

INTER-NEWS



THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY OF
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
WINTER 2020



Photo: Capital Building in Washington, D.C (Location of ASC 2020)

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FROM THE EDITORIAL TEAM

Happy New Year! We are thrilled to present to you the Winter 2020 issue of the Division of International Criminology of the American Society of Criminology's newsletter.

In this issue, we look both to the past and to the future in terms of environmental/green criminology. We hope you enjoy this issue as much as we had putting it together.

This edition contains exciting updates about the Division, as well as conversations with accomplished scholars and insights into ongoing global phenomena!

The ASC DIC community wants to know how you are making a difference as international justice advocates, and we look forward to your continued interest in and contributions to the Division.

We are eager to learn about your experiences, findings, and research trips; thus, we highly encourage you to send us regular updates and short thematic pieces for future newsletters of no more than 500 words. Please connect with us via our social media channels! Be sure to tag us on social media for a like, share, or retweet! Tell your friends to follow us as well to keep up-do-date on all things #ASCDIC!

Enjoy reading this issue of the ASC DIC Newsletter!

Marijana Maja Kotlaja, Editor
Missouri State University

Jared R. Dmello, Copy-Editor
Texas A&M International University

Dragana Derlic, Layout and Design
University of Texas at Dallas

A special thank you to Stephanie Di Pietro for providing invaluable feedback on this edition!



WELCOME FROM DIC CHAIR

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich
Michigan State University



Dear DIC Friends and Members,

Greetings from the snow-covered Michigan and best wishes for a productive new year!

Welcome to the 2020 Winter Newsletter! This newsletter has been edited by Marijana Kotlaja (Missouri State University; Editor-in-Chief), Jared Dmello (Texas A&M International University; Copy-Editor), and Dragana Derlic (University of Texas at Dallas; Layout and Design). The editorial team has put together a thought-provoking and inspirational edition of our newsletter!

The topic that the editors have selected for this newsletter is green criminology. Whether you are novice or a veteran of green criminology, you will find plenty of interesting and relevant material. The newsletter opens with a brief overview of what green criminology is, contributed by Rob White (University of Tasmania, Australia). It continues with the interviews with three prominent

scholars in the area of green criminology: Rob White (University of Tasmania, Australia), Melissa Jarrell (Texas A&M University, USA), and Avi Brisman (Eastern Kentucky University, USA). The green criminology theme continues throughout the newsletter; you will find tidbits of information in the “environmental fact corner” on almost every page. Speaking about environmental harm, as the wildfires flare through Australia, our hearts go to the all Australians, particularly victims and first defenders. We have included a couple of suggestions on how to help them.

The newsletter also contains articles in our traditional columns. In the *graduate student column*, Furtuna Shere-meti (Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium) writes about the importance of linking the academics and policy -makers and Christine Neudecker (Rutgers School of Criminal Justice, USA) shares tips on “Networking 102.” In our *teaching column*, the editors bring two related papers: William Sandel (Missouri State University, USA) writes about challenges related to teaching green criminology in the USA, while Tanya Wyatt (Northumbria University, England) writes about challenges related to teaching green criminology in the UK. In our column *on trips and conferences*, Marijana Kotlaja (Missouri State University, USA) provides an overview of the DIC Workshop on social media held during the 2019 ASC Conference.

The winter issue would not be complete without the interviews with our award winners! Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA), the 1st place winner of the Graduate Student Paper Award, discusses his research exploring relations between the status of nonhuman wildlife species and indices of human suppression featured in the award-winning paper. Daragh Bradshaw (University of Limerick, Ireland), the 2nd place winner of the Graduate Student Paper Award, argues that his findings illustrate the inherent tension at the heart of prison-based rehabilitative initiatives in the UK for both the officers and prisoners involved. Laura Ilesue (University of Miami, USA), winner of the Division of International Criminology’s Global Fellowship, outlines her plans to study the discourse about criminality and violence within political, social, and economic shifts in Guatemala from 1996 to the present time. Marcelo Bergman (Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Argentina), winner of the Outstanding Book Award for his book *More Money, More Crime*, discusses the challenges of collecting the data in a large number of countries. Finally, Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University, Australia), winner of the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award, shares with the readers her contagious excitement of doing research in comparative criminology.

WELCOME FROM DIC CHAIR, cont.

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the new DIC Executive Council that took office after the ASC meeting in November:

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich (Michigan State University, USA), Chair

Philip Reichel (University of Northern Colorado, USA), Vice Chair

Nadine Connell (Griffith University, Australia), Treasurer/Secretary

Amy Nivette (Urecht University, The Netherlands), Executive Councilor

Stephanie Di Pietro (University of Missouri– St. Louis, USA), Executive Councilor

Marcelo Aebi (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), Executive Councilor

Marijana Kotlaja (Missouri State University, USA), Executive Councilor

Last but not least, we also have important news to share! At the very end of 2019, we have signed the contract with Springer, thereby officially establishing our own journal—*International Criminology*! Thanks to all who have worked diligently in making sure that our journal has a strong foundation. The new Executive Council and the journal's editorial team are eager to continue the work. Ineke Marshall (Northeastern University, USA), who serves as the inaugural Editor-in-Chief, has provided some information about the journal in the Summer edition of this newsletter, and you can find a further update about *International Criminology* on page 20 of this issue also.

Please check our webpage (<http://internationalcriminology.com/>) on the regular basis. Thanks to our Social Media Committee, our webpage is very active. It is updated regularly, featuring job postings, conference announcements, calls for papers, and many other interesting items. We also maintain presence on several other platforms, from Facebook to Twitter. Consider sharing your new publications and any other professional news with our members via these social media platforms.

Sincerely,

Sanja Kutnjak Ivković,
DIC Chair





Special Edition on Green Criminology

What is Green Criminology?

Rob White

University of Tasmania, Australia



Green Criminology refers to criminological research and scholarship comprised of a number of distinct theoretical approaches that collectively deal with environmental and animal rights issues. As a whole, green criminology focuses on the nature and dynamics of *environmental crimes and harms* (that may incorporate wider definitions of crime than that provided in strictly legal definitions), *environmental laws* (including enforcement, prosecution and sentencing practices), *environmental regulation* (systems of administrative, civil and criminal law that are designed to manage, protect and preserve specified environments and species, and to manage the negative consequences of particular industrial processes) and *eco-justice* (the valuing of and respect for humans, ecosystems, non-human animals, and plants).

Environmental crime encompasses a range of issues related to pollution, wildlife, trafficking, illegal hazardous waste disposal and threats to biodiversity and contributions to climate change. On a *philosophical* level green criminology is concerned with the question of why some environmental harms are considered 'crimes' and others are not, with questions of harm and justice. On a *theoretical* level, green criminology is interested in the social, economic and political conditions that lead to environmental crimes, and how these are dealt with institutionally. On a *practical* level, green criminology is action-oriented, collaborative in nature and focused on issues of harm prevention, political mobilisation and institutional change in favour of environmental, ecological and species justice.

The literature on green criminology and environmental crime has expanded rapidly in recent years. There are now a number of textbooks and handbooks specifically on green criminology, as well as edited collections and authored books that provide increasingly *global coverage of environmental crimes* including Europe and Africa, Central and South America, countries such as Mexico and in Asia, Vietnam and China. Among the non-English language publications are books in Spanish and Italian and a special 'environmental criminality' issue of a journal published in French. There has been considerable interest in such topics in Iran, Indonesia and China, and these countries, too, are producing local versions of green criminology texts as well as contributing to world literature on environmental crime.

Green criminological research is rich and varied in regard to data and methods. It employs the usual mix of social science methodologies, qualitative (such as interviews) and quantitative (for example, EPA statistical data sets). It also features case study research (mining disasters, toxic towns), ethnographic engagement (illegal trade in ivory) and innovative methods associated with visual criminology (such as photo elicitation). Much green criminology has a social action research orientation (climate change, animal protection). An important aspect of data collection and interpretation is being able to draw upon international data, information and research provided by organisations such as Interpol, UNODC, UNICRI and the UN Environmental Programme, as well as non-government agencies like Traffic, Environmental Investigations Agency, World Wide Fund for Nature, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature. The dynamic nature of environmental crime means that green criminologists have to be especially sensitive to cultural, social, economic and ecological diversity and contexts.



The impact and consequences of environmental crimes and harms on a planetary scale are growing and they are becoming ever more devastating. Pollution, especially that related to carbon emissions, is literally changing the climate of our world. Exploitation of species (plant and non-human animal), and destruction of ecosystems and landscapes (including specific features such as rivers and mountain tops) are likewise leading to the further demise of the living and non-living. Biodiversity is rapidly diminishing, and waterways and oceans are being despoiled. The Earth is suffering under the weight of human-made ecological burdens.

