published by Kivivuori and Lehti (2003).

Data for England & Wales stem from an already completed study covering the years 1988 to 1992 (Barraclough & Harris 1992). Data collection is based on a national homicide database and on coroner reports, yielding 144 HS incidences including 180 victims.

In Germany, Spain and Poland, on the other hand, data collection primarily had to rely on media reports stored in the digital archives of news agencies and newspapers. While many previous studies of HS have taken the same approach, the databases for these countries are expected to be incomplete to a certain extent due to the underreporting of HS incidences, esp. in less spectacular cases. One methodological aim of EHSS will be to validate media reporting where possible and to estimate the size of measurement error stemming from this source of information. Nevertheless, in the case of Germany, the dataset contains information on around 920 cases of HS with 1100 victims, plus additional cases of attempted homicides followed by suicide thus making it by far the biggest national sample. In both Spain and Poland, the number of reported HS cases increased considerably during the late 1990s indicating that media reporting has become more comprehensive during this time. In Germany, additional in-depth data collection from prosecution files and interviews with surviving perpetrators in a smaller sub-sample of HS cases is under way.

Data from all seven countries will be stored in a uniform database and be ready for comparative analyses by mid 2008. Structural (census) data on local and regional levels will be matched to the individual-level dataset in order to explore spatial variations and the role of social contexts in shaping HS frequencies. By building this large and comprehensive European database, we are hopeful that EHSS can make an important contribution to the study of lethal domestic violence.

For more information on this project, go to <http://ehss.mpicc.de>

References

- Barraclough, B.; Harris, E.C. (2002). Suicide preceded by murder: the epidemiology of homicide-suicide in England and Wales 1988-92. *Psychological Medicine*, 32, 577-584.
- Kivivuori, J.; Lehti, M. (2003). Homicide Followed by Suicide in Finland: Trend and Social Locus. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*, 4(2), 223-236.
- Liem, Marieke; Koenraadt, F. (2007). Homicide-Suicide in the Netherlands: A Study of Newspaper Reports, 1992-2005. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology* 18(4), 482-493.
- Nieuwebeerta, P.; Leistra, G. (2007). *Dodelijk Geweld. Moord en Doodslag in Nederland*. Amsterdam: Uitgeverij Balans.
- West, Donald J. (1965). *Murder Followed by Suicide*. London: Heinemann.

*Dietrich Oberwittler

Dept. of Criminology

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

Freiburg, Germany

(d.oberwittler@mpicc.de)

CRIMINOLOGISTS' OPINIONS ABOUT CAUSES AND THEORIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY: A FOLLOW-UP

Lee Ellis, Minot State University
Jonathon A. Cooper, Boise State University
Anthony Walsh, Boise State University

Ellis and Hoffman (1990) queried attendees of the 1988 American Society of Criminology meeting regarding theories they considered most viable for explaining serious/persistent offending and delinquency/minor adult offending. Respondents most often cited social control and social learning theories. The authors also asked respondents to rank various causes of both categories of criminal behavior in terms of their explanatory importance; the highest ranked cause of serious/persistent offending was *an economic system that prevents participation of some individuals*. The highest ranked cause of delinquent/minor adult offending was *poor supervision in the home or unstable and uncaring family*.

Ellis and Walsh (1999; see also Walsh & Ellis 1999; Walsh & Ellis 2004) later replicated Ellis and Hoffman (1990), surveying a sample of attendees of the 1997 American Society of Criminology conference. This study found that social control was most often cited as the most viable theory for serious/persistent offending, while self control was most often cited for delinquency/minor adult offending. Social learning had not been cited as much as it had been in the previous survey for serious/persistent offending, and differential association was cited more often than before for both serious and minor offending. Further, *an economic system that frustrates efforts by some to participate* remained the most important cause for serious/persistent offending, while *peer influences* was now ranked the highest cause for delinquent/minor adult offending.

The current study is a follow-up of the previous two, and, similar to the introduction of the second iteration in 1997, includes refinements in how statements were phrased. Although this renders comparisons problematic, it nevertheless provides us with an opportunity to observe general trends in criminological thought over twenty years.

