

Pooh and the Ph.d: In Which Pooh Bear Shows Us How to Write a Dissertation

by

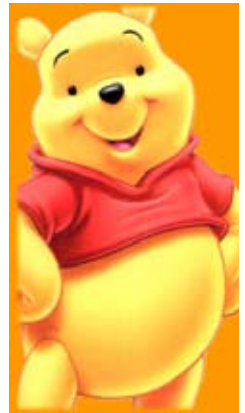
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Pooh bear was originally created by A.A. Milne (Haring-Smith, 1982; Milne, 1944; Thwaite, 1990) and the story of Pooh bear has been reprinted in numerous books over the past century (See for instance Milne, 1996). Starting in 1963, with the publication of *The Pooh Perplex* (Crews, 1963), there has been an extensive number of books that have attempted to interpret what Pooh bear was really trying to tell us. In Crew's book, Pooh was explained by a number of English essayists who attempted to explain the paradoxes of pooh as being explained by the Weberian concept of bureaucratic hierarchies, a very distinguishable Marxian bourgeois, or a religious allegory with all the sacramental trimmings. Since then, Pooh has been used to not only explain philosophy (Hoff, 1983, 1993; Williams, 1999), but Pooh has been recognized as one of the greatest philosophers of all time (Williams, 1996). More recently, Pooh has been cited as being well advanced for a bear, in that, he was postmodern, before postmodern was, well, postmodern (Crews, 2003).

Pooh, it has been learned, is the perfect example of a leader and, hence, there is much to learn from the management style of that silly ole bear (Allen, 1994). In fact, Pooh is so vastly smart when it comes to thinking that he is rated up there with the greatest psychologists of all times (Williams, 2000). However, starting with the short essay in 2000 a series of articles (See for instance Shea et. al., 2000) have looked at the psychosis of Pooh and his

Pooh has provided us with an enormous wealth of knowledge and information, but what is thoroughly surprising is the absolute disregard by criminal

friends of the Hundred Acre Woods, and let us just say, it isn't very pretty. But then again, some of the greatest geniuses of our times have been rather "brain-challenged."



Winnie the Pooh is based on works by A. A. Milne and E. H. Shepherd. The image, character, and name are registered trademarks of The Disney Corporation.

justice doctoral scholars of the advice from that wise ole bear. It would seem that when setting out to write a dissertation, would-be criminal justice scholars simply forget the sage advice that Pooh has to offer and they run off on their merry way, only to fall into the traps and pitfalls that they otherwise could have avoided had they remembered their Pooh bear. Therefore, it is the intent of this article to set the doctoral dissertation student straight by highlighting Pooh bear's advice delivered so cleverly in his first book titled, "Winnie-the-Pooh," where A.A. Milne accidentally left off the subtitle, "In Which Pooh Bear Shows Us How to Write a Dissertation."

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

As I stated in my first message in *ACJS Today*, one of the primary goals of my presidency is to foster more cooperation with and greater linkages between ACJS and foreign criminal justice/criminology academic organizations. This effort has taken a lot of emails and letters and spending much more time in Heathrow Airport than I would prefer. I have also learned a lot about criminal justice academics around the world that I should have known but did not. I think we have made some substantial strides forward in this effort, but we have much more to do.

As most people know, crime and justice are not limited to the U.S.; and crimes are now often international in nature rather than being localized to one country. As a result, the study of crime and justice continues to grow worldwide. As universities increasingly include criminal justice issues, teaching, and research in their missions, professional organizations are a logical outgrowth. Many great professional organizations are forming around the world, joining established groups such as the British Society of Criminology, European Society of Criminology, and ACJS and ASC. This growth represents a tremendous opportunity for ACJS to link with these organizations for the benefit of both. ACJS offers a history of operating a professional organization, a large base of members who can contribute expertise and assistance (not to mention potential subscribers to journals), and even some direct support for organizations attempting to develop and grow. These organizations and their members offer ACJS a tremendous opportunity to learn about crime and justice around the world and a potential source of new members. The potential benefit to both is why I committed to stronger involvement of ACJS in international organizations during my tenure. To accomplish this goal, I tried to attend some of the major international meetings.

The first conference was the joint meeting of the International Society of Criminology (ISC), the International Consortium of Criminology Associations (ICCA), and the awarding of the first Stockholm Prize in Criminology. This was a very important event for several reasons, and I believe it would have looked very bad for ACJS to not have been a part of it. The awarding of the Stockholm Prize was, in my opinion, a strong step forward in putting criminal justice/criminology worldwide on par with its social science siblings. Although the Nobel Prize committee is not expanding the categories of awards, the group working to bring the Stockholm Prize to fruition did a magnificent job of creating a parallel award. Being in the same building and rooms where the Noble Prizes are awarded was a wonderful testament to the place of criminology/criminal justice in the world. This meeting was also important because of changes that were made in international organizations. At this meeting, a decision was made to disband the ICCA and to make a commitment to the ISC. The International Society of Criminology also made a commitment to hold a meeting each year in conjunction with the Stockholm Prize award ceremony. In the past, the ISC only held World Congresses every five or so years. Having a meeting each year where people from all over the world can come together – and perhaps more importantly where professional organizations can come together to support one meeting – should substantially advance international cooperation among academics.

The second meeting I attended was the British Society of Criminology conference. This meeting was quite a surprise to me. I was always under the assumption that the BSC was very theory based. That is not a bad thing for me given my work in criminological theory, but it was not an entirely accurate appraisal. The BSC meeting looked amazingly similar to the ACJS meetings. Along with criminological theory were a large number of criminal justice- and policy-oriented panels and papers. Given this meeting is smaller than ACJS/ASC (about 250 attendees), I can see where this could be a very comfortable meeting to attend each year.

The next meeting I attended was the European Society of Criminology. This was a great meeting where people from all over the world attended. Naturally, Western Europe was well represented, as well as academicians from several Eastern European countries. Also in attendance were a pleasantly surprising number of academics from Asia. Many of the people I met at the Stockholm Prize ceremony were also in attendance at this meeting – showing the ability of international scholars to attend multiple academic meetings. The challenge for ACJS is to increase our recognition among this group of scholars so ACJS also appears as a viable alternative for conference attendance.

I am also planning to attend one of the meetings of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program. As I hope you know, ACJS is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) affiliated with the UN. We typically have some representation at these meetings as members or someone from the International Section may attend, but I think we

need a much stronger and more formal presence of ACJS at these meetings given the importance of international crime and justice issues worldwide.

There are other meetings I would like to have attended if I had the time and funds. I was particularly looking forward to attending the Australian and New Zealand Criminology Meeting but its conference sequence put it outside my term as ACJS President. I have heard wonderful things about this meeting and hope ACJS will continue to support sending Presidents to these conferences. There are other meetings that may also be important for us to attend. Many of these are in the native language of the country, though, so we will have to have someone with a broader range of language skills than I for our attendance to be effective. I do think it is important, though, for ACJS to identify and support members who can attend these meetings and represent ACJS.

As I alluded to above, I also learned a great deal about international crime and justice and international professional organizations this year. I would like to pass some of what I learned on to you in case you were not aware of this either.

First, as I said above, many of the international criminal justice meetings are much closer to what you would see at ACJS than I ever expected. I think that is good news for ACJS and its members because it appears the world organizations are following a model very similar to ACJS in terms of what to study and who to include in the conversations.

This brings me to the second thing I learned. There are many more policy makers at international meetings than I expected. It was both interesting and refreshing to see so many people from the governments, police and corrections agencies, and policy organizations at these meetings. It adds a different dimension to the conversation when there is someone in a panel or presenting a paper who has some authority over potentially implementing the discussions of the group.

Finally, I was struck by how different the field of crime and justice academics is in different countries around the world. As you should have noticed by the names of the meetings I attended, there are no "criminal justice" organizations. Almost all professional organizations world-wide are called "criminology." That makes sense given it is in line with other social science siblings such as sociology, psychology, etc. It does make it difficult, however, to attempt to explain "criminal justice" without resorting to "it's an American thing." Additionally, there are not a great number of "criminal justice" programs or degrees in other parts of the world. At the European Society of Criminology meeting was one of the first times I have heard "criminal justice" used related to degrees outside the U.S. This may be a growing trend, but it is still relatively uncommon.

Even though there seems to be more agreement on the proper term for our field in other parts of the world, it does not mean academics in other countries are more independent or accepted within their universities than we are in the U.S. I was aware of where the study of crime and justice was located in some countries, but I was still surprised at how spread out some of the faculties are. Even "criminology" departments are relatively rare, and most of the faculty are in sociology, law, or other social science. As far as we have come in establishing this discipline (whatever you call it) as a separate field of study, we still have a long way to go.