The scale of ecocide is therefore widening to not only include specific territories but the eco-sphere that sustains life as a whole. A big challenge for those examining environmental crime, therefore, is to extend the scope of analyses – illegal fishing is a global problem; deforestation is a global problem; air, land and water pollution is a global problem – and to respond accordingly. The transnational character of environmental crime is fundamental to the harms with which it is associated.

Further Reading

- Arroyo-Quiroz, A. & Wyatt, T. (ed) (2018) *Green Crime in Mexico: A Collection of Case Studies*. London, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Goyes, D., Mol, H., Brisman, A. & South, N. (2017) *Environmental Crime in Latin America: The Theft of Nature and the Poisoning of the Land*. London, UK: Palgrave.
- Hall, M. (2015). *Exploring green crime: Introducing the legal, social & criminological contexts of environmental harm*. London, UK: Palgrave.
- Lynch, M., Long, M., Stretesky, P. & Barrett, K. (2017) *Green Criminology: Crime, Justice, and the Environment*. Oakland, CA: University of California Press.
- Moreto, W. (ed) (2018) *Wildlife Crime: From Theory to Practice*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.
- Nurse, A. (2016) *An Introduction to Green Criminology & Environmental Justice*. London, UK: Sage.
- Sollund, R., Stefes, C. & Germani, A. (eds) (2016) *Fighting Environmental Crime in Europe and Beyond*. London, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
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INTERVIEWS WITH ACCOMPLISHED SCHOLARS IN THE FIELDS OF GREEN CRIMINOLOGY & ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Meet Professors **Rob White** (*University of Tasmania, Australia*), **Melissa Jarrell** (*Texas A&M University, USA*) and **Avi Brisman** (*Eastern Kentucky University, USA*)

Interview by **Marijana Kotlaja** (*Missouri State University, USA*)



Rob White



Melissa Jarrell



Avi Brisman

Marijana: *You have written a lot on the topics of green criminology and environmental crime but what do you view as your most notable contributions to Green Criminology?*

Rob: *Ecocentrism* refers to valuing nature for its own sake. This ecophilosophical orientation requires that all social practices incorporate ecological sensitivities and heightened awareness of the intrinsic value of flora, fauna, ecosystems, and non-living entities, such as rivers and mountains. I feel that my most significant contribution to Green Criminology has been to translate this sentiment into an *eco-justice* framework, one that is comprised of three key elements:

Environmental justice – humans environmental rights as an extension of human and social rights so as to enhance the quality of human life, now and into the future

Ecological justice – specific environments: humans are one component of complex ecosystems that should be preserved for their own sake via the notion of rights of nature

Species justice – non-human animals and plants: non-human animals have an intrinsic right to not suffer abuse and for plants to not have their habitat degraded to the extent that it threatens biodiversity

Environmental harm is ubiquitous, although there are important qualitative differences in regard to the nature, dynamics and seriousness of the harm as these pertain to non-human animals, ecosystems, plant species, and human populations.

Another contribution is my work on global warming, as reflected in my recent book, *Climate Change Criminology*, in which I frame the issues in terms of 1) ecocide, 2) state-corporate crime, and 3) carbon criminality. This is the most pressing and important issue of the contemporary era and criminologists have a role to play in the pursuit of climate justice.

Melissa: It has been gratifying for me to see my

research come full circle. I was interested first in how the media portrays green crimes, but this interest evolved into examining the role of victims, particularly victims of corporate environmental crimes in the criminal justice system. Spending almost a decade assisting with a federal environmental crime case and getting real results for the victims was very satisfying. In most cases, the government would not seek out victims, but in this case, our teamwork led to over 300 people testifying at sentencing about the impact of exposure to air pollution on their health and the health of their children. Furthermore, we helped to create the Environmental Justice Housing Fund (EJHF), which raised over \$3,000,000 for buyouts of an Environmental Justice community in Corpus Christi, TX. Creating this non-profit, serving on the board and taking all of the steps necessary to buy people out and remove them from further environmental harm was challenging, but very gratifying. Rarely do academics get to see their work have real world consequences, but that has not been the case in my career. I am proud of the academic and activist work that my research partner (and husband, Dr. Josh Ozymy) and I have accomplished over the past 15 years. Contributing to the academic literature is important, but I think our direct support of our local communities is most notable.

Avi: The research and writing that I have enjoyed most has involved representations of environmental crime, harm, and protection in children's and young adult's literature. But that is a different question. I would like to think that my "most notable contribution" has not been written yet. In terms of published work, I would

stress that I have been very fortunate to collaborate with some brilliant and creative scholars from around the world. The edited volumes that we have produced, such as the forthcoming second edition of the *Routledge International Handbook of Green Criminology* (co-edited with Nigel South), have helped expose a wide range of environmental problems to a growing number of criminologists and sociologists. So, maybe my "most notable contribution" has entailed my ongoing efforts to connect people—to bring together individuals who share a concern about Earth's demise—and to provide them with opportunities to publish their ideas and solutions?

Marijana: *Why is it important for Criminologists to study green crimes?*

Rob: Crimes against the environment affect the living and the non-living (for example, rivers) and, ultimately, we are destroying and degrading that which makes life possible and which makes life worth living.

A fundamental premise of green criminology is that environmental crime needs to be defined and studied in relation to harm, and not solely on the basis of legal definitions. Much attention is directed at how, where and why natural resources are used, and the impacts of this on the wider environment. This includes consideration of:

natural resource extraction and, in particular, what is being extracted, how, and for what purposes (e.g., trees from forests, water from rivers, fish from oceans); contamination related to natural resource (such as, for example, pollution of streams and creeks from factories) and the threat posed by stockpiles of toxic and hazardous materials (e.g., mine tailings dams); and transformations in nature that have potentially harmful consequences (e.g., clearing land for flex crops [that is, multiple use crops such as corn, palm oil and soy] and building dams, both of which affect

water flow and land use).

The significance of these issues cannot be understated. In the context of rapid climate change, for instance, freshwater resources stand out as one of the vital pinch-points arising from global warming. These resources are under threat worldwide due to the shrinking of glaciers and polar ice sheets, extended periods of drought, human diversion and pollution of waterways, flooding, saltwater contamination due to sea level rise, and expanding consumer (resident and business) demands. The 'environment' and its resources are what sustains humanity. We have a moral obligation to the planet and all that reside on it. The four elements – air, water, land, and energy – are essential to life. It is our duty to protect and preserve places, to prevent and repair harm, and to address issues of social and ecological justice.

Melissa: Green crimes affect everyone and every living thing inhabiting our planet, but such crimes disproportionately affect the poor, minorities, and vulnerable populations such as women and children. And the problem is only getting worse when we look at the abuse and exploitation of ecosystems, extensive air and water pollution, increasing illegal waste disposal, the destruction of rain forests, the production and emission of greenhouse gases, and the list goes on and on. Most people do not think of environmental crime when they think of what constitutes a 'crime', even though millions of people across the globe die each year as the result of environmental crimes. Very few criminologists study crimes committed by the powerful. Very few green and environmental crimes receive media attention. As a result, people often need to be convinced that environmental crime is "real" crime and that these crimes cause such widespread harm. In addition, there are few sources of green or environmental crime data; so, researchers must collect their own data while simultaneously funding their own research, as there are almost no funding sources for such research.

Avi: The planet is burning; the oceans are dying; and, human activities are driving the sixth mass extinction. These phenomena should be of interest to researchers, scholars and students of crime, harm, and deviance.

Marijana: *In your opinion, what is the most difficult part of your research?*

Rob: Most environmental harm is intrinsically transnational since it is by nature mobile and easily subject to transference. Analysis of transnational environmental crime, therefore, requires a sense of scale, and of the essential interconnectedness of issues, events, people and places. This makes research complicated and difficult, at theoretical, practical, ethical, and logistical levels, not to mention financial. It is important to continually learn from others and to interact regularly, especially since things are changing so rapidly (again, global warming is already having massive impacts, as evident in the normalising of 'extreme' climate disruption events such as heat waves).

Because I live so far away from most population centres in Asia, North America, Europe, and Africa – literally at the end of the world, in

Hobart, Tasmania – this makes it challenging for face-to-face contact with colleagues. Moreover, climate change denying governments in Australia (or, more accurately, pro-business and pro-extraction industry governments) makes it hard to secure funding for innovative research pertaining to environmental issues generally, much less research related to climate change.

Yet, the approaches of *eco-global criminology* and *southern criminology* provide an important anchor for analyses that transcend national borders and national interests. They are associated with sensitivity to diversity and difference, within the context of mutual concern and shared visions of justice. For Green Criminology specifically, as I interpret it, this means an orientation toward planetary health and wellbeing under the rubric of *ecological citizenship*, which itself is informed by notions of eco-justice.

