



## Mannheim Matters

No 5 2011

### Meet....Frances Heidensohn



#### Mannheim Musings

It is fifty years ago this autumn since I first arrived at LSE to read sociology as an undergraduate. I stayed on to do research, and then as a lecturer, until 1974 and have had strong links with the School ever since, returning as a Visiting Professor in the Sociology Department and Fellow of the Mannheim Centre in 2004 and becoming General Editor of the British Journal of Sociology in 2008. In the 1960s, Hermann Mannheim himself was, though retired, still a presence in criminology at ISTD and as editor of the British Journal of Criminology, and I did some work for him on notes for that journal. Many years later, in the 1980s, I was on the Council of ISTD

and Associate Editor of the BJC, and this reflects perhaps a certain pattern in my career, of coming back to beginnings, albeit in a very different position from the start. One of the most important 'circles' to me intellectually and personally happened only last year and spanned my long association with LSE and criminology.

In 1968, the British Journal of Sociology, then edited by Terry Morris, the distinguished criminologist and penologist and Mannheim's PhD student, published my first article 'The Deviance of Women'. This paper has been amongst the most significant I have written as it is credited with playing a key role in the formation of feminist criminology. In 2010, when the BJS marked its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary (it was founded at LSE in 1950) this piece was selected by my editorial colleagues (not by me!) as one of two 'classics' from the 1960s together with a commentary by Jody Miller, one of the contemporary stars of feminist criminology.

The development of feminist perspectives in criminology has been a cherished project for me since the 1960s and one that seems to have flourished, indeed with increasing success. Betsy Stanko and I have recently assessed the state of the art

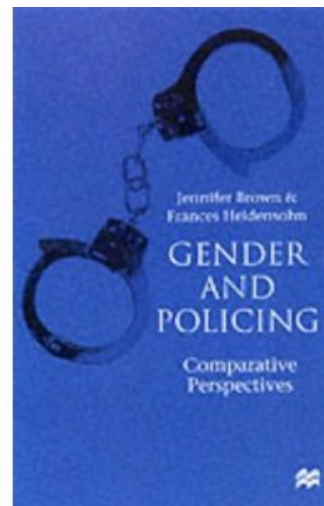
in feminist research on gender and crime and concluded that it was one of the strongest areas of criminology. Among the key areas where feminist perspectives have shown the most marked impact are studies of victimisation, sexual and domestic violence and issues raised in pioneering days: the 'gender gap' in recorded crime, questions of 'chivalry' and stigma in the criminal justice system and about 'new' female offenders. Most of all, what was once a project is now an established and central part of criminology as evidenced by its presence in text books, major journals and its influence on research and policy agendas. Its key feature is a way of looking at the world, which takes gender seriously and analyses its links to offending and the treatment of offenders. Not only has our understanding of female offenders been profoundly influenced by this fundamental shift in perception, but masculinity too has been dissected and the changing nature and meanings of gender itself.

My next area of research, while reflecting a continued interest in gender, took me into policing a very different subsection of criminology. It was also my first comparative and international study, a theme which I have followed in several later works.

In the late 1980s, I carried out research on the roles of women police officers in the UK and the USA. There were striking parallels in their careers – struggles to overcome stereotypes and prejudices, battles for acceptance as equals, the

importance of anti-discriminatory laws – but notable disparities too: the UK, despite a much more limited legal framework and weaker powers (then), had achieved consistently higher levels of female recruitment and promotion than in many American law enforcement agencies, a divergence which still persists.

After completing that study, I worked with Jenny Brown on a large, comparative piece of research, which surveyed the experiences of female officers around the world, covering over 30 countries.



Another happy, serendipitous circumstance has brought her too to LSE and we are currently working together again, this time on the representation of women police in the media.

Comparative criminology has long been an interest and, as well as in-depth work on policing in various settings, I have explored other substantive topics cross-nationally focussing on Europe, on feminist perspectives and also on the

methods of comparative research.

Mannheim's last book is called

*Comparative Criminology*, although it is not, strictly speaking, a comparative study, that is, it does not use systematic cross national observation to analyse key questions. Rather, Mannheim employed his formidable, encyclopaedic knowledge of the literature in many languages and his grasp of multiple criminal justice systems to expand on criminological theory, crime rates and diverse topics. Comparative criminology is another, growing and contested field.

