

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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Editors Note: In the second of this year's series of lead articles on ASC's role in advocacy and policy, Gary LaFree and Katharine Huffman describe ASC's new initiative on this front, explaining the background from which it arose and the scope of its aims.

Wayne Osgood, ASC Vice President

THE ASC GOES TO WASHINGTON: WHY AND WHY NOW?

Gary LaFree, University of Maryland
Katharine Huffman, The Raben Group

Historically, the American Society of Criminology as an organization has focused on the growth and development of the field of criminology among researchers, academics, and practitioners, largely leaving participation in substantive policymaking to individual members or to others. In doing so, the ASC has built what is essentially an organizational expertise in the development and use of criminology research, and an understanding of the field that can inform the national and international criminology research agenda. With a new Congress and a new federal Administration in the United States, the ASC has an opportunity to build its relationships with policymakers in Washington DC with a goal of sharing our collective knowledge and perspective and of serving as a resource to those interested in creating and supporting public policy based on reliable social science research.

Members of the American Society of Criminology have a highly nuanced and practical understanding of the important role that reliable and accurate social science research can play in determining the consequences and prevention of, and appropriate responses to, crime – as well as the limitations of that role. In the past, the ASC has been reluctant to engage in promoting a specific substantive legislative or administrative agenda. As individual researchers and criminologists, there are clearly times when we would like to see our work inform program development and policymaking. Many of our members have taken a very active and effective role in informing policy at both the federal and local levels. However, as an organization, we have traditionally been more hesitant to reach out to policymakers. Collectively, we have varied political positions and priorities, and our research sometimes leads us to differing or inconclusive policy recommendations. Additionally, the logistical process of identifying policymakers' activity in areas of interest to the ASC, developing positions in a timely way, and communicating those positions is time-consuming, requiring more monitoring and administrative work than the ASC board, staff, or members could easily support. All of these considerations likely contributed to past decisions not to participate in policy making at an organizational level.

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2009 CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

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

1ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR THE JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL CRIMINOLOGY (JTTC), April 2-3, 2009. More info can be found at <http://www.indstate.edu/ccj>

CREATIVE COMMUNITIES: SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS TO SOCIAL INCLUSION, April 15 - 17, 2009 Queensland, Australia. For more information, please visit: <http://www.griffith.edu.au/arts-languages-criminology/centre-public-culture-ideas/news-events/creative-communities-conference>.

20th NATIONAL YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION CONFERENCE AND INTERNATIONAL FORUM, Hosted by Youth Crime Watch of America (YCWA), April 19-22, 2009, Orlando, FL. For further info, e-mail Samantha Dorn at sdorn@ycwa.org, call 202-466-3322 or 305-670-2409 or visit <http://www.ycwa.org/youthcon/>.

9TH ANNUAL JERRY LEE CRIME PREVENTION SYMPOSIUM, April 27-28, 2009 presented by the University of Maryland, the University of Pennsylvania, and George Mason University to be held in College Park, MD and Washington, DC. For more information email cebcp@gmu.edu or visit <http://gemini.gmu.edu/cebcp/JerryLee.html>.

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, May 13-15, 2009 at The University of Texas at San Antonio – Downtown Campus. Contact: www.RestorativeJusticeNow.org, (210) 458-2683.

17TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION RESEARCH, May 26 – 29, 2009, Washington, DC. Please visit the SPR website at www.preventionresearch.org/meeting.php for more info.

JUSTICE STUDIES ASSOCIATION 11TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, May 27-30, 2009, Best Western Sovereign Hotel in Albany, NY. For more info, please visit: www.justicestudies.org

5TH ANNUAL WORKSHOP ON CRIME AND POPULATION DYNAMICS, June 1 - 2, 2009, Near Baltimore, MD. For more information, please visit: <http://www.popcenter.umd.edu/criminologyandeconomics/workshop2009/>

16TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM, June 9 – 14, 2009, Hosted by Ministry of Interior, Republic of Macedonia in the Ancient City of Ohrid, Macedonia. Visit <http://www.ipes.info/> for more info.

STOCKHOLM SYMPOSIUM, June 22-24, 2009, Stockholm, Sweden. Abstracts deadline is May 8, 2009. Submission guidelines at: www.criminologysymposium.com.

1ST SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE ECPR STANDING GROUP ON ORGANISED CRIME, June 29 - July 12, 2009, University of Catania, Italy. For more information, please visit: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/>.

ARCA ANNUAL CONFERENCE: THE STUDY OF ART CRIME, July 11-12, 2009, Amelia, Italy. For more info, visit: www.artcrime.info/events.

2009 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS (SSSP), August 7 - 9, 2009, San Francisco, CA. For further information, visit <http://sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/341>.

FIRST ANNUAL INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING, October 29-31, 2009, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE. Abstracts due February 28, 2009. For more information contact Roma Guerra (402-472-5733; rguerra2@unl.edu) or see <http://conferences.unl.edu/trafficking>.

2009 AMERICAN EVALUATION ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, November 11 - 14, 2009, Orlando, FL. Please see : www.eval.org/eval2009/ for more information.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE 2009, November 22-25, 2009 in Perth, capital city of Western Australia. Further information can be found on <http://www.anzsoc.org/>.

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However, these challenges are not necessarily reasons for us to disengage entirely from the political process. Promoting specific legislation or policy prescriptions is not the only way to influence policy. Rather, as an organization, the ASC can coalesce around our fundamental principles: social science research is valuable to those dealing with crime and other social issues; such research should be reliable, accurate, and scientifically valid; and that development and promotion of a comprehensive criminal justice research agenda should take place without the influence of partisan politics or pre-determined outcomes or opinions. To that end, the ASC is ideally situated to serve as a resource for congressional and Administration staff by providing them with unbiased, non-partisan, and scientifically sound information about the value and role of research. Additionally, we can guide them in understanding their role in supporting its development and expansion.

Members of Congress are experts at drafting, passing, and enacting legislation; however, they are not experts in every field over which they have jurisdiction, and often have to draft substantive legislation or make funding decisions in highly specialized areas. Because of this, Members rely heavily on their staffers, and are informed by the letters and calls that their offices receive on specific issues or pending bills. As a non-partisan, academic organization with members all over the nation, the ASC is well situated to communicate with Members of Congress and staffers to share their expertise, and to educate them about the importance of comprehensive and ongoing criminology and criminal justice research. Additionally, no voice is more important to a Member of Congress than that of a constituent from his or her own district. Legislators typically welcome the opportunity to meet with constituents who can share with them the personal and professional impact that proposed legislation or funding decisions would have on their own work, or the potential consequences for their district. The work of many individual ASC members is supported by the programs and funding of federal entities such as the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Corrections, and other research grant programs housed in the Department of Justice and elsewhere.

In recent years, the ASC Board has begun to rethink whether the organization could, or should, play a more robust role in Washington. Can we weigh in more effectively to ensure social science funding in congressional budgets for NIJ, BJS and NIC? Can we inform congressional members, and other decision-makers in Washington, about the organization and the role that social science research can play in shaping public policy on crime? Can we communicate to policymakers the importance of research in federally-funded programs, and the opportunities to support evidence-generating policies on a consistent basis? The ASC Board has recently been answering these questions in the affirmative and the organization has begun taking carefully considered and effective steps to increase the profile of the ASC in the federal policy environment. In 2007, the ASC Board directed the Ad Hoc Congressional Liaison Committee to examine options for building Congressional relationships and promoting criminology related issues in Washington, DC. Last year, the ASC retained a Washington DC-based public policy firm called the Raben Group to assist us in developing and facilitating a federal-level education and communications strategy.