Melissa: I don't think we can address green crime, climate change, and other serious threats to human health without people realizing how much devastation we do to the environment as individuals and corporations engaging in business as usual. If we were able to get a better accounting of what corporations do on a yearly basis in terms of green crime, it would be astonishing. Millions of deaths occur each year because of exposure to dirty air, contaminated water and hazardous waste. Until we treat such offenses as serious, violent (and often intentional) crimes, it is doubtful that we will see much large-scale progress made. Small victories are important, however. Every green criminology research article that is published draws attention to the problem and contributes to the body of knowledge that can lead toward meaningful solutions and, most importantly, protecting our health and the health of our children and future generations.

Avi: Lack of time and money. With respect to the former, I am certainly not alone. I think many academics struggle to find time for their scholarly pursuits in institutions that increasingly require more from them in terms of teaching, service, supervision, and so on. As to the latter, well, studying environmental crimes and harms requires interrogating the very structures and systems that despoil the planet. Funding entities, which are based on principles of growth, are complicit in this regard; they do not want to give research dollars to people who will point out that addressing our most serious environmental problems—mitigating climate change, for example—is impossible in a system of production for profit.



Upcoming Conferences of Interest!

[British Society of Criminology](#)
(BSC)

July 8-10, 2020

Liverpool, England

[European Society of Criminology](#)
(ESC)

September 9-12, 2020

Bucharest, Romania

[Asian Criminological Society](#)

October 2-5, 2020

Kyoto, Japan

[American Society of Criminology](#)
(ASC)

November 18-21, 2020

Washington, D.C.



Graduate Student Column

Academic research and policy making: building bridges instead of keeping gates closed

Furtuna Sheremeti

Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium



As a law graduate who decided to pursue criminology further, I come from a very policy-oriented line of work. I worked for many years before deciding to pursue a PhD, and that helped me realize what I really want to focus on. Only after working in different spheres of the legal system, I established that I want to dedicate several years of my life to researching a topic that has an immense necessity of addressing, and that would, in the long run, help the country I was researching.

I decided to focus on assessing, addressing, and repairing the harms of state crime, by investigating bearers' and stakeholders' perceptions and processes in Kosovo. I am currently in my last year of my PhD program. By using the war in Kosovo and its aftermath as a case study, I intend to map bearers' and other stakeholders' perceptions of state crimes and the related harms, including the bearers' and stakeholders' assessment of the crime types and harm severity, overall incidence, and causes, review what has been done to address and repair the harms of state crime, map bearers' needs and bearers' and other stakeholders' suggestions to address and repair harms and draw policy recommendations. For me, the focus from the beginning has been on policy recommendations, and maybe even one step further – the implementation of these recommendations. The way my research will help policymaking is by providing empirical data on a topic that has not been addressed properly even 20 years after the war. Given that the empirical data the research will provide are not representative, I also aim to develop a conceptual framework that can serve as basis for Kosovo to draw upon when addressing and assessing the harms caused in the country after the war.

At the beginning of my journey, when meeting fellow researchers, I was always interested to ask: "why did you choose this precise topic?". I genuinely wanted to know, because I saw a PhD as a very demanding endeavour. Some of the researchers I met had chosen topics they were not the least passionate about and were conducting research hoping to join the academic road to tenure. Some others had chosen topics that, according to them, would benefit certain societies, but only if they continued advocating after finishing... I think this might stem from many years of disconnection between the two. While academia continued its research, policy makers continued their work - without allowing the two "worlds" to touch.

Now, I am a big proponent of the idea that academic research and policy making should be more related and, therefore, instead of having gatekeepers, both sides should have their doors open. I am fully aware of the importance of pure theoretical approaches, but in today's world, with so many opportunities, and problems, and the rise of PhD graduates, I think it is very important that we not only add to the academic literature, but also help solve real issues by choosing to research them. I am not saying that it is the job of academia to solve these issues; I am merely advocating to help as much as we can in that regard.

There are numerous academic papers that call for linking academic research with policies in different fields, yet to this day, there is a vast lack of cooperation between different academic disciplines. Being a firm believer on the bottom up approach, I am hoping that we can expect a shift towards closing this gap by making sure we ourselves choose topics that are very relevant towards policymaking, and as such can yield tangible results. The way I see it, this would be a win-win situation for both academia and the policy makers.



◆◆◆ **[How to help Australian Wildfire Victims](#)** (click to open hyperlink)

Donate to [Australian Red Cross](#), [Salvation Army Australia](#), [St. Vincent de Paul Society](#), [Foodbank](#), [Go Fund Me](#), [Givit](#).

Please refer to pg. 21 for more information!

New #InternationalCrim publication, presentation, or field experience you want to share?

[Tag us on Twitter](#) at [@ASCDIC](#) for a like and retweet!

Networking 102: You Got Your Foot in the Door, Now Keep it There!

Christine Neudecker
Rutgers School of Criminal Justice, USA



Learning to network is a rite of passage for graduate students. This can be met with a range of emotions from excitement, fear, utter confusion, and everything in between. Given the trials and errors of our mentors, supervisors, professional academic gurus, fellow graduate students, and the multitude of other people always wanting to weigh in on a topic, we only hope to get it right, at least a little bit right the first time with the aim of mastering this skill later. For many, starting the conversation is the hardest part – what some may call 'Networking 101'. But after getting over this initial hurdle, we are then faced with the next problem: How do we keep the conversation going? This is Networking 102.

So, you presented your work, made small talk; perhaps you even got the coveted introduction or business card exchange. Regardless, the contact was made and now the conference/meeting is over and it's time to keep that connection going. Maybe you want to collaborate on a project, bounce some ideas off this person, build a mentoring relationship, or keep this connection building for use in the future. There is a plethora of reasons to nurture these relationships. Arguably, the main reason is that building our network creates a foundation of possibilities for our own work and future in academia or beyond. Below I will outline some tips on how to foster this relationship in the short and long-term.

- 1. Do your research.** Read up on the contact's work (assuming you haven't done so already) and figure out how your work aligns past, present, and future. Chances are that there is some overlap for you to discuss.
- 2. Write that email, make that phone call, or send that snail mail!** You cannot maintain contact without putting in the effort. Enough said.
- 3. Connect in the Twitterverse (or other academic/social media platforms).** The Internet makes the world a smaller place. Keeping up with the newest ways to stay connected keeps you and your work relevant.
- 4. Write that email, make that phone call, or send that snail mail, AGAIN!** You sent the initial email and the contact thanked you for doing so and hoped that you both could speak again in the future. So, in a few weeks or months send another email.



ENVIRONMENTAL FACT CORNER (click to open hyperlink)

People die every day as a result of drinking unclean water.

The garbage dumped in the ocean every year is roughly around 14 billion pounds.

Pollution kills more than 1 million seabirds and 100 million mammals every year.

People who live in high-density air pollution area, have a 20% higher risk of dying from lung cancer, than people living in less polluted areas.

The United States produces 30% of the world's waste and uses 25 % of the worlds natural resources

The Mississippi River dumps 1.5 million metric tonnes of nitrogen pollution in the Gulf of Mexico every year.

China is the world's largest producer of carbon dioxide. The United States is number 2.

Teaching Column

Challenges with Teaching Green Criminology in the USA

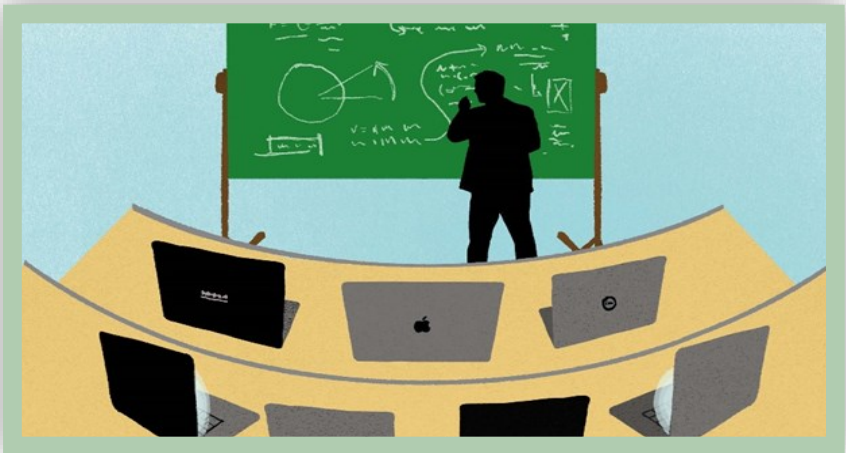
William Sandel
Missouri State University, USA



Green criminology, and its many variations, has become a more prominent subject in criminology and criminal justice programs. There have been an increasing number of publications, groups, meetings, and classes dedicated to the topic. As with many new sub-fields in the discipline, there have been growing pains associated with the acceptance and implementation of courses focused on environmental harms examined from a criminological perspective. Once a green criminology course has been adopted, certain difficulties can arise regarding the instruction of such a class. This piece will focus on two major challenges with developing and teaching a green criminology course.