LSE's founders (the Webbs, Shaw et al) insisted on its task of forming future policy makers and influencing policy agendas. Although more years of my career have been spent away from the School than here, I have tried to follow that admonition in two ways: I have engaged in forming or implementing social policies and in analysing and trying to influence them. For many years I was involved in the NHS as a non-executive director and for seven years, chair of a health authority. As a sociologist, I needed to use many of my professional skills in this role – problem analysis, application of research and the understanding of power and status and how they are exploited by the central players in key battles. I still maintain a link to the NHS at the London Postgraduate Deanery, but my main policy positions have more recently been in the criminal justice system and regulation. For 11 years I was a member of the Sentencing Advisory Panel, the body set up by the Labour government in 1999 to provide

draft guidelines for the Court of Appeal, and later for the Sentencing Guidelines Council. In our work we commissioned and used a series of research studies designed to inform us about aspects of sentencing. It was fascinating stuff and provided more LSE links as Roger Hood, a former student, wrote the seminal study on inconsistencies in sentencing. As a Commissioner for Judicial Appointments, another New Labour modernising creation, I worked with colleagues to audit the appointments of QCs and judges, again applying research we had commissioned, to make these processes as fair and transparent as possible. At present, I act as a lay member of conduct committees for the General Social Care Council, the body for social work regulation.

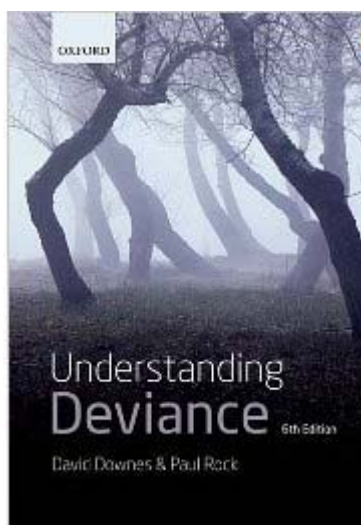
Influencing the policy agenda is, in general, harder to do, and even harder to evaluate one's impact, than in policy-related posts. Nevertheless, it is hard to resist becoming involved in the relevant debates: criminal justice approaches towards women offenders have been a concern of mine since I co-wrote a pamphlet criticising plans for the 'new' Holloway prison in 1968 and remains important. In December of last year, I was invited to give the Frank Dawtry Memorial Lecture at the University of Leeds and chose 'Women Offenders in the Criminal Justice System' as my topic, reviewing the previous 40 years of the penal treatment of women and asking how far we have come and what we have achieved. For my presentation, I used, among other images, some which I had collected in the mid

1960s, when I was a young LSE research student. So are there patterns in life? Do wheels come full circle? I don't know. All I can be confident about is that LSE was a very good place to begin my academic career and has been a most welcoming place to come to at its late phase. There are many fine colleagues based here and many more come for seminars and as visitors, so there is constant stimulus and encouragement. The Mannheim Centre is flourishing again as are new generations of outstanding students.

**Frances Heidensohn**  
**Sociology Department**

## News

Warmest congratulations to Robert Reiner for being this year's recipient of the BSC's Outstanding Achievement award in recognition of his contribution to the discipline. This is a testament to the significance of Robert's work.



David Downes and Paul Rock have a 6<sup>th</sup> edition of their book "Understanding Deviance; A Guide to the Sociology of

Crime and Rule Breaking" published by Oxford University Press. In their introduction they note that this sixth edition has been extensively re-written to incorporate changes in theorizing and includes discussion of a re-vitalization of 'anomie' and cultural perspectives on deviance together with new topics such as gang delinquency and different approaches that address falls in crime rates in developed societies.



**Paddy Rawlinson**

As most of you are aware I will be leaving the LSE in July 2011 for pastures new

'down under'. The move to Australia was initially prompted by a desire to be closer to our eldest and his young family currently living in Sydney although Glenn, my husband, and I will be moving to Melbourne ('just down the road' relatively speaking). I will be joining a dynamic and expanding Criminology team at Monash University, which has been given huge support by senior management, in contrast, I'm afraid to say, to the less than enthusiastic response for Criminology in general shown by the powers that be at the LSE. Despite the complex politics behind the demise of Criminology in the Sociology Department and a particularly tough year 'going solo', I take with me very fond memories of colleagues within the department and across the School with whom I have worked, shared ideas and socialised. (I also take a new hip with me,

having had the old osteoarthritic one replaced by a shiny new titanium model).

