The global meltdown of 2008 was influenced by flawed financial policies, law-breaking, greed, irresponsibility, and not an inconsiderable amount of concerted ignorance and outright stupidity. To date, the greatest attention regarding that criminality has focused on the $65 billion Ponzi scheme operated by Bernard Madoff, a scam that resembled tactics of con men, not big time corporate financiers (Sander, 2009; Strober and Strober, 2009). Prototypical corporate frauds such as those perpetrated by Wall Street behemoths American International Group (AIG), Countrywide, Lehman Brothers, and Bear Sterns have received much less attention (Bamber and Spencer, 2009; Kelly, 2009; McDonald and Robinson, 2009; Michaelson, 2009). These companies, whose balance sheets were saturated with securities containing subprime mortgages, collapsed, were bought by competitors, or were bailed out by the federal government with huge infusions of taxpayer money. For most onlookers, including criminologists and the public in general, the actions of the offending companies represented intricate and arcane business practices that were difficult to fully understand and to portray in sound bytes – and therefore they tended to become trivialized in regard to their criminal components. The current worldwide financial problems have their roots in U.S. home mortgage lending practices, including subprime loans that, at best, were less than prudent, and, at worst, criminally fraudulent. The bursting of the real estate bubble, which had grown to massive proportions, resulted in an unprecedented number of foreclosures, a striking collapse in the market value of homes, and heavy losses for those holding investments involving the bundling of loans and debt. Moreover, by fostering de-regulatory government policies, some of the most sophisticated financial institutions, despite their world-renowned reputations for expertise in risk management, encouraged investment practices that proved disastrous.

(Continued on page 3)
2012 CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS
For a complete listing see www.asc41.com/caw.html


20th ANNUAL INTERDISCIPLINARY MEN AND MASCULINITIES CONFERENCE, March 29 - April 1, 2012, Minneapolis, MN. For more info: http://mensstudies.org/?page_id=941

INTERNATIONAL GRADUATE LEGAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE (IGLRC), April 19 - 20, 2012, King's College London. For more info: http://www.iglrc.com

CENTRE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY JUSTICE STUDIES (CIJS), May 10 - 12, 2012, University of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. For more info: http://theorizingjustice.uwinnipeg.ca/cijs

JUSTICE STUDIES ASSOCIATION 14th ANNUAL CONFERENCE, May 30 - June 1, 2012, Loyola University Chicago. For more info: Dan Okada, doka-da@csus.edu


CRIME & JUSTICE SUMMER RESEARCH INSTITUTE: BROADENING PERSPECTIVES & PARTICIPATION, July 9 – 27, 2012, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. For more info: http://cjrc.osu.edu/rdcj-n/summerinstitute/

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS (SSSP) 62nd ANNUAL MEETING, August 16 - 18, 2012, Denver, CO. For more info: www.sssp1.org


HOW TO ACCESS CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY ON-LINE

1. Go to the Wiley InterScience homepage - http://www3.interscience.wiley.com

2. Enter your login and password.
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3. Click on Journals under the Browse by Product Type heading.

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For easy access to Criminology and/or CPP, save them to your profile. From the journal homepage, please click on “save journal to My Profile”.

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There is ample evidence that CEOs, acting on the incentives ingrained in today’s outrageous compensation systems, engaged in practices that vastly increased their corporations’ risks in order to drive up corporate income and thereby secure enormous increases in their own salaries and bonuses. These extraordinary amounts followed them out the door after they had led their institutions to actual or near collapse. As one commentator notes, “Pay and productivity (and integrity) have become unhinged in U.S. financial institutions” (Black, 2007). One could reasonably argue that even this viewpoint is perhaps over-generous in portraying a need to show a particularly healthy balance sheet in order to justify exorbitant pay packages for executives (Friedrichs, 2009).

The gap between the rich and the rest of most of us has widened into an abyss. The recently-released Congressional Budget Office report, Trends in the Distribution of Household Income Between 1979 and 2007 (United States Congress, 2011), supports a basic claim of the Occupy Wall Street Movement: that deep economic inequality is corrupting politics and American society in general. In a paper analyzing the role of the mass media in the earlier Enron fraud, Stephen Rosoff described what he termed “psychopathic wealth.” Unlike the corporate America of the past which was characterized more by a “patient wealth” the new corporate culture aspires to a different wealth. Rosoff borrowed a term from the psychiatric lexicon that is used to describe persons intensely selfish, conspicuously lacking in human empathy, and dispositionally unable to delay gratification. “We entered an ‘Age of “psychopathic wealth’ – and the press hardly seemed to notice” (Rosoff, 2007:517). As others have also noted, criminologists remain rather indifferent as well (Shichor, Pontell and Geis, 2010).

The earnings gap between the CEOs of major corporations in the U.S. and their rank and file employees has widened steadily and dramatically to a level of about 500 to 1. The result is that the richest 1% of Americans now holds almost as much wealth as the bottom 99% – an unprecedented disparity. The thirst for psychopathic wealth has been manifested both legally and illegally, and it is the illegal aspect that relates to white-collar and corporate crime. Moreover, another measure that the rich are fully in charge is that in the Great Economic Meltdown, truly a Depression, the criminal courts obtained virtually no business, in contrast to the more than a thousand major criminal prosecutions in the wake of the savings and loan scandals (Calavita, Pontell and Tillman, 1997; Black, 2005; Pontell, 2005a).

Trivializing Fraud: The Role of Criminology and Economics

Many centuries ago, well before the Christian era, the Scythian Anacharsis said: “Laws are like spider webs that will catch flies, but not wasps and hornets.” There is every indication that this ancient observation remains true today.

There are two primary reasons for this, and both have to do with what amounts to the “trivialization of fraud” in both academic and policy circles. Mainstream criminology’s penchant for statistical studies virtually guarantees that major corporate fraud, which rarely finds its way into government databases, and, when it does, is underrepresented in terms of its scale and cost, will remain understudied, underemphasized, or completely ignored in policy discussions and recommendations.

Shover and Cullen (2008) argue that the two schools of thought regarding the preferable definition of white-collar crime can be seen as a conflict between positions with ideological underpinnings. The first is the “populist” perspective that locates the offenses within the framework of social inequality. The second is what they label the “patrician” view that offers a less politicized and more legal-technical perspective. They note that adherents of the “patrician” bloc tend to be characterized by elitist backgrounds and affiliations. Greatly broadening the embrace of white-collar crime has the effect of deflecting attention from the wrongdoing of elites that often victimizes those beneath them.

White-collar crime has persistently been the graveyard in which theories that sought to explain the entire gambit of criminal behavior were buried. Edwin Sutherland began the interment process when he inveighed against some of the usual and largely unchallenged explanatory shibboleths of his time: “We have no reason to think that General Motors has an inferiority complex or that the Alcoa Aluminum Company of America has a frustration-aggression complex or that U.S. Steel has an Oedipus complex, or that the Armour Company has a death wish or that the Duponts desire to return to the womb,” Sutherland wrote. Putting aside the anthropomorphic ingredient in this observation, a matter that had persistently bedeviled attempts to theorize about corporate crime (Cressey, 1988; Braithwaite and Fisse, 1990), Sutherland’s point is equally applicable to the persons who are responsible for committing crimes in the name of their corporations. He said as much as he concluded the paragraph: “The assumption that an offender must have some such pathological distortion of the intellect or the emotions seems to be absurd,” he continued, “and if it is absurd regarding the crimes of businessmen, it is equally absurd regarding the crimes of persons in the lower economic class” (Sutherland, 1973:96).