Methods

All members of the ASC as of December 2007 with email addresses were sent an electronic request to take an online survey. After one week, individuals who had not yet taken the survey were automatically sent a reminder email. Responses were collected in such a way as to ensure confidentiality. Out of an N=3970, 1218 (31%) responded. This is somewhat lower in comparison with Ellis and Hoffman's (1990) response rate (45%) but comparable to Walsh and Ellis' (2004; 29%), and was impacted by a number of email addresses that were returned as undeliverable (over 500) for technical reasons beyond the control of the researchers. The current study limits its findings to those respondents with a doctorate degree (N=770) including Ph.D. (N=725), J.D. (N=28), Ed.D. (N=11), and M.D. (N=6).

Respondents were asked what theory they considered most viable for explaining criminal behavior, and what theoretical causes they considered most important. Respondents were asked to answer for both serious/persistent criminality and for delinquent/minor adult offending, as before.

Demographically, most respondents were male (55.7%). Most were trained as sociologists (40.6%), compared to criminologists (29.0%), criminal justices (24.4%), and psychologists (6.0%).

Results

Table 1 indicates that a plurality of respondents (13.2%) cited social learning as the most viable theory for explaining serious/persistent criminal behavior. This was followed by life course/developmental (11.4%), social control (11.1%), social disorganization (10.3%), and self control (6.7%). For delinquency/minor adult offending, a plurality of respondents cited social learning (19.3%), social control (16.4%), differential association (7.9%), social disorganization (6.3%), and routine activities (6.1%).

Table 2 shows the mean rankings of causes, with the five highest means in bold. For serious/persistent criminality, lack of empathy and concern for others (6.22), and an economic system that frustrates efforts by some individuals or groups to participate (6.19) have the highest means. However, the most important broad causal category, determined by averaging categorical means, is family factors (5.68). For delinquency/minor adult offending, peer influences (7.64) and lack of supervision and monitoring (7.32) have the highest means. Again, for the most important broad causal category, the category of family factors (6.58) has the highest mean.

For both serious/persistent offending and delinquency/minor adult offending, biological factors (2.72 and 2.39) and the criminal justice system (3.22 and 3.07) received the lowest categorical means.

(Continued on page 24)

(Continued from page 23)

Discussion

Comparing the current study to Ellis and Hoffman (1990) and Ellis and Walsh (1999), it appears that social learning theory is 'making a come back', at least in terms of serious/persistent criminality. Whereas twenty years ago, it was rated second among all other viable theories, it did not reach the top five theories ten years ago. However, in the current study, it was listed most often compared to other theories for both serious/persistent and delinquent/minor offending. Control theories continue to be cited as viable by criminologists: it was the number one listed theory twenty and ten years ago. Although social control and self control both declined in popularity, they remained in the top five. Also, it appears that differential association and routine activities continue to be considered important in explaining delinquent/minor adult offending across all three surveys.

In terms of specific causes, an unfair economic system continues to be considered an important causal factor throughout the three surveys; it was ranked first in the 1997 survey but in the present survey it is ranked second behind lack of empathy. For delinquency/minor offending, the cause of "peer influences" remains the most important cause, as was indicated ten years ago. This compares to poor supervision in the home or unstable and uncaring family twenty years ago. Whatever change took place within criminological thought between 1988 and 1997 has apparently been maintained over the last ten years. The current study must be interpreted cautiously (especially due to the low response rate). Nevertheless, it is hoped that it adds to a fuller understanding of the state and historical development of criminology in terms of theory and causal reasoning.

References

Ellis, Lee & Hoffman, Harry

1990 "Views of contemporary criminologists on causes and theories of crime." In Lee Ellis & Harry Hoffman (eds.), *Crime in Biological, Social, and Moral Contexts*. Westport, CT: Praeger.

Ellis, Lee & Walsh, Anthony

1999 "Criminologists' opinions about causes and theories of crime and delinquency." *The Criminologist*, 24:4, 1, 4-6.

Walsh, Anthony & Ellis, Lee

1999 "Political ideology and American criminologists' explanations for criminal behavior." *The Criminologist*, 24, 6, 1, 14, 26-27.

Walsh, Anthony & Ellis, Lee

2004 "Ideology: Criminology's Achilles' heel?" *Quarterly Journal of Ideology*, 27:1, 1-25.