The first major hurdle can involve convincing a department of the need for such a class. Green criminology is still subject to some amount of pushback from certain people/programs in criminology and criminal justice. That being said, students are generally very open to a course covering environmental harms or other related, more specific topics. Having a sense of how many students are interested in taking such a course can go along way when pushing for its creation. Being that the term 'green criminology' encompasses so many different topics, it is helpful to establish what specific area might be of greatest interests to the students at a specific university. Some of these topics can include wildlife policing, conservation criminology, wildlife trafficking and trade, animal rights, white-collar environmental harms, etc. Building the course based on the other strengths in a department can help draw students who have shown clear interests in certain subjects based on enrollment data. It can be helpful to cross-list the class with other disciplines like biology or political science as well.

The second major hurdle pertains to green criminology having a wide range of topics and can be as broadly or narrowly defined as the instructor would like. This can be challenging when teaching the subject. Green criminology is one of the most interdisciplinary sub-fields in criminology and involves areas such as: biology (and many of its sub-disciplines), environmental science, economics, chemistry, political science, ethics, etc. This is both a blessing and a curse. Students have likely taken other classes covering these topics recently, giving them some small background to rely on for making the interdisciplinary connections. On the other hand, it is just as likely that the instructor has not studied the associated subjects in years. This makes it necessary for those teaching the topic to increase their breadth of knowledge by moving beyond the criminological literature. This can be especially difficult when considering the highly specialized background knowledge that comes with certain fields like biology or chemistry. Working with other faculty at a university can help bridge this gap. Additionally, it can lead to joint programs in other fields, thereby drawing more students as discussed above.



Overall, green criminology is a subject very much worth teaching, regardless of the challenges faced when developing the class. Some of the associated fields have long focused on the topic, while others are even newer to the subject matter than criminology. Teaching a course in green criminology is very rewarding and can help bridge the gap between the natural sciences and the policy and ethical debates from other fields.

[ENVIRONMENTAL FACT CORNER](#) (click to open hyperlink)

Public transportation and carpooling can help you to reduce air pollution and save money up to a great extent

More than 1 billion people worldwide don't have access to safe drinking water.

Teaching Column

The Challenges for Teaching Green Criminology in the UK

Tanya Wyatt
Northumbria University, England



I started a full-time post in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2010. The Head of the Department of Social Sciences at the time – a progressive, critical criminologist – had included ‘green criminology’ as a specialism of interest in the job advertisement. Researching green crimes has not been a problem; UK research councils and funders seem to see the necessity of such research. Getting green criminology into the teaching curriculum has been more challenging.

Crimes against the environment – non-human animals, plants, fungi, ecosystems, the air, water and earth – are devastating the planet and many of the beings on it. Even though green crimes are probably the most common form of harm, crime and victimisation (think of the amount of air, water, and soil pollution from plastic, chemicals and so forth; think of the amount of deforestation, biodiversity loss and/or the amount of non-human animal abuse in agriculture and ‘entertainment’ venues), criminology as a discipline, at least in the UK, has been reluctant, even resistant to the greening of criminology.

Their resistance stems from three misguided notions. First, there is the pervasive and persistent myth that green crime is not ‘real’ crime. What makes a crime ‘real’? It appears that unless there is a clear human victim the harm, injury or suffering is not ‘real’. Or when there is a human victim, their injury has to have been caused by the direct action of another human, not, for instance, the negligence of a corporation that leads to pollution. Second, many criminologists seem to think that green criminology is a niche area not deserving of space in a

curriculum like topics such as drugs, sex work, or intimate partner violence. Whereas these three examples may have more scholars working in these areas and therefore more articles to read, these, too, are niche areas. And, I would suggest, a much narrower scope than green crime, which has dozens, if not hundreds of manifestations. Finally, I was recently told green criminology should not be part of the core curriculum because students need information related to their future employment. I hope with the state of the environment – climate chaos, one million species predicted to go extinct, massive plastic pollution and so forth – we as a discipline can agree that students must be given the knowledge and skills to help to fix these environmental crises. Regulation, governance, and policing in the very broadest sense are core elements to solving these problems. And criminology – green criminology – needs to be a featured aspect of this.

A final challenge that I have faced in getting green criminology into the curriculum in the UK, is, unfortunately, students instead choosing to study traditional mainstream topics like organised crime and prisons. When I delved deeper into why they chose these topics instead, there was a large portion of students who did not want to study green criminology because it was too upsetting. In particular, students told me that discussions of non-human animal abuse and wildlife crime were too distressing. Maybe, in part, this is why we have environmental crises – our inability to face the harm and suffering that we are causing. We cannot shy away from the problems we have created, and we need to prepare our students (and colleagues!) to tackle these green harms and crimes all around the world.



Photo of Ghost Gear and Gannets

Follow us on Social Media!
Click the icons to the right!



Conferences

Social Media and Criminology Workshop at ASC

Marijana Kotlaja
Missouri State University, USA



The Division of International Criminology sponsored a timely workshop, “Using Social Media to Promote Research” led by Jay Albanese at the 75th American Society of Criminology conference in November 2019.

Jay Albanese began the workshop with discussing how most research is hidden behind payed subscription walls. This becomes a real barrier for the developing world, which represents 85% of the world’s population. Social media has the potential to democratize research dissemination and give access to under-resourced institutions in the developed world. “Open access”, “free access” windows, and other methods create opportunities for improved dissemination, but these are often not widely promoted. Thus, social media can play a role in pointing to new, available research work on important issues of crime and justice to a more global audience.

The most frequently utilized social media platforms include: Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube, Research Gate, Vimeo, Instagram and Snapchat. Each of these social media platforms have different purposes. For instance, Facebook is typically employed to keep in touch with family and friends, LinkedIn to make professional contacts, Twitter for global news and opinion exchanges, YouTube and Vimeo for sharing videos, and Instagram and Snapchat for sharing photos. However, a more detailed list of platforms is provided below.

The remainder of the workshop focused on evaluating tweets for content, messaging, and effectiveness. Good tweets usually meet the following conditions: have one fact on an im-

portant issue that a large group cares, or should, care; stated in a concise, interesting way that engages the reader and provide a live link to find more information, photos or graphics.

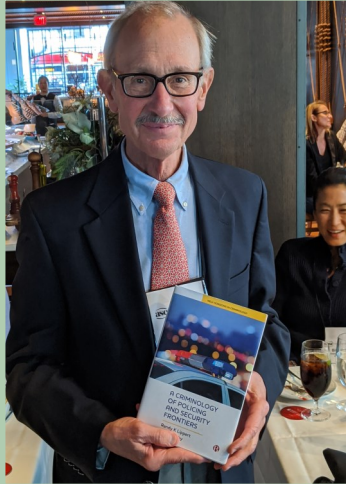
One of the factors that prevents researchers from getting involved in social media is the time and work required to build an effective network. Interacting with others via social media platforms means researchers will have to take time reading, writing, and producing materials for different platforms. Before choosing the right platform, it is important to look around and find out whether your colleagues are also active in those social media platforms. The key to successful social media usage is making connections and keeping them as an ongoing commitment. So, the first question you should ask yourself is whether you have the time for social media or not, and which platforms?

Becoming an experienced social media user can help increase the impact of your work and make lasting connections with other researchers in your field. However, if you don't properly commit,

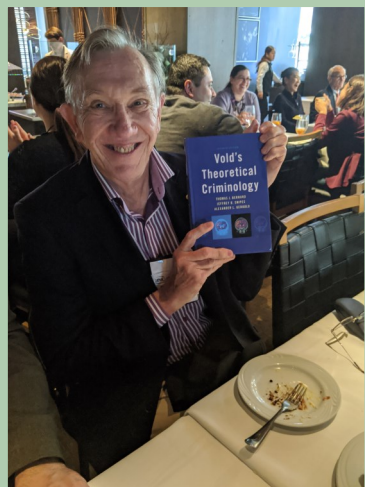
or commit to the wrong platform, it can become another to do list item that never gets crossed off but makes you feel guilty. Focus on 1 or 2 platforms instead of trying to engage with too many.