In their self-control theory, Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) sought to avoid the conceptual pit dug by Sutherland. They did so by accepting the trivialized definition of white-collar crime adopted by some that focused on all persons who broke specified laws, including those who passed insufficient-fund checks and a considerable corps of unemployed women arrested for petty offenses (Weisburd, et al., 1991; Hirschi and Gottfredson, 1989; Daly, 1989). This allowed them to portray individuals they labeled as white-collar offenders as recidivists and perpetrators of ariegated offenses (e.g., Weisburd et al., 1993). Critics wrote that they found it difficult to conceive of corporate CEOs as burglars or robbers, and they noted that it was not the absence of self-control but its abundance that typically had gotten executives, professionals, and politicians to the positions of power that they occupied (Steffensmeir, 1989; Benson & Moore, 1992; Reed & Yeager, 1996).
(Continued from page 3)

Economists, who have a much greater role in policy formation than other social scientists, minimize the issue of fraud entirely, and assume that it is of little or no consequence in financial markets. Neo-classical economic theory has dominated American policies for the last 30 years, a period that has seen three major financial crises. The perspective has resulted in an international intellectual stream that has led increasingly to the trivialization of elite white-collar crime since one of the United States’ most prolific exports is neo-classical economics. “Law and economics” corporate law scholars assert that “a rule against fraud is not an essential or even necessarily an important ingredient of securities markets” (Easterbrook and Fischel, 1991: 283). The “efficient market hypothesis” is the central pillar of “modern finance theory.” Fraud should not exist because it would make markets inefficient – and neo-classical economists know that markets are efficient because they start with the assumption that markets are efficient.

Beginning with studies of the savings and loan crisis, criminologists identified a form of fraud that challenges such conventional understandings, and which was found to be a significant factor in the largest financial institution failures. Best understood as crime by the organization against the organization itself, Calavita and Pontell (1990) labeled this looting of assets by controlling insiders as “collective embezzlement.” Later, the term “control fraud” (Black, 2005) was introduced to denote fraudulent acts by top executives who used the organizations they led for personal gain. Control fraud has played an integral part in recurring, widespread, and increasingly costly financial debacles. It results from errant policies that give rise to what have been termed criminogenic or crime-facilitative environments (Needleman and Needleman, 1979). Endemic waves of control fraud act to hyper-inflate financial bubbles that inevitably result in major financial crashes (Pontell, 2005b).

Hyman Minsky, the economist whose academic work focused on such matters, used the term “Ponzi phase” to characterize this growth in financial bubbles. It is a descriptive phrase, and not simply metaphorical. Such waves of fraud are neither random nor irrational; they occur when a criminogenic environment creates perverse incentives to act unlawfully. In the current meltdown, the lack of effective financial regulation and enforcement fostered by former U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan allowed such criminogenic environments to flourish in industries related to the origination, sale, and securitization of home loans. Financial instruments based on the millions of resulting fraudulent loans, or what are referred to more benignly as “toxic assets” were sold throughout the world.

Neo-classical economists and those in key policy positions have refused to acknowledge fraud as an active element in creating, sustaining, and accelerating market bubbles. Some even refuse to acknowledge bubbles at all. In 2004, Greenspan dismissed the idea of a housing bubble. In 2005, current U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke claimed that home-price increases “largely reflect strong economic fundamentals” (Krugman, 2009).

A crucial question remains upon which any hope for the prevention of major forms of financial fraud rests. Are we still at a point where those occupying prominent financial policy positions have not made the “intellectual leap” required to identify “market bubbles” as real social phenomena?

Getting it Wrong

Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul Krugman (2009:37) asks rhetorically, “How did economists get it so wrong?” The short answer he gives is that “economists, as a group mistook beauty, clad in impressive mathematics, for truth…[T]he central cause of the profession’s failure was the desire for an all-encompassing, intellectually elegant approach that also gave economists a chance to show off their mathematical prowess.” As with much mathematical modeling of human relationships, their version of economic reality conveniently ignored elements that could cause things to go as wrong as they ultimately did. “They turned a blind eye to the limitations of human rationality that often leads to bubbles and busts; to the problems of institutions that run amok; to imperfections of markets – especially financial markets – that can cause the economy’s operating system to undergo sudden, unpredictable crashes; and to the dangers created when regulators don’t believe in regulation” (Krugman, 2009:37). As critical as this statement is, it nonetheless trivializes the issue of criminality. Institutions that “run amok” also engage in illegal activities that exacerbate to crisis proportions the initial problems created by “bad economics” and corresponding flawed financial policy.

Ironically, and even more tragically, econometric analysis during a wave of control fraud actually compounds the problem noted by Krugman in that resulting models lead to perverse policies that optimize business crimes. Accounting control fraud techniques greatly increase reported income and suppress reported losses. Econometric studies, therefore, must find a strong, positive relationship between profitability (or share prices) and techniques that optimize accounting control fraud (e.g., rapid growth, high leverage, making “no doc” subprime loans, and qualifying non-creditworthy borrowers on the basis of initial “teaser” rates). Neo-classical economists consider these naïve econometric studies as the height of sophistication and argue that they prove that regulatory concern about the techniques is baseless. The trivialization of white-collar crime is evident in the fact that economic studies never consider an alternative hypothesis; that the techniques are positively associated with income because they aid accounting fraud. The influence that such studies have on policy makes it difficult to impossible for government agencies to take regulatory or enforcement action against such fraud.
From the neo-classical economics perspective, the only threat to market efficiency and justice is prosecution of elite white-collar criminals. Daniel Fischel, the leading neo-classical academic specializing in corporate law, maintained that prosecuting savings and loan control frauds was equivalent to a father prosecuting his teenager for misusing a credit card that the father had foolishly entrusted to the teenager without supervision (Fischel, 1995). He also described the effort of the five U.S. Senators who intervened on behalf of Charles Keating (the "Keating Five") as "a model of how democracy is supposed to work." Keating was the worst S&L control fraudster, causing a $3.4 billion loss to taxpayers, and the Keating Five (each a major recipient of campaign contributions from Keating) had met with the regulators to support Keating’s request that they not take enforcement action against Lincoln Savings’ massive violation of the direct investment rule. Claiming that these frauds’ use of campaign contributions to coerce regulators and prevent them from taking action against elite white-collar crime is “a model of democracy” is the ultimate in trivialization and an exercise in convoluted nonsense.

Getting it Right

In the end control fraud will persist as long as the kleptocratic corporate culture remains entrenched. The corporate leadership in the New Millennium is greedier than any group since the era of the robber barons of the late 19th century. And even one of them, J.P. Morgan, contended then (albeit perhaps hypocritically) that the proper ratio “between the top people and the rank and file should be twenty-fold...Beyond that, you create social tension" (Schwartz and Kelly, 2003).

The study of white-collar crime to a considerable degree suffers not only from trivialization but also to a great extent from a failure of recognition, from invisibility, from its status as a “nonissue” (Goetz, 1997). Today the need remains to fundamentally shift criminological and policy concerns from a downward focus to an upward one. As the Occupy Wall Street Movement spreads throughout the country and the world we are increasingly “occupied” by images of the use of force upon protesters. The ample show of enforcement has been accompanied by derogatory remarks about the protesters and rather lame excuses from institutional leaders including the heads of major universities when the police go too far. This stands in stark contrast to the virtual absence of indignation, moral outrage, and effective law enforcement that would have stopped those whose real crimes have led many law-abiding citizens around the world into the streets. Pepper spray and clubs wouldn’t have been necessary to halt the financial thugs whose behavior led to these uprisings. Stricter regulatory enforcement and tougher penalties against white-collar crime would have effectively accomplished that in a far less brutal manner. It also would have cost trillions of dollars less.

References


AROUND THE ASC

ANNOUNCEMENTS

*Charles Wellford Honored at the University of Maryland*  Professor Charles Wellford received the President's Medal for 2011 at the University of Maryland's Faculty and Staff Convocation on October 4. This award is the highest honor bestowed on a member of the university community. It recognizes an exemplary record of professional accomplishment, and a sustained, wide-ranging contribution to the quality of life at the university.

