

INTER-NEWS

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY OF
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
SUMMER 2019 EDITION



Photo: Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, CA (Location of ASC 2019)



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FROM THE EDITORIAL TEAM

Welcome to the Summer 2019 issue of the *Inter-News Newsletter*. It is our pleasure to present this new issue and be the new editorial team of *Inter-News* for the Division of International Criminology. The theme for this issue is *Immigration, Refugees and Crime: Assessing the Evidence*. Our current issue includes interviews with accomplished scholars, a feature piece on the U.S.-Mexico border town of Laredo, an introduction of the new proposed DIC journal, *International Criminology*, student and faculty submissions, and other important announcements.

The new editorial board believes that the Newsletter is an important and valued part of the Division of International Criminology community and we plan to use our position to address topics that the division thinks are important in the field of international criminology and criminal justice. One of our new missions as an editorial team is to focus on building a bridge across different scholarly communities and highlighting the research of young up-and-coming scholars. Thus, we would love to hear your thoughts about our e-newsletter so that we can improve and deliver the information you want, when you want it. Please take a few minutes to answer the survey: [\[click here for survey link\]](#).

The ASC DIC community wants to know how you are making a difference as international justice scholars and 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 500-700 words. Please send your submissions to:

Marijanakotlaja@missouristate.edu.

Also, 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-to-date on all things #ASCDIC!

I hope you enjoy reading this Summer 2019 issue of the ASC DIC Newsletter!

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NOTE FROM THE DIC CHAIR

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich
Michigan State University



Dear DIC Friends,

Welcome to the 2019 Summer Newsletter! This newsletter has been edited by our new editorial team: Marijana Kotlaja (Assistant Professor, Missouri State University; Editor-in-Chief), Jared Dmello (Assistant Professor, Texas A&M International University; Copy Editor), and Dragana Derlic (Graduate Student, University of Texas at Dallas; Design and Social Media). The editorial team has put together a thought-provoking and inspirational edition of our newsletter! Please join me in thanking them for the great work they have carried out.

The editorial team has decided to focus this newsletter on immigrants, refugees, and crime, a topic frequently debated in the media. Maja Kotlaja has interviewed three prominent scholars exploring this topic: Cecilia Menjivar (University of California), David Brotherton (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center/CUNY), and Graham Ousey (College of William & Mary). As you might expect, the picture emerging from the interviews is quite different from the picture typically portrayed in the media. For scholars who would like to study this topic, Cecilia, David, and Graham discuss the most challenging aspects of pursuing such research. Mehnaaz Momen, John Kilburn, & Jared Dmello (Texas A&M International University) complement the interviews with their exploration of the close relationship between twin cities of Laredo, Texas, USA and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Because the current DIC Executive Council puts a high priority on increasing the junior scholar membership, the newsletter features a

number of articles written by graduate students and junior faculty. In their columns, Skyler J. Morgan (Michigan State University) and Dragana Derlic (University of Texas at Dallas) discuss their tips on balancing professional and personal life. One of the messages emphasizes the importance of “finding your tribe.” Megan Novak (Indiana University Bloomington), who has served on the DIC Social Media Committee, analyzes why it is beneficial to get actively involved in the work of the DIC. Sebastián Galleguillos (John Jay College of Criminal Justice) has served as a Youth Representative for the International Sociological Association (ISA) to the United Nations. In his contribution, Sebastian outlines the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime road map on crime and criminal justice statistics for the next four years. Speaking of criminal justice statistics, the newsletter also contains an interview with Valentina Pavlović (University of Zagreb), our first Graduate Student Fellowship winner. A year after the fellowship had been awarded, Valentina shares with the readers her professional challenges and successes as she collected data in seven Southeastern European countries. Finally, Jared R. Dmello (Texas A&M International University) writes about the lessons he has learned about minimizing the costs of attending academic conferences and maximizing benefits. Nadine Connell (Griffith University) and Jon Maskály (University of Texas at Dallas) also write about conferences and argue that meeting and brainstorming with colleagues from across the world facilitates discoveries of creative solutions for domestic problems.