(Continued on page 25)

(Continued from page 24)

Tables

Table 1. Theories judged to have the greatest explanatory power for serious/persistent criminality and for delinquency/minor adult criminality.

| Theory | Serious and Persistent Offending | | Delinquent and Minor Adult Offending | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Social learning | 51 | 13.2 | 73 | 19.3 |
| Life course/Developmental | 44 | 11.4 | 16 | 4.2 |
| Social control | 43 | 11.1 | 62 | 16.4 |
| Social disorganization | 40 | 10.3 | 24 | 6.3 |
| Self control | 26 | 6.7 | 20 | 5.3 |
| Biosocial | 21 | 5.4 | 14 | 3.7 |
| Rational choice | 21 | 5.4 | 14 | 3.7 |
| Conflict | 16 | 4.1 | 8 | 2.1 |
| Critical | 16 | 4.1 | 12 | 3.2 |
| Differential association | 16 | 4.1 | 30 | 7.9 |
| Age-graded developmental | 14 | 3.6 | 8 | 2.1 |
| Strain | 12 | 3.1 | 10 | 2.6 |
| Dual-pathway developmental | 11 | 2.8 | 9 | 2.4 |
| Routine activities | 11 | 2.8 | 23 | 6.1 |
| General strain | 7 | 1.8 | 12 | 3.2 |
| Interactional | 7 | 1.8 | 6 | 1.6 |
| Institutional anomie | 6 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Opportunity | 5 | 1.3 | 10 | 2.6 |
| Ecological | 4 | 1.0 | 4 | 1.1 |
| Labeling | 4 | 1.0 | 16 | 4.2 |
| Psychological | 4 | 1.0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Classical | 3 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Feminist | 3 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.1 |
| Anomie | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL | 387 | 99.7 | 378 | 99.9 |

(Continued on page 26)

(Continued from page 25)

Table 2. Mean responses regarding the importance of each factor for causing crime and delinquency. Respondents made their ratings from 0 = "of not importance" through 9 = "extremely important".

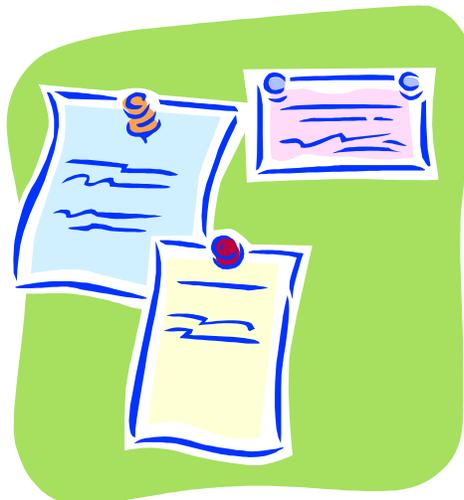
| Broad Causal Category | Possible Causes | Serious and Persistent Offending | Delinquency and Minor Adult Offending |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Societal and Economic Factors | An economic system that frustrates efforts by some individuals or groups to participate | 6.19 | 5.40 |
| | Power biases in the passage and enforcement of laws | 4.97 | 4.61 |
| | Labeling factors | 4.80 | 5.14 |
| Neighborhood and Local Institutions | Lack of educational opportunities | 5.96 | 5.98 |
| | Lack of religious/moral training | 3.64 | 3.86 |
| | Peer influences | 6.14 | 7.64 |
| | Bad example by business and community leaders | 3.39 | 3.38 |
| Family Factors | Lack of supervision and monitoring | 5.60 | 7.32 |
| | Poor discipline practices | 5.56 | 6.43 |
| | Bad example | 5.46 | 6.13 |
| | Unstable family life | 6.08 | 6.45 |
| Individual Differences | Low intelligence | 3.43 | 3.33 |
| | Mental illness | 4.07 | 3.38 |
| | Impulsiveness and risk-taking tendencies | 5.79 | 6.19 |
| | Lack of empathy and concern for others | 6.22 | 5.40 |
| Biological Factors | Evolutionary factors (natural selection) | 1.64 | 1.39 |
| | Genetic factors | 2.83 | 2.27 |
| | Hormonal factors | 2.70 | 2.81 |
| | Neurological factors | 3.70 | 3.06 |
| Drugs/Drug use | Alcohol | 5.46 | 5.51 |
| | "Soft drugs" | 3.58 | 4.18 |
| | "Hard drugs" | 5.47 | 4.98 |
| Criminal Justice System | Failure to be sufficiently punitive | 2.06 | 2.08 |
| | Punishment/treatment that is inappropriate or too harsh | 4.37 | 4.06 |