Social Media Explained
www.theAdaptiveMarketer.com

 I'm at the donut shop – again!	 Here is a vintage picture of a donut	 My donut recipe
 I like donuts	 Hey! I am eating a donut	 Listening to 'Donuts'
 This is how you eat a donut	 Click for the secret to stop overeating donuts	 I'm a Google employee and I like Donuts
 Funny donut eating videos	 I want to work at a donut shop	 Saw the donut? It's gone
 The sounds of eating a Donut	 Call me from the donut shop	 Who invented the donut?
 My donut photo collection	 Is it Donut or Doughnut?	 Join us for Donut Tuesdays!



**PHOTOS FROM ASC
San Francisco, California 2019
Our Reputable Lunch at
Fogo de Chao
with Award Winners and Members**



Interviews with Award Winners

Graduate Student Paper Award Winners (1st Place)

Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA



Criminology is understood as the study of crime, its nature and causes, its consequences (i.e. victimology), and state responses to it (i.e. criminal justice). Underlying these phenomena, however, is an implicit conceptualization of what “crime” is. Multinational comparative studies are important because they often preclude researchers’ reliance on the premises of right and wrong contained in domestic legal mandates and force them, instead, to consider the nature of *justice* on a global and humanitarian basis.

In my research, I expand the notion of justice beyond humans. Building on previous work with Mangai Natarajan, I explored relationships between indices of human suppression and the status of nonhuman wildlife species. Using OLS linear regression to analyze across several multinational datasets, I found statistically significant correlations between measures of nonhuman species threat and lack of human freedom. I applied Jim Sidanius’s social dominance theory to explain these results: In short, groups that control and exploit subordinate others are likely to do so similarly for both human and nonhuman populations. If this is true, it inextricably links issues of humanitarian justice to ecological justice. In other words, criminologists and conservation social scientists should not only inquire across borders, but also across disciplines, to address common causes of injustice.

Before embarking on doctoral education in criminal justice, my background was in environmental science. Throughout my undergraduate and law school education, I gained valuable experiences working with legal advocacy groups like Earthjustice and the Southern Environmental Law Center and government agencies such as the U.S. National Park Service and the Environmental Protection Agency. I ultimately

shifted to a career in criminal justice, but I remain eager to build connections to environmental and ecological justice.

The paper awarded by the DIC converged three areas of import to me – my primary research in the social psychology of identity in justice processes, continued work in conservation, and a growing agenda in international research. I complete my dissertation this spring, applying social and narrative identity theories to perceptions of justice and legitimacy, and will present a paper applying Chuma Owumalam’s social identity model of system attitudes at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. As for conservation social science, the winning paper is currently under journal review, and I am expanding its theoretical work in a paper with Paul Oder to be featured in *Frontiers in Environmental Science*. In the area of international studies, I am in the formative phases of new work with non-U.S. scholars examining researcher positionality from a postcolonial lens and was recently invited to present a review of international studies on Russia at the Kovalyov Readings, a criminal justice conference held by Ural State Law University in Yekaterinburg, Russia.

I thank the DIC for its support of my work, as well as John Jay’s Office for the Advancement of Research and Research and Evaluation Center for funding my presentation of this work at its earliest stages at the International Congress for Conservation Biology this past summer.

Reference

Blount-Hill, K., & Natarajan, M. (2019). Human-wildlife competition: The role of human activities, environmental transformation, and water scarcity in explaining mammalian species loss. In M. J. Lynch & S. F. Pires (Eds.), *Quantitative studies in green and conservation criminology: The measurement of environmental harm and crime*, 1st Ed. New York, NY: Routledge Publishing.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACT CORNER (click to open hyperlink)

The amount of money invested in the nuclear test could be used to finance 8,000 hand pumps, giving villages across the third world access to clean water.

Livestock waste majorly contributes to soil pollution. During monsoon, water runs over the fields carrying dangerous bacteria from the livestock into the streams.

There are more than 500 million cars in the world and by 2030 the number will rise to 1 billion. This means pollution level will be more than double.

Interviews with Award Winners

Graduate Student Paper Award Winners- (2nd Place)

Daragh Bradshaw

University of Limerick, Ireland



How did you get interested in researching imprisonment and parenting?

The current research coincided with an evaluation of a pilot prison-based family support initiative, called Family Links. This initiative was run by The Irish Prison Service in collaboration with a number of community partners, Bedford Row Family Project, Tallaght Childhood Initiative, and the Irish Penal Reform Trust. This initiative aimed to support meaningful family connection for prisoners and their families during paternal imprisonment. For me, the opportunity to be involved in the evaluation process was a very exciting one. I am interested in the area of identity and specifically the impact of stigma and discrimination. I had previously worked both as a community worker and researcher in deprived and stigmatised communities. As a community worker, I focused on establishing community workshops and applied projects targeting deprived and marginalised communities. These programs aimed at developing individual self-esteem, as well as increasing community spirit and integration. During these projects, I was often struck by how some families were particularly disadvantaged by having one or other of their parents imprisoned. The current study represented an opportunity to work on a project that was truly applied in nature and, reflecting my own ambitions, had the potential to affect people's lives positively.

What were some of the key findings from your award-winning paper?

Findings illustrate the inherent tension at the heart of prison-based rehabilitative initiatives for both the officers and prisoners involved. Prisoners are faced with the dilemma that what is expected behaviour in their role as a prisoner is not always conducive to what is necessary in their role as a father. Equally, findings indicate that structural and cultural elements can pose difficulties for those implementing reforms. For prison officers, negotiating the balance between care and control can be a particularly difficult aspect of the prison officers' duties. Officers can see the implementation of family-based approaches as a threat to the security of the prison. Consequently, the core benefit of implementing such reforms can also constitute a core barrier to their successful integration within the prison system.

What did you find to be the most challenging part of your research?

From a personal perspective, meeting with the families was perhaps the most rewarding and challenging aspect of the research. These families were living in extreme situations, but throughout, accepted me into their lives and were extremely giving of both their time and their experiences. While I can hope that my work will support them in some way, I am aware it will be in the distant future at the very best.

From a research perspective, applied research is unpredictable. I found that my research was constantly pulled and pushed in directions outside of my control. This resulted in aspects of the proposal having to be altered or removed altogether.

Similarly, recruitment of the participants was subject to contextual demands. Access to participants was negotiated through gatekeepers, such as the local prison, and community partners. Consequently, recruitment was filtered through the rules and regulations of institutional bodies and agencies rather than specific criteria of the research design.

What are your next steps and future plans?

I am currently working on publishing some of the findings from my research. At present, I am drafting a manuscript demonstrating how the association between parental incarceration and behavioural outcomes for children affected is mediated through caregiver depression and the caregiver-child relationship quality. I am also finalising a protocol for a systematic review of parenting programmes for incarcerated fathers. Other than that, I am going to graduate in January and hopefully apply for post docs or research positions in the coming year.



Imprisoned parenting: Prison Warden during his rounds

ENVIRONMENTAL FACT CORNER (click to open hyperlink)

Around 1000 children die in India every year due to diseases caused by the polluted water.

Graduate Student Fellowship

Laura Iesue
University of Miami, USA



Tell us a little bit about your research. Broadly speaking, I am interested in understanding how criminal justice and international development policies have become intertwined, and ultimately the ramifications this has on crime control, violence reduction and ultimately migration. I'm especially interested in how these policies, often implemented under the auspices of the War on Drugs and War on Terror, demonstrate a greater story between U.S. and Guatemalan politics on crime.

How did you become interested in researching about politics, criminality and immigration in an international setting? By accident, actually. After finishing my master's degree, I interned for a think tank, the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, in Washington D.C., and at the Department of State. While my intention was to gain more international experience, with an interest in migration, I really had no initial intentions to learn about security or crime in the region. While I was there, I researched on the Alliance for Prosperity and the Central American Regional Security Initiative, and I found it so interesting. Reading up on the topic, and meeting with many officials on the issues, I knew this was something I wanted to continue to study and write about for my PhD and onward.

What were some of the key findings from your research to date? I received the Division of International Criminology's Global Fellowship this year. This award will help me continue fieldwork I began in the Summer of 2019 and will help build some of my early work on my dissertation. For this award, I am conducting a study on the discourse about criminality and violence within political, social and economic shifts from 1996 up to the most recent, upcoming election cycle in 2019 in Guatemala.

It includes extensive, in-depth reviews of statements of politicians from 1996 to the present day, policy papers, and legal documents at the national and international level. It also pulls from journal articles on security as well as policy statements from various research institutes within Guatemala and the United States. I knew what I wanted my project to be about since the moment I entered my PhD program; however, the most challenging aspect has been how I want to frame and conduct my study. It has the potential to be either qualitative or quantitative in nature, so making up my mind on which route I wanted to take, and how this would impact my research question has been a challenge for me. Of course, mixed methods have been VERY appealing. I also came in with the assumption that I would be working in an area that had minimal data. While this is somewhat true, I've found that the hardest struggle was where to look to access the data. I've been fortunate to make so many wonderful and supportive contacts which has made accessing data so much easier. They've also supported me in my endeavor to be a more independent scholar that can form and implement my own research projects in an international setting.