At the eve of the elections for the 2019-2021 DIC officers, members of the current DIC Executive Council are talking to Maja about the lessons they have learned during their two-year terms. They agree that the most critical issues facing the incoming DIC Executive Council are 1) developing the proposed DIC journal *International Criminology*, 2) expanding the membership base (particularly among graduate students and junior faculty), and 3) reaching out to other international associations within and outside of ASC. Please read about the most recent developments related to the proposed *International Criminology*, written by the Editor-in-Chief Ineke Marshall (Northeastern University).

The Nominations Committee, Chaired by Richard Bennett (American University), has put together a slate of nominees for the 2019-2021 DIC officers. The list is included in the newsletter. Members will receive an email with the voting instructions in September.

We wish you all a wonderful start of a new academic year!

Sincerely,

Sanja Kutnjak Ivković,

DIC Chair

INTERVIEWS WITH ACCOMPLISHED SCHOLARS

“Is there a relationship between immigrants, refugees and crime?: The Experts Weigh In”

Cecilia Menjivar, *University of California, Los Angeles*

David Brotherton, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center/CUNY*

Graham Ousey, *College of William & Mary*

Interview by Marijana Maja Kotlaja Missouri State University, USA



Cecilia Menjivar



David Brotherton



Graham Ousey

Maja: You have written a lot on the topics of immigration, refugees and crime. What has been your most rewarding accomplishment in this field. Tell us about your research and what you are the most proud of.

Cecilia: It is difficult to think what I am most proud of, because I put the same dedication, energy and effort into each and every article, book, and book chapter I write. So to me each, even a seemingly small publication, is a source of pride. But if I must mention one thing that I am most proud of, it would have to be that I have been able to put to use the body of work I have produced to help change the conditions in which the people in my studies live. I have made efforts for many years to make my research relevant to the lives of those groups I study. I have worked with groups, organizations, lawyers, etc. to make my evidence-based research available to them to support the work they do. This is not necessarily a source of pride but of satisfaction with my scholarship.

David: I was one of the first sociologists and criminologists to start researching deportation in 2002 and published the first book in sociology on what is sometimes referred to as ‘post-deportation studies’ in 2011 with Luis Barrios. Our research spanned seven years tracing the entire cycle of deportation from the sending country (the Dominican Republic) to the receiving country (the U.S.) then back to the receiving country and finally recording the voices of those who returned to the U.S. as undocumented workers. It was

and is one of the most complex studies in this genre. I still think the research today has little comparison. Our research subjects rarely had their stories told, so I am honored to have brought their experiences to light and helped to humanize their struggles to lead a meaningful life. It is important for people to understand the history behind the phenomenon of mass deportation and the levels of structural violence meted out in our name. Please note that we worked on this study through both Republican and Democratic regimes, and each year since the deportation crisis has simply worsened. I am proud to have made novel contributions in the areas of theory (the concept of “social bulimia”), methodology (i.e., critical and transnational ethnography), and empirically (i.e., the life histories of deportees) to a now rapidly expanding literature.

Graham: I began my career mostly interested in studying macro-social processes and their impacts on crime rates. I subscribe to the argument that changes in basic economic and social forces produce downstream effects on human behavior and on society’s ability to organize and regulate it. Initially, my research was on economic change, specifically deindustrialization and its effect on economic well-being and crime rates, in U.S. cities. Over time, my interest has grown to include other forms of social change, including cultural and demographic changes. Immigration brings all of those factors together; it is a social process with demographic, economic and cultural implications. Thus, studying the impact of immigration on crime is a natural outgrowth of my long-standing interests