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CRIMINOLOGIST will regularly feature in these columns position vacancies available in organizations and universities, as well as positions sought by members of the Society. A charge of \$175.00 with the absolute maximum of 250 words allowed will be made. Institutional members of ASC can place a position announcement in the newsletter for half price. **It is the policy of the ASC to publish position vacancies announcements only from those institutions or agencies which subscribe to equal education and employment opportunities and those which encourage women and minorities to apply.** Institutions should indicate the **deadline** for the submission of application materials. To place announcements in THE CRIMINOLOGIST, send all material to: asc2@osu.edu. When sending announcements, please include a phone number, fax number and contact person in the event we have questions about an ad. The Professional Employment Exchange will be a regular feature at each Annual Meeting. Prospective employers and employees should register with the Society no later than three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society. The cost of placing ads on our online Employment Exchange is \$200 for the first month, \$150 for the second month, and \$100 for each month thereafter. To post online, please go to www.asc41.com and click on Employment.

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY (LSSU) invites applications for a tenure-track faculty position in the area of Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement specialization in the School of Criminal Justice, Fire Science and Emergency Medical Services. **Qualifications:** Applicants must possess at least 5 years of law enforcement experience. Ph.D. required (ABD considered) in criminal justice or closely related discipline. It is essential that the applicant demonstrate effectiveness in teaching undergraduate level courses. The successful candidate will possess excellent written and oral communication skills, the ability to advise and counsel students and participate collaboratively in departmental and university affairs. **Term of Appointment:** Academic year (9 month), tenure-track. Commencing August 2008. **Location:** Lake Superior State University, a four year, comprehensive, state-supported institution, is located in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan on the St. Mary's Seaway, six hours from Detroit by Interstate highway. Enrollment is approximately 2,900. **Applications:** Submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of at least four references to **Human Resources Office; Criminal Justice Faculty Search; Lake Superior State University; 650 W. Easterday Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783**. Application information can be e-mailed to: human-resources@lssu.edu or faxed to: (906) 635-2111. For additional information, contact the Human Resources Office at (906) 635-2213. Review of applications will commence immediately, and will continue until the position is filled.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI *Assistant/Associate Professor (28UC0450)* The Division of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati is seeking applications for a position at the rank of assistant or associate professor. The start date is negotiable. Areas of specialization are open, but preference will be given to applicants with research and teaching expertise in one or more of the following areas: corrections, crime prevention, criminal justice, criminology, policing and minority issues. Applicants must have a strong record of scholarship or provide evidence of the potential to develop a strong research program. Exceptional applicants who are ABD will be considered, but preference will be given to applicants who have a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a related discipline in the social or behavioral sciences by the time of appointment. The University of Cincinnati is a Research I Institution that grants doctorates in 90 areas. The Division of Criminal Justice grants the B. S., M. S., and Ph. D. degrees. The Division also houses the Criminal Justice Research Center. Further information about the University and the Division is available at www.uc.edu/CriminalJustice. The city of Cincinnati offers a range of multi-cultural activities and amenities in addition to attractive and affordable housing. Interested persons should apply online at www.jobsatuc.com and search for position number 28UC0450. In addition to applying online, please send three letters of recommendation to: Dr. John Wright, Search Committee Chair, Division of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati, P. O. Box 210389, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. The University of Cincinnati is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women, minorities and veterans are encouraged to apply.



NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR FACULTY POSITION

RESPONSIBILITIES

The College of Criminal Justice invites applications for one (1) Assistant Professor position to begin September 2009. We are especially interested in candidates with active research agendas, records of scholarly productivity, and a commitment to high quality teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. While the **area of specialization is open**, we will prioritize applicants with strong connections to our thematic areas defined below.

QUALIFICATIONS

A Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, or a related social science discipline is required. ABD's will be considered if degree is completed by time of hire. Areas of specialization are open.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Northeastern University's College of Criminal Justice is a vibrant academic community centered around four key thematic areas: Crime and Public Policy, Organizations and Leadership, Globalization and Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice, and Law and Justice. Our thematic areas are couched in a strong inter-disciplinary tradition that gives special attention to the intersections of theory, research and public policy as they relate to both global and urban issues. The College of Criminal Justice is also home to the Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research, the Race and Justice Institute, and the Institute for Security and Public Policy. The College has a bachelor's degree program with over 1,000 students, a master's degree program with 75 students, and a doctoral program in Criminology and Justice Policy that is entering its fifth year. Further information about the College can be found online at <http://www.cj.neu.edu>.