I am proud to have made international cooperation one of my focuses of my presidency, and I think we have come a long way in having ACJS recognized as a partner with international organizations. We still have a long way to go, however. We need to make sure we send flyers and representatives (preferably the president) to as many international meetings as possible, and to continue the dialogue with the leadership of international organizations. We also need to begin to become partners in their meetings. We should be sponsoring events, be sponsors of the meetings, and play a more active role in the conferences we attend. Many of the people I met did not know about ACJS at all, or only knew the name. We have much to do to increase our awareness among international academics. I believe international organizations are a substantial part of the future of this discipline and of ACJS, and I hope you join me in reaching out to our counterparts around the world.

Jeffery T. Walker

President

ACJS

FROM THE NATIONAL OFFICE

[Academic Certification for Criminal Justice Programs](#)

ACJS is accepting applications for Academic Certification based on the Standards for Certification of Academic Programs that were approved in May 2005 by the ACJS Executive Board. The goal of ACJS in adopting these Standards and implementing a Certification Review process is to measurably improve the quality of criminal justice education. For several years, ACJS had Minimum Standards for Criminal Justice Education and these standards were used in a peer review process through ACJS Academic Review. The new standards and process represent an evolution from "peer review" to "certification." The ACJS Certification review process is designed to evaluate evidence-based compliance with the Certification Standards. The application forms, standards, and process for review of academic programs at the associate, baccalaureate, and master's degree levels are available under the Certification Button on the ACJS Homepage, www.acjs.org.

[ACJS Awards & Nomination Deadlines](#)

Please take time to review the 2007 ACJS Awards and Selection Criteria in the Awards section of the ACJS Homepage www.acjs.org or directly at and nominate deserving colleagues and students for these awards. We encourage you to make your nominations soon as the deadlines are approaching for several of the awards.

[ACJS Membership Directory](#)

The National Office is happy to announce that the ACJS Membership Directory is now online and can be found on our website at: http://www.acjs.org/pubs/167_771_12624.cfm. We hope that you will find this a useful resource.

Please note that this Directory will be updated quarterly. If you need to update your contact information (which is your ACJS mailing address) or you wish to be removed from the listing, just send an email to manager@acjs.org with the subject line "Membership Directory" or mail your changes to the ACJS National Office, P. O. Box 960, Greenbelt, MD 20768-0960. Our next update to the Directory will be posted December 1, 2006.

[Section News](#)

The **Minorities and Women Section** and the **Community College Section** were removed from probation by the Executive Committee during their Mid-Year Meeting, held September 15, 2006. Both sections are now in full compliance with all ACJS policies.

[ACJS Annual Meeting](#)

The 2007 ACJS Annual Meeting will be held in Seattle, Washington, beginning March 13 and continuing through March 17, 2007. Information on abstract submissions, meeting registration, host hotel, and exhibitor and advertising guidelines can now be found at: http://www.acjs.org/pubs/167_668_2915.cfm or by accessing the Annual Meeting section of the ACJS Homepage www.acjs.org. Please note that online registration will be available by October 2006.

[ACJS Awards & Nomination Deadlines](#)

Please take time to review the 2007 ACJS Awards and Selection Criteria in the Awards section of the ACJS Homepage or directly at http://www.acjs.org/pubs/167_770_3512.cfm and nominate deserving colleagues and students for these awards. We encourage you to make your nominations soon as the deadlines are approaching for several of the awards.

[The Gerhard O.W. Mueller International Award](#)

The Awards Committee of the International Section is soliciting nominees for the 2007 Gerhard O.W. Mueller Award. This award is given annually to an individual who has made significant contributions to international/comparative criminal justice. The award includes a cash prize of \$1000 to help defray the recipient's travel costs to the ACJS Annual Meeting. The award recipient addresses the International Section when the award is presented.

The deadline for nominations is December 1, 2006. Please send a letter of nomination detailing the outstanding contributions of the nominee along with a current copy of his/her resume to: Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Department of Criminology, 441 North Walk, Indiana, PA 15705-1075 or e-mail the relevant documents to amerlo@iup.edu.

[The Association of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Program Directors Summit](#)

The Association of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Program Directors held a Summit Meeting. The results of the summit are shared at the end of this issue of ACJS Today. It was placed in the last section of the newsletter as a 'pull out' so that it can be printed and read in its entirety without having to print the entire newsletter.

PHD FORUM

Antonopoulos, G. A. (2005). *On the Criminality of the 'Other': Ethnicity, Crime and Social Control in Greece*. University of Durham, UK

Greece, traditionally a country of emigration, was transformed into a country of immigration at the beginning of the 1990s. Since then there has been a great debate about the issues associated with migrants just as in other countries around the world; and specifically the relationship between migrants and crime based on the under-representation or over-representation of migrants in the official statistics, depending on the argument the presenters of these data want to convey.

The purpose of this study is to explore the relation between migrants and crime in Greece, and especially the processes that influence this relationship, in the pre-stages and the early stage of the Greek criminal justice system, until the point the police intervene. These processes influence the migrant criminality rate as it appears in the official statistics. A variety of research methods are used depending on the objective they are to explore. Initially, the legal framework of migration in Greece since 1991 is analysed. Secondly, the way migrants and crime are represented in the Greek national press is examined. Thirdly, whether the Greek public has a tendency towards reporting migrant offenders to the police more readily and rigorously than Greek offenders is explored. Finally, police perceptions and practices in relationship to migrants and their criminality are focused on.

It is suggested that, because of the process of criminalisation that the migrants are subjected to from the legal framework, from the Greek Press, from the Greek public and from the Greek police there is a focus on migrant criminality. In consequence there are a great number of criminal activities which appear in the official statistics; however, this process is neutralised

– to an unknown extent – by the police recording practices, and specifically the recording of theft, an activity that migrants are involved in due to their lower socio-economic position. Due to the complexity of the issues involved, and simultaneously the lack of adequate research on the topic in the country, no easy and simple conclusions about the relationship between migrants and crime in Greece can be drawn.

Examined by Prof. Ben Bowling and Prof. Nick Ellison

Verrill, S. W. (2005). *Social Structure and Social Learning in Delinquency: A Test of Akers' Social Structure-Social Learning Model*. University of South Florida

Social learning theory (Akers, 1973, 1977, 1985, 1998; Burgess & Akers, 1966) is an established general theory of criminal, deviant, and conforming behavior that finds substantial empirical support (e.g., Akers, Krohn, Lanza-Kaduce & Radosovich, 1979; Akers, La Greca, Cochran & Sellers, 1989; Alarid, Burton & Cullen, 2000; Krohn, Skinner, Massey & Akers, 1985). Although the theory provides insight into the processes that influence criminal behavior, the theory does not speak to the environments that produce such behavior—the domain of structural theories.

Akers (1998) has suggested that social learning theory accounts for differences in crime rates through its mediation of structural effects on individual criminal behavior. He postulated that social structure acts as the distal cause of crime, affecting an individual's exposure to norm and norm-violating contingencies through the social learning process. Although the integrated cross-level social structure-social learning theory (Akers, 1998) has received empirical attention, criminologists have not adequately tested the model (Akers, 1998; Bellair, Roscigno, & Vélez, 2003; Lanza-Kaduce & Capece, 2003; Lee, 1998; Lee, Akers & Borg, 2004). Akers (1999) and colleagues (Lee et al., 2004) have suggested that future research

should test models that incorporate broader social structural measures, especially those derived theoretically.

The present research contributes to the theoretical body of literature through its more complete measurement of the macrosocial correlates and theoretically defined structural causes dimensions posited by Akers (1998). Secondly, the study introduces possible linkages between social structure and the social learning process in an attempt to address the concerns of Krohn (1999), who suggested that the theory does not adequately do so, and Sampson (1999), who suggested that the theory is incapable of producing a priori, refutable macrosocial propositions.

Although finding a relationship between social structure and social learning, the study finds no support for Akers' (1998) use of the mediation descriptor. Instead, the present research finds support for several moderator hypotheses, concluding that the social structure-social learning statement requires modification.

Boots, D. (2006). *The Role Of Mental Health Problems In Explaining Violent Behaviors In Children And Adolescents Over The Lifecourse: An Exploratory Study*. University of South Florida

Juvenile violence is a phenomenon that consistently garners great attention in the media, the public, and across a multitude of academic disciplines. A growing body of literature in developmental and lifecourse criminology has called for innovative research to further investigate the causes and correlates of serious juvenile offenders. Toward this end, the present study uses prospective, longitudinal data from the Pittsburgh Youth Study (PYS) to gauge the temporal impact of childhood and adolescent

PHD FORUM

mental health problems on the development of serious offending behaviors in boys. Borrowing largely from the work of Achenbach and colleagues (2001), data from parent and teacher reports of psychopathological problems were used to create DSM-oriented scales for Oppositional Defiant, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity, Anxiety, and Affective Problems. These scales offer a more continuous form of measurement than DSM diagnoses and allowed for distinctions between normal, borderline, and clinical levels of mental health problems. Forward-step logistic regression analyses indicated that three different teacher-reported DSM-oriented mental health problems emerged at three different stages of development as significant predictors of serious violence over the lifecourse. The significant substantive, methodological, and public policy implications of the study are discussed.