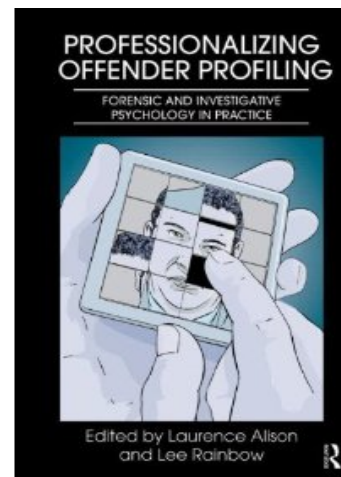
The generous research money Monash gives to new members of staff will enable me to return to London and continue my current research on child trafficking so expect to see me around the School next year sometime. And then there's always the chance that some of you might come over to Oz for the occasional conference/research collaboration...?

**Paddy Rawlinson**

Two of Jennifer Brown's PhD students, Mark Roycroft and Teri Cole, graduated from Surrey in April. Mark's research is about decision making styles amongst senior investigating officers. Mark is a serving Metropolitan Police officer and has recently taken up an appointment at Staffordshire University.



Teri looked at the role and efficacy of behavioural investigative advice in hard to solve murder cases. Teri and Jennifer wrote up some of this work as a chapter in a new book edited by Laurence Alison and Lee Rainbow.



There has been a spate of reports discussing important aspects of policing. Peter Neyroud's analysis of police leadership and training is available at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/consultations/rev-police-leadership-training/report?view=Binary>

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary has attempted to define front line policing and the report can be found at the following web address

[http://www.hmic.gov.uk/SiteCollectionDocuments/Thematics/THM\\_20110330.pdf](http://www.hmic.gov.uk/SiteCollectionDocuments/Thematics/THM_20110330.pdf)

Tom Winsor's overview of police pay and conditions is located at

<http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8024/8024.pdf>



## Books received

Nicole Westmarland a lecturer in Criminal Justice at Durham and Geetanjali Gangoli from the Centre for the Study of Gender and Violence in the School for policy Studies at the University of Bristol have put together an edited collection which discusses rape and the CJS in Australia, Canada, China, England and Wales, India, Scotland, South Africa and the USA. They argue that globalisation has increased sexualisation and commodification of women's bodies. This has been associated with a rise in rape in developing countries. Notwithstanding reform of sex offences law, problems remain in the investigation of rape and prosecution of rapists. Nicole Westmarland picks up the theme of an implementation gap, the subject of Jennifer Brown's recent Mannheim Wednesday seminar.



## A Letter from... Oxford

By Rachel Condry



It has been a busy few years since leaving the LSE in 2008. I am now a University Lecturer at the Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford, and a Fellow of St Hilda's College. Oxford is a great place to work and the Centre for Criminology is a vibrant, intellectually stimulating and collegiate environment. I've thoroughly enjoyed my first nine months here and I'm looking forward to the years ahead.

I have very fond memories of the fourteen years I spent at LSE (as an undergraduate and postgraduate student, temporary lecturer, and British Academy postdoctoral fellow). I could not have had a better introduction to criminology. I learnt what it meant to think sociologically about crime, deviance and control and about the importance and value of interdisciplinary approaches, and had some wonderful teachers and colleagues.

I was fortunate to attend the weekly research student seminars in crime and deviance for many years. As PhD students our developing work was critiqued by academics from several departments, all leading British criminologists and a

formidable (though gentle) audience. I remember the feeling of terror when I presented my plans for my doctoral work for the first time – but, as always, the feedback was constructive and incisive and having this input on an annual basis made a huge contribution to the development of my work. My doctoral thesis was one of many from this group that were published as monographs, a testament to the environment in which they were developed.

My doctoral work focused on the relatives of serious offenders and this led to an enduring interest in the intersections between crime and the family. I am currently working on two research studies. The first, funded by the British Academy, looks at the evolution of parenting expertise in youth justice. This research has taken an interesting turn with the recent changes in the way in which youth justice provision is organised and funded under the Coalition government. People working in the youth justice field say they cannot predict how it will look in a year or two. It will be interesting to see what happens to the notion of specialist parenting expertise and only time will tell whether the plethora of parenting experts, practitioners and programmes that developed under the Labour government will become casualties of these changes. I am also conducting a 30 month study funded by the ESRC exploring adolescent-to-parent violence with my research officer, Dr Caroline Miles. We are investigating a form of family violence which has received very little attention in