HOW TO APPLY

Interested applicants should send a letter of application, including a statement of research/teaching interests, curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to:

Dr. Peter Manning,
Search Committee Chair
College of Criminal Justice
Northeastern University
204 Churchill Hall
360 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115

Review of applications will begin September 1, 2008 and will continue until the position is filled.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Educational Institution and Employer, Title IX University.

Northeastern University particularly welcomes applications from minorities, women and persons with disabilities.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

TWO ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR FACULTY POSITIONS

RESPONSIBILITIES

The College of Criminal Justice invites applications for two (2) Associate Professor positions to begin September 2009. We are especially interested in candidates with active research agendas, records of funded research activity, commitment to high quality teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and dedication to service to the College, the profession, and the community. While the **area of specialization is open**, we will prioritize applicants with strong connections to our thematic areas defined below.

QUALIFICATIONS

A Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, or a related social science discipline is required. Areas of specialization are open.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Northeastern University's College of Criminal Justice is a vibrant academic community centered around four key thematic areas: Crime and Public Policy, Organizations and Leadership, Globalization and Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice, and Law and Justice. Our thematic areas are couched in a strong inter-disciplinary tradition that gives special attention to the intersections of theory, research and public policy as they relate to both global and urban issues. The College of Criminal Justice is also home to the Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research, the Race and Justice Institute, and the Institute for Security and Public Policy. The College has a bachelor's degree program with over 1,000 students, a master's degree program with 75 students, and a doctoral program in Criminology and Justice Policy that is entering its fifth year. Further information about the College can be found online at <http://www.cj.neu.edu>.

HOW TO APPLY

Interested applicants should send a letter of application, including a statement of research/teaching interests, curriculum vitae, and the names and contact information for three references to:

Dr. Peter Manning,
Search Committee Chair
College of Criminal Justice
Northeastern University
204 Churchill Hall
360 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115

Review of applications will begin September 1, 2008 and will continue until the positions are filled.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Educational Institution and Employer, Title IX University.

Northeastern University particularly welcomes applications from minorities, women and persons with disabilities.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

Research Analyst

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) provides leadership and service to state courts through research, training, technical assistance and other services. The Research Division of the NCSC is seeking a Research Analyst to work in a team-based, applied research environment in Williamsburg, VA, providing court leaders with research services that shape the future direction of the courts (see the Research link at http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/index.html for our research program). To view the full ad and learn more about the NCSC, visit our website at www.ncsconline.org. Salary from \$37,764 DOQ. NCSC offers a comprehensive benefits package. Position is open until filled; for earliest consideration submit resumes by 5:00 p.m., Friday, April 11, 2008. Send a cover letter with salary requirements, resume, and work/writing sample to National Center for State Courts, Dept RESR-022, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185, or e-mail jobs@ncsc.dni.us. EOE.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS (NCSC)

Research Associate

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) provides leadership and service to state courts through research, training, technical assistance, and other services. The Research Division of the NCSC is seeking a Research Associate to work in a team-based, applied research environment in Williamsburg, VA (see the Research link at http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/index.html for our research program). To view the full ad and learn more about the NCSC, visit our website at www.ncsconline.org. Salary from \$46,285 DOQ. NCSC offers a comprehensive benefits package. Position is open until filled; for earliest consideration submit resumes by 5:00 p.m., Friday, April 11, 2008. Send a cover letter with salary requirements, resume, and work/writing sample to National Center for State Courts, Dept RESR-008, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185, or e-mail jobs@ncsc.dni.us. EOE.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
15TH WORLD CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY**

Barcelona, Spain, 20-25 July 2008

The International Society of Criminology is organizing its XVth World Congress in Barcelona, Spain, from July 20 to 25. The main theme of the congress, *Crime and Criminology: Research and Action*, is divided according to three broad research areas reflecting the actual state of knowledge on crime and its control around the world: transnational crime; urban crime; victims and penal justice.