Our goal in working with the Raben Group is to strengthen our presence and impact as a resource in Washington DC, and to establish relationships with congressional and executive branch agency offices. By doing this, we can build awareness on Capitol Hill about the ASC, the importance and relevance of social science research in policy, the need to fund this important research adequately, and the opportunities for research development in programming. There are numerous mechanisms for accomplishing these goals, such as meeting with individuals in Member and Committee offices, providing written information about the importance and relevance of social science research methods and databases, or submitting letters about particular funding needs. Building relationships on Capitol Hill and educating Members and their staffs may open the door for future opportunities such as participating in congressional hearings; organizing Hill staff briefings; providing expert information to appropriations staffers; and creating opportunities to shape and inform public policy that affects research capacity and agendas in criminology and, more broadly, in the social and behavioral sciences.

Not only do we anticipate opportunities for the ASC to act organizationally in providing expertise during the federal policy-making process, but we also expect that this expanded communication with policymakers will generate opportunities for individual ASC members to inform federal decision makers and opinion leaders about these issues if they choose to do so. Members of Congress are particularly interested in hearing from their own constituents, especially if those constituents are experts on the topic at hand. The ASC is an unusual organization in that it has members in all 50 U.S. states. By identifying moments where ASC members can weigh in by participating in meetings with Congressional staffers or drafting letters to offices or Committees about specific legislative or funding issues, the ASC can facilitate the growth and development of criminology and criminologists that is our primary mission.

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One area in which the ASC's educational outreach and advocacy is particularly important is that of federal research funding. Certain research programs and federal databases are central to the research of many ASC members, and are critical to the maintenance of the field. Yet in recent years, there have routinely been proposals to scale back, limit, or even eliminate certain research programs and databases such as the National Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports. We have an opportunity to weigh in during the appropriations process so that we can provide persuasive support for these endeavors, making the case for their continuation and even expansion.

Given the current economic crisis, Congress and the President will continue to be faced with tough economic and budgeting decisions. The appropriations process for the 2010 fiscal year is just beginning, making it particularly timely for ASC to educate Congress and others about the importance of funding for research in the field, for research by or funded by federal administrative agencies such as the National Institute of Justice and the National Institute of Corrections, and for the federal databases on which so many ASC members rely in their work. The goal of this education campaign is to create a framework that will help prevent cuts to social science research in the current and future appropriations cycles and encourage Members to become better informed advocates of criminology and criminal justice research and funding.

One final and encouraging consideration: the new Administration currently establishing itself in Washington has stated that it has a particular interest in supporting and learning from the sciences across the board, and plans to expand and develop our national expertise and leadership in all the sciences. While the specifics of this agenda have not yet been fully formed, initial signs that it will be taken seriously are promising within individual executive agencies and within the White House itself. This cultural focus on valuing and learning from science makes it a particularly good time for the ASC to become more involved in educating, supporting, and guiding policymakers and personnel throughout the federal government.

With all of this in mind, we feel that the time to act is now. For ASC and the field of criminology, engaging the Executive Branch and Members of Congress has benefits beyond simply providing educational information about a specific appropriation or piece of legislation. Our investment in this process now will help to build the visibility, effectiveness, and impact of our work over the long term.

ASC E-MAIL ANNOUNCEMENT

Please note that our new main e-mail address is asc@asc41.com. The old e-mail address, asc@osu.edu, will remain active until June 1, 2009. Please update your address books and begin using the new e-mail address.

EXAMINING KEY CAUSES OF CRIME IN TERMS OF THEIR POTENTIAL RESPONSIVENESS TO POLICY MANIPULATION

By Carter Hay, Florida State University

Although the most direct goal of criminological theory is to accurately explain criminal involvement, crime theories also can inform public policy. In short, by identifying the root causes of crime, empirically-supported theories reveal the sources of criminality—including individual characteristics of offenders and characteristics of the family, school, and community environments—that should be targeted in the intervention programs that seek to reduce crime and delinquency (Barlow, 1995).

Ideally, all sources of criminality would be responsive to policy manipulation, especially that which comes from well-designed, well-administered programs. In reality, responsiveness to policy almost certainly varies. Some causal variables may be quite *fixed*, and therefore stubbornly resistant to programmatic efforts. A causal variable of this kind likely presents at least one of the following complications:

- It may be difficult to reverse once it has emerged. This may be true of low self-control, but also of some socially-oriented causal factors, including the official labeling that comes from incarceration or a felony conviction.
- It may, by virtue of its unique etiology, be difficult to prevent from occurring in the first place. This will be true especially for a cause whose etiology is not well understood or involves a process (e.g., genetic transmission) that is largely beyond policy manipulation.
- It may have robust effects that are not conditional upon other circumstances. Thus, its effects may not be easily suppressed by the “protective factors” that policy interventions often introduce.

Although many causal variables may present these challenges, many others may not. In fact, some causal variables may be highly malleable and may therefore represent promising targets for policies seeking their reversal, prevention, or suppression. To date, however, we have little basis for knowing which crime-causing variables fit this description. Indeed, the lack of direct attention to this issue likely means that any of our conclusions on the relatively fixed or malleable nature of key variables may amount to little more than assumptions or untested theoretical assertions.

This state of affairs calls out for a specific type of research: Research that empirically assesses where different crime-causing variables fall on this “policy responsiveness” continuum. Research of this kind could produce significant advances. New insight might be gained with respect to which variables respond most favorably to policy intervention and which types of interventions are most effective for dealing with those causes. Moreover, such research would help forge the stronger links between theory and policy that are routinely extolled (Barlow, 1995; Blumstein, 1993; Clear and Frost, 2001; Petersilia, 1991). In short, the theoretical variables that are a central focus of criminological research could be assessed in ways that directly highlight their potential relevance to crime-reduction policies and programs.

The purpose of this essay is to briefly describe a research agenda that can be pursued to examine crime-causing variables in terms of their potential responsiveness to policy manipulation. Attention is focused on two different empirical approaches that can be used.

Approach #1: Theoretically-driven program evaluation

The first approach involves conducting theoretically-driven evaluations of existing experimental programs. Many evaluations of crime programs are conducted each year, and they often highlight the effectiveness of crime-reduction interventions. Their reporting of results, however, often is limited in a common way: Program effects on *crime* are reported, but effects on the *causes of crime* are largely ignored. Thus, although we know these programs work, we do not know *why* they work, and we therefore have a limited understanding of which causal variables are most responsive to policy manipulation.

Theoretically-driven evaluations would address this void by treating key crime-causing variables as the outcomes of interest and considering whether programs successfully accomplish the reversal, prevention or suppression of these variables. Across many such studies, a body of knowledge could accumulate that reveals the relative policy responsiveness of different variables. For this research to be done, there must be programs that target the theoretical variables of interest. As Farrington and Welsh (2007) point out, many such programs exist, because most crime programs are “multimodal”—they use a multitude of intervention strategies to target a multitude of risk factors. For many well-known, successful interventions (see McCord, 1992; Olds et al., 1998; Tremblay et al., 1996), the original evaluations likely gathered data on a range of theoretical variables that may have intervened between program treatment and reduced crime. Thus, program effects on key causes of crime could be assessed. Making the data from these projects publicly available certainly could facilitate such research.