the UK and almost none within criminology. The research explores how adolescent-to-parent violence is defined, experienced and negotiated by parents and adolescents and how violent assaults committed by adolescents within the home are currently processed and managed within the criminal justice system. The research utilises a range of methods to investigate the different dimensions of this complex and multifaceted form of family violence including interviews with parents and young people, parent audio diaries, analysis of recorded cases in police databases and youth offending service case files, and interviews with youth offending workers and police officers who specialise in domestic violence. Caroline and I are in the throes of fieldwork which as any researcher knows, can be as frustrating one day as it is rewarding the next! We are collecting some really interesting data and anticipating a high level of interest in our findings.

I still feel strongly connected, professionally and personally, to the LSE and my former colleagues. I am delighted to see this newsletter and the work that Jennifer and others are doing to keep the Mannheim Centre thriving. I was fortunate to work with Jennifer at the University of Surrey so I know things are in good hands. On a personal note, the move to Oxford has entailed a few domestic changes, moving my family from London to a peaceful West Oxfordshire village. The grounds of Blenheim palace are our local park and we have woodland and open

fields at the end of our road. Our children (aged 10 and 7) attend a primary school with around 70 pupils. It's amazing how quickly we have all adapted to village life and we even have two new additions to the family – pet chickens!

**Rachel Condry**

## **Forthcoming Events**

### Wednesday Seminar

**18<sup>th</sup> May 2011**

**Joint Seminar Series with the British Society of Criminology**

*Dr Wendy Fitzgibbon* (London Metropolitan University)

**Title** 'Probation and Social Work on Trial: Violent Offenders and Child Abusers'.

**Time:** 6.30-8

**Location:** London School of Economics, EAS (East Building), Room E304

We recommend arriving early to be sure of a seat. We hope you will also be able to stay for drinks with the speaker after the talk.

For a map see

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/resources/mapsAndDirections/findingYourWayAroundLSE.htm> and for directions go to

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/resources/mapsAndDirections/travellingToLSE.htm>

### Specialty Seminars

**16<sup>th</sup> May 2011**

*Adrian Leppard*, (Commissioner, City of London Police)

**Title:** investigating fraud

**Time:** 5.30-7.30

**Location:** NAB Moot Court Room

**7<sup>th</sup> June 2011**

In conjunction with the Howard League a seminar will be led by Beth Weaver and Sarah Armstrong with Julie Trebilcock as a discussant.

**Title:** "What role for short prison sentences in the rehabilitation revolution?"

**Details to be announced**

## **RECENT EVENTS**

### Conference: Policing Ibero-America May 10th

Organized by Gerald Blaney



May 10<sup>th</sup>

This conference was dedicated to police and law-and-order issues in the Ibero-American world (Spain, Portugal and Latin America). Despite the prominent role that the police have had on the political and social development of all the countries concerned, academic research has been relatively sparse. The conference brought together leading scholars in the field from the UK and Spain for a multi-disciplinary perspective on these crucial, yet often overlooked issues for one of the largest global community of nations.

The programme included:

- 1) Gerald Blaney (LSE) – “The ‘Failures’ of Police Reform under the Second Spanish Republic, 1931-1936”
- 2) Chris Birkbeck (University of Salford) – “The Police on the Public Stage: A



Comparison of the Latin America and North American Press”

3) Fiona Macaulay (University of Bradford)  
– “Cycles of ‘Mission creep’ between the Brazilian Armed Forces and the State-level Military Police”

4) Oscar Jaime-Jiménez (Gabinete de Estudios de Seguridad Interior-GESI, Madrid & Universidad de Navarra) – “New order, Old Guard: The Spanish Police and post Franco Transition to Democracy”.

5) Francisco Arenosa (Cuerpo Nacional de Policía Dirección General de la Policía Guardia Civil) “Reforming the Police the Inside Story”

Further details from

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## Apology

Of course it was Elaine Player and not Elaine Genders who wrote the piece on Holloway for Paul's Festschrift, sorry for the error.

## Research Groups

**Investigative Psychology Research Unit (IPRU), John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York**

**By Professor C. Gabrielle Salfati, Director IPRU**



The City University of New York (CUNY) is the largest urban university in the US, and comprises 23 institutions, and in that way works very much like the University of London. John Jay College of Criminal Justice, one of the CUNY colleges, is the only college in the US founded specifically to study criminal justice and public service and has itself around 400 full-time faculty, and upwards of 15,000 undergraduate and graduate students (across 7 Masters programs and 2 PhD programs) from more than 135 nations.