First of all, the *Transnational crime*, taking stock of and evaluating dominant trends in crime, will be put in an economic and socio-cultural context of globalization with special attention for the social phenomena related with migratory movements of populations. Secondly, the *Urban crime* section looks after the development of big cities in different regions of the world which challenges the imagination of criminologists to renewed reflections and answers to crime related with these phenomena. Finally, the third section, *Victims and restorative justice*, considers that crime, not only has increased in numbers of victims, but has at the same time brought to life a new interest for victims and the way their problems and needs should be met and answered in the context of institutions for assistance and justice.

Three questions will be discussed throughout the Congress:

1. What is the future of academic criminology given the new challenges the discipline is facing in fast changing socio-economic and political contexts?
2. How will and has criminology to find it's most creative and useful expressions in research and action?
3. What is the value of answers to crime already made available in the areas selected for the congress discussion? How successful are preventive social action and crime control?

Many speakers has already confirmed their participation to the Congress: Laura Chinchilla Miranda, Montserrat Comas d'Argemir i Cendra, Ezzat Fattah, David Garland, Vicente Garrido Genovés, Marc Groenhuijsen, Yutaka Harada, Letizia Paoli, Eugenio Pereiro Blanco, Wesley G. Skogan, Emilio C. Viano, Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni.

To get more information or to register to the congress, you can consult the following Internet site: www.worldcongresscriminology.com.

PROGRAMME**SUNDAY JULY 20th 2008**

16.00 - 19.00 h. Registration and collect documentation
19.00 h. Welcome cocktail

MONDAY JULY 21st 2008

Crime and criminology: Research and action - Developing criminology - Criminological research

Speakers: David Garland, Vicente Garrido Genovés

10.00 h. Inauguration
11.00 - 13.30 h. Plenary sessions
16.00 - 18.30 h. Workshop meetings

TUESDAY JULY 22nd 2008

A. Transnational crime - Organized crime, financial crime, terrorism, drug trafficking

Speakers: Letizia Paoli, Eugenio Pereiro Blanco, Emilio Viano

9.00 - 13.30 h. Plenary sessions
16.00 - 18.30 h. Workshop meetings

WEDNESDAY JULY 23rd 2008

B. Urban crime - Crime and the metropolis, insecurity, population concentrations, cultural diversity

Speakers: Laura Chinchilla, Yutuka Harada, Wesley Skogan, Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

9.00 - 13.30 h. Plenary sessions
16.00 - 18.30 h. Workshop meetings

THURSDAY JULY 24th 2008

C. Victims and restorative justice - Mediation and restorative justice

Speakers: Montserrat Comas d'Argemir i Cendra, Ezzat Fattah, Marc Groenhuijsen

9.00 - 13.30 h. Plenary sessions
16.00 - 18.30 h. Workshop meetings

FRIDAY JULY 25th 2008

10:00 h. General Assembly of the International Society for Criminology

11:00 h. CLOSURE

Presentation of the International Society for Criminology awards

2008 ANNUAL MEETING

**MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR ST. LOUIS
NOVEMBER 12-15, 2008**

Hyatt Regency St. Louis Riverfront (previously called the St. Louis Adam's Mark)
(314) 241-7400 ext. 2456; (314)993-2326 International; (888)409-2326 Toll Free
\$150 single; \$162 double

Online Reservations: <https://resweb.passkey.com/go/asc1108>

Hilton St. Louis Downtown – (314) 436-0002 – \$139 single/double

Hilton St. Louis Ballpark – (314) 421-1776 – \$145 single/double

Host hotel is the Hyatt Regency St. Louis Riverfront.
(previously called the St. Louis Adam's Mark)

You MUST mention that you are with the ASC to obtain these rates. Please be aware, to guarantee your room reservation, the conference hotels may charge your credit card for the first room night.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

| | | | |
|------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 2009 | November 4 – 7 | Philadelphia | Philadelphia Marriott |
| 2010 | November 17 – 20 | San Francisco | San Francisco Marriott |
| 2011 | November 16 – 19 | Washington, D.C. | Washington Hilton Hotel |
| 2012 | November 14 – 17 | Chicago | Palmer House Hilton Hotel |
| 2013 | November 20 – 23 | Atlanta | Atlanta Marriott Marquis |
| 2014 | November 19 – 22 | San Francisco | San Francisco Marriott |

The Criminologist

*Official Newsletter of the
American Society of Criminology
Vol. 33, No. 3*

PERIODICAL
POSTAGE PAID
TOLEDO, OHIO

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212
Columbus, OH 43212-1156
ISSN 0164-0240