What are your next steps and future plans? As of now, my next steps are to send out a few more publications and finish my dissertation before going on the job market in 2021. My research agenda has the potential to continue into different dimensions, so I'm looking forward to expanding my research in the future. I would love to contribute to the knowledge of politics of crime control, criminal justice policy transfer, and even deportee reintegration experiences. I have also been working closely with a mentor on risk and resiliency of journalists within Latin America, which I would love to expand into Central America. At this time, I'm keeping my prospects open to academia as well as research institutes, government, or think tanks.

Reference

Building on forthcoming work which won in the Young Scholar's Research Paper Competition held by the International Society of Criminology and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACT CORNER (click to open hyperlink)

88% of the children in Guiyu, China suffer from various respiratory diseases as the area they live in is a huge e-waste site.

Antarctica is the cleanest place on Earth protected by anti-pollution laws.

Scientific research has proven that carbon dioxide emissions are lowering the pH of the ocean and are acidifying them even more.

Outstanding Book Award

Marcelo Bergman

Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Argentina



How did you become interested in researching this topic?

As opposed to what is happening in the rest of the world, Latin America is facing a spiraling trend of crime. The region not only registers the highest rates of violence, such as homicides, extortions, and kidnappings, but property crimes are also skyrocketing. All 18 countries share the same trend albeit at different intensities, while all of them have enjoyed a relative economic prosperity since the beginning of the 21st century. As a social scientist, I wanted to understand why we are seeing threefold rises in crime and violence in very short spans, and why the criminal justice systems in so many countries are dysfunctional and incapable of fighting against the crime threat they face.

Tell us about the methodology you applied to conduct the research. What did you find to be the most challenging part of your research? Anything you would have done differently if you had a chance?

There were many obstacles to carry out an academic agenda that provides answers to these questions. There were not many studies to build on, and the criminology tradition in Latin American has not paid attention to empirics. For me, the big hurdle was data! Where was I

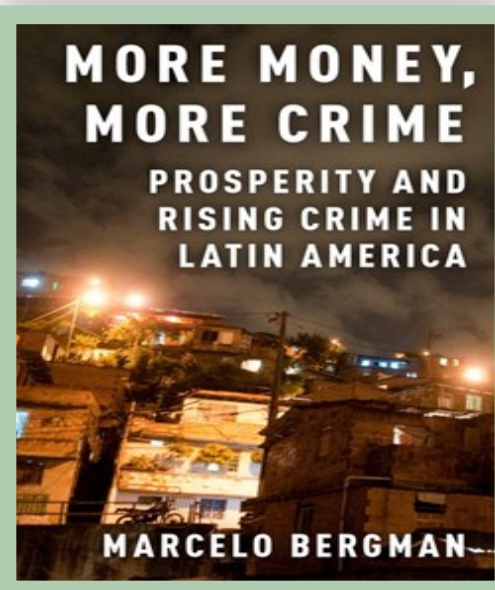
going to get the data necessary to at least test several hypotheses and provide an empirical foundation to my working propositions? I spent 15 years collecting data from different sources. Since most of the information simply did not exist, I developed new instruments in collaboration with friends and colleagues. We also raised funds and persuaded government agencies to collect data, conduct surveys, and run experiments. Given the opportunity, I would have done more qualitative work to understand how networks of criminality develop illegal markets of stolen goods.

What are the key aspects of the book that you'd like conveyed to your readers?

In terms of general findings, I will state three basic ideas that can be applied elsewhere: 1) In this book, I show that deterioration of public safety can happen in short periods of time (3 to 5 years). Some countries are able to contain criminality, while others that face similar threats collapse rapidly. Countries must avoid a vicious cycle of high crime and low deterrence capacity at all costs because to reverse this trend may take several decades. 2) Attention must be paid to property crimes and illicit markets. These are significant drivers of criminality and organized networks profit from profitable crimes, particularly at times of prosperity, and 3) The CJS (police courts and corrections) should rather be smart than large. The threat of illicit markets requires very efficient organizations.

What should other researchers who are interested in focusing on Latin America study? Any advice?

Latin America is large and diverse. Criminality is very heterogeneous in the region. Despite the difficulties involved, I strongly suggest employing comparative research designs to study crime. In addition, researchers should be prepared to face many difficulties in obtaining data from countries and should be ready to collect the data themselves.



ENVIRONMENTAL FACT CORNER (click to open hyperlink)

A single car generates half a ton of CO₂ and a NASA space shuttle releases 28 tons of CO₂.

Americans buy more than 29 million bottles of water every year. Only 13% of these bottles are recycled every year.

Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award

Why I became a comparative criminologist: It is just so exciting!

Susanne Karstedt

Griffith University, Australia



How did you start in this field, and what first got you interested in comparative and international criminology?

Thinking back about how I started to become a comparative criminologist, it is actually what made me a scientist and researcher: my innate scepticism of traditional wisdom, of the very obvious that everyone believes in, or of established ways of thinking. In our field, it is particularly important to look across borders and beyond our own horizon. Thinking out of the box is, however, hugely facilitated by exploring what happens elsewhere in crime, justice, and crime policies.

What initially sparked my interest back in Germany in the 1990s was a very influential line of argument and research that individualistic values are detrimental for societies and, in particular, increase violence. This was a hypothesis that could only be tested by a comparison of countries. Fortunately, a comparative measure of individualism was available for 42 countries, and the World Value Survey provided invaluable data on values and attitudes in a multitude of countries. However, at the time these data, as well as those on homicides and criminal justice indicators, were hard to come by, and all data had to be copied from printed material! Equipped with these data, I could show that the hypothesis was wrong, and actually, more individualistic societies had significantly lower homicide rates (as 19th century sociologist Durkheim had argued). From there, it was a small step to analyse democratic values and, in particular, individualism and egalitarianism as core values of democracy. What is the role of

democratic values and institutions in shaping crime, violence and criminal justice in different countries?

In 2003, I had a serendipitous encounter with Gary LaFree, and we both discovered a joint interest in the impact of democracy on violence, crime, and criminal justice. Lawrence Sherman encouraged us, and it was wonderful to co-edit with Gary a volume of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* on "Democracy, Crime and Justice". I owe so much to my wonderful colleagues, who were such great guides and role models in doing comparative research.

Let us now add necessity to serendipity. Each country has its own ways of doing justice, and its people doing crime and expecting justice, as my colleague David Nelken always reminds us: it is hard to fathom the arcane ways of Italian criminal justice, but those of the British system are equally impenetrable for a continental European. When I became a peripatetic academic, it seemed quite natural that I focused my research on comparative perspectives, aimed at making a contribution to our understanding of the differences between societies and countries. (It also seemed to be a bit easier than to understand and research the criminal justice system in the United Kingdom, where I taught and researched from 2000 to 2014). What we have in common, where we differ and how we can learn from each other are questions that I think a migratory criminologist like me has a comparative advantage in researching and (perhaps) coming up with some answers.

Over the years, you have written on so many different topics, from the role of democratic values and institutions in crime and justice, imprisonment and prison conditions and state crime and atrocities. Which specific topics are of particular interest to you, and do you have any "favourite" research field?

Always the most recent topic and research field is the most interesting and exciting, and my favourite! I think that this is a little bit my weakness that I find so many areas, topics, and research questions so intriguing that I dream up projects. However, if I should name an underlying interest and common denominator of these admittedly diverse fields, it is this perspective, which I share with my Cambridge colleague, Per-Olof Wikström: Crime and justice ultimately involve moral decisions, and questions about our moral values are always present. My research on middle class crime, together with Stephen Farrall (UK) was triggered by the question, how law abiding the so-called "law-abiding majority" actually is. It is one of my favourite research projects, as it is based on survey and qualitative interview data in what Stephen and I called three change regions, namely England and Wales, West Germany, and East Germany.

Having grown up in the shadow of the Holocaust, my interest in moral decision making in crime and justice turned to questions, how men (and women) engage in unspeakable crimes and atrocities, and how they were, are and can be made responsible for these crimes. This led on to research on public opinion on the Nuremberg Trials in Germany, an interest I share with Sanja Kutnjak, whose research (with John Hagan) on the ICTY was a wonderful inspiration. How did sentenced war criminals come back into post-war society in Germany, and what can we learn from this for those sentenced for atrocities in former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, or Latin America? My comparative research on state crime, as well on transitional justice mechanisms is part of this research line. I was very pleased when I could show with comparative data from more than 60 countries that transitional justice, in particular trials, do not increase post-conflict violence: justice and peace can sit side by side, and it is possible to have both without one spoiling the other.