in how macro-social changes affect crime rates. My work on the immigration-crime connection began after conversations with criminologist Charis Kubrin who visited my university to give a talk. From those conversations, we developed a collaborative research agenda that continues to present. Our first insight was that much of the immigration-crime research was cross-sectional and therefore, in our view, did not adequately capture the element that we thought most consequential: social change. We sought to address this problem by developing longitudinal research that enables study of how growth/change in immigrant populations affect changes in crime rates. Increasingly, researchers recognize the importance of this issue, with the number of longitudinal studies growing quickly. Our most recently completed project is a meta-analysis of the macro-level immigration-crime research literature. It highlights the importance of study design features including differences in findings between studies employing cross-sectional data and longitudinal data (evidence of a notable, negative association is greater in longitudinal studies). I am proud of our research the ways it has contributed to, and perhaps influenced, subsequent work on the important topic of immigration, refugees and crime/justice. There is so much exciting research activity in this area, and for good reason!

Maja: The press and politicians often talk about the link between foreigners, refugees, and crime—what do you want individuals to know about this link as an academic?

Cecilia: What I would want them to know is what the significant body of research on this link says—that there is no association, and when there is an association, it is not in the direction that the public and some elected officials argue. We know that the evidence is overwhelming—immigrants do not commit more crime than non-immigrants with the same demographic profile. Another thing I would like them to know is that based on my research, the criminalization of immigrants comes from laws and policies that make them criminals by categorizing immigrants' behaviors and practices as crimes. And Latino are far more likely to be criminalized than other immigrant groups. However, Middle Eastern immigrants also tend to be constructed negatively; in their case, they are constructed as a threat to the nation. The media also play a critical role in the criminalization of immigrants. So what I would like people to know is how the public is primed to fear immigrants as criminals and as a threat to the nation.

David: We know that immigrants, especially first-generation immigrants, have some of the lowest crime rates of any population in the U.S. The much-touted nexus between immigrants and crime is simply a political ploy to vilify, criminalize and, in effect, dehumanize many in our immigrant communities. The original goal, of course, was to create an anti-immigrant moral panic, to gain access to one of the most powerful positions in the world on behalf of a small, corrupt stratum of the uber-rich and to reproduce the ideological hold of white supremacy during a time of great demographic change. Unfortunately, this use of a highly militarized state machine through ultra-punitive immigration laws has a long history in the U.S. It should come as no surprise that current deportation laws are based on the legal right to displace our indigenous populations (i.e., Indian Removal Acts) as well as our involuntary immigrant populations (i.e., Runaway Slave Acts) along with the racist expulsions of Chinese workers (i.e., the Chinese Exclusion Act). Now the goal is simply to hang on to power by so-called "mobilizing the base," another version of governing through crime. The end result as we can all see is the most brazen use of state power to supposedly deter people from claiming their rights as refugees under declarations that the U.S. signed after World War Two. The human tragedy is played out every day, as reported in the media, and it concurs with what our research revealed 17 years ago in terms of its cruelty, irrationality and collateral damage to generations of our most vulnerable current and aspirational residents.

Graham: There is a great deal of misinformation and distortion about this topic in the press and especially, in political circles. The association between immigrants, refugees and crime is a political football, often used as a tool to heighten people's sense of insecurity and fear. As an academic who studies this

issue, I would want people to know that fear-mongering is completely unjustified. The best evidence suggests that the connection between immigration, immigrants, refugees and crime is weak. It also suggests that, if anything, the infusion of immigrant and refugee populations reduces crime and makes communities safer. I would hope people would consider the evidence and not be swayed by the all-too-common distortions of this issue.

Maja: In your opinion, what are the biggest hurdles or difficulties that academics entering this field of research will face? [What advice do you have for scholars newly entering this field?]