Every department at John Jay, whether it is law, science, maths, English, history, anthropology, sociology, or any of the 24 or so departments within the college, focuses their work on the broad area of criminal justice, which is a unique setting, in which all faculty members in the college share a common goal and interest. The psychology department alone, where I work, has over 40 full-time faculty, all of whom deal with the area of forensic psychology in some way, a setting unlike any other psychology department.

The college originated in 1964, when a small group of educators and police reformers came together to share the dream of a liberal arts college for police officers that would prepare them to be better officers and better citizens. Over the

next several decades, John Jay evolved from a college of police science, into the college it is today, which is a research institution with a strong commitment to *Educating for Justice*, and applying the most up to date research into the practice of criminal justice. Since I joined in 2003, around the same time this commitment was made by the college, the college has been growing by the addition of an average of 30 new full-time faculty a year, all bringing high level and diverse applied criminal justice research programs to the college. Twelve research centres have been created during these last few years; The Academy for Critical Incident Analysis, The Center for Crime Prevention and Control, The Center for Cybercrime Studies, The Center for International Human Rights, The Center on Media, Crime and Justice, The Center on Race, Crime and Justice, The Center on Terrorism, The Christian Regenhard Center for Emergency Response Studies, The City University of New York Dispute Resolution, The Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation Center, The Institute for Criminal Justice Ethics, & The Prisoner Reentry Institute. Each centre has strong ties to the research capabilities of the college and facilitates the development of practitioner scholars, and faculty associated with these engage in cutting-edge research, sponsor ground breaking conferences and lectures, partner with community organisations, police-making bodies, and criminal justice entities, and all seeks to apply real-time problem solving to public safety and corporate security

practices. It's a pretty happening place you could say.

It was the perfect place to expand on the research I had established and developed the foundations for during my 9 years at the Centre for Investigative Psychology at The University of Liverpool. The buzz and excitement was tremendous.

Investigative Psychology is a relatively new field of study, set up in the early 1990's in the UK, and takes an interdisciplinary approach to the study of criminal behaviour, by combining fields like psychology and criminology and applying it to criminal justice settings such as police investigations. I have been involved with the development of the research within this new field of research since its start, specifically looking at offender behavioural consistency, and during my time at the Centre for Investigative Psychology at the University of Liverpool, helped develop and later direct a number of different masters level programs and professional courses disseminating the principles of this new field. I've expanded this at John Jay, where we now train researchers as well as law enforcement, crime analysts, and other criminal justice professionals such as prosecutors and lawyers.

Behavioral consistency comprises two separate yet interrelated fields of study. The first aims to look at the consistency across an individual's series of crimes; this focuses on what we typically refer to as "linking". The second aims to look at the consistency between what offenders do at the crime scene and what they do in other aspects of their lives, including both

criminal (i.e., their previous criminal activities and how this relates to their current crime) and noncriminal (i.e., personal) aspects. This second aspect of behavioral consistency is what we normally associate with offender profiling.

When I first started in this field, there was not much empirical research that pertained to the area of offender profiling or linking serial crimes. My research agenda very quickly became one that aimed to test the old myths surrounding these issues, and more specifically, set stringent methodological benchmarks, and providing a solid empirical basis for this process, that would ultimately help build the field, and provide a systematic basis for future applications. A summary of where the field of offender profiling currently stands in light of recent empirical studies, and specifically what research questions have developed as a consequence and which now need to lead the way in the future development of the field was summarized in a 2008 review article for the British Psychological Society's division of Forensic Psychology<sup>1</sup>.

The key research questions in the area of linking are whether we can link crime scenes to *each other* and thereby identify an individual series while also identifying how it differs from other series. Specifically, an important question is which behaviours are the most reliable to focus on when making this determination. Running through all these questions is the

key question of what is meant by consistency and how this may be displayed. A key question for investigators out in the field.

