

Editor's Introduction to Volume 3, Issue 1**Editor's Introduction to Volume 3, Issue 1**
International Journal of Rural Criminology

This is the 5th issue (Volume 3, Issue 1) of the *International Journal of Rural Criminology*. There is a break between this issue and Volume 2, Issue 2. That break is associated with the slow process of trying build up rural criminology in the midst of completing many other tasks, and a shift in my status from “Professor” to “Professor Emeritus”. In other words, it is all the fault of the editor.

Since the publication of the last IJRC, several new books about rural crime were published, including:

- Donnermeyer, J.F. and DeKeseredy W.S. (2014). *Rural Criminology*. London: Routledge.
- Ceccato, V. (2015). *Rural Crime and Community Safety*. London: Routledge.
- Harkness, A., Harris, B., and Baker, D. (eds.). *Locating crime in context and place: Perspective on Regional, Rural and Remote Australia*. Sydney: Federation Press.
- Donnermeyer, J.F. (ed.). 2016. *The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Criminology*. London: Routledge.

Also, there are two related works from Federation Press with significant rural crime dimensions. These are: *Whispers from the Bush: The Workplace Sexual Harassment of Australian Rural Women* (2015) by Skye Saunders; and *Crime, Aboriginality and the Decolonisation of Justice* (2016, 2nd edition) by Harry Blagg.

As well, two special issues on rural crime appeared in other journals. One was in *Critical Criminology* (2014, November), with a tri-partite editorship of Kerry Carrington, Walter DeKeseredy and me. The other was published in the *Journal of Rural Studies* (2015, June) and edited by Vania Ceccato. PLUS, a rural crime conference, including participation by most of the contributors to the JRS special issue, was organized by Vania Ceccato and held at the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden, in September, 2014.

Despite all of the positive developments (and the unplanned break in IJRC), its mission statement remains the same. It is: *The International Journal of Rural Criminology is an on-line, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to the publication of both theoretical and empirical articles about rural crime. Its perspective is global and the journal will consider any topic that is both criminological and rural in focus. This may include a comparative rural-urban empirical or theoretical focus, however, the primary focus must be rural.*

IJRC is an electronically based journal published through the **Knowledge Bank of The Ohio State Universities Libraries**. All inquiries about possible submissions to IJRC should be made to *Joseph F. Donnermeyer*, editor, Room 408 C, Kottman Hall, School of Environment and Natural Resources, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio (donnermeyer.1@gmail.edu or donnermeyer.1@osu.edu; +1-614-292-9167[office] or +1 614 582 4710 [cell]).

I am sure that several of the articles in this edition of IJRC will be cited frequently by future scholars of rural crime. Why? Because statistics from the OSU Knowledge Bank indicate that there was nearly **14,000** downloads of the 22 articles published in the first four issues of IJRC! *Another reason to publish in IJRC is that all articles will be assigned doi numbers (see below for more information on adding doi numbers to references and the proper formatting).*

In this issue are five top-notch articles. The lead article is a review of the international rural crime literature by Ralph Weisheit, who, it can be claimed (by both me and others) is the best known rural crime scholar over the past quarter century. The importance of Weisheit's contribution is that he has collected the rural crime literature outside of the United States, with articles ranging from Australia to Zimbabwe. Serenari and Peterson's article focuses on hunting subcultures using a radicalization framework of injustice and distrust. In a related article, Green considers the conflict between local cultures that are often supportive of the illegal production of moonshine (alcohol) and the criminal justice system. Following this is Jones' study of violent crime in the Bakken oil producing region of North Dakota using Durkheim's theory of anomie. The fifth and final article may be the most significant because it considers sexual violence in a locality where little research has previously been conducted – the Caribbean island of St. Lucia.

A final note: with this new issue of IJRC, the editorial board begins a reconfiguration. The newest addition to the board is Dr. Emmanuel Bunei, an Associate Lecturer with Mount Kenya University in Thika, Kenya. Dr. Bunei is a world-renowned scholar on farm victimization. He is the Special Guest Editor for the next issue of IJRC (Volume 3, Issue 2), a special issue focused on farm crime.

On the next two pages is a statement of guidelines for all future submissions to IJRC. These guidelines follow the format for citations and bibliography which can be found in the journal *Critical Criminology*. *Publishing science journals is changing quickly, and one of those changes is the use of the "digital object identifier" for references.* Not every publication has a "doi", *but I do urge all contributors to include the doi number whenever possible.* The formatting is simple. Here is an example from the lead article in this issue by Ralph Weisheit to his previous work on rural and urban homicide rates (there is also one in the guidelines below) –

Weisheit, R.A. and Wells, L.E. (2005) Deadly violence in the heartland: Comparing homicide patterns in nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. *Homicide Studies*, 9, 55-80, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1088767904271434>

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Manuscript Style

The manuscript should be prepared double-spaced in Microsoft Word. The submission should include the manuscript and all tables and figures in a single Word file.

Title Page

The title page should include:

- (1) A concise and informative title (16 font/bold); and
- (2) in 12 font: The name(s) of the author(s); the affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s); and the e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers of the corresponding author.