Cecilia: Perhaps one of the most challenging aspects of doing research with immigrant populations today is the climate of fear that immigrant communities experience, which has been created by an astronomically expanded enforcement system. In this way, this climate of fear affects not only the immigrants, their families, and communities, but also the researchers who are interested in capturing this context and these experiences today. Researchers are affected because people often are fearful of being interviewed or of participating in surveys (and with good reason!). So, researchers working with immigrant populations in today's climate must be extremely careful and go above and beyond the professional ethical conduct that we all must abide by in order to protect the populations they work with.

David: There are a number of hurdles, but none of them should deter any enterprising and committed student. First, students need to simply visit their local immigration court for a few hours and attend one or more of the hearings. It will soon be apparent the legal disadvantages facing immigrants now called "deportable aliens." The level of asymmetry in the courts will usually come as a shock to students socialized to believe that we should all expect due process as well as legal representation when we are brought before systems of social control. The extraordinary imbalance of power can at first seem overwhelming and difficult to understand but students simply have to ask questions of immigration lawyers, read my publications (!), and return a few more times to gain a better appreciation of how the system works and the impact it has on families. Hopefully, students will be inspired to dig deeper, find someone who can be a good mentor, and dig in for the long haul to experience one of the most important research projects they will ever be engaged in. And don't forget to drop me a line if you need encouragement or advice and check out [Social Anatomy of the Deportation Regime](#) for further guidance.

Graham: My advice to scholars entering this field is to dig in to whatever questions intrigue them and need answering. Do not be constrained by whether there will be political or popular backlash or because your topic is highly politicized. Do what you can to advance understanding of how immigration and related demographic processes affect society.

We all benefit greatly from the knowledge produced. Jump the hurdles and find a way to get around difficulties because continued investigation of this issue is important and needed. Without a doubt, non-academic voices may attack you on non-evidentiary and ideological grounds. This has happened to me and to other colleagues who work in this area. Ignore the noise. Do good research and let the evidence speak.

Upcoming Conferences of Interest!!!

European Society of
Criminology
September 18-21, 2019
Ghent, Belgium

Policy Studies Organization's
International Criminology
Conference
October 31st, 2019
Washington, DC, USA

Southwestern Association of
Criminal Justice
October 16-18, 2019
Houston, TX, USA

American Society of
Criminology
November 13-16, 2019
San Francisco, CA, USA

Western Society of
Criminology
February 6-8, 2020
Phoenix, Arizona, USA

Academy of Criminal Justice
Sciences (ACJS)
57th Annual Meeting
March 24-28, 2020
San Antonio, TX, USA

Border Towns as Normal Cities: The Story of Laredo

Mehnaaz Momen, John Kilburn, & Jared R. Dmello
Texas A&M International University

Urban theory teaches us that every city has its invisible sides—poverty, crime, homelessness—the parts that are often structurally made inaccessible or invisible from the cityscape. In the divisive political culture of the Trump era, the parts of the border cities that are being made invisible are not their problematic parts but rather their successful achievements.