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For many other relevant programs, the data already are publicly available. One example is the Children-at-Risk program (Harrell, Cavanagh, and Sridharan, 1999), which randomly assigned roughly 700 early adolescents at-risk for crime into control and experimental groups, with the latter group gaining access to a comprehensive set of services and resources (e.g., family services and mentoring). Data were collected not only on later crime, but also on many crime-causing variables, including subjects' risk-seeking propensity, weak school commitment, and weak family bonds. Similarly comprehensive programs exist for studying earlier stages of the life course. For example, the Infant Health and Development Program (Gross, 1992) is a randomized early intervention program for children born prematurely or with low birth weight. Subjects were tracked from birth through age 3, so any consideration of program effects on later crime is not possible. Data were gathered, however, on many early-life-course risk factors for crime (including delayed cognitive development, weak emotional bonding, and behavior problems) that are relevant to prominent theories of crime (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990; Moffitt, 1993; Sampson and Laub, 1993)

One resource for identifying additional programs well-suited for theoretically-driven evaluations is the Promising Practices Networks (PPN), which is organized by the RAND Corporation and maintained at <http://promisingpractices.net/>. The PPN identifies interventions proven to be effective for improving the lives of children and families. Their updated list of programs includes a full description of the data, methodology, and findings from evaluations. Although the PPN does not archive the evaluation data, it provides contact information for the principal investigators and a bibliography of relevant publications. For many of these programs, reanalysis of the data could help reveal the extent to which the key causes of crime are responsive to specific programmatic efforts.

Approach #2: Non-program, longitudinal assessments of malleability

The benefit of examining actual program data in the way just described is that it bears directly on the question of whether policy interventions affect key causal variables. There is a second way, however, in which this issue can be addressed, albeit indirectly. This approach is most relevant to reversal. Central to the goal of reversal is the idea of *malleability*. A given cause (e.g., parent-child emotional bonding) is malleable to the extent that it fluctuates over time and is responsive to changes in individuals' social environments and life circumstances. All else being equal, variables that are less fixed—that are more malleable—are better targets for policy intervention, especially that which seeks reversal in particular.

Importantly, assessments of malleability can be conducted with many commonly-used datasets, most of which have sampled from the general youth population. For such an analysis, the researcher needs panel data with repeated measures of the causal factor in question. Moreover, the data should contain measures that are relevant to broader aspects of the individuals' life circumstances and social environment. This enables an assessment of (1) the degree of within-individual change for a given causal factor and (2) the extent to which within-individual changes are linked to changes in one's life circumstances or social environment.

Although these data requirements are extraordinary, publicly available datasets that match these needs are plentiful. An incomplete list includes the National Youth Survey (Elliott, 1994), the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (Chase-Lansdale et al., 1991), the National Survey of Children (Zill et al., 1990), and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Bearman, Jones, and Udry, 1997). What is critical is that these datasets be used to study within-individual change in particular. The more common type of analysis is the study of between-individual differences, which examines why some individuals are more involved in crime than others. With the study of malleability, however, the central concern is individual change (or the absence of change) over time (see Burt, Simons, and Simons, 2006; Osgood et al., 1996).

Although malleability (and its implications for reversal) should be a central concern, panel data also can be used to assess a causal factor's amenability to prevention. Some longitudinal studies (e.g., the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth) have been conducted with young children who have not yet reached the age at which some risk factors emerge. Data from these studies could be used to examine how a child's social environment and physical development might prevent a causal factor from ever emerging. Insight therefore can be gained on the factors that must be manipulated to accomplish prevention of this causal variable.

A variable's amenability to suppression can also be addressed with panel data. Some causal variables may turn out to be difficult to prevent or reverse, but the presence of protective factors could reduce their effects on crime (Farrington and Welsh, 2007). This could be considered by examining statistical interactions between a causal variable and a hypothesized moderating variable. Significant interactions indicate conditional effects—effects that depend to some degree on other variables, including those that may suppress its effects. For example, the criminogenic effects of living in a socially disorganized neighborhood may be suppressed when children have a strong commitment to education. If many studies are conducted on interactive relationships of this kind, insight can emerge on the extent to which a given cause is amenable to suppression—by virtue of having highly conditional effects—and which protective factors are most consequential.

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These analyses with non-program data have a limitation that bears emphasizing: Any prevention, reversal, or suppression that is observed is occurring in response to natural social dynamics rather than the contrived changes introduced with a policy intervention. Research of this kind is useful, however, for revealing the *potential* that a given causal variable may have for successful policy manipulation.

Conclusion

Criminologists have long-expressed the feeling that crime control policy should be shaped by research on the causes of crime (Barlow, 1995; Blumstein, 1993; Clear and Frost, 2001; Petersilia, 1991). Criminologists are, however, in a poor position to impose this wish, given that our expertise in matters of theory and research hardly prepares (or inspires) us to navigate the political arenas in which crime control decisions are made. There is, however, an important role that we can play: We can provide the most useful theoretical information possible to those who *are* responsible for policy formulation. In one key way, we have played this role inadequately: Although we have been fairly adept at testing different theories' hypotheses about the causes of crime, we have devoted much less attention to evaluating whether the causal variables revealed in this research are good candidates for policy manipulation. This essay has tried to make the case that this is an area in which significant improvements are both possible and necessary. Conclusions about a variable's responsiveness to policy need not be rooted in assumptions or untested theoretical assertions. Instead, it can be empirically assessed in the direct and indirect ways discussed here. Moreover, prioritizing research of this kind could help build smarter, more effective policies and programs for targeting the known causes of crime.

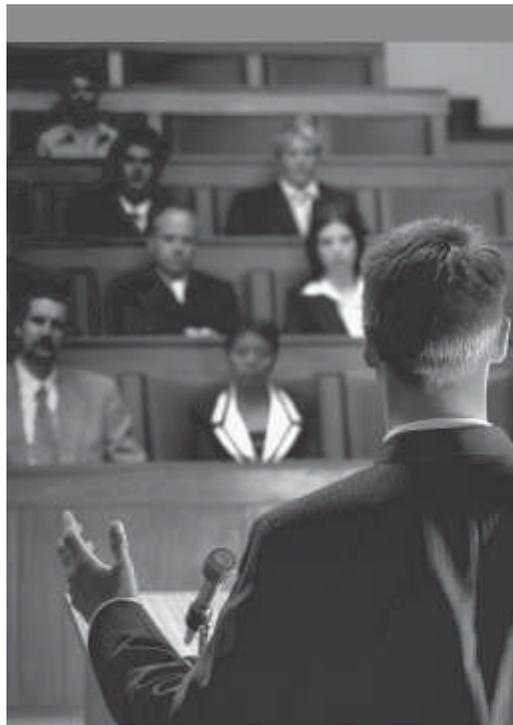
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THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE (CPT)

By Renate Kicker¹

The CPT is an expert body, established by the European Convention on the Prevention of Torture (ECPT) in 1989 within the frame-work of the Council of Europe, which has been accepted by its current 47 member-states². It is a proactive non-judicial mechanism operating alongside the reactive judicial mechanism of the European Court of Human Rights. The CPT's powers are the right to visit, at any time, any place where persons are deprived of their liberty, to interview in private detained persons and to have access to information necessary for assessing their situation. The focus of the assessment is intentional ill-treatment of detainees by staff, as well as inter-detainee violence, conditions of detention, health care services, contact with the outside world, use of means of restraint, discipline and isolation, complaints and inspections procedures, and staffing issues. There are two fundamental principles on which the system is based: Co-operation with the national authorities with the goal to assist and not to condemn, and confidentiality of the CPT's findings until states authorize the publication of the visit reports together with their own responses which almost all of them eventually do. The only means for the CPT to lift confidentiality on its own initiative is a "public statement" when faced with a state's refusal to co-operate and to implement recommendations, which are developed empirically and applied in a uniform manner vis á vis all member states. Thus a corpus of standards has been established which is published and updated in regular intervals in the CPT's substantive sections of its annual reports.