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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE: VIRGINIA'S ATTORNEY GENERAL



By Kevin Nash

Robert F. "Bob" McDonnell received an early Christmas gift last year when he was officially declared winner of the race for the Office of Attorney General in Virginia. On December 21st McDonnell, a Republican, was declared the victor by some 323 votes over his opponent, Democrat Creigh R. Deeds. The victory marked the end to a six-week long process during which an official recount was completed.

McDonnell had little time to enjoy the celebration, however, as he had to prepare for the impending inauguration on January 14th. Further complicating matters was the fact that when McDonnell took the oath of office, the Virginia General Assembly would have already started their session. This left precious little time for the transition from one administration to another. Since the inauguration McDonnell has spent many late nights in his office becoming acclimated to his new role and getting to know the members of his office. The pressure to perform and hit the ground running is not new to Attorney General McDonnell, a retired 21 year veteran of the U.S. Army and father of five.

McDonnell decided to enter the political fray after serving as a manager in a large healthcare company in Kansas

Robert F. 'Bob' McDonnell

Current Position: Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Virginia

Birthplace: Philadelphia, Pa

Education: Undergraduate degree in Management from Notre Dame, a Masters of Science Degree in Business Administration from Boston University, and a Masters Degree and Law Degree from Regent University.

First Job: Bus boy at the Officer's Club at Ft Belvoir

First Car: Maroon Camero

Family: wife, former Maureen Gardner, oldest daughter, Jeanine, is a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Army serving a tour of duty in Iraq. Other daughters: Cailin & Rachel. Sons: Bobby & Sean.

Interesting Note: Attorney General McDonnell is a former member of the Guinness Book of Records. In 1977, while in the Army, McDonnell along with seven other soldiers set a world record for the longest stretcher carry. The team covered 93.4 miles over 32 hours, which broke the previous record of 80 miles.

City in 1984. Having already completed an undergraduate degree in Management at Notre Dame and a Masters of Science Degree in Business Administration at Boston University, McDonnell then achieved a Masters Degree in Public Policy and his Law Degree at Regent University. In 1989 McDonnell became a prosecutor in the Virginia Beach Commonwealth Attorney's Office.

McDonnell's first attempt at elected office was a formidable task. McDonnell decided to run for the 84th District Seat in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1991 and immediately faced an uphill battle. The battle was in the form of facing a twenty-year Democratic incumbent and overcoming a tightly budgeted campaign.

Perhaps McDonnell's ability to overcome obstacles can be attributed to his service in the United States Army. McDonnell served 4 ½ years active duty and another sixteen in the reserves before retiring in 1997 with the rank of Lieuten-

ant Colonel. During his time in the Army, McDonnell served as Medical Services Officer and was responsible for logistical support of medical services. This duty required the ability to coordinate with others, as well as locate and acquire resources to serve a large population.

In his new position as Attorney General, McDonnell will again focus on his ability to provide a quality service to a large population. McDonnell would like to see the Attorney General's Office recognized as a leader in state government by providing the best possible representation to its clients. McDonnell would also like to see laws strengthened in the Commonwealth to protect children from those wishing to do them harm in addition to supporting legislation that is family focused.

Continued from page 1

The first thing to do when setting out to write a dissertation is to follow the advice of our favorite 'ole bear when he "sat down at the foot of the tree, put his head between his paws and began to think." Too often, criminal justice students setting out to write a Dissertation forget this part of the process. They want to jump right in, collect data, publish great research, become famous, and make millions of dollars. Unfortunately, they are in the wrong profession for the latter and should, at a minimum, switch majors. More likely, they should become lawyers or sign up as reality t.v. contestants.

Part of the thinking process is to observe the world and make connections amongst what they see. As Pooh said to himself, sitting at the foot of the tree, "that buzzing means something. You don't get a buzzing noise like that, just buzzing and buzzing, without its meaning something. If there's a buzzing-noise, somebody's making a buzzing-noise, and the only reason for making a buzzing-noise that I know of is because you're a bee." As Pooh begins to make these connections from his observations it allows him to begin formulating his theory about how the world works. His theory of the buzzing thus states, ". . . the only reason for being a bee that I know of is making honey." From that, Pooh is able to hypothesize that "the only reason for making honey is so as I can eat it." He then sets out to test this hypothesize by climbing the tree.

You see, all dissertations should be theory driven. One can do this in one of two ways. Either one can apply a known criminal justice or criminological theory to explain why the bee's buzz or by watching the bees buzz they can make up their own theory. Either one allows us to develop a hypothesis or hypotheses to figure out the buzzing of the bees, you see.

The next step in the process of writing a dissertation is to jump right in. Or as Pooh does in the famous story, climb right up. This doesn't necessarily mean collecting data, but rather collecting information to see what has been done before on the Dissertation topic. One may very well learn the lesson Pooh learned as he climbed and he climbed, and he climbed; until, "crack!" went the

branch. Pooh learned the lesson that many Dissertation students will learn, their idea has already been researched, and, like Pooh, they will end up in the prickly gorse bush. Pooh, however, sets the example, when "he crawled out of the gorse-bush, brushed the prickles from his nose, and began to think again."

Many students will find that ideas, theories, and hypotheses may already have been dreamed up, researched, and published. This can be disappointing and very frustrating, but like Pooh, the student must return to thinking. Sometimes there is more than one way to approach a particular topic or subject matter and one may simply have to change their perspective. Pooh was able to do this by coming up with an alternative plan for getting the honey by blowing up a balloon, rolling in mud, and floating up into the sky disguised as a little black rain cloud (although this plan didn't work either, which, regretfully to say, sometimes also happens when writing a Dissertation).

The next lesson we can learn from Pooh comes in the following chapter in which Pooh goes visiting and gets into a tight place. As you probably know, Pooh goes to visit his friend Rabbit, invites himself in for a little bit of honey, and then, because he ate too much honey, gets stuck while trying to leave. This is an all too common occurrence when it comes to writing a Dissertation. Sometimes you are going to get stuck. No matter how well you plan or how well you think the whole research process through, the simple fact of this very complex process is, well, you'll get stuck. But the story of Pooh Bear offers a valuable insight with what to do when one is stuck on their Dissertation.

Now, Christopher Robin came by and told Pooh that there was only one thing for him to do and that was to wait until Pooh got thin again. Pooh asked how long that would take and, much to his chagrin, he was told at least a week with no meals. While Pooh waited to get thin again, Christopher Robin read him some books, and, at the end of the week, all of Rabbit's friends and relations came to help pull Pooh out of the rabbit hole. And, it worked. As

a result, Pooh gave a nod and went humming along back into the forest.

What can we learn, then, from this particular story, other than the fact we shouldn't eat too much and try to crawl through very tiny holes. The first is that we must be patient, for often time will help overcome many of the problems we face in writing the Dissertation. The other lesson we can learn is an old one, but we should look to our friends and relations for help during what can be a very trying time. They may often be the ones that help us get out of those very tight places.

In Pooh's next adventure, he is joined by little Piglet and they go hunting for Woozles. Now, we're not sure exactly what a woozle is, but that doesn't really matter; what matters most is that Pooh and Piglet are hunting one. As they follow the woozle's tracks around a tree they notice that the woozle is joined by two more woozles. And, after going around again, they see that two more tracks have been added, but one set is different. Now they are tracking woozles and wizzles. Eventually Piglet gets scared and runs all the way home, while Pooh bear continues to ponder his dilemma until Christopher Robin, who was up in the tree, points out that Pooh was following his own tracks.

Everyone should be more like Pooh and less like Piglet when writing a Dissertation. Piglet, at the first sign of trouble, got scared and ran away. That is the very reason you will meet so many people who are perennially A.B.D. They got scarred of that rather big Dissertation and ran away. That would make woozles, Dissertations, which would then make wizzles, theses. But I digress. What we can learn from Pooh is that you will have to rely on others to look at your work and critique it. When they find mistakes, faulty logic, and bad grammar, be like Pooh bear and admit, like he did, "I have been foolish and deluded and I am a Bear of No Brain at all," then, as a result, like Pooh you will be the "best bear in all the world." Another Pooh paradox.

Now we could go on through all of the details, but you largely get the picture. Such as when Pooh goes to help Eeyore find his lost tail and finding owl

had been using it as a door knocker. Here Pooh teaches us that sometimes problems with Dissertations are hidden in plain sight. Or when Pooh and friends planned to capture Baby Roo and both Pooh and Rabbit drew up a plan on how to do this. Here Pooh was telling us that every Dissertation must begin with a detailed plan (it's called the Dissertation prospectus). And, how Pooh and his friends set out to find the North Pole, journeyed a long way, had many adventures, and eventually found the pole and published a sign to this effect. Pooh's journey was simply a metaphor for the long arduous task of researching, writing, and publishing the Dissertation.