Much of the criminological literature conceptualizes legally separate crimes based on interpretations of crime seriousness rather than any criminological or psychological theory. For example, homicide and rape are treated as two unrelated crimes, set apart by different psychological mechanisms and motivations. The interplay between the law and psychology is however an important one to keep in mind and the research is currently exploring how to integrate the two perspectives for examining patterns in offenders' behavior. This methodological point becomes especially important when examining an offender's crime development and consistency pattern over a series, such as in cases where an offender progresses from sexual assaults, to rapes, to sexual homicides. Each one of these crimes is separate and legally defined, but psychologically, the offender is committing a series of sexual assaults, which shows psychological consistency. In addition, the offender is showing development and change in the escalation in both physical invasion of the victim and in violence. By expanding how we think about behavior to include the psychological dimension that underpins them, we are moving our understanding forwards, and providing important knowledge not only to our theoretical and methodological understanding of crime,

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<sup>1</sup> Salfati, G. (2008) Offender profiling; psychological and methodological issues of testing for behavioural consistency. *Issues in Forensic Psychology*, 8, 68-81.

but also to how this may be applied in crime investigations<sup>2</sup>.

All of this work is being developed within an international framework through collaboration with major research centers and law enforcement agencies internationally, including the UK's National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA), the FBI's Behavioural Science Unit at Quantico in the US, the South African Police Service, and a number of other law enforcement organisations internationally who are benefiting first hand from the latest developments in applying psychological principles to actual investigations through training focussing on bringing all of these new advances to practice.

New York is a tremendous place to live and work. With so much activity and work going on not only at CUNY but across New York as a whole, with multiple agencies across the criminal justice system being linked in tightly with the college either through John Jay alumni who are now working in these agencies, or partnerships developing based on mutual priorities, the possibilities are incredible, and opportunities are constantly being made available to become involved. The richness of the multicultural multinational cosmopolitan setting, the restaurants, the cafes, and all the diverse cultural events, surrounds all of this activity with its own

buzz, and makes daily life in New York a true melting pot of energy.



#### **Further information:**

Investigative Psychology Research Unit:  
[web.jjay.cuny.edu/~gsalfati](http://web.jjay.cuny.edu/~gsalfati)

City University of New York:  
[www.cuny.edu](http://www.cuny.edu)

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<sup>2</sup> Salfati, G. and Taylor, Differentiating sexual violence; a comparison of sexual homicide and rape. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 12, 107-125

# *Centers* FOR RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE @ *John Jay*

**The Centers and Institutes at John Jay College of Criminal Justice influence criminal and social justice policy and practice in New York, our nation, and the world. Drawing on the expertise of the College's preeminent faculty, the Centers engage in cutting-edge research; sponsor ground-breaking conferences and lectures; and partner with community organizations, policy-making bodies, and criminal justice entities.**

THE ACADEMY FOR CRITICAL INCIDENT ANALYSIS promotes and disseminates scholarly research relating to the emergence, management and consequences of critical incidents. ACIA sponsors scholarship and research, hosts conferences and symposiums, and maintains research archives of incident records. ACIA also supports the development and dissemination of course curricula and supporting media for the teaching of critical incident analysis.

Director: Victor Herbert, <http://aciajj.org>

THE CENTER FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL fosters innovative crime reduction strategies through hands-on fieldwork, action research, and operational partnerships with law enforcement, communities, social service providers, and other practitioners. The Center is particularly focused on issues affecting our most vulnerable communities: gangs and other violent groups, gun violence and gun trafficking, overt drug markets, and domestic violence. It also aims to strengthen communities and reduce arrest and incarceration.

Director: David Kennedy, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/ccpc>

THE CENTER FOR CYBERCRIME STUDIES is dedicated to developing and disseminating the expertise needed to understand, detect, and deter computer-related criminal activity. Center activities bring together academic researchers, computer security experts, and law enforcement practitioners to share information and develop new ways to protect users, information systems, and information infrastructures. Of particular concern is the impact of proposed solutions on civil liberties, privacy, information system costs, and infrastructure capability to support innovation.

Director: Douglas Salane, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/cybercrime>

THE CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS addresses the main challenges to the promotion and protection of internationally recognized human rights norms. Center activities focus on analyzing and assessing the intersections between human rights violations and international crimes; investigating genocide historically and in the contemporary world; and devising educational programs to increase public awareness of these norms.

Director: George Andreopoulos, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/cihr>



JOHN JAY COLLEGE  
THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE



EDUCATING FOR JUSTICE

THE CENTER ON MEDIA, CRIME AND JUSTICE is the nation's only practice- and research-oriented think tank devoted to encouraging and developing high-quality reporting on criminal justice, and to promoting better-informed public debate on the complex 21st-century challenges of law enforcement, public security and justice in a globalized urban society. The Center acts as a key link between the media and the criminal justice community both in the U.S. and abroad.