What has the CPT achieved in terms of preventing torture and ill-treatment in Europe? It can be said that the expert body has been recognized as truly independent and professional, enjoying acceptance by European States as a serious, objective interlocutor. How far the CPT's recommendations have actually been implemented, and whether the standards set are recognized by member states as part of their legal obligation to prevent torture and ill-treatment, is difficult to assess. It is obvious that improving infrastructure and changing laws is easier than transforming mentalities to overcome entrenched attitudes conducive to ill-treatment. What can however be considered as a success is that the CPT has served as a positive example for efforts to establish a torture prevention mechanism at universal level. With the entering into force of the Optional Protocol to the UN-Convention against torture (OPCAT)³, a Sub-Committee to the UN CAT (SPT)⁴ has been set up and national preventive mechanisms (NPM's), foreseen as important partners at national level, are being built up in state parties to this new system⁵. The co-ordination and cooperation between the universal, the existing regional and the national preventive visiting mechanisms will be crucial in Europe. It will also be important that the independent expert bodies established at different levels but operating in the same area will apply similar working methods and homogenous standards.

¹Renate Kicker is Associate Professor at the Institute of Public International Law at the Karl-Franzens-University of Graz, Austria, and 1st Vice President of the European Committee on the Prevention of Torture (CPT).

²For more information see the CPT's website: <http://www.cpt.coe.int>.

³See the text of the Optional Protocol: <http://www2.ohchr.org/English/law/cat-one.htm>.

⁴The SPT webpage link is: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/opcat>.

⁵For more information see the homepage of the Association for the prevention of torture (apt): <http://www.apr.ch>.

AROUND THE ASC

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

- *Matthew R. Lee*, Professor of Sociology at LSU, was recognized as a 2008 LSU Rainmaker, one of the top 100 research and creative faculty at LSU.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

- We are pleased to announce that *Steve Chermak* was promoted to full professor.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

- *Drs. Mike Maxfield and Ron Clarke* have received a grant for one-hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to conduct research on Auto Thefts.
- The School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University has established a new research center, the "Rutgers Institute on Corruption Studies" (RICS). Under the leadership of *Dr Adam Graycar*, RICS will conduct research on public corruption and devise ways to reduce its proliferation. The faculty and staff of RICS will train Rutgers graduate students to research corruption and apply their results to real-world conditions. Moreover, the institute will work internationally with agencies, companies, non-governmental organizations, and nations who seek to strengthen their economic and governmental infrastructure and integrity. There will also be work within the US on integrity systems at the local level. Given the School of Criminal Justice's expertise in crime reduction techniques, the leading-edge work has addressed successfully the prevention of crime and promotion of safety, security and justice, which RICS now will apply to minimize corruption.

SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY

- New faculty: *Ling Ren* joined the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University in August 2008. She received her Ph.D. in criminal justice from the University of Nebraska at Omaha in 2006. Prior to coming to SHSU, Ling worked as an Assistant Professor of criminal justice at Illinois State University. Her research interests include policing, comparative criminology and criminal justice, and applications of quantitative methodology. Her recent publications have appeared in *Crime & Delinquency*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, and *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*.
- New faculty: *Chi-Chung "Jorn" Yu* has a long term objective of being a Professor of Forensic Science. He started to pursue his Ph.D. degree in chemistry in 2002 and completed the program at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada in 2006. Prior to his Ph.D. study, Jorn was a forensic scientist at *Forensic Science Center* in Taipei, Taiwan.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

- New Faculty: *Mark Swatt* will join the faculty as of August 2009. He has been serving as an Assistant Professor at North-eastern.

WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

- *Laura Myers* and *Larry Myers* received a second year of funding from The Southeast Region Research Initiative (SERRI) for creation of a Regional Emergency Planning Model.
-

AROUND THE ASC

UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY

- After nearly 30 years, *Dr. David Duffee* recently retired from his post as a professor at the University at Albany. Although officially retired, he continues to oversee dissertation projects for several Ph.D. students, while also remaining active in his role with the Service Outcomes Action Research Project.
 - New Faculty: *Jamie J. Fader* joined the faculty in fall 2008, following completion of her Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. Her research interests include youth incarceration, prisoner reentry, desistance from offending, and the collateral consequences of mass imprisonment. She is currently concluding a longitudinal, ethnographic study of young, African American men returning to Philadelphia from a juvenile correctional facility designed to address "criminal thinking errors." Her project has documented their lives for over three years as they navigated the dual transition from confinement to community and adolescence into young adulthood.
 - New Faculty: *Allison D. Redlich* joined the faculty in the fall of 2008. She earned her Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology from the University of California, Davis and completed post-doctoral training at Stanford University School of Medicine. She has two main tracks of research. The first concerns interrogation methods (police and military) and their potential to produce false confessions. Dr. Redlich is particularly interested in vulnerable populations identified as being at increased risk for false confessions (juveniles and persons with mental impairments) and attempts to understand the developmental and clinical mechanisms that may underlie the risks. Her second research focus concerns whether mental health court (MHC) clients make knowing, intelligent, and voluntary enrollment decisions, and whether informed decision-making at the outset predicts future MHC success.
 - The University at Albany announced the addition of the records and research of *M. Watt Espy, Jr.* on executions in America to its National Death Penalty Archive (NDPA). Espy has been described in a New York Times article as "America's foremost death penalty historian." He has devoted nearly four decades of research to documenting more than 15,000 executions in America, dating to 1608 and colonial Jamestown. He traveled extensively, spending countless thousands of hours painstakingly compiling information about executions throughout the country's history. His work is a unique and invaluable contribution to the history of capital punishment in this country. It will become available for study by historians, researchers, and interested members of the public as a part of U of Albany's NDPA.
 - Doctoral student *Giza Rodick* was one of 35 students worldwide admitted to the Law & Society Graduate Student Workshop. The program is designed to provide an environment in which graduate students can network with leaders in the field and discuss their individual research projects in a variety of settings. The format included panel presentations, seminars, and informal gatherings.
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GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

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
- 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, Gender and Crime; 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; Methodology/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
- 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; Research Methods
- John Paul Wright** (University of Cincinnati) Life-Course Theories of Crime; Biosocial Criminology; Longitudinal 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 ASC Teaching Committee is the publishing of “teaching tips” to share among our membership. We are 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 we 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:
Kate Hanrahan, hanrahan@iup.edu.
ASC Teaching Committee

TEACHING TIP: FIND IT ON THE INTERNET

By Kate Hanrahan
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Information on issues related to college teaching, and to higher education more broadly, is readily available on the Internet. Most large universities have teaching excellence centers that provide a wealth of “how-to” information. Some of the information is campus-specific, but most can be applied readily to different settings. (For example, take a look at Penn State’s Schreyer Institute for Teaching Excellence: <http://www.schreyerinstitute.psu.edu/>).