**2012 ELECTION SLATE FOR 2013-2014 ASC OFFICERS**

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2012 election:

**President-Elect**
Joanne Belknap, University of Colorado - Boulder  
David Weisburd, George Mason University

**Vice President-Elect**
Finn Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis  
Karen Heimer, University of Iowa

**Executive Counselor**
Laurie Krivo, Rutgers University  
Ramiro Martinez, Northeastern University  
David McDowall, University at Albany  
Jean McGloin, University of Maryland  
Karen Parker, University of Delaware  
Travis Pratt, Arizona 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 23, 2012 (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)
AROUND THE ASC

NEW EDITOR SOUGHT

FOR CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

The American Society of Criminology invites applications for the position of Editor of Criminology & Public Policy, one of its official journals. The new Editor will be responsible for three volumes, beginning with the February 2014 issue. It is anticipated that new manuscript submissions will transfer to the new Editor around November 2012.

The Editor is responsible for the timely and substantive output of the journal, including the solicitation of manuscripts, supervision of the peer review process and the final selection of articles for publication. The American Society of Criminology pays for copyediting and final proof-reading, typesetting, providing PDF files, and up to $35,000 per year toward full-time equivalent Managing Editor/graduate student assistance. The Editor’s supporting institution might propose to provide office space, file storage, equipment, and funds to cover office expenses such as postage, phone, copying, additional graduate student assistance, and release time for the Editor. ASC will provide a $5,000 honorarium to the Editor each year. Supporting institutions may propose to assume some of the expenses now provided by the ASC.

Interested applicants may contact the current Editor, Thomas Blomberg (tblomberg@fsu.edu or 850-644-7365), for additional information regarding the logistics or operational details of editing and producing the journal. Applicants are also encouraged to contact Ross Matsueda, Chair, ASC Publications Committee (206-616-2432, matsueda@u.washington.edu), to discuss their applications before submissions.

Application materials should include:

(1) a statement of editorial philosophy,
(2) resumes of all proposed personnel, including the Editor and Associate Editors, and
(3) assurances and details of institutional support. Application materials are due March 1, 2012 and should be sent to:

Ross Matsueda  
Department of Sociology  
University of Washington  
202 Savory Hall, Box 353340  
Seattle, WA 98195-3340  
206-616-2432  
matsueda@u.washington.edu
AROUND THE ASC

A NOTE FROM ASC’S DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

Dear Criminology Scholar,

The Division of International Criminology within the American Society of Criminology would like you to consider division membership. Membership includes the following benefits:

- Subscription to the division journal: *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*.
- Access to the Division’s List Serv which includes notices on grants, publications, international meetings, etc.
- The opportunity to network with national and international researchers and conference organizers
- Information on possible United Nations involvement
- Opportunities for service to the discipline
- Opportunities for students to meet and to be mentored by faculty from around the world or locals who work globally
- Free division membership to persons from developing and third tier nations

For more information visit the Division website at: http://www.internationalcriminology.com/

The annual membership is $20 (regular) and $15 for students. You must first be a current member of ASC before joining the division at: http://www.asc41.com/appform1.html

Welcome!
AROUND THE ASC

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

Bozeman, J. Michael, “The Language of Suicide Victims and Homicide Offenders in Houston, Texas, Examined through a Grounded Theory Analysis of their Statements: A Qualitative and Exploratory Study.” Chaired by Dr. Randall L. Garner, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.


Kelly, Christopher E, “Putting the Community Back Into Therapeutic Community: Examining the Role of the Treatment Group in Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment.” Chaired by Wayne N. Welsh, January 2012, Temple University.

Kim, Hee Joo, “Exploring the Effects of a Restorative Justice Program: Internal Processes and Factors that Lead to Reintegrative Shaming—Impacts on Drunk-Driving Offenders’ Perceptions.” Chaired by Dr. Jurg Gerber, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.


Serio, Joseph D., “Law Enforcement Perceptions of the Russian Mafia in the United States and Canada.” Chaired by Dr. Willard M. Oliver, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.

Swindell, Samuel V.S., “The Instruction of Law in Criminal Justice: Purposes, Methods, Content, and Faculty.” Chaired by Dr. Phillip M. Lyons, December 2011, Sam Houston State University.
THE HOMICIDE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP

Call for Papers
Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL
June 6-9, 2012

“CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF HRWG:
Preventing Lethal Violence Neighborhood by Neighborhood”

The Homicide Research Working Group (HRWG) annual meeting each summer invites homicide researchers, practitioners and policy makers to share their research questions, ideas and new findings. All sessions are plenary sessions; all attendees are expected to attend and participate in the whole conference. Sessions are structured with equal time devoted to discussion and presentation. Practitioners and scholars working on new research, works in progress, research dilemmas, and cutting edge ideas regarding all aspects of homicide and lethal violence are invited to submit proposals for participation.

Submission Deadline: April 1, 2012

Submission Details: Participants wishing to make a presentation of a paper, thematic session, or poster must submit 150 word abstract with title electronically to the Program Chair, along with complete participant information. All papers/sessions accepted must submit 5-page summary by May 1, 2012 for inclusion in the preliminary program to be sent to participants by May 15th. All attendees must be members of the HRWG.

Program Chair: Chris Rasche, University of North Florida

crasche@unf.edu
2011 ASC ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ice Cream Social - Eric Stewart, Nancy Rodriguez, Lisa Broidy, Chris Eskridge, Bob Agnew, Ross Matsueda, Shawn Bushway, Pam Wilcox and Henry Pontell is being served

Poster Session

New ASC Fellows - Ralph Taylor, Alex Piquero, Todd Clear, Bob Crutchfield

President’s Justice Award Recipient
Linda Greenhouse
2011 ASC ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sutherland Award Recipient Ruth Peterson with ASC President Steve Messner

Vollmer Award Recipient Pat Van Voorhis with ASC President Steve Messner

Minority Fellowship Recipient Aubrey Jackson with ASC President Steve Messner

Minority Fellowship Recipient Heather Washington with ASC President Steve Messner

Minority Fellowship Recipient Reuben Miller with ASC President Steve Messner
2011 ASC ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Gene Carte Student Paper Award 1st Place Recipients
Lauren Porter and Matt Vogel with
ASC President Steve Messner

Gene Carte Student Paper Award 2nd Place Recipient
Kelly Thames with
ASC President Steve Messner

Gene Carte Student Paper Award 3rd Place Recipient
Dena Carson with
ASC President Steve Messner

Sellin-Glueck Award Recipient
Manuel Eisner with
ASC President Steve Messner

Behind the Scenes at the Registration Desk -
The calm before the storm!
2011 ASC ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Hindelang Award Recipient
Randolph Roth with
ASC President Steve Messner

Teaching Award Recipient
David McDowall with
ASC President Steve Messner

Cavan Young Scholar Award
Recipient Derek Kreager with
ASC President Steve Messner

Bloch Award Recipient
Henry Pontell with
ASC President Steve Messner

ASC Board Meeting, November 14, 2011
New Column!!!

Early Scholars’ Keys to Success

The ASC is initiating a new column, which will appear in The Criminologist at regular intervals, geared toward advising early scholars on how to achieve successful careers in criminology.

Who are “early scholars”? They are folks early in their post-student careers, such as assistant professors but also beginning researchers and practitioners in the discipline of criminology. I would also include as early scholars those students who are nearing the end of their student days and are getting ready to begin their academic and nonacademic careers.

Why do early scholars need “keys to success”? Actually, we all could use advice on the do’s and don’ts of our worklife but, hopefully, those of us who have been around for a while have learned (sometimes the hard way) about the pitfalls that can sabotage careers. With luck and attention, we have also learned ways of making the most of our time and efforts to advance our science and ourselves as members of that science.

Anybody who thinks she or he doesn’t need guidance almost certainly does. It is a sign of outsized self-focus to think that you’ve got it all figured out. The following keys as well as those in future columns may seem rudimentary. Surprisingly, these simple, elementary bits of advice are too often overlooked.

In this introductory column, I offer a few general, overlapping suggestions centered on respectful relations.