Sunset on the Rio Grande River, viewed from the Paso del Indio Nature Trail

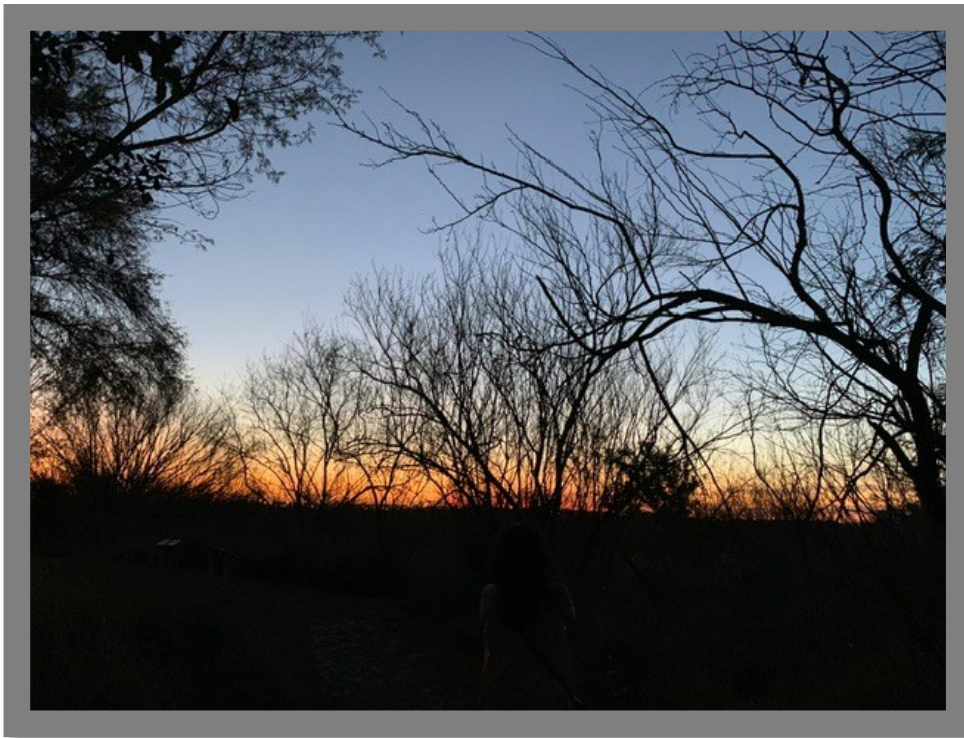


Photo Credit: Mehnaaz Momen

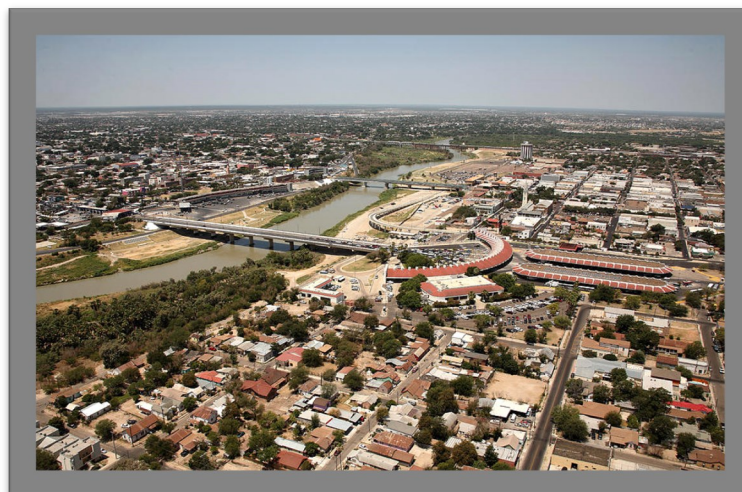
Laredo, Texas, is a city situated on the U.S.-Mexico border with a vibrant community and beautiful landscape which has become the nation's second largest port – (largest inland port) with over \$234 billion of goods crossing through the city's bridges in 2018. The vibrant population of the twin cities of Laredo, Texas, USA and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico share the Rio Grande as their border, and they have a long history of shared celebrations and trade as sister cities (Kilburn and Buentello, 2019). Recent data from the Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development shows a tremendous amount of daily activity crossing the river for commerce and personal reasons.

LAREDO, TEXAS (USA) + NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS (MEXICO)	
Combined population (2019)	685,831
Daily commercial vehicle crossings (Avg. Mon-Sat)	14,370
Daily non-commercial vehicle crossings	29,103
Daily rail car crossings	1,800
Daily pedestrian crossings	17,855
Daily tourist buses (Mexico to US)	110+

*Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development.

However, the fact that the Sister Cities maintain a strong cultural identity with friends and family residing on both sides of the border and a true sense of cooperation to efficiently ship goods through the port, is obscured by news of occasional heists of drug trafficking. Laredo, far from its portrayal as the center of lawlessness, chaos, and violence, is, in fact, has substantially lower crime rates than most other major cities, especially those in Texas.