I also recommend subscribing to one or two listservs dedicated to teaching and/or higher education. Once or twice a week subscribers receive brief, to the point, emails about teaching, learning, or some other central aspect of higher education. Two services that I highly recommend are: Tomorrow’s Professor listserv and Inside Higher Ed.

Tomorrow’s Professor listserv is sponsored by the Center for Teaching and Learning at Stanford University, and is moderated by Richard M. Reis, Ph.D. Twice weekly brief emails summarize information from a variety of sources, and provide links to the original. Postings cover a range of topics wide enough to offer something for everyone. Sample postings range from “Reinventing the Research University” to “Managing the Chair’s Paradoxical Role” to “Getting Started in the Right Way on the First Day of Class” to “Death by PowerPoint.” Prior postings are available on-line at <http://ctl.stanford.edu/Tomprof/links.html>. To subscribe to the free service, go to: <https://mailman.stanford.edu/mailman/listinfo/tomorrows-professor>.

Inside Higher Ed is an on-line newsletter. Daily emails Monday-Friday summarize key articles about higher education and provide links to the full story. The focus here is on the larger trends in higher education. For example, recent articles have examined the likely impact of the declining economy on college enrollment and the changing role of community colleges. Summaries of current research also appear, such as the University of Washington’s Center for Innovation and Research in Graduate Education recent survey of social science Ph.Ds. Sign up at www.insidehighered.com

I welcome suggestions for additional websites, and will include them in future columns. Please send suggested websites to Kate Hanrahan at Hanrahan@iup.edu with a sentence or so describing the site’s purpose or value to teaching faculty.

TEACHING TIP: NOW YOU SEE IT, NO YOU DON'T

By Ryan Patten

California State University, Chico

The following teaching tip is a modification of the more traditional eyewitness exercise, which creates a firsthand account highlighting the difficulties associated with accurate eyewitness descriptions. In the conventional exercise a person arrives late during the middle of class, gets in a loud argument with the professor, and then abruptly leaves the room. The students would then be challenged to recall the defining characteristics of the antagonist. This teaching tip follows the spirit of the established scenario while eliminating the classroom confrontation. With the increasing sensitivity to violence on campus it is prudent not create a situation that may be construed as dangerous or uncontrolled.

What you will need:

Using PowerPoint create a five slide presentation with one image of the following on each slide (I use Google images): a picture of a man or woman close enough to be able to discern approximate age, race, sex, and other distinguishing traits; a clock clearly showing the time of day; a weapon; a car or truck with the number of doors and color plainly visible; and an easily readable license plate. Through PowerPoint set each slide to automatically advance after six seconds.

How to utilize the exercise:

At the beginning of class I tell my students one of my colleagues at a different institution sent me a PowerPoint presentation he thought was interesting. Before starting the presentation, I instruct my students to put down their pens and pencils because none of the material they are going to see will be on a quiz or test (this caveat ensures no one will be writing down the information). Finally, I play the PowerPoint and with no other context to the seemingly scattered presentation the students are left befuddled. I quickly reaffirm the students' confusion and tell them we will discuss the PowerPoint at the end of class.

With approximately 15 minutes remaining in class I tell the students they were witnesses to a violent crime at the beginning of the hour. The PowerPoint showed the students the perpetrator, time of day, weapon, getaway vehicle, and license plate. I then explain to the students their assistance is required in apprehending the responsible individual, and since they all saw the crime, they should be able to easily identify the guilty party. Without speaking to their neighbors I ask the students to write down what they recall about the offender, the time the event occurred, and so on. After everyone has finished writing down what they remember about the incident, I repeat the same questions, but this time everyone shares out loud what they remember about the crime.

Quickly the students realize there are numerous different recollections of the event, even in a situation without stress. In criminal trials juries are often quick to accept eyewitness testimony, however, the exercise clearly demonstrates the dangers of relying on eyewitnesses. This activity can be altered to include sound and you could also add or subtract the number of slides. You are only limited by your own imagination.

2009 ELECTION SLATE FOR 2010-2011 OFFICERS

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

President-Elect

Bob Crutchfield, University of Washinton
Steve Messner, University at Albany

Vice President-Elect

Donna Bishop, Northeastern University
Jim Lynch, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Executive Counselor

Eric Baumer, Florida State University
Michael Benson, University of Cincinnati
Friedrich Loesel, University of Cambridge
Susan Sharp, University of Oklahoma
Eric Stewart, Florida State University

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 50 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot.

Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 27, 2009 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will not be accepted.

American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212
Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156
614-292-9207 (Ph)
614-292-6767 (Fax)

NOTES REGARDING THE ANNUAL MEETING

November 4-7, 2009 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- The deadline for panel and session presentations has now passed.
 - The deadline for policy proposal essays, posters and roundtables is Friday, May 15, 2009 at 5 p.m. Pacific Time.
 - 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, asconference2009@gmail.com.
 - Meeting Registration forms will be available on the ASC website in April 2009.
 - Please see page 27 of this issue for a set of guidelines for Session Chairs, Presenters, and Poster Sessions. This information can also be found on the Annual Meeting page of the ASC website as listed above.
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School of Law

Criminal Justice at the University of Nottingham

The School of Law at the University of Nottingham is consistently ranked amongst the leading law schools in the United Kingdom. The School was rated as the 4th best for research out of 67 Law Schools in the most recent Research Assessment Exercise (2008) and has a grade of 'Excellent' for teaching.

LLM in Criminal Justice (one year full-time, two years part-time)

Criminal Justice teaching at the University of Nottingham adopts a distinctively contextual approach. The programme gives particular prominence to the theoretical, comparative and international dimensions of criminal process and the penal system. As well as providing substantive information about criminal law and its practical enforcement, the LLM in Criminal Justice encourages students to engage with the methodological foundations of research and scholarship, and to appreciate their implications for penal policymaking and practice. The emphasis is on understanding issues, problems, institutions, processes and cultures of penal law and policy, against a backdrop of ever-increasing globalisation in criminality and law enforcement across national boundaries.

Modules include:

- Contemporary Criminal Justice Policy in England and Wales
- Comparative Criminal Justice
- Fair Trials, Human Rights and Criminal Justice
- Foundations of International Criminal Justice
- Human Rights Protection in the UK
- Imprisonment and Human Rights
- International and Comparative Penal Law and Human Rights
- International Consumer Protection
- International Criminal Law: Institutions
- International Criminal Law: Substantive Law and Process

Academic Staff

Dr Olympia Bekou; Professor Peter Cartwright; Professor Vanessa Munro; Professor Paul Roberts; Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit; Ralph Sandland; Candida Saunders; Professor David Fraser; Professor Vanessa Munro; Professor Noel Whitty.

Research Degrees

See the Staff Profile pages on our website for detailed information about academic staff members' areas of expertise.