**Do not insult people unnecessarily.** Occasionally, we all say or do something stupid that accidentally insults people. When this happens and you are aware of it, apologize immediately. This is good, all-occasion advice but it may prove more essential among your departmental and worldwide colleagues since (a) we are a relatively close community even at the international level and (b) your colleagues are often in a position to get back at you, if so inclined. The point is: you never know who is going to be reading your grant proposal, reviewing your book or paper, serving on an editorial board, or deciding who is interviewed for employment.

**Fulfill your promises.** Finish what you start. Do what you say you are going to do. Dependability is one of the most valued features in the local and global workplace.

**Reply to emails.** Unless the email is clearly spam and unless the conversation with a colleague (including students) is clearly over, respond. Do not ignore colleagues asking for or informing you of something, even if the response is perfunctory.

**Be respectful but not obsequious.** Being subservient or displaying awe of a fellow scholar can come across as affected. It can also serve as a sign to exploitative people that you are willing to be misused. Respectfulness, on the other hand, is a signal of equality and worth.

**Never think you are too good.** Geez, have I heard horror stories about colleagues believing that they are too good for a job, for a conversation with a fellow criminologist, for a publishing outlet, etc. Believe what you will about your worth, although I would counsel humility even in your own internal ruminations, but never let others think that you think you are superior to them. A story was recently reported to me of a fellow who went for a job interview and told the interviewers that he would, under no circumstances, consider working at such a place. Big surprise, he did not get an offer of employment. The next year, he still did not have a job and applied to this same university. Though qualified, he did not even get the interview.

**Don’t burn bridges.** See above. You never know when you’re going to need assistance from a colleague, no matter how insignificantly you currently view that person. Severing ties in an irreparable fashion is almost never a useful strategy.

**Never overextend your knowledge or accomplishments.** Don’t brag. There is always someone who knows more than you or has done more important work than you. This may not be obvious and you may not be aware of it because a lot of really “big” people are humble and quiet about their store of knowledge and their accomplishments.

**Politeness and generosity are remembered.** Mostly, people don’t forget how they are treated. This is a good thing and a bad thing. Good colleagues, those who go out of their way to support others, to listen, to offer assistance are usually repaid. Those who go out of their way to diss their colleagues are often also, um, eventually repaid. Too many slights and you’re toast: it is difficult to recover a tainted reputation.

*(Continued on page 17)*
Send me your Keys to Career Achievement (and Failure)

I invite all ASC members to send me keys to success to be shared with our fellow criminologists. Pick a topic from your own experience or from indirect observation that can benefit others. Among many areas of concern, we need advice ranging from managing discrimination of any kind, how to manage student complaints, issues of disability, when and how to seek a pay raise, where and how to get maximum funding, how to juggle family and work, how to pick good publishing outlets, how to skillfully manage sexual harassment incidents, and so on.

That’s all for now. Please send me your keys to success that I may share with our colleagues.

Bonnie Berry, PhD, Director, Social Problems Research Group
research@socialproblems.org

Announcing a new concurrent degree program at the University of California, Irvine

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Contact:
Leslie Noel
lknoel@uci.edu
949-824-1442
New Column!!!

The Editor’s Corner

The Editorial Board and Exceptional Reviews: The “Backbones” of Criminology

D. Wayne Osgood, Eric Baumer, and Rosemary Gartner
Editors of Criminology

As many of you are well aware by now, we enthusiastically assumed editorship duties at Criminology on November 1st, 2010. One of the more important tasks of our first year at the helm has been selecting and recruiting a top-caliber editorial board that will help us to make wise decisions and maintain the journal’s outstanding reputation. We took the task of forming the editorial board seriously and were methodical about the process. In this brief essay, we explain how we went about constituting our editorial board, highlighting that the most important criterion for our selections was a history of providing exceptionally valuable reviews of submitted manuscripts. This leads naturally to another topic we would like to cover in the essay: what are the defining elements of an exceptional review?

We sought to convene an editorial board that would reflect the growing geographic and substantive breadth of the discipline, and that also would include a good balance of senior and newer scholars. In our judgment, the 43 outstanding scholars who recently agreed to serve on the Criminology editorial board (about two-thirds of whom are new members) exemplify these characteristics. Collectively, this group has expertise across a wide range of substantive areas, theoretical orientations, and methodological approaches. Each board member brings something unique to the table, but all share one thing in common: a record of many outstanding reviews for the journal. This is not a determination based on conjecture or reputation; instead, it is rooted in a systematic analysis of the repository of data on review “quality” that has been gathered by the editors of Criminology for the past several years.

Every review completed for the journal is scored by an editor in terms of its overall quality, its utility for the editorial decision, and its likely helpfulness to the authors. Since the commencement of our tenure as editors, this review “score” has also been accompanied by brief comments about the quality and utility of the review (e.g., timeliness, tone, balance, clarity). A quick scan of these comments shows that, despite considerable variability across our pool of reviewers, we are fortunate to have a large number of scholars in the field who contribute outstanding reviews.

Our editorial board is a group of scholars who review quite often for the journal and who routinely contribute exceptional reviews. We are pleased to provide this recognition to people who do so much for both the journal and the entire field, and we are sorry that practical limits to the size of the board prevent us from extending it to even more of you who provide excellent reviews. We anticipate, however, that as our data accumulate we will enrich the board with a few new members who cover areas less well represented on the board at present.

Fielding a spectacular editorial board is a key component of the journal’s success because it provides a ready army of scholars on whom the editors can draw for frequent advice. Editorial board members pledge to conduct several reviews each year, both within and outside of their primary substantive areas, and also to provide occasional but timely guidance on unique issues that arise.

The other major backbone of our effort is high-quality reviews from other members of the scholarly community. From a pragmatic standpoint, a high-quality review serves two important purposes. First, it provides valuable reactions, insights, and suggested modifications that will aid authors in refining their work. Second, a high-quality review is invaluable to the editor, helping her or him to reach a sound decision and to provide good advice if an invitation for revisions is extended. Thus, the written comments reviewers provide for authors are not only vital for Criminology, but they also play an important role in raising the quality of scholarship conducted in the field, even when it ultimately appears in other journals.

What distinguishes a really great review from one that is not very helpful? There is no uniform recipe for a high-quality journal article review, but we are pretty certain that exceptional length is not a major ingredient. Your task is not to instruct the authors in re-writing the paper. Instead, we are looking for your input on specific issues (outlined below), and typically a page or two of comments is sufficient to address them. We also do not need you to copy-edit the manuscript; if the paper is accepted, a professional copy-editor will have that task. Based on our experiences there are three key features that make a review especially useful to us and the authors who submit to Criminology.

(Continued on page 19)
For starters, the best reviews provide clear feedback on the paper’s contribution to the field. This feedback entails both a judgment of the increment to knowledge represented by the substantive issues investigated in the paper, and an assessment of how well the paper addresses those issues. Putting these two elements together, how much of a contribution does the paper make? Many of the reviews we see do a great job of highlighting each of these issues. Sometimes, though, we receive reviews with detailed and useful assessments of the competency of the research, but little (if any) attention to the increment to knowledge reflected in the paper. Because our primary goal is to publish very high-quality research that moves the field forward significantly, the most helpful reviews are those that provide input both on how well the author has accomplished her or his objectives and on the overall significance of the contribution.

A second attribute of a high-quality review is that it gives clear guidance that includes both advice to the authors on the most critical issues that need to be addressed and how that might be accomplished, and input to the editors on how substantial a revision would be required to yield a paper suitable for publication in Criminology. We have yet to see a paper submitted to Criminology that is perfect (and we have not written any either). Thus, almost every review we receive focuses on modifications that can improve the research and significance of the contribution. A high-quality review highlights the most critical issues that require revision, and explains the suggested modifications in sufficient detail and clarity for the authors to follow, bearing in mind that they may not be intimately familiar with the issues raised. If specific sources or procedures are suggested, it is especially helpful if a reference is provided.