Abstract

Please provide an abstract of 100 to 150 words. The abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations or unspecified references.

Text Formatting

Manuscripts should be submitted in Word.

- Use a normal, plain font (e.g., 12-point Times Roman) for text.
- Double space, with an indent to begin each new paragraph
- Use italics for emphasis.
- Use the automatic page numbering function to number the pages.
- Do *NOT* use field functions.
- Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar.
- Use the table function, *NOT* spreadsheets, to make tables.
- Use the equation editor or MathType for equations.

Note: If you use Word 2007, do not create the equations with the default equation editor but use the Microsoft equation editor or MathType instead.

Headings

Please use no more than three levels of displayed headings.

Primary heading – left justify, 14 font, bold

Secondary heading – indented, 12 font, bold

Tertiary heading – indented, italics, colon after heading, begin paragraph on the same line

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter.

Endnotes Only/Table Notations

Do NOT use footnotes or footnote formatting. Instead, use superscript to indicate the number of an endnote and locate all endnotes at the end of the narrative, but before references. Endnotes are to be numbered consecutively. Please use the primary heading of “Endnotes” for this section of your manuscript.

Special notes for tables/figures (such as the significance level of a statistical test) should be indicated by superscript lower-case letters (or asterisks for significance values and other statistical data), and placed at the bottom of the table/figure.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section before the reference list. The names of funding organizations should be written in full.

Citation in text formatting

Cite references in the text by name and year in parentheses. Some examples:

- *Single author citation in text* – example: “Thorsten Sellin (1938) articulated the core of criminology as the study of how normative structures and processes influence criminal behaviors.”
- *Double author citation in text* -- example: “While some studies show strong support for the theory, other researchers question both its ability to explain variations in rural crime and the fundamental validity of social disorganisation’s assumptions (Donnermeyer and DeKeseredy 2014).”
- *For a three or more authors citation in text* – For first citation, list all authors – example: “Beggs, Haines and Hurlbert (1996) observed from their survey that when compared with urban respondents, those residing in rural localities had more dense networks of acquaintanceship.” *For citations thereafter to the same work*, list only first

author, followed by et al – example: “Sociologists have long been interested in the impact of population size on the solidarity of people living in smaller places (Beggs et al 1996).”

- *Multiple citations in text* – example: “The most prominent advocates of civic community theory for the study of rural crime are Lee and associates (Lee 2008; Lee and Slack 2007; Lee and Thomas 2010; Ousey and Lee 2013).
- *For a quoted citation in text* – example: “Rural areas tend to have an incomplete, fragmented form of community organization because of problems associated with spatial dispersion in an urban society (Wilkinson 1984, p. 450).” OR, “Wilkinson (1984, p. 450) observed: *quotation here.*”

Reference list

The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text. Do NOT use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list. Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last names of the first author of each work. For references not illustrated by the examples below, consult APA guidelines.

TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE, PLEASE INCLUDE THE DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (doi) with each publication. An example of doi formatting can be found immediately below. The link to the page where authors can cross-reference for doi's is: <http://www.crossref.org/guestquery/>. Use the Free DOI LOOKUP form on the CrossRef website.

doi journal article example

Barclay, E. M. and Donnermeyer J. F. 2009. Crime and security on agricultural operations.” Security Journal, 24, 1-18, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/sj.2008.23>

Journal article example:

Carrington, K., A. McIntosh, and J. Scott. (2010). Globalization, frontier masculinities and violence: Booze, blokes and brawls. *British Journal of Criminology*, 50, 393-413.

Book example:

Weisheit, R. A., Falcone, D. N., & Wells, L. E. (2006). *Crime and policing in rural and small-town America*. Long Grove, IL: Waveland Press.

Book (also an Encyclopedia entry) chapter:

Weisheit, R. A., & Donnermeyer, J.F. (2000). Change and continuity in crime in rural America. In G. LaFree, J. F. Short, R. J. Bursik, Sr., & R. B. Taylor (Eds.), *The nature of crime: Continuity and change. Criminal justice 2000 volume 1* (pp. 309-348). Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice. (OR, for electronic access, use web address instead)

Article/information source from the web:

Highlands and Islands Enterprise. (2007). *Economic update: Shetland. April 2007*. Retrieved 15/02/2007 from <http://www.hie.co.uk/about-hie/policies-and-publications/default.html>.

Article/information from a newspaper/magazine

Standard Newspaper (2013). *Why residents sleep a step away from their cattle*. Standard Group, Nairobi: 27, Published on 10th August, 2013.

OR, retrieved on-line:

The Guardian (23/04/2008). *Heroin death exposes Shetland drugs blight*. Retrieved 09/02/09 from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2008/apr/23/scotland.drugstrade>.

Thesis/Dissertation

Barclay, E. (2003). *Crime within rural communities: The dark side of Gemeinschaft*. PhD Dissertation. Armidale, New South Wales: The University of New England. (or, web address if retrieved on-line)