Other Masters Programmes

The School of Law offers a range of LLM programmes in the following areas: Environmental Law; European Law; Human Rights Law; International Commercial Law; International Criminal Justice and Armed Conflict; International Law; International Law and Development; Maritime Law; and Public International Law. In addition, we offer an MSc in Law and Environmental Science and ESRC recognised MA in Socio-legal and Criminological Research.

www.nottingham.ac.uk/law

THE ASC EMAIL MENTORING PROGRAM

The ASC email mentoring program is free to all ASC students, offering a range of mentoring services. The site lists about 100 ASC members (university faculty, researchers, and administrators) who have volunteered to serve as mentors to our students. These mentors represent ASC experts in the US and internationally, from a variety of demographic features (age, race, and gender). We have a search feature that allows ASC students to search the site for mentors by specialization. So, type 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 utilize 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 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



The 13th International Symposium on Victimology

Victimology & Human Security

Presented by the World Society of Victimology
Hosted by Tokiwa University

“Victimology and Human Security”

Date: August 23-28, 2009
Location: Tokiwa University, Mito, Japan
URL: <http://www.isv2009.com/>
E-mail: Kevin McManus at isv2009@tokiwa.ac.jp

Registration and abstract submission for the 13th International Symposium on Victimology are now open! Register early to take advantage of special early-bird discount rates.

Get full details about the program, including information about registration, accommodation, discount rates, social programs, sightseeing tours and the annual Asian Postgraduate Course, by accessing the above URL on your web browser.

For inquiries about abstract submission, please contact Prof. Dr. jur. Gerd Ferdinand Kirchhoff, Chair of the Symposium's Scientific Program Committee, at gerd@tokiwa.ac.jp.



CALL FOR PAPERS: HOMICIDE STUDIES

Special Issue: “Theories of Homicide”

Submissions should focus on theoretical explanations of homicide, although papers that include closely related behaviors, i.e. suicide and aggravated assault, in addition to homicide within their scope are welcome. Submissions may focus on a specific theory or on an integration of two or more theories.

Manuscripts should not exceed 30 pages and should include a brief abstract of about 100 words. Submissions should be double-spaced, with footnotes, references, tables, and figures on separate pages. The author's name, affiliation, mailing address, phone number, and email address should be included on the cover page. Papers should be in Word and follow the format specified in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th edition). Submission of a manuscript implies that it has not been previously published and is not under review by another journal.

Questions about the special issue may be addressed to the guest editor at:

Jay Corzine
 Guest Editor
Homicide Studies
 University of Central Florida
 Department of Sociology
 Orlando, FL 32816-1360
 (407)823-2202
hcorzine@mail.ucf.edu

Submit an electronic copy of papers to the guest editor at hcorzine@mail.ucf.edu.

The deadline for submissions is **May 31st, 2009**.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

European Society of Criminology Meetings: 2009

Organizers of the annual ESC congress are inviting criminologists from all continents to come to Ljubljana, Slovenia and join us at the 2009 European Society of Criminology meetings. These meetings will cover a variety of topical issues of criminology, crime policy and their modalities in contemporary society with the emphasis on the respect of human rights and effective control of crime.

The 9th European Society of Criminology meetings will be held in the capital of Slovenia (Ljubljana) from September 9 - 12, 2009. The events will take place at the Faculty Law, University of Ljubljana (Venue I) and at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor (Venue II). Both institutions are located in the center of the capital, within walking distance of many attractions. Hotels for conference participants are also located in the center of the city. Participants will be offered an extra program of visits to justice institutions. Tourist agencies will offer sightseeing tours all around Slovenia.

For more information regarding the conference, see <http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/> and/or contact the conference office in Slovenia (esc2009@sazu.si) or the ESC offices (secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org), or Gorazd Mesko (gorazd.mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si).



International Association for the Study of Organized Crime (IASOC)

The International Association for the Study of Organized Crime (IASOC) is a professional association of criminologists, researchers, working professionals, teachers, and students. IASOC aims to promote greater understanding and research regarding organized crime in all its manifestations. IASOC was founded in 1984 and holds its annual meetings in conjunction with the [American Society of Criminology](#). The IASOC holds panel sessions during the ASC meetings. All those attending the ASC meetings are most welcome to participate.

The IASOC annual breakfast, held during the ASC meetings, involves a discussion of the organization's efforts during the past year, and serves as a forum to discuss new ideas for the coming year. The membership list of the IASOC currently includes institutions and individuals from more than twenty countries. Since 2007, panels on organized crime have also been organized by IASOC at the European Society of Criminology conferences.

The quarterly, peer-reviewed journal *Trends in Organized Crime* is provided as a benefit of membership in IASOC. The journal reports on current research in all areas of organized crime. Arrangements were recently made with Springer to publish the journal. Springer now offers *Trends* in print version, as well as on-line (via Springerlink). Springer plans on providing back issues of the journal for members and other interested parties very soon.

IASOC aims to create a wide network of institutions and researchers. IASOC's website (www.iasoc.net) lists members' expertise and includes news on organized crime, publications (recent and archived), book reviews in different periodicals, annual meetings information and membership updates.

An electronic forum, 'IASOC update,' is a monthly email newsletter sent to members to report on organized-crime related news, books research and events. IASOC also gives an annual Recognition of Excellence Award for outstanding work as a researcher or professional in this field.

For more information, contact Dina Siegel (D.Siegel@uu.nl) and/or visit our website at www.iasoc.net.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Centre for Information and Research on Organised Crime (CIROC)

CIROC is an international centre for information and research on organized crime. Its mission is to generate, provide access to, and disseminate knowledge regarding all aspects of organized crime. It was founded in 2001 by the departments of criminology of two Dutch universities and the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice (WODC). Today it includes almost all major Dutch criminology departments, including the Erasmus University of Rotterdam, the Utrecht University, the University of Maastricht, and the VU University Amsterdam.

One of the main functions of CIROC is to serve as a network builder, and it particularly seeks to build a bridge between the science of criminology and the practice of investigation, prosecution and trial. In the Netherlands, it works with academic researchers and research institutes, the central government, the Public Prosecution Service, investigating authorities, and the judiciary. At the international level, CIROC works with many researchers and research institutions, government bodies, non-governmental organizations (including the European Commission and the United Nations), and agencies charged with investigation and prosecution.

CIROC holds seminars every 3 months, and publishes selected papers (see *Global Organized Crime. Trends and Developments*, 2003, Kluwer, 2003; *Organized Crime. Culture, Markets and Policies*, Springer, 2008). We invite all interested parties to participate with us. For more information contact Dina Siegel at D.Siegel@uu.nl and/or visit our website at www.ciroc.nl.

Criminology in Slovenia

By Gorazd Meško

Criminology has a long tradition in Slovenia, spanning back to the 1930s. The first Institute of Criminology was formally established in 1954 (www.inst-krim.si). The largest academic criminology program today is the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor (located in Ljubljana) which offers the BA, MA and PhD degrees (www.fvv.uni-mb.si). There are also a number of other institutions which include criminology as an important subject in their academic programs. Slovenian criminologists and criminal lawyers established their own professional society in 1977 (the Slovenian Society of Criminal Law and Criminology).

One of the Slovenian pioneers in criminological thought was Fran Milčinski. He was a judge who wrote in the area of juvenile delinquency. Another pioneer of Slovenian criminology, Aleksander Vasiljevič Maklecov, left a vast heritage of publications including the first Slovenian criminology text (*Introduction to Criminology*; 1947). The Institute of Criminology in Ljubljana has undertaken more than 150 research projects in recent years (see www.inst-krim.si/).

There are some 1,400 prisoners in Slovenian prisons at the time. Imprisonment rate in last two years has been around 68/100,000. The number of reported crimes has tripled in recent years, going from about 30,000 in the mid-1990s to 90,000 in 2007, though the number of the police officers has remained about the same (9,000). The Slovenian Police force recently took on the new task of protecting the EU border with Croatia. Criminal courts are mostly burdened with petty crimes and are facing quite a back-log. Victimization surveys and fear of crime surveys show that Slovenia is still quite a safe European country, and Ljubljana is considered the safest capital in Europe. For more information regarding crime and justice in Slovenia, contact Gorazd Meško (Gorazd.Mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si).