Yet, all doctoral students should take heart, for like Pooh, when you come to the end of the long hard journey, there will be a party. There's always a party. And the party will be in your name. And people will say things like, "Congratulations," and "See, it wasn't so bad." More importantly, they will say, "Good job, Doctor so-and-so" and "We're proud of you Doctor so-and-so," and it will have all been worth it. At least we can hope they will say these things. They could be like Eeyore who stated, "this writing business. Pencils and what-not. Over-rated, if you ask me. Silly stuff. Nothing in it."

But also remember one more thing. At the end of the party you will have to say goodbye to all your friends and professors. And like Pooh and Piglet who walk off into the sunset, you can learn an important lesson here as well. Piglet asked Pooh, "when you wake up in the morning, Pooh, what's the first thing you say to yourself?" And Pooh replied, "What's for breakfast." He then asked, "what do you say, Piglet?" And Piglet replied, "I say, I wonder what's going to happen exciting *today*?" And Pooh nodded thoughtfully, then said, "it's the same thing." Which when you analyze the concepts of breakfast and something exciting happening, it is very clear that Pooh is offering one last shred of advice to the newly minted Ph.D. if you want both something exciting to happen and breakfast – "Get a Job!"

Dr. Willard M. Oliver is an associate professor at Sam Houston State

University who has much in common with Pooh bear, being a professor of very-little-brain.

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MINORITIES & WOMEN'S SECTION: BUILDING BRIDGES TOWARDS THE FUTURE

This is an exciting time to be part of the Minorities and Women's Section of Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. This section is for people who are interested in issues within criminal justice that are pertinent to underrepresented minorities and women. Our goal is to further the development of research, theory and teaching practices on issues relevant to minorities and women in criminal justice. The Minorities and Women Section is one of the vehicles for bringing life to the Academy's policy of diversity and inclusion.

The newly elected Executive Board officers of the Minorities and Women's Section:

Chair – Dr. Lorenzo M. Boyd, University of North Texas

Vice chair – Dr. Debra Heath-Thornton, Messiah College (PA)

Secretary/Treasurer – Dr. Kareem L. Jordan, University of North Florida

Executive Counsel – Dr. Delores Jones-Brown (JD), John Jay/TCNJ

Executive Counsel – Dr. Ramona Brockett (JD), U. Md. Eastern Shore

Goals of the section in the upcoming year are as follows:

- Increase communication among members of the section
- Mentor new colleagues within the academy
- Advise members of collaboration opportunities
- Become a clearinghouse for information within the section
- Help to bridge the gap between issues of race/ethnicity and gender in the academy
- Continue to recognize the accomplishment of section members through the Minorities and Women's Section awards reception

The Minorities and Women's Section recently renamed four awards to honor the careers of some of our departed members. The awards are: The Coramae Richey Mann Leadership Award (the highest award in the Section), The Becky Tatum Excellence Award, The Evelyn Gilbert Unsung Hero Award, and The Minorities and Women's Section Esther Madriz Student Travel Award. The student travel award aims to entice student participation in ACJS and the Minorities and Women's Section. This award offers a financial incentive to assist students in their travel to ACJS annual meetings.

The Minorities and Women's Section awards reception at the ACJS annual meeting in Baltimore (2006) was highlighted by a keynote address by Congressman Elijah Cummings (MD 7th District). The section's awards reception continues to recognize the careers of members who have contributed to the ethnic and racial diversity in criminal justice education and enhanced the status of women through contributions to professional organizations, academic institutions, and/or the criminal justice system.

We invite you, when you are renewing your membership in ACJS to consider joining the Minorities and Women's Section as well. We look forward to working with and meeting you at the upcoming conference in Seattle.

Respectfully,

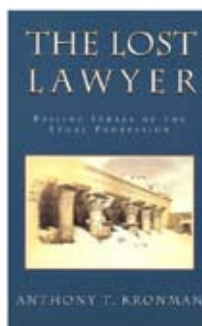
Lorenzo M. Boyd, Ph.D.
Chair, Minorities and Women's Section
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Debra Heath-Thornton, Ed.D.
Vice-Chair, Minorities and Women's Section
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

BOOK REVIEWS

Kronman, Anthony. **The Lost Lawyer: Failing Ideals of the Legal Profession.** Belknap Press of Harvard University Press: Cambridge, Massachusetts; London, England, 1995.

REVIEWER: VIDISHA BARUA
SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY



Introduction: *The Lost Lawyer* begins in a somewhat winding fashion tiring the reader with the effort of finding out the points that Kronman is trying to make, but picks up momentum in the second part and leaves one introspecting.

While in the first part of the book Kronman defines and defends the lawyer-statesman ideal, in the second part he asserts how this ideal has been undermined systematically by legal practitioners over the years. After giving a general overview of the book, I shall focus on the chapter on Law Firms that deals with experiences large law firms are currently going through.

General review of the book: Kronman equates the ideal of the lawyer-statesman with the possession of practical wisdom, which, he fears, is being diluted in all spheres of law, be it the law school, the court, the law firms, the in-house corporate law offices or the judiciary. Kronman gives a high place to practical wisdom, which can be said to be similar to what Karl Llewellyn calls, "horse-sense"¹. The author explains practical wisdom in Aristotelian terms to mean "the excellence of the person who deliberates well about personal or political affairs"². Horse-sense is that "extraordinary and uncommon kind of experience, sense and intuition which was characteristic of an old-fashioned

skilled horse trader in his dealings either with horses or with other horse traders"³. This is opposed to Christopher Columbus Langdell's scientific approach—the geometry of law⁴. Practical wisdom comprises sympathy and detachment and an ability to deliberate effectively in both personal and professional matters, a virtue that not everyone can possess to an equal degree. What is disturbing about this book is that while giving only one ideal to aspire for, it leaves no room for hope in any field of law practice that can achieve this goal under the existing circumstances. Why should a person who has just begun his legal career be subjected to a feeling of guilt for being unwittingly in surroundings he has not contrived?

Review of the chapter on law firms:

This chapter is historically significant in that he traces all the movements that law school learning has gone through, Langdell's geometry of law (also credited with introduction of case-method instruction), Thomas Hobbes's prudentialist tradition, Jerome Frank's scientific realism, Llewellyn's prudential realism (based much on Aristotle as opposed to Hobbes and Langdell's criticism of common law tradition), law-and-economics and critical studies (the last two movements are descendants of scientific realism and opposed to Aristotle's practical wisdom). Just as he criticizes Langdell for his extreme scientific approach, the same can be said about Kronman's single-minded method of testing the entire legal profession on the touchstone of practical wisdom. In fact, he is critical of all trends that favor academic legal thought over experience.

However, this chapter is interesting in that it relates realistically the various phenomena that large law firms are now undergoing though it is subjected to the same touchstone. The secure feeling that large law firms once enjoyed because of a constant set of loyal clients is now fast eroding. This is because most companies now have a competent

in-house legal department to attend to routine matters and go to outside law firms only in special cases. There too, they would like to pick up different firms that are reputed in different areas of law rather than go to the same one for all special cases. This puts both the lawyer and the client at a disadvantage as the lawyer has only limited knowledge about the clients. This, says Kronman, "represents a threat to the core of the lawyer-statesman ideal"⁵. This aspect is very well brought out in the book. This change can be seen in India as well. The fellow-feeling that lawyers in a firm once enjoyed are increasingly giving way to competitive trends in which lawyers tend to break away from the parent firm forming their own firms taking with them not only like-minded associate lawyers but also the clients they had been directly dealing with. Of these, those who are able to form only very small law firms are often not able to survive as they fail to draw or keep clients even after investing a lot in the infrastructure and business development. On the other hand are those small law firms who try to merge with the bigger ones and bring with them their own clients. Yet another trend is the frequent lateral movement of lawyers among firms. This was not the case before as Kronman says citing Erwin Smigel who in his study of large-firm practice in New York City in the 1950s, *The Wall Street Lawyer*, described the lateral movement of lawyers among elite firms as an extremely uncommon occurrence⁶.