Finally, the highest-quality reviews are stated in a professional, constructive tone. Though the content of the review is of utmost importance, couching your comments in negative, condescending, or insulting language seriously detracts from the process and is unprofessional. A rejection (the modal outcome) is difficult for all of us to accept, and a professionally prepared review takes care to not compound the experience with needless comments that might be perceived as insulting. We know that doing a review can sometimes become frustrating, but in our experience the content of the feedback can be conveyed quite effectively in neutral (if firm) language. High-quality reviews avoid comments such as “I cannot believe that anyone would…” and “The authors clearly don’t know anything about . . .”.

Let us close by thanking all of you who have reviewed papers submitted to Criminology. Your hard work makes the journal possible, and the high quality of reviews is the foundation of its high standing. Most of you reading this already know well the hallmarks of an outstanding review and, indeed, your excellent work largely informed the guidance highlighted above. The journal’s success relies on your continued outstanding contributions, and we look forward to working with you during our tenure.
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 more information, please visit our website at:
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, and Crime; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime
Nicholas Corsaro (Michigan State University) Policing, Environmental Criminology, Research Methods
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
Scott Jacques (University of Missouri-St. Louis) Drugs and Crime; Comparative Criminology; Qualitative Methods.
Edward J. Latessa (The Ohio State University) Correctional Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment; Community Corrections
Sarah M. Manchak (University of California, Irvine) Correctional interventions, Risk Assessment and Reduction, Offenders with Mental Illness
Paula Smith (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis
Christopher J. Sullivan (Rutgers University) Developmental Criminology, Juvenile Prevention Policy, Research Methods
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
NOMINATIONS FOR 2012 ASC AWARDS

**These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society. The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees’ qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate (or manuscripts in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Paper awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

(Nomination submission dates and rules are the same for awards on this page.)

The ASC Awards Committee invites nominations for the following awards. In submitting your nominations, provide the following supporting materials: a letter evaluating a nominee’s contribution and its relevance to an award, and the nominee’s curriculum vitae (short version preferred) by March 1 to the appropriate committee chair. All materials should be submitted in electronic format. The awards are:

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

Committee Chair: FRANCIS CULLEN
University of Cincinnati
(513) 556-5834 (P)
francis.cullen@uc.edu

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD, which recognizes a criminologist whose research scholarship has contributed to justice or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior, either through a single outstanding work, or a series of theoretical or research contributions, or on the accumulated contributions by a senior scholar.

Committee Chair: JODI LANE
University of Florida
(352) 392-0265 (P)
jlane@ufl.edu

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD, which recognizes outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology.

Committee Chair: MEDA CHESNEY-LIND
University of Hawaii
(808) 956-6313 (P)
meda@hawaii.edu

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

Committee Chair: PER-OLOF WIKSTROM
University of Cambridge
44-1223-335378 (P)
Pow20@cam.ac.uk
NOMINATIONS FOR 2012 ASC AWARDS

**These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society. The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees’ qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate (or manuscripts in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Paper awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD (Sponsored by Pearson Education) This Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by someone who has received the Ph.D., MD, LLD, or a similar graduate degree no more than five years before the selection for the award (for this year the degree must have been awarded no earlier than May 2007). The award may be for a single work or a series of contributions, and may include coauthored work. Those interested in being considered or in nominating someone for the Cavan Award should send: (a) a letter evaluating a nominee’s contribution and its relevance to the award; (b) applicant's/nominee's curriculum vitae; and (c) no more than 3 published works, which may include a combination of articles and one book. All nominating materials should be submitted in electronic format, except for book submissions. A hard copy of any book submission should be mailed to the Committee Chair. The deadline for nominations is **March 1.**

Committee Chair: LORI HUGHES  
School of Criminology & Criminal Justice  
University of Nebraska  
310 Nebraska Hall, 910 N 17th St.  
Lincoln, NE 68588

OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD This award honors exceptional contributions made by scholars in article form. The award is given annually for the peer-reviewed article that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2010 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in *Criminology and in Criminology & Public Policy,* and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. Accordingly, we are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: KENNETH LAND  
Duke University

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD This award is given annually for a book, published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2009, 2010, or 2011. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: CANDACE KRUTTSCHNITT  
University of Toronto

ASC FELLOWS The title of “Fellow” is given to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in the field of criminology. The honorary title of “Fellow” recognizes persons who have made a scholarly contribution to the intellectual life of the discipline, whether in the form of a singular, major piece of scholarship or cumulative scholarly contributions. Longevity alone is not sufficient. In addition, a Fellow must have made a significant contribution to the field through the career development of other criminologists and/or through organizational activities within the ASC. In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee’s curriculum vitae (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee Chair). Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee’s curriculum vitae. All materials should be submitted in electronic format. The Board may elect up to four (4) persons as Fellows annually. Large letter-writing campaigns do not benefit nominees and unnecessarily burden the Committee. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees’ qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

A list of ASC Fellows can be found at www.asc41.com/felsnom.html.

Committee Chair: PEGGY GIORDANO  
Bowling Green State University

Vol. 37, No. 1, January/February 2012
NOMINATIONS FOR 2012 ASC AWARDS

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(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES

**Eligibility:** The fellowships are designed to encourage students of color, especially those from ethnic minority groups underrepresented in the field, including but not limited to, Asians, Blacks, Indigenous peoples, and Hispanics, to enter the field of criminology and criminal justice. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. Individuals studying criminology or criminal justice issues are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships must be accepted into a program of doctoral studies.

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

**Awards:** Generally three (3), $6,000 fellowships are awarded each year.

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

Committee Chair: ROBERT CRUTCHFIELD
University of Washington (206) 543-9882 (P) crutch@uw.edu

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

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

**Application Specifications:** Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers may be no longer than 7,500 words. The Criminology format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors’ names and departments should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The authors also need to submit a copy of the manuscript, as well as a letter verifying their enrollment status as full-time students, co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director, all in electronic format.

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

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

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

Committee Chair: RICHARD FELSON
Pennsylvania State University (814) 865-8797 (P) rbf7@psu.edu
**NOMINATIONS FOR 2012 ASC AWARDS**

**These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society. The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees’ qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate (or manuscripts in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Paper awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

**TEACHING AWARD**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: GAYLENE ARMSTRONG
Sam Houston State University
(936) 294-4506 (P)
garmstrong@shsu.edu
The Richard Block Award
For
Outstanding Thesis or Dissertation Research

To honor the scholarly achievements of Richard Block as well as his role as co-founder of the Homicide Research Working Group, the membership has established a $500 thesis award, a $500 dissertation award, and appropriate plaques for the outstanding thesis or dissertation with a focus on homicide and/or lethal violence. An additional $500 is provided to help cover expenses for the recipient to attend the annual HRWG meeting to present their dissertation or thesis research.

Eligibility for either award include

• The thesis or dissertation must have been completed during the twelve months preceding the application deadline.

• The winners of the thesis or dissertation award agree to present their research at an annual meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group.

• Application material must include the name and address of the applicant, an electronic copy and a paper copy of the thesis or dissertation.

• A cover letter from the supervising faculty member is also required indicating that the thesis is part of an accredited program leading to the graduate degree and the thesis or dissertation has been approved for the degree.

• The awards will be given annually if eligible and worthy candidates are available and chosen. There will be deemed no obligation on the part of the Homicide Research Working Group to issue these awards every year.

• The application deadline for the 2012 awards is April 1, 2012. Winners will be announced by May 15, 2012.

• Applications for either award should be sent to Marc Riedel, Chair, HRWG Awards Committee, Sociology and Criminal Justice, SLU 10686, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, LA 70402.
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

Annual Meeting 2012
Chicago, IL
November 14th – 17th, 2012
Palmer House Hilton

THINKING ABOUT CONTEXT:
CHALLENGES FOR CRIME AND JUSTICE

Program Co-Chairs:

PAMELA WILCOX and JOHN WOOLDREDGE
University of Cincinnati

crim-asc2012@uc.edu

ASC President:

ROBERT J. SAMPSON
Harvard University

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 9th, 2012

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:
Friday, May 11th, 2012
SUBMISSION DETAILS
All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm. On the site you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the 2012 meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Poster Presentation, (4) Roundtable Submission, or (5) Author Meets Critics Session.