In some miraculous ways, my research always tends to become comparative. I find quantitative comparative research fascinating. It is so much easier today than when I started with an abundance of data collections and databases ready for downloading from the internet. I like to develop indices and have re-developed a quantitative index for measuring prison conditions, as well as an original index of 'extremely violent societies'.

Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award, cont.

For more than two decades, I am intrigued by the role of emotions in crime and justice. My interest was triggered by restorative justice, and John Braithwaite's book on "Crime, Shame and Reintegration". Emotions are deeply linked to and drive our "moral intuitions" on what behaviours should be punished, our vengeance and anger if personally wronged, but also when others are victimised, and are motivating forces behind all types of violent blood-feuds and self-redress. We are talking here less about differences between cultures and systems, but about universals of our human condition: Criminal justice emerged from evolved cognitive-emotional processes, and as Lawrence Sherman put it succinctly, we need to develop emotionally intelligent justice. Heather Strang, Ian Loader and I were avant-garde in bringing emotions back into criminological thinking and research, where it is today an established topic as much as in socio-legal research.

What do you consider to be your most significant research over the years, and what are some of your most significant findings?

That is a hard question nowadays, when so many indicators of impact and consequently significance exist. According to the latter, my work on emotions seems to have attracted attention among criminologists. In terms of comparative empirical work, I think my work on democratic values and institutions has made a contribution, however, often proving that cherished ideas were not supported by evidence. My comparative research together with Stephen Farrall on middle class crime and "white collar crime writ small" has attracted a lot of interest outside academia: people (and journalists) just do not believe that respectable and often well-to-do members of this group lie, cheat, and steal if opportunities come up.

I very much hope that my research on transitional justice and the unnecessary juxtaposition of peace and justice will have an impact. I really like my research on public opinion on the Nuremberg Trials in post-war Germany, on how sentenced war criminals were received back into society (not very different from contemporary countries in the former Yugoslavia), and I hope that this research helps to acknowledge the "longue durée" of transitional justice mechanisms.

Can you please tell us more about your current research? What are you working on at the moment?

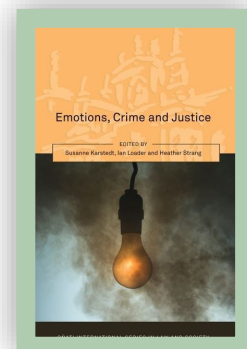
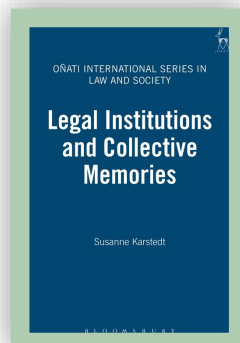
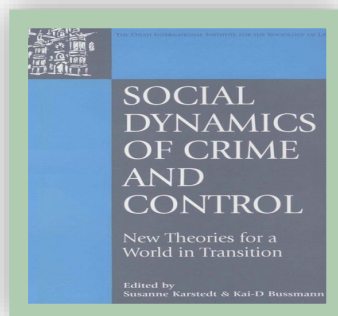
Again, I have to confess to my weakness: I am working on a number of projects. It is a great pleasure to collaborate with the most talented young colleagues in the field, and in many different countries. With Amy Nivette, now in the Netherlands, I work on a cross-national analysis of assassinations, and on vigilante violence in South African communities. With Tiffany Bergin (US), we analyse how the US states climb down from mass incarceration. Other research projects look into the role of solidarity values in European punitiveness and the impact of transitional justice mechanisms on public opinion in Latin American countries. In a project with Dan Birks (Leeds, UK) and Bo Jiang (Maryland, US), we are looking at the patterns of atrocity crimes and mass violence in Africa.

Wim Huisman from the VU Free University Amsterdam and I are working with young colleagues on a unique data set of more than 100 cases of corporations, often transnational ones, that are accused of involvement in atrocity crimes. With my colleagues at Griffith, historians Mark Finnane and Andy Kaladelfos, we are just starting a project on a hundred years of violence in Australia between 1850 and 1950. Finally, the past also is a foreign country.

I have started to make a case for comparative research as an evidence base in our field, where comparative criminology is lagging behind. It is widely accepted in political science, that comparative research provides a welcome and necessary evidence base for policy making, policy learning and policy mobility. I think we as comparative researchers in criminology should be more confident about what we can contribute to criminal justice policies.

Do you have any advice for new scholars interested in international and comparative criminology?

I would like to encourage anybody who wants to enter the field of international and comparative criminology. I think presently a great window of multiple opportunities opens up. Comparative criminology has been a marginalised field in our discipline; however, that is changing right now with ever more global exchange and communication. In contrast to political science, where the contribution of comparative research to the evidence base of policy making is firmly established, criminology is a latecomer in this area. Opportunities for researchers entering the field have never been so good. A treasure trove of data and indices is waiting for them to be harvested and put to good use. Comparative criminologists have a natural laboratory for their work, with the societies and governments of nearly 200 countries. These laboratories are even more extended if sub-national governments and spaces are included. Presently, urban spaces and local governments emerge as one of the most promising natural laboratories from which to learn. Methodologies particularly in quantitative research have been immensely advanced and can tackle the horniest issues of causality and identification of impact. Further, a range of different methodologies from in-depth qualitative case studies of a small number of countries or even cities to large-scale quantitative studies are on offer for young scholars to choose from. So, the prospects have never been so good, and I would like to encourage everyone who wants to venture into this exciting and promising field. One little piece of advice: there is a lot to learn for any newcomer to the field from Freda Adler's wonderful book "Nations not obsessed with crime".



DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS

Congratulations to the New Executive Council!

Be sure to stop and say hello to them at the next DIC Event!

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich

Michigan State University



Philip Reichel

University of Northern Colorado



Nadine Connell

Griffith University



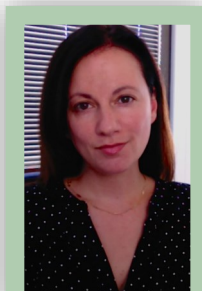
Amy Nivette

Urecht University



Stephanie Di Pietro

University of Missouri– St. Louis



Marcelo Aebi

University of Lausanne



Marijana Kotlaja

Missouri State University



DWC AWARD/GRANT CALL

The DWC's Aruna Jain International Travel Grant (\$2500) is particularly designed for scholars from outside the US. They need to have a submission into the ASC abstract system by March 8, 2020. The application is due by April 1, 2020.

DWC's Feminist Criminology Graduate Research Scholarship: One \$5,000 DWC's Feminist Criminology Graduate Research Scholarship Winner and two \$500 honorable mention awards. The applications from international graduate students are accepted.

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DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS CONT.

NEW DIC Journal – *International Criminology*

DIC's launch of its new journal – Update from the Editor-in-Chief

I am glad to report some important updates since the last Newsletter concerning *International Criminology*, the new official publication of the Division of International Criminology. We now have a contract with Springer, one of the foremost publishers in the area of criminology, who will publish the new journal electronically through Springerlink. A big “thank you” to the DIC Executive board, especially the DIC Chair Sanja Kutnjak, and Chris Eskridge, ASC Executive director for their able negotiations on behalf of *International Criminology*! Springer Publishers has a well-established reputation, a global reach, and importantly, they share our excitement about launching a high-quality publication aimed at an international audience, with an interest in international, comparative and global criminology. As noted in the previous update, we have assembled an impressive group of over 30 scholars representing diverse regional as well as substantive interests for our Editorial Board, as well as 3 Senior Consulting Editors, and 3 Associate Editors. Needless to say, it is very difficult to arrange actual physical meetings with such diverse group of international colleagues, but fortunately we have been able to meet many of our colleagues from the editorial board at the European Society of Criminology in Ghent, Belgium in September, and at the American Society of Criminology in San Francisco in November. These face-to-face meetings proved to be very useful, because we were able to exchange ideas about issues of great importance to the success of *International Criminology*. For example, we discussed the challenges scholars and students living outside the more prosperous countries face when they try to gain access to academic research articles, including electronic publications. Not everybody has the luxury to simply turn on a laptop and find the most recent research articles at their fingertips! We also discussed the need to recognize that there are regional variations in academic traditions, and to be hospitable to a variety of ways of ‘doing criminology’. Since it is our aim to be truly global and international in our reach, issues such as these will remain central to our ongoing discussions related to the editorial policies of *International Criminology*. Meanwhile, we are working hard on the preparation for the launch of *International Criminology*, Volume 1, Issue 1, expected January 2021. Stay tuned!