Besides the decline of the lawyer-statesman ideal that Kronman blames for the increasing discontent among lawyers in law firms today, Michael Livingston⁷ in his review of the book has cited three other reasons: increased expectations, diminished economic reality and democratization of the legal practice. He explains these reasons. First, "...today's young professionals simply have higher

1 ANTHONY T. KRONMAN, *THE LOST LAWYER: FALLING IDEALS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION* 223 (The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press 1995) (1993)

2 id. at 41

3 id. at 223

4 id. at 170

5 Kronman, supra note 1 at 288

6 Kronman supra note 1 at 277

7 Michael Livingston, *Confessions of an Economist Killer: A Reply to Kronman's "Lost Lawyer"*, 89 Northwestern University Law Review. 1592, 1612-1613 (1995)

BOOK REVIEWS

expectations than did those in the past⁸. Second, "...the cyclical nature of trends in legal practice and the overall economy"⁹ and third, "the increased hiring of women, Jews, Catholics and (to a degree) minorities by private law firms"¹⁰. According to Livingston, "civility of the traditional system was to a large degree based on exclusion"¹¹. Kronman does not look at the problem this way. For him, greater diversity has marked a greater openness and this has led to greater openness in money matters that has now gained the preeminent position in law practice. Then there is the issue of balancing the professional and personal lives, which most lawyers find so difficult to keep up. This is a result of the "lengthening of the working day of the lawyers"¹² which according to Kronman is detrimental to the lawyer-statesman ideals as it narrows a lawyer's overall experiences limiting him only to his work. An alternative to this could be working as in-house lawyers in corporate offices who generally work shorter hours than those in large firms. Here again, Kronman takes away the alternative he provides by presenting a fresh problem. An in-house lawyer has a narrow scope in which to function and as such acquires less client experience (being limited to only one client) that is damaging to the lawyer-statesman ideal. Similar is the case of outside law firms specializing in particular fields. Kronman says, "In the culture of today's large firm, the lawyer-statesman is an anachronistic ornament"¹³.

Conclusion: Six years later in 1999, Kronman in an article in the *Journal of the Institute for the Study of Legal Ethics*, titled, *Professionalism*, reiterates his eulogy of the past ideals. He begins his article by quoting Karl Marx's comment in the essay *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*, "The tradition of all the dead generations weighs like a nightmare on the brain of the living."¹⁴

8 id.

9 id.

10 id.

11 id.

12 Kronman at 281

13 Kronman at 299

14 Anthony T. Kronman, *Professionalism*, 2 *Journal of the Institute for the Study of*

Kronman disagrees with this statement and asserts that the past holds us in the human world just as gravity holds us on the earth. Later, he urges today's lawyers to resolve to be what our past, at its best, invites us to be.¹⁵ In the end, I would like to say that Kronman's portrayal of the developments that the American legal profession is currently undergoing is overly pessimistic. Everything is bound to change and change has its own positive and negative effects. This reminds me of what D.H. Lawrence wrote in his essay, *The State of Funk*, "Change in the whole social system is inevitable not merely because conditions change – though partly for that reason – but because people themselves change...old values depreciate, new values arise...The things that we built our lives on crumble and disappear, and the process is painful. But it is not tragic."¹⁶ In this context Lawrence gives a beautiful analogy of the situation of a tadpole that has to lose its tail to become a frog. "A tadpole that has so gaily waved its tail in the water must feel very sick when the tail begins to drop off and little legs begin to sprout...all its little life was in its tail...It seems rough on the tadpole; but the little green frog in the grass is a new gem, after all."¹⁷ However, just as Kronman criticizes Langdell, I would not criticize Kronman (trying to be righteous as it were!) to the extent of appearing obsessed with one fatal flaw. This book, despite its pessimism, should be made compulsory reading for all law school graduates or those students who study the common law tradition. This book not only traces the history well, but introduces us to aspects that are dynamic and current in the legal profession. A full appreciation of these facets is necessary to appreciate the profession better and know our predicament.

Legal Ethics 89, 89 (1999)

15 id. at 99

16 DH LAWRENCE, *SEX, LITERATURE AND CENSORSHIP, The State of Funk* 62, 64 (Harry T Moore ed., Twayne Publishers 1953)

17 id. at 64

ACJS Today Publication Dates

February

June

October

December

Submission Deadlines

January 15th

May 15th

September 15th

November 15th

The editor will use her discretion to accept, reject or postpone submissions received after the deadline.

Article Guidelines

Articles may vary in writing style (i.e. tone) and length. Articles should be relevant to the field of criminal justice, criminology, law, sociology or related curriculum and interesting to our readership. Please include your name, affiliation and email address, which will be used as your biographical information. Submission of an article to ACJS Today implies that the article has not been published elsewhere nor is it currently under submission to another publication.

Minimum length: 700 words

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Text format: Microsoft Word, RTF, TXT, or ASCII

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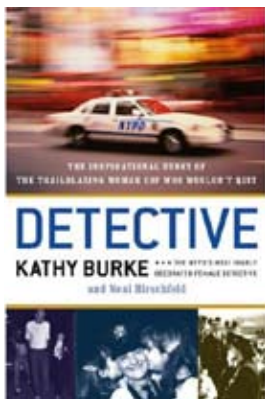
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BOOK REVIEWS

Burke, Kathy, & Hirschfeld, Neal.: **Detective: The inspirational story of the trailblazing woman cop who wouldn't quit.** Scribner, 2006.

REVIEWER: RICHARD N. KOCSIS, Ph.D.
FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA



"Detective" is the semi-autobiographical account of retired detective (1st class) Kathy Burke of the New York Police Department.

The career of Burke has been likened to a female equivalent of Frank Serpico. Such a description however, does not adequately convey the adversities that Burke has encountered throughout her 23 years service as an officer of the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the events that have subsequently transpired. In addition to allegations of corruption, ineptitude, duplicitous organizational politics and associations with organized crime Burke was confronted with a possibly more insidious adversary in being forced to battle for fundamental recognition and professional respect as a police officer equivalent to her male counterparts. In this context Burke is a veritable pioneer in openly confronting not merely subtle manifestations of sexually based discrimination but outright harassment of her gender from other members of the NYPD.

Seemingly blatant manifestations of sexual harassment may now appear difficult to comprehend in our modern world of political correctness but Burke's career in the New York Police Department commenced in an almost alien time in the history of law enforcement and policing. Perhaps the best statistic reflecting this point which may offer the reader some insight into the prevailing environment is that in 1968 when Burke

joined the NYPD of the some 30,000 officers serving at that time approximately 1% were female. Within such an organizational environment the presence of female police officers was a burgeoning phenomenon and one viewed, in some quarters, with derision and even hostility as to their utility beyond menial clerical tasks or performing searches of female prisoners and/or corpses.

Into this organizational culture entered Burke a woman of deep convictions who, inspired by her childhood admiration of a heroic New York police officer from her local neighbourhood, decided to dedicate herself to being an active member of the NYPD. Whilst Burke's career was initially stalled by appointments to more clerical roles she quickly broke free of these relegations and became a member of the narcotics division actively participating in undercover operations. After one particular arrest where Burke demonstrated exceptional valour she was promoted to the rank of detective and here subsequently ensued her involvement in higher level police operations which saw her eventually joining the NYPD's Major Case Squad – a metaphorical elite senior division of detectives within the organization. However, with this professional accomplishment also came her greatest adversity in the context of intensified sexual harassment, discrimination and professional ostracism from some of her peers all of which ultimately compelled her into launching a lawsuit for sexual discrimination against the NYPD.

Confronted with these obstacles Burke moved from the Major Case Squad into a joint operation conducted by the NYPD and the FBI related to the investigation of organized crime. Sadly, it was with this change of duties that Burke would arguably suffer her greatest hardship in observing the murder of her partner and being herself shot by members of the New York Mafia. Rather than offering some romanticised tale surrounding the easy victory of good over evil Burke's saga is one of brutal and often unpleasant realities concerning her gruelling recovery, psychological

demons and confrontations with the New York criminal justice system. Possibly the most unpleasant being the ultimate insult to the memory of her deceased partner with the accused parties eventually being acquitted of their murder charges.

Throughout all of these hardships Burke's irrepressible spirit refused to concede defeat. Instead she continued with her commitment to serve the New York Police Department which ultimately saw her being awarded the Medal of Honor, the NYPD's equivalent of the Congressional Medal of Honor and promotion to detective first class, the highest rank for a detective. Burke's tribulations do not however conclude with her departure from the NYPD as her life from that point is also traced in the book including the failure of her marriage and her subsequent battle with cancer. Once again Burke's spirit does not succumb to these hardships and she learns to draw strength from her own experiences becoming actively involved in the Police Self-Support Group as a trauma counsellor for New York police officers; an organization which to this present day Burke continues to actively participate within by aiding injured and/or psychologically traumatized police officers.

'Detective' is masterfully written in providing an uncompromising and highly engaging account of both the professional and personal life of one of the New York Police Department's most courageous female police officers. For any reader interested in the realities and hardships of policing as well as the less glamorous aspects of police culture 'Detective' the biography of Kathy Burke is one book that should not be overlooked.

IN MEMORY

In Memory of Dr. Tory J. Caeti



Tory J. Caeti, 40, associate professor of criminal justice at the University of North Texas (Denton, TX), died in an automobile accident Aug. 20 near Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. Caeti was working in Kenya on a project with the U.S. Department of State at the time of his death. The project involved training Kenyan government officials about cyber terrorism. He was one of the lead instructors in the week-long training session.