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

2008 ANZSOC Conference

The 2008 conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) was held at the National Convention Centre in Canberra from November 26 – 28, 2008. As an ANZSOC first, we made it to the Australian capital, Canberra, with a welcome reception appropriately opened by the ACT Chief Minister, Mr Jon Stanhope (MLA). The official opening of the conference was conducted by the Hon. Bob Debus MP, Minister for Home Affairs followed by a spectacular Welcome to Country. A comprehensive program, including many international speakers, covered the theme ‘Criminology: Linking theory, policy and practice’.

The 2008 Program

The 2008 ANZSOC conference program covering topics such as Measuring Police Performance, Organised and Transnational Crime, Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Rape and the Criminal Justice System, Human Trafficking, Fraud and Cyber Crime. Among the key note speakers were Jerry Ratcliffe, who spoke on “Intelligence-led policing: moving beyond buzzwords to real crime prevention”, Paul Ekblom speaking to the title “Let’s face it, crime prevention is complex” and Hilary Charlesworth on “The responsibility to protect in international law: Potential and problems”.

To kick-start the conference, the opening plenary session, presented by Jan van Dijk, offered an overview of standardised population surveys. The presentation, “International trends in crime and justice”, presented an overview of survey-based statistics on common crimes. In short, the presentation provided evidence that Australia/New Zealand seem to possess some of the best performing police forces and judiciaries, which goes some way in explaining their good standing in controlling mafia-type activities. A comprehensive measure of lawfulness, capturing various dimensions of crime and justice, shows the region to be one of the most lawful in the world (for more information go to <http://www.anzsoc.org/conferences/2008/001-JanVanDijk.pdf>).

On the second day of the conference, Henry Pontell presented a paper entitled, “Trivializing the lunatic crime rate” which examined the social dynamics involved in the tolerance of large amounts of white-collar and corporate crime, and what this implies for policies aimed at prevention and control.

Overall, the 2008 ANZSOC conference presented ample opportunity to explore national, regional and international topics with key note speakers reaching far and wide. An extended catalogue of the 2008 conference presentations is available online on www.anzsoc.org/conferences/2008/presentations.html. For more detail and to view pictures from the 2008 conference, go to www.anzsoc.org/conferences/2008.

2008 ANZSOC Awards

ANZSOC currently presents three awards: the Student Paper Prize, the New Scholar Prize, and the Allen Austin Bartholomew Prize (awarded for the best paper in *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*).

This years Student Paper Prize winner was Emmanuel Giuffre who is in his final year of an Arts/Law degree at the University of New South Wales. The New Scholar Prize winner, Michelle Edgely, is currently a Lecturer at Griffith Law School. The 2008 Allen Austin Bartholomew Prize winner was Gail Mason, Associate Professor, University of Sydney Law School, for her paper, ‘Hate Crime as a Moral Category: Lessons from the Snowtown Case’, *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* (2007), 40(3): 249-271. For more detail on the ANZSOC awards go to www.anzsoc.org/awards.



2009 in Perth

With the success of the 2008 conference behind us we have now turned our attention toward this year’s conference, which will be held in Perth, Western Australia. We are excited to announce that the conference will be held at the University Club, University of Western Australia, in great surroundings presenting ample opportunity to explore the beautiful west coast of Australia. So extend your summer and enjoy the great regional wines and join us at the 2009 ANZSOC conference. The conference opens Sunday, 22 November, running for three days, Monday to Wednesday, 23-25 November 2009. We look forward to seeing you there. For more information, contact Signe Dalsgaard (s.dalsgaard@griffith.edu.au) or go to www.anzsoc.org.

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

Howell, Rebecca J., "Sequencing and prediction of adolescent soft drug initiation: Systematic review, quantitative investigation, and dual cross-validation," Chaired by David L. Myers, Ph.D., December 2008, Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

THE STOCKHOLM PRIZE IN CRIMINOLOGY

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology will be awarded on June 23, 2009 at the Stockholm City Hall and will be followed by a symposium dinner. The jury is proud to award the 2009 prize to Professor Johan Hagan, Northwestern University, Illinois, USA, and Raul Zaffaroni, the Supreme Court of Argentina, for their work in the field of genocide. For further information about the prize, please visit The Stockholm Prize in Criminology website at www.criminologyprize.com or contact the prize office at prizeoffice@bra.se.

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Georgia State receives Board of Regents approval for Criminal Justice and Criminology Doctor of Philosophy Degree

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia granted approval to the Georgia State University Department of Criminal Justice to offer a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree. No other Ph.D. program focusing on criminal justice is offered in the state of Georgia at any public or private university.

The department will begin accepting applications in the fall of 2009 for the first class of students who enroll in Fall 2010.

Why Georgia State's Department of Criminal Justice?

- Curricula and faculty research emphasize issues of crime and justice occurring in urban environments from a multicultural, interdisciplinary perspective to inform science, policy, and practice.
- Faculty engage in policy-relevant research and cross-disciplinary research.
- Department has 16 full-time tenure-track faculty members with backgrounds in psychology, law, social work, and sociology, as well as criminology and criminal justice.
- The substantive strengths of the faculty are in the areas of urban crime, violence, and participatory research.
- National reputation for being a highly productive department. Based on publications in top criminal justice and criminology journals between January 1995 through December 1999, the Department of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University was ranked 14th nationally; the highest in the nation among programs without a Ph.D. program. More recently, the Department was ranked eighth in the nation in terms of the average number of scholarly articles published in top criminal justice/criminology journals.
- Two journals (e.g., *Criminal Justice Review* and *International Criminal Justice Review*) are housed in the Department.
- Established in 1967, the department has enjoyed a long history of high-quality teaching and cutting-edge scholarship and has produced more than 3,600 criminal justice professionals.

Georgia State University has an enrollment of over 28,000 students and is the state's flagship urban research university, located in downtown Atlanta, near the state capital.

We Are:

Brenda Sims Blackwell, *University of Oklahoma*
Timothy J. Brezina, *Emory University*
Sue Carter Collins, *Florida State University*
Dean Dabney, *University of Florida*
Leah E. Daigle, *University of Cincinnati*
Mary A. Finn, *State University of New York at Albany*
Robert R. Friedmann, *University of Minnesota*
Wendy P. Guastaferro, *State University of New York at Albany*
Joshua C. Hinkle, *University of Maryland*
Lisa R. Muftic, *North Dakota State University*
Brian K. Payne, *Indiana University of Pennsylvania*
Mark D. Reed, *State University of New York at Albany*
Brent E. Teasdale, *Pennsylvania State University*
Volkan Topalli, *Tulane University*
Barbara D. Warner, *State University of New York at Albany*
Sue-Ming Yang, *University of Maryland*

For more information, contact:

Brian K. Payne, Chair
Department of Criminal Justice
Georgia State University
P.O. Box 4018
Atlanta, Georgia 30302-4018
(404) 413-1020
bpayne@gsu.edu

Or visit the department's website at:

<http://chhs.gsu.edu/cj/index.asp>

NOMINATIONS FOR 2009 ASC AWARDS

(These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society. The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year.)