Editor-in-Chief:

Ineke Haen Marshall, Northeastern University, USA

Senior Editors:

Richard Bennett, American University, USA

Susanne Karstedt, Griffith University, Germany/Australia

Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

Associate Editors:

Gorazd Mesko, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Janet Stamatel, University of Kentucky, USA

Justice Tankebe, Cambridge University, Ghana/United Kingdom

If you have ideas for a special issue, or other suggestions, please send an e-mail to the editor i.marshall@neu.edu

DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS CONT.

DIC GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR GLOBAL RESEARCH

New DIC Award

Funded by generous donations from DIC members and the ASC.

Eligibility: This award is available to students enrolled in a graduate program. It is not limited to United States applicants. Students need not be members of the DIC to apply.

Study: The award is to support a research project that addresses an international or cross-national criminology or criminal justice issue.

Timeline: Applications are due each year by July 1. The DIC award committee chairperson will notify recipients by September 1.

Budget: The award maximum is \$1,000. Funds cannot be used as salary or wage for the investigator or other persons. Funds are intended to support the research effort, such as travel expenses for data collection, research supplies, participant incentives, and foreign language translation services.

Request for Proposal: In a maximum of four pages, typed, double spaced, Times New Roman size 11 font or larger, describe the intended international research project. Be sure to include: Title of the project; name and affiliation of the investigator; a statement of the research question/s; statement of why the topic is important; literature that supports the study; description of the research design and analysis plan; dissemination plans; budget; study timeline. In an appendix include references, a letter of support from a research mentor and the investigator's curriculum vita.



WINNER FROM THE 2019 SOCIAL MEDIA CONTEST

Erin Kearns

University of Alabama

DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS CONT.

The Asian Criminological Society (ACS) is accepting nominations for the 2020 ACS Distinguished Book Award

The Asian Criminological Society (ACS) is accepting nominations for the 2020 ACS Distinguished Book Award until **February 29, 2020**. Please see details below. We look forward to receiving many nominations.

1. Eligibility

- **Books on crime and criminal justice in Asia published in English in the calendar year of 2019** are eligible.
- In addition to **single-authored books**, **co-authored books** are eligible, but collected works are not.

2. Nominations

- Nominations, including self-nominations, must be submitted to Peter Grabosky, the committee chair.
- Nominations will be accepted until **February 29, 2020**.
- Nominators are required to ask the publisher or the author of the nominated book to send a review copy to every committee member by **February 29, 2020**.

Please see below for more details.

Setsuo Miyazawa
ACS President 2019-2021

Announcement of the Award and Award Ceremony

(1) Up to two Awards and up to two Honorary Mentions will be announced by **July 15, 2020**.

(2) An award ceremony will be held during the 2020 annual meeting of the ACS on **October 2-5, 2020**, in Kyoto, Japan <http://acs2020.org/>. We regret that we are unable to provide any travel grant.

Division of International Criminology

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SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF AUSTRALIA BUSHFIRE CRISIS



Our hearts go out to all Australians, the country's communities, bushland, and wildlife affected by the devastating bushfires. As a DIC member, we hope you think about contributing to the efforts to provide relief to communities impacted by this natural disaster in Australia.

Here are some great places to start (click below to open hyperlink):

[Australian Red Cross](#)

[Salvation Army Australia](#)

[St. Vincent de Paul Society](#)

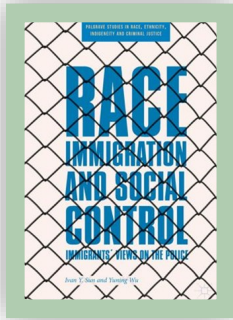
[Foodbank](#)

[Go Fund Me](#)

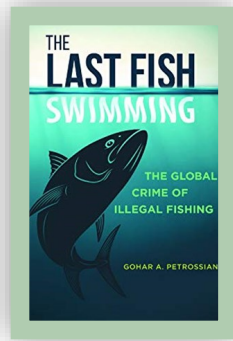
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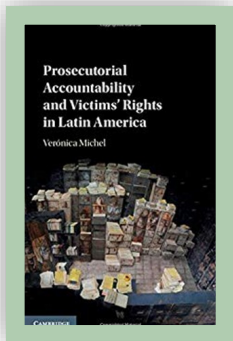
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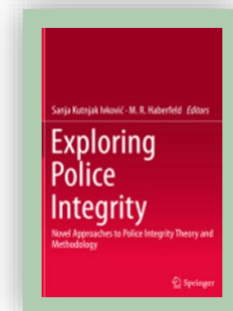
This book discusses the issues surrounding race, ethnicity, and immigrant status in U.S. policing, with a special focus on immigrant groups' perceptions of the police and factors that shape their attitudes toward the police. It focuses on the perceptions of three rapidly growing yet understudied ethnic groups – Hispanic/Latino, Chinese, and Arab Americans. Discussion of their perceptions of and experience with the police revolves around several central themes, including theoretical frameworks, historical developments, contemporary perceptions, and emerging challenges. This book appeals to those interested in or researching policing, race relations, and immigration in society, and to domestic and foreign government officials who carry law enforcement responsibilities and deal with citizens and immigrants in particular.



This book examines the global, local, and specific environmental factors that facilitate illegal fishing and proposes effective ways to reduce the opportunities and incentives that threaten the existence of the world's fish. Humans are deeply dependent on fishing—globally, fish comprise 15 percent of the protein intake for approximately 3 billion people, and 8 percent of the global population depends on the fishing industry as their livelihood. The global fishing industry is plagued by illegal fishing, however, and many highly commercial species, such as cod, tuna, orange roughy, and swordfish, are extremely vulnerable. Through criminological analysis, *The Last Fish Swimming* emphasizes the importance of looking at specific environmental factors that make illegal fishing possible. It examines such factors as proximity to known ports where illegally caught fish can be landed without inspection (i.e., ports of convenience), fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance efforts, formal surveillance, and resource attractiveness in 53 countries that altogether represent 96 percent of the world's fish catch. The book calls upon the global community to address the illegal depletion of the world's fish stock and other similar threats to the world's food supply and natural environment in order to ensure the sustainability of the planet's fish and continuation of the legal fishing industry for generations to come.



The responsibility of any state is to protect its citizens. But if a state, either through omission or commission, fails to investigate and prosecute crime then what remedies do citizens have? Verónica Michel investigates procedural rights in Chile, Guatemala, and Mexico that allow citizens to call for the appointment of a private prosecutor to initiate criminal investigations. This right diminishes the monopoly of the state over criminal prosecutions and thus offers citizens a way of insisting on state accountability. This book provides the first full-length empirical study of how the victims' right to private prosecution can impact access to justice in Latin America, and shows how institutional and legal arrangements interact to shape the politics of criminal justice. By examining homicide cases in detail, Michel highlights how everyday legal struggles can help build the rule of law from below.



This work provides an innovative new look at police ethics, including results from an updated version of the classic Police Integrity Questionnaire, including new social and technological advances. It aims to push the study of police research further, expanding on and testing police integrity theory and methodology, the relationship between community and integrity, and the influence of multiculturalism and globalization on policing and community attitudes. This work brings together experienced scholars who have used the police integrity theory and the accompanying methodology to measure police integrity in eleven countries, and provide advance and sophisticated explorations of the topic. Organized into three thematic sections, it explores the testing methodology for international comparisons, insights into police-community relations, and explores police subcultures. This innovative book will be of interest to researchers in criminology & criminal justice, particularly with an interest in policing, as well as related fields such as sociology, public policy, and comparative law.

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Division of International Criminology

internationalcriminology.com



Thank you for reading our newsletter! If you still aren't a member, here are some benefits of the many benefits to joining today:

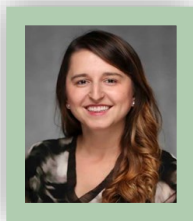
The Division of International Criminology of the American Society of Criminology welcomes new members. Some of the benefits of membership are:

- Great networking opportunities, especially across geographic regions
- Centralized source of information about cutting edge international research through the website, newsletter, and ASC meeting panels
- Free copy of the division's journal
- Access to special professional development workshops at ASC meetings
- Opportunities for graduate students and young scholars to meet leading experts in the field and get involved in leadership roles to expand their professional presence
- Funding opportunity for graduate student research in international criminology

Join us at ASC 2020!

November 18 - 21, Washington, D.C., Marriott Marquis

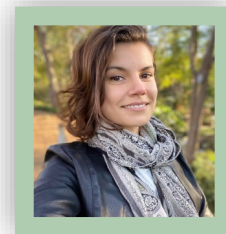
THANK YOU FROM THE EDITORIAL TEAM!



Marijana Kotlaja, Ph.D.



Jared Dmello, Ph.D.



Dragana Derlic, Doctoral Student