Dr. Caeti joined the UNT faculty in 1996, after holding the same position in the Criminal Justice Program at Bowling Green State University. He also had worked as an assistant instructor in the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University.

Tory Caeti earned his bachelor's degree in political science from Colorado State University in 1989, his master's degree in criminal justice in 1993 and his doctoral degree in 1998, both from Sam Houston State University.

He was a consultant to numerous law enforcement agencies on issues of patrol allocation and management and previously studied patrolling strategies for the Houston Police Department and the Dallas Police Department's Anti-Gang Initiative. He was the principal investigator of Houston's Targeted Beat Patrol Program and a former research fellow for the Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program at Sam Houston State University.

His areas of expertise and research included law enforcement, use of force by police, tasers, cyber-terrorism (computer), crime rates, police administration, police patrol, gangs, criminal justice administration, criminal justice policy making, legal issues in criminal justice, juvenile crime, juvenile justice and serial murders.

He published research in *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, *Crime and Delinquency* and *American Journal of Criminal Law*.

When a group of seven inmates escaped from a South Texas state prison in 2000 and killed an Irving police officer, local and national media turned to Dr. Caeti for his expertise on the subject of modern crime and criminal behavior. He received national coverage in *Nightline* and in *USA Today*.

Dr. Tory Caeti is survived by his wife, Melinda; two children, Anthony (7) and Lauren (4);

parents, Salvatore and Nancy Caeti; sister, Gina Pochocki; mother-in-law, Roxie Mapp; and sister-in-law, Merry Harris.

An educational fund has been established to benefit Dr. Tory Caeti's children, called the Caeti Family Benevolent Fund. Contributions may be made at any Wells Fargo Bank or by mail to Wells Fargo Bank, 101 S. Locust St, Denton, 76201, or by contacting the University of North Texas Criminal Justice Department at (940) 565-2562.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE PRISON JOURNAL

CALL FOR PAPERS

An official publication of the
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Scholars are invited to submit manuscripts for a SPECIAL ISSUE on SUPERMAX PRISONS.

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Deadline January 1, 2007

MANUSCRIPTS AND INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

Special Issue Editor
Kate King, Director of Criminal Justice
Murray State University
101S Applied Science Building
Murray, KY 42071
kate.king@murraystate.edu

Call for Manuscripts

The journal *Homicide Studies* invites manuscripts for a planned special issue on enriching homicide research with linked data sources. Linking data from multiple sources (e.g., police reports, medical examiner/coroner records, and death certificates) is the foundation for public health surveillance systems on violent death in the United States. Both deterministic as well as probabilistic record matching approaches have been successful in improving the range and detail of information on homicide incidents. This special issue highlights the utility of data from the National Violent Death Reporting System (and its pilot, the National Violent Injury Statistics System), although papers employing other linked data sources (not necessarily U.S. focused) for advancing research on homicide are also encouraged.

Manuscripts should be 30 pages in length and follow that standard manuscript preparation guidelines of the journal (see <http://homicidestudies.sagepub.com>). Manuscripts must be received no later than **October 31, 2006**. We prefer to receive manuscripts as Microsoft Word documents via e-mail attachment sent to bwiersem@umd.edu. If you are unable to send by e-mail, please send four copies of the manuscript to: Brian Wiersema, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2220 LeFrak Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-8235 USA.

JAAS CALL FOR PAPERS

The Journal of African American Studies (JAAS) is a refereed interdisciplinary journal that serves as a forum for social scientists engaged in the analysis of the unique

struggles and triumphs of blacks. It challenges current stereotypes and identifies strategies and policies that may counter the specific problems black men and women face. It is a multidisciplinary forum covering theory, research and methodology.

JAAS invites authors to submit an article for consideration in a Special Edition entitled, "Race, Gender, and Violence: The Intersection," edited by Professors Gail Garfield and Douglas Thompkins at John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY. This edition will focus on the intersection of race, gender, and violence or crime.

Please submit an abstract of 500 words to: Matasha Harris mharris@jjay.cuny.edu. The deadline for submission is October 31, 2006. Any questions please call (212) 484-1310.

SSSP ACCEPTING PROPOSALS

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) invites proposals for its 57th Annual Meeting, to be held August 10-12, 2007 at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York, NY. Theme : **RESEARCH MATTERS: CREATING KNOWLEDGE, POLICY, AND JUSTICE**. Papers or extended abstracts (2-3 page summary of your intended presentation) for presentations at division sponsored sessions must be sent electronically to session organizers no later than January 31, 2007. If your paper does not fit into one of the sessions listed in the Call for Papers, send your submission electronically no later than January 31 to Program Committee Chair: JoAnn Miller, W: 765-494-4699, jlmiller@purdue.edu. Questions relating to the program should be directed to her as well. When send-

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ing an e-mail, please place SSSP in the subject line. For further information, visit <http://www.sssp1.org>.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) is recruiting applications for the 2007 Racial/Ethnic Minority Graduate Scholarship. Persons accepted into an accredited doctoral program in any one of the social and/or behavioral sciences are invited to apply for the \$12,000 Racial/Ethnic Minority Scholarship. Applications are due by and must be received no later than February 1, 2007. Applicants will be notified of the results by July 16, 2007. All applicants must be a current member and a citizen of the United States or permanent resident when applying. For further information and an application, visit <http://www.sssp1.org>. Contact Shirley A. Jackson, Chair with all questions (Department of Sociology, Engleman Hall C011A, Southern Connecticut State University, 501 Crescent Street, New Haven, CT 06515; W: 203-392-5676; F: 203-392-7087; jacksons1@southernct.edu).

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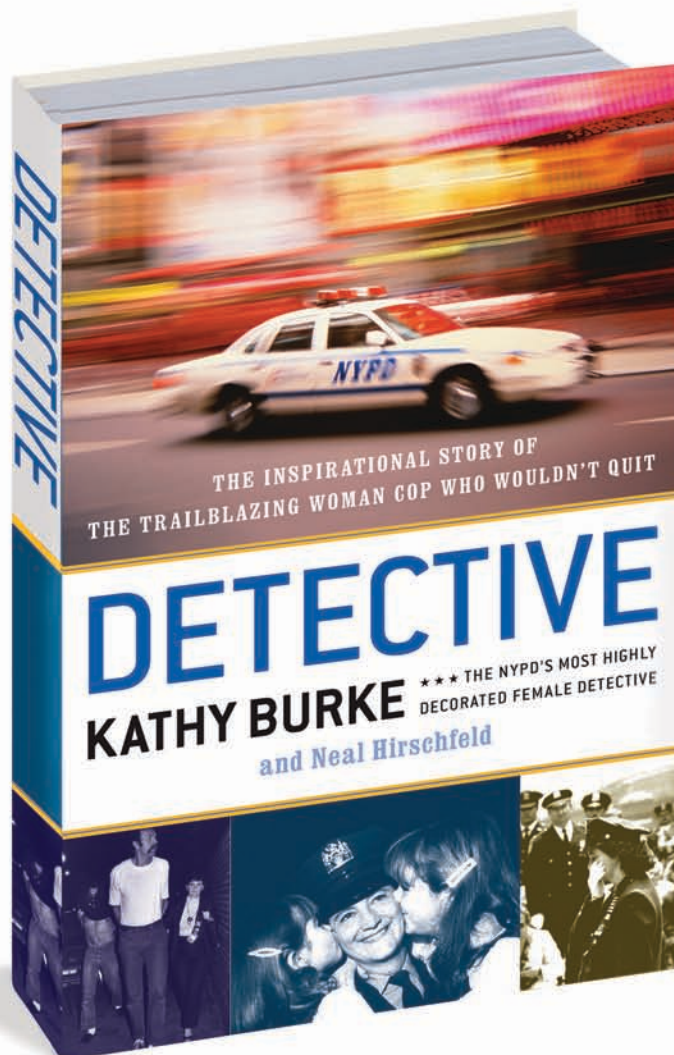


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DETECTIVE

The Inspirational Story of the Trailblazing
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“Kathy Burke is one of the most courageous people I know. When I was mayor, I presented her with a medal for that courage. Her book... is an absolute spellbinder.”

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“Beginning like an action film...Burke's book, which is packed with action and suspense, tells an inspiring story of a woman who beat the odds more than once.”

—Publishers Weekly

Over the course of her 23 year career, Kathy Burke rose to the rank of detective first grade, the very highest in the detective bureau. She also received New York City's highest commendation for heroism, the Medal of Honor. However, her journey to the top wasn't an easy one.

Told in Burke's frank and candid voice, this revealing story of the NYPD

is brimming with hair-raising adventure, heroism, and provocative behind-the-scenes details. But it's also a personal story of inspiration from a pioneering woman who survived hostility from the male establishment, years of recrimination, and even a treacherous battle with cancer. Kathy Burke's *Detective* is a ground-breaking book.