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT MINORITY SCHOLARS/MENTOR RESEARCH GRANT

The ASC Minority Scholars/Mentors Research Grant program was established by the American Society of Criminology in order to increase the number of scholars in criminology and criminal justice who are members of historically disadvantaged and under-represented ethnic and racial groups. Undergraduate students who are members of these under-represented ethnic and racial groups and are near the end of their sophomore year of study are eligible. The goal of this initiative is to facilitate the advancement of academically talented students into graduate (especially doctoral) study in criminology (or criminal justice). Faculty members who are mentoring students will co-apply for the grant with the student. Applications are submitted during the student's sophomore year, with funding beginning in the student's junior year. Nominations must be received by May 1st preceding the student's junior year. Grantees will be selected by the Board of the American Society of Criminology, upon the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on Minority Scholar/Mentor Research Grants. Grantees receive \$10,000 in research scholarship funds, which is divided into awards of \$5,000 for the student during his or her junior and senior years of undergraduate study. Grantees also receive a grant of up to \$1,500 to support travel to the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology during November of the student's senior year of undergraduate study. At that Annual Meeting, the student will present a research paper (developed during in the previous year) under auspices of a faculty mentor (who may be a co-author). Awardees begin their work on the paper during the junior year of study. ASC will allocate up to 4 awards each year.

Students selected for this award will receive:

- \$5,000 research grant each year for the junior and senior year of study
- Up to \$1,500 travel grant to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology
- Guidance in the development of a research paper on a topic in criminology
- Guidance in the scholarly area of criminology
- Guidance in the application process for graduate school

The mentoring relation is expected to involve the following areas:

- Mentoring the student in a collaborative research project that will yield a paper presented at the ASC meeting in the student's senior year.
- Mentoring the student in the field of criminology during the student's two years of funding. This might involve weekly meetings, readings/independent study courses, courses, work on other projects, or attendance at local criminology conferences.
- Mentoring of the student that will facilitate the student's preparation for and successful application to graduate study in criminology/criminal justice.

The proposal to ASC for the award is a collaborative effort. The primary criteria for allocating the awards are (1) the student's potential for completing doctoral work in criminology and (2) the quality of the proposed mentoring relationship. In this proposal, the faculty member should do the following:

- Provide a written recommendation for why the potential grantee has the academic potential and career aspirations to successfully complete graduate study in criminology (or criminal justice) leading the student into either an academic or an applied criminology/criminal justice research oriented career.
- Provide student transcripts and any other supporting materials demonstrating the student's promise as a scholar (these may include ACT, SAT, and/or GRE scores).
- Provide a description of the proposed collaborative research project that will result in a presentation at the ASC meeting in the student's senior year.
- Provide a description of other mentoring activities and proposed contact with the student over his or her junior and senior years.

In this proposal, the student should do the following:

- Provide a personal statement on his or her career goals in criminology.
- Provide a statement on how the Mentoring Grant would enable the student to focus more time on his or her academic work and better achieve his or her career goals (e.g., lessen time spent on a job).

Nomination proposals should be sent by **May 1** to:

Committee Chair:	ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ Sociology/Anthropology Department Fordham University Dealy 408A 441 E. Fordham Rd. Bronx, NY 10458	(718) 817-3867 (P) (718) 817-3846 (F) orrodriquez@fordham.edu
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NOMINATIONS FOR 2009 ASC AWARDS

(These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society. The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year.)

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION, Sponsored by McGraw-Hill

Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level is invited to participate in the American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. These awards are given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Persons who are previous first place prize winners of this competition are ineligible.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$200, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the upcoming Annual Meeting. The 1st prize winner will also receive a travel award of up to \$500 to help defray costs for attending the Annual Meeting.

Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. The paper can be submitted to only one ASC student competition for the same year. Papers that previously won any prize in any ASC competition are ineligible for submission to another ASC competition.

Papers must be typewritten, double-spaced on 8-1/2x11 white paper, and no longer than 7,500 words. The CRIMINOLOGY format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors' names, departments and advisors (optional) must appear **ONLY** on the title page, since papers will be evaluated anonymously. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract.

The author must submit eight (8) copies of the manuscript, accompanied by a letter indicating the author's enrollment status and co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director. Submissions should be postmarked no later than **April 15** and sent to:

Committee Chair: **NANCY RODRIGUEZ** (602) 543-6601 (P)
School of Criminology & Criminal Justice nancy.rodriguez@asu.edu
Arizona State University
4701 W Thunderbird Rd
Glendale, AZ 85306

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. Half pages and full pages may also be purchased for \$225 and \$300 respectively. **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: ncoldiron@asc41.com. 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.

EDGEWOOD COLLEGE has an immediate opportunity for a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor of Sociology in the Social Science Department. Review of applications will begin March 13, 2009 and will continue until a qualified candidate is identified. The earliest start date is August 2009. **Responsibilities:** These would include teaching the introductory course in sociology and other courses in sociology and criminal justice reflecting areas of interest, experience and program needs, as well as the administration of the department's interdisciplinary major in criminal justice. The responsibilities may include shared responsibility for the core of social science offerings, including statistics, research methods and a senior seminar in an interdisciplinary social science department that provides majors in sociology/anthropology, economics, political science, international relations, criminal justice and a sequence in human services. **Qualifications:** A Ph.D. in Sociology is required, with a specialization in criminology or criminal justice and a commitment to teaching and community engagement. Qualified ABD candidates will be considered if completion of the degree is imminent. The candidate must actively support the mission of the college by working with faculty, staff and students to share in our core values - truth, compassion, justice, partnership, and community. The candidate must have the ability to communicate effectively with multiple and diverse audiences. **To apply:** Send a letter of application, current CV, evidence of teaching excellence, and three current letters of reference to: Edgewood College, Human Resources – ASST4, 1000 Edgewood College Drive, Madison, WI 53711. E-mail: humanresources@edgewood.edu. Website: www.edgewood.edu. Equal Opportunity Employer.

TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY Texas A&M International University, located in Laredo, Texas, is a member of the Texas A&M University System and offers unique opportunities for bi-national and bi-cultural research. The Department of Behavioral, Applied Sciences & Criminal Justice consists of 19 full-time faculty in criminal justice, psychology, & sociology. Visit our website at www.tamui.edu for more information. **Position/Rank & Salary:** Applications are invited for a 9-month, tenure-track Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice position in the Department of Behavioral, Applied Sciences and Criminal Justice beginning Fall 2009. Salary is competitive. The successful candidate will be expected to develop a competitive research program and teach courses at the undergraduate and graduate level. **Qualifications:** A Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, or a closely related field (no JD's) is required. Specialties are open; however, preference will be given to individuals with graduate academic background and/or professional experience in corrections. **Appointment/Start Date:** Fall 2009. **Application Deadline:** Review of applications will begin immediately; applications will be reviewed until the position is filled. **Application Process:** To apply, send 1) curriculum vita, 2) three letters of recommendation, 3) statement of teaching philosophy and research interests, and 4) recent teaching evaluations to Dr. Amy Poland, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Behavioral, Applied Sciences & Criminal Justice, Texas A & M International University, 5201 University Blvd., Laredo, TX 78041, or electronically to amy.poland@tamui.edu. All TAMIU positions are security-sensitive. Applicants are subject to a criminal history investigation, and employment is contingent on the results of the criminal history investigation. **EOE**

GUIDELINES FOR 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.
-

2009 ANNUAL MEETING

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR

FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

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
2015	November 18 – 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C. Hilton
2016	November 16 – 19	New Orleans	New Orleans Hilton

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