Complete Thematic Panel: For a thematic panel, you must submit titles, abstracts (no more than 200 words) and author information for all papers together. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and possibly one discussant. We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 9th, 2012

Individual Paper Presentations: Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that has been completed or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are not appropriate here and may be more suitable for roundtable discussion (see below).

INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 9th, 2012

Author Meets Critics: These sessions, organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three to four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC. Submit the author’s name and title of the book and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 9th, 2012

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with author information. Posters should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing poster format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material.

POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 11th, 2012
Roundtable Sessions: These sessions consist of three to six presenters discussing related topics. Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than panels. Thus, ASC provides no audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

Roundtable submission deadline: Friday, May 11th, 2012

Appearances on Program
You may submit ONLY ONE FIRST AUTHOR PRESENTATION and make only one other appearance as either a chair or discussant on a panel. Appearances on the program as a co-author, a poster presenter, or a roundtable participant are unlimited. Only original papers that have not been published or presented elsewhere may be submitted to the program committee.

The meetings are Wednesday, November 14th, through Saturday, November 17th. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before September 29th to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go on the ASC website at www.asc41.com under Annual Meeting Info to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail. Pre-registration materials will be sent to you by August 31st, 2012.

Submission Deadlines

Friday, March 9th, 2012 is the absolute deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics.

Friday, May 11th, 2012 is the absolute deadline for the submission of poster and roundtable sessions.

Abstracts
All submissions must include an abstract of no more than 200 words. They should describe the general theme of the presentation and, where relevant, the methods and results. Please note that due to the large volume of submissions, no late submissions will be accepted.

Equipment
Only LCD projectors will be available for all panel and paper presentations to enable computer-based presentations. However, presenters will need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer. Overhead projectors will no longer be provided.
GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS
When submitting an abstract or complete panel at the ASC submission website, you should select a single sub-area (1 through 44) in one of 11 broader areas listed below. Please select the area and sub-area most appropriate for your presentation and only submit your abstract once. If there is no relevant sub-area listed, then select only the broader area. If you are submitting an abstract for a roundtable, poster session or author meets critics panel, you only need to select the broader area (i.e., Areas IX, X, or XI); no sub-area is offered. Your choice of area and sub-area (when appropriate) will be important in determining the panel for your presentation and will assist the program chairs in avoiding time conflicts for panels on similar topics.

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

The area and sub-area you choose should be based on the aspect of your paper that you would describe as the primary focus of the paper. For example, if your paper deals with the process by which juveniles are transferred to adult court in a particular jurisdiction, you would likely choose Area V, sub-area 31.

AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

Area I. Causes of Crime and Criminal Behavior
1. Biological, Bio-social, Psychological Perspectives
   Matt DeLisi delisi@iastate.edu
2. Micro-social Perspectives (Learning, Control, Strain, Rational Choice)
   Dana Haynie haynie.7@sociology.osu.edu
3. Macro-social Perspectives (Cultural, Disorganization, Anomie)
   Barbara Warner warner@gsu.edu
4. Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives
   John Eck john.eck@uc.edu
5. Developmental, Integrated and Life Course Theories
   Christopher Browning browning.90@osu.edu
6. Neighborhood Effects and Urban Change
   David Kirk dkirk@prc.utexas.edu
7. Critical, Conflict and Feminist Perspectives
   Molly Dragiewicz molly.dragiewicz@uoit.ca

Area II. Types of Offending
8. Violent Crime
   Karen Parker kparker@udel.edu
9. Property Crime
   Heath Copes jhcopes@uab.edu
10. Family and Domestic Violence
    Emily Wright EWright@mailbox.sc.edu
11. Sex Crimes
    Mary Finn mfinn@gsu.edu
12. Public Order Crimes
    Jody Miller jodymill@newark.rutgers.edu
13. White Collar, Occupational and Organizational Crime
    Mike Benson michaeb.benson@uc.edu
14. Organized Crime
    Andrew Papachristos andrewp@soc.umass.edu
15. Hate Crime and Intergroup Offending
    Valerie Jenness jenness@uci.edu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area III. Correlates of Crime</th>
<th>Laura Dugan</th>
<th><a href="mailto:ldugan@crim.umd.edu">ldugan@crim.umd.edu</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Terrorism and Political Violence</td>
<td>Laura Dugan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ldugan@crim.umd.edu">ldugan@crim.umd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Gangs, Peers, and Co-offending</td>
<td>Jean McGloin</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jmcgloin@crim.umd.edu">jmcgloin@crim.umd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Substance Abuse</td>
<td>Scott Jacques</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scott.jacques@uc.edu">scott.jacques@uc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Weapons</td>
<td>Ed McGarrell</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mcgarrel@msu.edu">mcgarrel@msu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Mental Health</td>
<td>Eric Silver</td>
<td><a href="mailto:exs44@psu.edu">exs44@psu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Race, Gender, and Social Class</td>
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<td>24. Victimization Policy and Prevention</td>
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<th>Area V. Social Responses to Crime</th>
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<td>26. Policing and Law Enforcement</td>
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<td>27. Prosecution, Courts and Sentencing</td>
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<td>33. Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk</td>
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<td>34. Media and the Social Construction of Crime</td>
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<td>35. Attitudes about Punishment and Justice</td>
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<td>37. International and Cross-National Comparisons</td>
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<td>38. Historical Comparisons</td>
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<td>43. Advances in Experimental Methods</td>
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<td>44. Advances in Teaching Methods</td>
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<th>Area IX. Roundtable Sessions</th>
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I have a mock rape trial in my *Crime and Society* class, as well as my *Deviant Behavior* class. Students always appear to enjoy this classroom activity, and my teaching evaluations consistently support this observation. Through a fun and engaging classroom activity, this exercise allows students to better understand the nature of rape and the rape trial.

The idea of a mock rape trial originally came from the American Sociological Association’s “Crime and Control: Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Criminology and Criminal Justice,” which was published by ASA in 1989. Over the years, I have modified Emily LaBeff’s “Sexual Assault, Myths, and the Jury Trial: A Classroom Exercise.” Here is how I conduct my version of the mock rape trial:

At the end of the class period before the mock trial, I ask the students who would like to volunteer to be the alleged victim and the alleged rapist. I write down the two volunteers’ names, and then I ask students who would like to volunteer to be on the jury. I collect the names of three male students and three female students. I then let these six jurors leave for the day, so that they don’t see a copy of the rape scenario. After the six students leave the room, I hand out the following scenario to the remaining students, including the alleged victim and rapist:

Jennifer was on her first date with James, whom she met in her sociology class. It was a very cold and snowy winter night, but James insisted upon driving to a “cool” and isolated area so they could sit and talk. After they had several alcoholic drinks together, James began to play “games” with Jennifer, such as telling her the car was out of gas and then laughing. At one point, Jennifer tried to get out of the car, but James grabbed her and yelled that she wouldn’t get anywhere. He then sexually assaulted her. Eventually he drove her home. Twelve days later she reported the incident to the police. Jennifer has a four year old child, but she has never been married.

I make sure to speak with the alleged victim and rapist before they leave for the day. I tell them that they must follow the scenario, although they are encouraged to put their own twist on the story. That is, they can’t dispute anything in the scenario, but they can add their own spin to it, in order to make their case more convincing to the jury.

*(Tips continued on page 33)*
On the day of the mock trial, I put one lone chair in the front of the room and I put the six jurors’ chairs together in the row. The alleged rape victim sits in the lone chair and tells her side of the story first. Next, the alleged rapist sits in the lone chair and tells his side of the story. The jurors then question the victim and/or the rapist. Once the jurors seem to be out of questions, I ask them to leave the room for five minutes and come back with a verdict. After the jury gives its verdict to the class, I ask each juror to explain why they voted the way they did.