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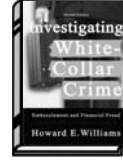
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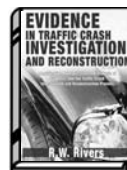


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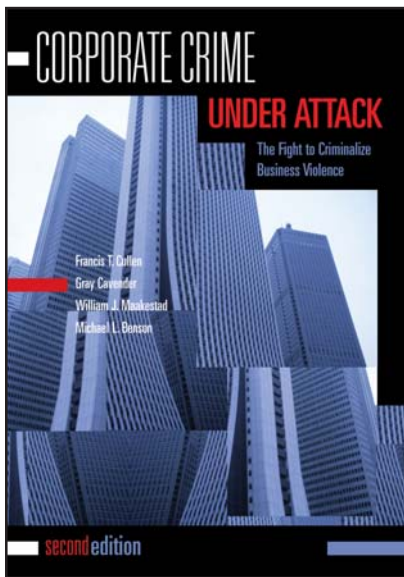
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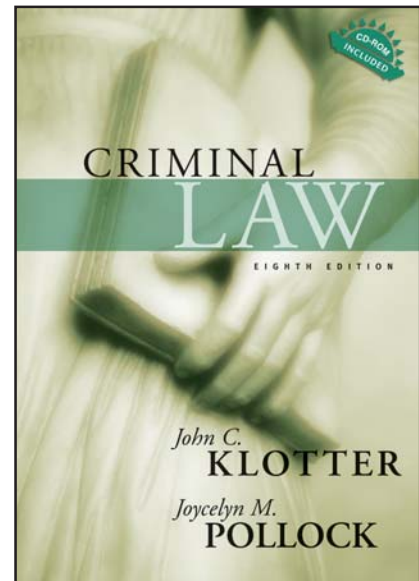
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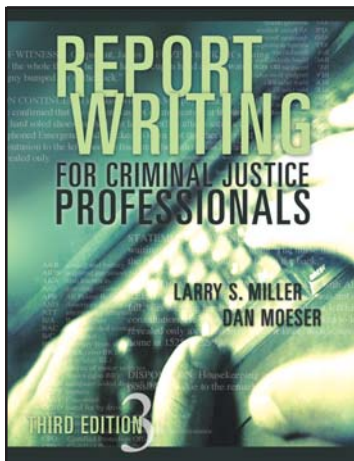
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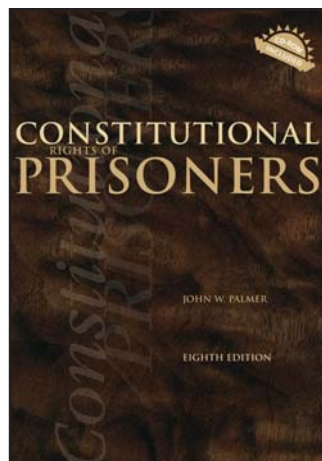
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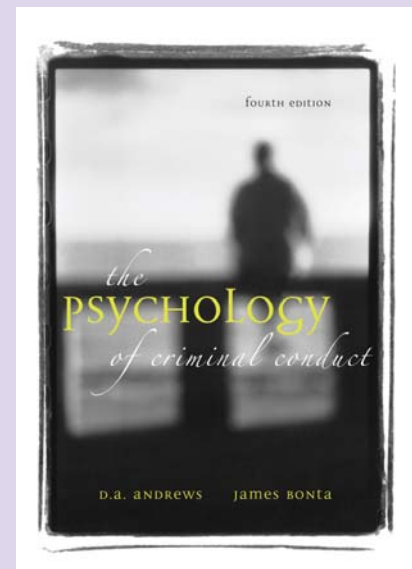
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The Association of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Program Directors Summit

The Association of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Program Directors held a Summit Meeting on May 18-20, 2006 at Sam Houston State University. The primary purpose of the conference was to bring together all of the directors of criminology and criminal justice doctoral programs to establish a new charter for the organization, discuss the future of the organization, the development of the academic field, and the need for better program performance measurement. The association is composed of 34 member organizations. 33 programs were represented at the Summit Meeting. There is no record of an Association meeting where virtually all of the programs were represented.

Discussions at the Summit were facilitated by Todd Clear, association president. The meeting began with the presentation by Dr. Clear of eleven propositions to set the tone for the meeting and to guide discussions. After a brief discussion of the propositions, Dr. Clear and Dr. Natasha Frost presented results from their paper entitled *Doctoral Education in Criminology and Criminal Justice*, submitted for publication in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* in 2006. The data from this paper was based on the annual survey of institutions that offer the doctorate in criminology and criminal justice. Their paper provided a comprehensive summary of doctoral education in criminology and criminal justice and supported Dr. Clear's contention that criminology and criminal justice have come of age as an established area of study.

Since no one could produce a copy of the original charter it was collectively decided to produce a new charter. There was a relatively high degree of consensus among the participants regarding various issues related to the creation of a new charter including the purpose of the organization, criteria for membership, objectives of the organization, protocols for receiving active and associate members, the establishment, collection and use of dues, voting procedures, and the duties of the Executive Board. Duties for the Secretariat were also outlined. One participant indicated the production of a charter was "painful but necessary." There was unanimous agreement to approve the draft copy of the charter in principle, to distribute a draft copy of the charter to members prior to the annual meeting, and to consider the ratification of the charter at the annual meeting. The association directed Dr. Clear to appoint a committee to call for nominations and propose a slate of officers for the annual meeting at ASC in November. Dr. Vince Webb from Sam Houston State University offered the services of the College of Criminal Justice to serve as the Secretariat to the association for one year. The Secretariat will facilitate as necessary in the election process.

In 2005, data was compiled from surveys of criminology and criminal justice doctoral programs and shared with the National Research Council (NRC) in efforts to be formally recognized as a separate academic discipline. While this effort fell short of its goal, the NRC did establish criminology and criminal justice as one of the "fields to watch." Getting recognized as a credible field of study is important to all programs. The field, as currently specified, did not meet the National Research Council's criteria for number of graduates per five years to be recognized as an academic discipline in 2005. The NRC conducts a survey every five years to rank the

productivity of programs and to assess the development of new disciplines. The NRC will reconsider disciplines in 2010.

The reputation of programs on individual campuses impacts the distribution of resources and money. Many university administrators tout the rankings of various programs as a way to market their programs. In 2005, the U.S. News and World Report released the first-ever rankings of doctoral programs in criminology and criminal justice. The results were based on a survey of the Association of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Program members. The survey had the highest return rate of any such survey done by U.S. News and World Report. The rankings created a great deal of discussion within various programs. There was agreement among the summit participants that while it was good to be finally included in the U.S. News and World Report survey, the methodology used was an inadequate measurement of program productivity. Some programs used the rankings to launch a marketing campaign.

The issue of measuring excellence and program performance received a great deal of attention in discussion among the summit participants. It was agreed that there are unique differences among doctoral programs (some emphasize research, some emphasize theory, some emphasize policy applications, etc.) and that program evaluation and ranking methodologies should be able to differentiate between the operational models. Various methods of faculty and program evaluation were presented. Discussion regarding the accounting of scholarship was followed by expressions of concerns that over quantification of the evaluation process may be counter productive.

Conclusion:

1. Criminology and criminal justice undergraduate programs are growing at a rapid rate. There is a demonstrated need for entry level professors in the field. Evidence of this phenomena occurred at the Employment Exchanges at the American Society of Criminology annual meeting where there were approximately 190 jobs for 30 applicants. A similar ratio of jobs per applicants occurred at the Employment Exchange at ACJS.
2. Doctoral education in criminology and criminal justice is expanding and will continue to do so for at least another 5 years. It is expected that organization membership in the Association of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Program Directors will increase and there will be interest from organizations that have a substantive connection to criminology and criminal justice. The organization recognizes the need to balance issues of exclusiveness (i.e. should doctoral programs in public administration or sociology with a concentration in criminology or criminal justice be allowed membership) with need to be inclusive.
3. Criminology and Criminal Justice have been designated by the National Research Council (NRC) as “fields to watch.” The Association is interested in obtaining NRC recognition. The collection of data from NRC annual survey has not captured the growth in graduates from criminology and criminal justice doctoral program or the productivity of doctoral criminology and criminal justice faculty.
4. The Association is interested in expanding the annual survey to incorporate many of the NRC survey questions and providing ongoing data to program members and the NRC.
5. The Association is interested in meeting at least every five years in summit fashion to discuss various issues. It was suggested that federal funding might be available to support such an endeavor.

6. The Association has established an annual dues structure with consideration for developing programs and programs with special needs.
7. The Association is interested in the inclusion of international programs.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held during the American Society of Criminology annual conference on November 2, 2006 at 9:30 - 10:50 am in Room 308B. The charter will be ratified and new officers elected. For more information, contact Dr. Wes Johnson at johnson@shsu.edu or (936) 294-1640.