Director: Steve Handelman, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/cmcj>

THE CENTER ON RACE, CRIME AND JUSTICE is a multidisciplinary entity for exploring critical issues at the intersection of race / ethnicity, crime and justice. Through a visiting scholars program, community partnerships and collaborative efforts within the College and across the University, Center participants conduct funded research that addresses many of the problems that plague our understanding of crime and justice in a diverse society.

Director: Delores Jones-Brown, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/crcj>

THE CENTER ON TERRORISM was established in late 2001 to study terrorism conceptually and academically, and to identify the practical applications of that knowledge in the search for alternative forms of homeland security. The Center supports research and scholarship on a range of topics from individual attitudes and behavior to global terrorist networks. The Center offers a Master's-level certificate program in the critical study of terrorism.

Director: Charles B. Strozier, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/terrorism>

THE CHRISTIAN REGENHARD CENTER FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE STUDIES is an applied research center focused on the development of a mix of grounded theory and traditional empirical analysis in the areas of emergency response, coordination of first responders, and the dynamics of large-scale incident management and response.

Director: Charles Jennings, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/regenhard>

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK DISPUTE RESOLUTION CONSORTIUM is a university-based academic center that serves as a comprehensive coordinating mechanism to advance conflict resolution research and innovative program development throughout the City University and the New York City metropolitan area.

Director: Maria Volpe, <http://johnjay.jjay.cuny.edu/dispute>

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION CENTER is an applied research organization established so that members of the academic community can respond to the needs of criminal justice practitioners. The Center assists communities, agencies, and decision makers by producing accurate and accessible studies on crime prevention strategies, the effectiveness of justice interventions on individual behavior, and efforts to improve the impact and efficiency of justice systems.

Director: Jeffrey Butts, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/cjrec>

THE INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS, the only nonprofit, university-based center of its kind in the United States, was established to foster greater concern for ethical issues among practitioners and scholars in the criminal justice field. Through its diverse programs it serves both as a national clearinghouse for information and as a stimulus to research and publication.

Director: Jon Jacobs, <http://www.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/cje>

THE PRISONER REENTRY INSTITUTE fosters innovation and improves practice in the field of reentry by advancing knowledge; translating research into effective policy and service delivery; and fostering effective partnerships between criminal justice and non-criminal justice disciplines.

Director: Ali Knight, <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/pri>





**Modernising Justice 2011 Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> June at the QEII Conference Centre, London.**

Reform of the justice sector is a key aim for the Government as set out in multiple policy papers including 'Breaking the cycle: effective punishment, community safety, rehabilitation and sentencing of offenders'. The major summit will focus on how innovations in technology and collaborative practice will improve the performance of the criminal justice system and help you achieve new delivery objectives. **Modernising Justice 2011** will be an essential one-stop shop, bringing together expert speakers, specialist providers and hundreds of key decision makers from across the public sector to examine and discuss the key areas in the criminal justice sector.

Book now to join us as at **Modernising Justice 2011** and be a part of the debate. The event is CPD certified so will count towards your professional development.

**CONFIRMED speakers include:**

- **Jonathan Djanogly MP**, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Justice, Ministry of Justice (Confirmed)
- **Baroness Newlove**, Government Champion for Active, Safer Communities (Confirmed)
- **Assistant Chief Constable Simon Edens**, West Mercia Police, ACPO lead on Anti-Social Behaviour (Confirmed)
- **David Jones**, Chief Information Officer, Crown Prosecution Service (Confirmed)
- **HMI Dru Sharpling**, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary, Western Region (Confirmed)
- **Steve Ottaway**, Director for the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Police Collaboration Programme (Confirmed)
- **Barry Halliday**, Detective Superintendent, Thames Valley Police (Confirmed)
- **Deborah Day**, Director of Value for Money, UK Border Agency (Confirmed)

Full details of the conference including all the speakers and the programme for the day can be found at: [www.modernising-justice.co.uk](http://www.modernising-justice.co.uk)

**£99+vat per delegate**

*\*\*Standard public sector rate is £249 + VAT\*\**

**Limited places now available.** To secure your places, we urge you to register as soon as possible. For additional information or to book places please contact me directly on **0161 211 3058** or by email to [mark.cunningham@govnet.co.uk](mailto:mark.cunningham@govnet.co.uk) to ensure the discounted positions.