Finally, I always have a debriefing session with the students, whereby I encourage the students to draw connections between the trial and the textbook. In particular, I discuss with students: (1) the fact that most rapes don’t happen impulsively, but are planned (Thio, 2010); (2) rape shield laws; (3) the fact that most rapes involve people you know, rather than complete strangers; (4) the fact that date rape occurs frequently on college campuses (Siegel, 2010); (5) the fact that a large percentage of rapes involve drinking on the part of offenders (Thio, 2010); (6) how alcohol can be used as an excuse for sexual aggression; (7) how many defense lawyers try to use the victim’s drinking and illegitimate children as a way to question his/her character and credibility (Thio, 2010); (8) the fact that victims of sexual assault may question whether they have actually been raped if, among other things, they were severely impared by alcohol or other drugs (Siegel, 2010); (9) how age is an important factor in predicting one’s chances of being raped; (10) the importance of how long it takes a rape victim to report the incident to the police; (11) how proving guilt in a rape trial is very difficult for prosecutors (Siegel, 2010); and (12) how it is virtually impossible for a rapist to be convicted if the victim is a known prostitute (Thio, 2010). Other connections between the trial and the textbook could easily be made, as well.

I find it very interesting that ever since I have been conducting the mock rape trial in my class, not once has the verdict been guilty. In my opinion, this finding alone is worthy of classroom discussion.

This exercise has proved to be a great teaching tool, although the above scenario is certainly not the only one that would work for the purpose of helping students to better understand the nature of rape and the rape trial. Feel free to use mine, or be creative and develop your own. Also, this classroom exercise could be utilized in other classes as well, such as Criminal Justice, Criminal Law, or Legal Studies.

References:

**TEACHING TIP: Tweeting Criminology:**
**Using Twitter to Teach Criminological Theory**

Matthew Atherton
California State University San Marcos

When Twitter emerged as a dominant force on the Internet in 2006, many resisted the idea of the social media tool. Critics feared Twitter had the potential to weaken social discourse by limiting communication to truncated public exchanges. Like other social media, early usage leaned toward narcissistic sharing of mundane personal details. However the number of innovative uses for Twitter has grown along with the user base.

For those who are unfamiliar with the service, Twitter allows users to send messages (tweets) of up to 140 characters. Tweets are often intended for people who chose to follow a particular person, but they are typically available to anyone with a Twitter account. Tweets may also be given tags (aka hash tags) to associate them with certain topics. These latter uses have made the tool helpful when following a specific event, such as social movements in the Middle East, or a particular course.

As the social impact of Twitter continued to grow, its potential as a tool to enhance teaching became apparent. A criminological theory class seemed the perfect setting due to the difficulty students have grasping some of the more abstract concepts. Twitter was incorporated into the class both as a communication tool to expand on and enhance lessons presented in lecture, and to allow students an opportunity demonstrate their understanding of the theories covered in class.

Before beginning the exercise boundaries were set in place regarding the public/professional usage of Twitter. As the instructor it is beneficial to start a separate account dedicated only to instructional use. Because Twitter does not require reciprocal networking between accounts, students were told that their accounts would not be followed by the instructor. If they were still concerned about the instructor being able to see their activity, they were urged to either create a separate account or make their activity private.
As a communication tool, Twitter allows for dynamic sharing of articles and websites that supplement ideas presented in the classroom. For theories that are more difficult for students to grasp, Twitter can be used to direct them to websites that offer further or alternate explanations than those presented in class. Twitter also allows the instructor to quickly share news stories about ongoing court cases, legislation and other policy matters that give students practical and topical examples of theory in practice. The use of Twitter as a communication tool is beneficial due to the immediacy and flexibility with which information can be disseminated to students.

Twitter can also be used as a tool for students to express themselves in a manner that utilizes the unique nature of the service to enhance learning. While covering different theories, students are asked to summarize their understanding of the theory in a single tweet. Given the complex nature of criminological theories it may seem like reductionism to simplify it down to 140 characters. However, the exercise is not about presenting theories in the most simplistic manner, rather it is an exercise in being able to synthesize the numerous aspects of the theory into a succinct statement. Students find it deceptively difficult to express their ideas in 140 characters. Initially, many believe this task can be completed relatively quickly; however, students often discover they will go through several iterations in order to present what they believe are the key elements of the theory. In the process students gain a greater understanding of the theory. Here are two examples of student’s tweets describing Merton’s strain theory:

“Inequality and the goal to achieve wealth causes tension within society’s members. People respond by conforming or improvising”

“Social inequalities put a strain on normally, socially compliant humans to achieve goals at any, usually deviant, cost”

After the midterm essay exam, a number of students indicated that the Twitter exercises helped them in several ways. Students reported that the exercise increased their understanding of the theories and helped them recall and keep track of the numerous theories covered in class. Additionally, since many students chose to use a common hash tag to associate their tweets with the class (e.g. #soc325), this provided students access to other students’ submissions. Reading classmates’ tweets increased the opportunity for further comprehension and mastery of the criminological theories.
DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Submitted by:
Adam K. Matz,
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Making the leap to doctoral study is a major milestone and should not be taken lightly. While the rewards are plentiful in terms of knowledge, expertise, respect, and prestige, a doctorate degree can come at a substantial financial and personal cost. Though there appears to be little available to guide those seeking a doctorate in criminology or criminal justice specifically, for the budding academic or ambitious practitioner there are several texts available to provide general guidance in graduate study. The following covers three books of interest for current and prospective doctoral students.

Dr. Donald Martin’s (2008) book entitled *Road Map for Graduate Study: A Guide for Prospective Graduate Students* serves well answering FAQs for those seeking out graduate study programs, with tips for locating the appropriate institution, checklists, tips for communicating with the university, and tips for getting through the program. At its core this is a general tip-book full of common sense and it never hurts to get a refresher on basic etiquette once in awhile. As the book is an easy read and brief at 100 pages, prospective doctoral students would be best served by reading it when they are first contemplating graduate study and keeping it on hand for easy reference thereafter.

Also noteworthy is the text entitled *Getting What You Came For: The Smart Student’s Guide to Earning a Master’s or Ph.D.* by Dr. Robert Peters (1997). This lengthy text is no doubt the most thorough graduate-study preparation text of any that I am familiar with. Best suited for those who are strongly considering doctoral study (or current doctoral students looking for serious guidance), the text gives meticulous detail concerning the graduate experience and covers everything from choosing and applying to a university, selecting advisers, using financial aid, playing politics, qualifying exams, dissertation and defense, getting a job, and even managing stress. If there’s one critique I have of the text, it would have to be its emphasis on the model student which comes off rather rigid, unimaginative, and archaic.

Finally, one of my favorite texts on this topic is entitled *How to Survive Your Ph.D.: The Insider’s Guide to Avoiding Mistakes, Choosing the Right Program, Working with Professors, and Just How a Person Actually Writes a 200-Page Paper* by Dr. Jason Karp (2009). This text provides the most frank discussion of doctorate study, why people do it, and the kinds of mistakes that can set one back a couple of years, delaying completion of the program. The book is a little more practical, perhaps humorous at times, than the previously mentioned text in terms of human behavior and offers a nice contrast by discussing what one shouldn’t do as well as what one should do. Though the book is mostly aimed at prospective or entering doctoral students, later chapters concerning the tricks of the trade, research, and dissertation chapters may be useful for current doctoral students to re-energize themselves if caught in a lull of motivation.

Submissions for future “Doctoral Student Forum” columns are encouraged.

Please contact Bianca Bersani: bianca.bersani@umb.edu (Chair of the Student Affairs Committee)
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: aarendt@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.