Appendix

Schools Represented at Summit Meeting

American University
Arizona State University
Florida State University
George Mason University
Indiana University
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
Northeastern University
Old Dominion University
Pennsylvania State University
Prairie View A&M University
Rutgers University- Newark
Sam Houston State University
Simon Fraser University
Temple University
University at Albany, SUNY
University of Arkansas, Little Rock
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University of Southern Mississippi
University of Texas- Dallas

Draft of Association Charter

Charter

Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice

Preamble

This association will be composed [of] active or developing doctoral programs offering Ph.D. degrees in substantive areas related to crime and justice.

I. The Name of the Organization

The name of the organization shall be the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice.

II. Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be to promote doctoral education with a primary focus on crime and justice.

III. Objectives

- A. To collect and disseminate information for the advancement of doctoral education in crime and justice.
- B. To promote research in crime and justice and advance it as a field of scientific inquiry.
- C. To increase the visibility and recognition of doctoral study in crime and justice.

IV. Membership

- A. Programs eligible for membership will include programs offering or developing doctoral degrees in criminal justice, criminology, or other substantive areas related to crime and justice.

- B. There shall be two kinds of members. Active members are programs currently admitting students for doctoral study. Associate members are programs that are being developed but not yet admitting students.
- C. In order to participate in the nominations and/or voting process of the Association, a member must be in good standing.
- D. To maintain membership in good standing, an Association member must pay annual dues for current year.

V. Dues

- A. There will be annual dues for active and associate members.
- B. The amount of the annual dues will be recommended by the executive board in the annual budget and will be voted on by voting members present at the annual meeting.
- C. Dues must be paid by November 1st.

VI. Meetings

- A. The organization's annual business meeting will be held during the meetings of the American Society of Criminology each year, at which it will conduct its business (election of officers, distribution of survey, report of the budget, voting on annual dues, etc.). See by-laws.
- B. Executive board will ordinarily meet during the annual meetings of Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and may call for additional meetings at that time as appropriate.

VII. The Executive Board

- A. The Executive Board shall administer the affairs of the organization. It shall consist of the following elected officers: Past-President, President, Vice President (President Elect), and Secretary/ Treasurer.
- B. In the initial year, a Vice President, President, and Secretary/Treasurer will be elected (current President will be Past President)

- C. In all years that follow, the organization will elect a Vice President every year – the vice president will serve a one year term, become president for a one year term, then serve as past president for one year. (3 year commitment)
- D. Secretary treasurer serves three years
- E. Officers must come from programs that are active members in good standing
- F. Executive board is responsible for identifying and contracting with a secretariat
- G. Active member organizations will bid to serve as secretariat
- H. The secretariat will run the website, conduct the survey, and run the election (other duties as assigned)
- I. The secretariat will report to the President

VIII. Officers

A. President

The President shall be the Chief Executive of the Association, shall represent the Organization at formal gatherings, shall preside over the Annual Meeting, and shall appoint committees as deemed necessary.

B. Vice President (President Elect)

The Vice President shall preside over the meeting of Association in the absence of the President and shall be empowered to conduct all necessary business of the Association in the event that a vacancy exists in the office of the President or upon the disability of the President.

C. The Vice President will serve as the president elect.

- Vice President proposes a budget for the year that s/he is President.
- Vice President serves in the absence of the President.

D. The Secretary/Treasurer shall keep the records and minutes of the Association and serve as the Chief Financial Officer of the Association.

E. Past President: Past President will serve as a non-voting member of the executive committee.

IX. Elections

- A. Election of officers will be held at the Association's annual business meeting at the American Society of Criminology.
- B. Newly elected persons will take office at the close of the annual meeting each year.
- C. Voting shall be limited to active member programs in good standing.
- D. Call for nominations shall be made at the end of the academic year.
- E. The Executive board will propose a slate of officers to be presented to the membership – membership will vote prior to the annual meeting.

X. Amending The Charter

An amendment to this Charter may be considered if at least one-third of active members in good standing indicate their support. Proposed amendments shall be considered at the annual business meeting. Passage requires that at least two-thirds of all active members in good standing vote in support of an amendment.

CJ Doctoral Programs Seek To Establish Academic Purpose**

From http://www.shsu.edu/~pin_www/T@S/2006/CJsummit506.html ; Julia May ; May 19, 2006.

Are criminal justice doctoral programs the Rodney Daingerfield of academia?

The lack of respect for one of the nation's fastest growing disciplines is one of the issues directors of approximately 30 of those programs are addressing at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Tex. this weekend as they meet at the university's Criminal Justice Center to formally organize.

"Criminal justice is an area where knowledge directly pays off in quality of life," said Todd Clear, distinguished professor of criminal justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York and one of the organizers of the meeting.

"Because of recent advancements in education in the field of criminal justice, we now have a set of initiatives involving crime prevention that have all come out of experiments done within the last few years. We now have a set of identification procedures for identifying suspects through lineups and eyewitness testimony. We have an array of classification devices for identifying which offenders, including sex offenders, should receive the most resources, all which have been done by social scientists doing studies. Money spent in this area leads to new ideas."

The directors have been meeting informally since the mid-1970s when there were less than 10 criminal justice doctoral programs nationwide. That number has more than tripled, and directors of the programs, which have named themselves the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice, feel the time has come to develop some common goals and a plan for direction. Participants include those from well-established programs like the one at Sam Houston State University, which launched the criminal justice doctoral program in 1971, to those which are newly established.

Each year, as the directors met, they noticed how quickly the discipline was changing, not only in terms of record growth, but also in the demands that were being placed on faculty and graduates to meet the expectations of society. Six years ago, the group began to survey peer programs to determine such information as Graduate Record Examination scores, race and ethnicity of students coming into the programs and graduating, salaries, number of applicants, faculty funding awarded, and race and ethnicity of faculty members.

"We felt that having this information would help us do our jobs better," said Clear. "This kind of feedback shows each program where it stands in comparison to its peers."

Because the field of criminal justice is relatively new in higher education compared to traditional fields such as the arts, sciences, business and humanities, the group is aware of the need to define itself as a legitimate academic area.

"Although other fields have longevity over us in terms of existence, we are often one of the top five majors on many college campuses," said Clear. "We have experienced enormously rapid growth, yet in some ways we are still not taken very seriously as an academic field in the same manner as those fields which have been around for a long time such as, English, history or psychology."

The fast growth of the criminal justice field has attracted a lot of attention from other disciplines on campuses, but Clear said that some of the attention has not been very friendly.

"We want to define and show what we do," he said. "We have compared our publication rates to those in other disciplines, and frankly, we have found that our faculty members are as productive, and in some cases more productive in high impact journals and books, than faculty members in disciplines which are similar to us such as political science and psychology."

Two of the key targets of the group's attention-getting campaign are the public and private sectors that concern themselves with evaluating doctoral programs--the *U.S. News and World Report* and the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

"The Association of Doctoral Programs feels like we've made a strong argument to be included in the NRC's ranking of doctoral programs," said Clear. "In many respects we have the characteristics in which they are interested. But previously when they've produced their rankings of academic programs, criminal justice has been left out. They haven't counted our graduates or our programs correctly and underestimated the number of programs we have. Also, they don't understand what our graduates do."

Clear said that the perception is that criminal justice doctoral graduates go on to work in such professional programs as law enforcement and corrections. In fact, most Ph.D. graduates go on to teach in higher education, and the discipline has grown so rapidly that there are consistently more teaching positions available at colleges and universities, than there are graduates to fill them.

"The fact that most of our doctoral graduates are employed in entry level assistant professor positions makes us look more similar to traditional academic disciplines like political science or sociology rather than public administration," said Clear.

"Therefore, we are aware of the need to educate our external environment about what we do," he said, "and that is important on our own individual campuses."

The group is also very much aware of the influence of doctoral program rankings in the U.S. News and World Report. But Clear doesn't give much credence to the way the ranking is currently done, and he would like to see the evaluations done with more substantial and accurate data.

"Right now, it's peer evaluation," he said. "But it does help establish a program's reputation, and it helps with leverage when your administrators are asking for funding. Even though it's not a good way to do a ranking, it's better than no ranking at all."

Another goal the association has is to strengthen doctoral programs to be more influential in their own campus politics. Clear cited some examples of situations where criminal justice programs have recruited students, and other disciplines have benefited from their recruitment efforts.

"We don't resent other programs getting the benefits of our work," he said, "but we do resent not being considered a serious program on our own campuses. We have discovered that sometimes, we are viewed as being the program that attracts weaker students, and that's just not true."

A number of papers are being presented at the conference, which will discuss various ways to evaluate criminal justice doctoral programs. And although one of the group's purposes is to establish common goals, Clear quickly pointed out that each program shouldn't be identical.

"Not everyone marches to the same drum," he said. "Each program has its own strengths, and the strengths should be played to. Some programs are stronger in research, some in teaching, some faculty as a whole are viewed as more conservative or liberal than others. Students need to go where they can find the best fit for themselves."