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  The ONLINE Applied Criminology Program at California University of Pennsylvania invites applicants for temporary faculty positions to teach courses in the Spring, Summer, and Fall semesters. Please visit the following websites for more details: http://www.calu.edu/academics/online-programs/applied-criminology/curriculum/index.htm and https://careers.calu.edu/applicants/isp/shared/position/JobDetails_css.jsp?postingId=143811. For more information, please contact: Dr. Aref Al-Khattar, Director/Professor of Applied Criminology, California University of Pennsylvania, 250 University Ave., California, PA 15419 USA. 724-938-4042 (office) 7249384265 (fax) Homepage: http://workforce.calu.edu/alkhattar

CARLOW UNIVERSITY, Pittsburgh, PA - Full-Time Faculty, Tenure Track - Criminal Justice. The School of Management of Carlow University invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track faculty position at the rank of assistant or associate professor. We are seeking an academically qualified individual in criminal justice with a commitment to the values of a liberal arts education and to the mission and Catholic identity of the University. The successful candidate will have a Master’s Degree in a discipline associated with white collar crime; preference will be given to specialties in criminal justice, psychology, law, and forensic accounting. Desirable attributes include: investigative experience in the field of white collar crime, effective teaching, and the capability to engage in distinctive scholarly activities. Successful candidates will be expected to teach and develop courses in a digital learning environment at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The CFE credential and prior teaching experience is preferred. See full position description at http://hr.carlow.edu/employment/opportunities.cfm Candidates should electronically submit a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae detailing academic and professional experience, an executive summary of qualifications, examples of scholarly or equivalent work, and contact information for three professional references to HR5@carlow.edu EOE

FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY  School of Criminology/Criminal Justice invites applications for the position of Assistant professor at our Boca Raton campus (9 month appointment) beginning August 2012. FAU is a Carnegie rated doctoral research university (RU/High research activity) with over 28,000 students. The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice offers aBA and MS in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Position/Rank and Salary: Assistant professor / Salary is competitive. Qualifications: The position requires a Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or a related field. ABDs will be considered but Ph.D. must be completed by the time of appointment. Candidates with a Ph.D. and a J.D. qualify. However, J.D.s without a Ph.D. will not be considered. Preferred applicants should demonstrate potential for external funding and should be able to teach graduate and undergraduate courses, particularly our core courses (e.g. Criminology and Research Methods), as well as elective courses suitable to candidates’ expertise. Application Start Date: November 2011. Application Process: Please submit a letter of application, vita, and three references. All applicants must complete the Faculty, Administrative, Managerial & Professional Position Application form available online through the Office of Human Resources: https://jobs.fau.edu. Candidates should apply under position #991035. Individuals requiring accommodation call 561-297-3240 (1-800-955-8771 TTY). Screening will begin in the fall 2011 academic term and will continue until the position is filled. A background check will be required for the candidate selected for this position. For additional questions e-mail: Bruce J. Arneklev, Ph.D., Search Committee Chair, Barnekle@fau.edu. FAU is an Equal Opportunity/Equal Access Institution.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY  Fixed Term, Multi-Year Instructor (Non-Tenure Track), Department of Sociology and Crime, Law and Justice. The Crime, Law and Justice (CLJ) Program in the Department of Sociology and Crime, Law and Justice at Penn State, University Park campus, invites applications for a fixed term, multi-year instructor to begin August, 2012. Candidates should be able to teach a range of undergraduate courses in the areas of criminology, criminal justice, and sociology, including some large sections containing 150 to 300 students. The teaching load is four courses per semester. Candidates are expected to have completed the Ph.D. by the time of appointment. CLJ is a multidisciplinary, tenure-granting unit within the Department of Sociology that offers bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees. More information about the department can be found at:  http://www.sociology.psu.edu/. To apply, send curriculum vita, the names of three references, and a teaching portfolio to SOCCLJ@la.psu.edu or submit to www.la.psu.edu/facultysearch/. Review of applications will begin February 1, 2012, but applications will be accepted until an appropriate candidate is found. Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity, and the diversity of its workforce.

WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY  Division of Justice and Law Administration, Assistant Professor - Tenure Track Academic Year 2012-13  The Division of Justice and Law Administration at Western Connecticut State University (WCSU) is pleased to announce that applications are being accepted for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position. Qualifications: The successful candidates must have an earned Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, or closely related field of study, with a specific focus in criminal/ juvenile justice and/or criminology, corrections/offender rehabilitation, and prior teaching experience. ABD’s with a completion date prior to appointment will be considered. A Juris Doctor (J.D.) alone will not fulfill the minimum educational requirement for this position. A history of research and publications is desirable as is a commitment to meet the scholarly requirements of the division. As WestConn is a dynamic, diverse workplace, the proven ability to work effectively with people from a variety of backgrounds and cultures is highly valued, and excellent written and oral communication skills are required. Application Process: Interested candidates should submit a letter of application, a current curriculum vita and evidence of scholarly work to: facultyvitae@wcsu.edu Reference Search #600-089 in the subject line. Applications must be received by January 17, 2012. The Division of Justice and Law Administration offers a Bachelor of Science in Justice and Law Administration and a Master of Science in Justice Administration. There are options in legal studies, paralegal studies, law enforcement, corrections, and criminology. View the full position announcement at www.wcsu.edu/hr/employment  WCSU is an AA EO employer/educator.

UNIVERSITY OF MACAU  The Department of Sociology of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FSH) at the University of Macau invites applications for the position of Assistant Professor in Criminology for the postgraduate programme. The area of specialization is open, but preference will be given to applicants with research and teaching expertise in Policing, Cybercrime or Information Security. The postgraduate programme in Criminology at University of Macau offers both Master’s and PhD degrees. It is one of the largest postgraduate programmes in criminology and criminal justice in Asia. A research centre dedicated to criminological research is expected to be opened in two to three years. Qualifications: Applicants must have a PhD in Criminology, Criminal Justice or a closely related discipline at the time of appointment. They should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, sample publications, and three letters of recommendation. The selected candidate is expected to assume duty in August 2012. Application Procedure: Applicants should visit http://www.umac.mo/vacancy for more details, and apply ONLINE at Jobs@UM (https://isw.umac.mo/recruitment)  (Ref. No.: FSH/DSOCI/APC/11/2012). Review of applications will commence on 10 December 2011 and continue until the position is filled. The effective position and salary index are subject to the Personnel Statute of the University of Macau in force. The University of Macau reserves the right not to appoint a candidate. Applicants with less qualification and experience can be offered lower positions under special circumstances. ***Personal data provided by applicants will be kept confidential and used for recruitment purpose only***
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Complete application online; submit letter of interest outlining qualifications, current vitae, transcripts, and name, address, telephone number and email address of three references to Dean of CLASS; Savannah State University, Box 20059, Savannah, GA 31404

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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The National Legal Institute of Mongolia is a research, training and information facility affiliated with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Justice of Mongolia. The Institute consists of eight divisions, five of which have a research mandate, as follows:

Constitutional Law, Theory, and Methodology Sector
Civil and Economic Law Sector
Administrative and Humanitarian Law Sector
Criminal Law and Criminology Sector
International Law Sector

These research divisions examine laws and regulations of Mongolia from the perspective of the present status of the legislative framework, the current trends of legislative development, the practical needs for new legal interventions, the internal systemic coherence of legislation, and the effectiveness of implementation.

The Institute is working towards improved comparative scholarship through cooperation with its counterparts in foreign countries, and would be particularly interested in connecting with members of the American Society of Criminology. For more information regarding the Institute and possible research opportunities and scholarly exchanges, contact Odongerel Bira (info@legalinstitute.mn) and/or log on to www.legalcenter.mn
The National Institute of Justice congratulates its 2011 Fellowship recipients:

**W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Recipients**

Bersani, Bianca E., Ph.D., Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts Boston, and DiPietro, Stephanie, Ph.D., Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri St. Louis. “An Examination of the ‘Marriage Effect’ on Desistance From Crime Among U.S. Immigrants.”

Mitchell, Ojmarrh, Ph.D., Department of Criminology, University of South Florida. “Race and Drug Arrests: Specific Deterrence and Collateral Consequences.”

**Graduate Research Fellowship Recipients**


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<th>Month</th>
<th>Location, State</th>
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<td>November 20–23</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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<td>November 17–20</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
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