Laredo's leading environmental organization, RGISC (Rio Grande International Study Center), has filed a lawsuit against the federal government challenging its narrative on the border. It is crucial to link the border wall with everyday life, ranging from issues like safety and mobility to protecting wildlife and overcoming environmental hazards. Most importantly, the voice of the local people must have a sufficient outlet to articulate their concerns and interests.



City	Violent Crime	Murder & Non-Negligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime
Arlington	516.9	4.8	63.9	145.0	303.2	3197.7
Austin	414.8	2.6	85.8	101.5	244.9	3189.6
Corpus Christi	702.5	6.4	70.5	142.7	482.9	3565.3
Dallas	774.6	12.4	62.1	327.0	373.1	3185.0
Houston	1095.2	11.5	58.42	418.0	607.3	4128.4
Laredo	321.9	3.8	43.7	59.1	215.2	2483.6
San Antonio	707.5	8.2	83.5	151.1	464.7	4844.8
State of Texas	438.9	5.0	51.1	114.0	268.8	2526.0

*Data pulled from the UCR

Across the border, Laredo's sister city of Nuevo Laredo is situated within the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, one of Mexico's most violent states, with high level of cartel activity and smuggling operations. The U.S. policy of returning asylum seekers to Mexico to await hearings has placed these individuals in Tamaulipas, where some have fallen victim to kidnapping and extortion. Despite political rhetoric, violence has not diffused across the U.S.-Mexico border. To the contrary, the local economy of Laredo has always benefitted from the daily practices of the people of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, who regularly cross back and forth to shop, to go to work, and to send their children to Laredo schools. A few years ago, Laredo built an outlet mall literally on its border (the easiest access to the pedestrian bridge to Nuevo Laredo is through the mall), before the torrid squabble about the border wall began and consumed the political discourse.

To heighten the controversial border rhetoric, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security rejected an offer from the City of Laredo to lease a 21,000-square-foot office space for just \$1, opting instead to construct a multi-million-dollar tent structure along the border to serve as temporary asylum courtrooms. Despite leaders warning that the site, which sits in view to the well-traveled international bridge near the Rio Grande River, has been subject to severe flooding in previous years, DHS continued with plans for that location. Tents provide a more public image to support claims of an immigration crisis along the border.

However, it is a well-known fact in criminal justice that a large proportion of illegal immigrants in the United States are those that overstay their visas, not individuals sneaking across the border. For example, in testimony to Congress, ICE estimated this ratio to be approximately 40% (as cited in Heslin, 2018). Political will seeks to sway public discourse through optics and narratives to portray a "crisis" along the southern border, such as through the construction of tent courthouses. Despite this political posturing, Laredo, Texas, has not been subjected to higher crime rates because of its geographic proximity to Mexico. Instead, Laredo is home to a beautiful and vibrant community that has embraced its location as a part of the City's identity. Its relationship with Nuevo Laredo and Mexico more broadly breathes new life into Laredo and the nation more broadly through cultural integration, economic benefits, and community building.

DIC's Journal Launch—Update from the Editor-in-Chief

Ineke Marshall

Northeastern University

I am happy to provide you with a brief update of our preparations for the launch of *International Criminology* as the official journal of the American Society of Criminology's Division of International Criminology. *International Criminology's* aim is to be the premier outlet for peer-reviewed theoretical and empirical work on global, international, transnational, and comparative criminology and criminal justice. It is an interdisciplinary journal that welcomes work on a broad array of topics, including various types of crime, delinquency, deviance, substance abuse, explanations of offending and victimization, policing, courts, punishment and corrections, legal systems, and social justice, among others. The journal encourages submissions that push theoretical boundaries for issues salient to international criminologists and welcomes rigorous quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-methods empirical research. It aims to be geographically diverse in terms of the backgrounds of researchers and the subject matter of the research.

International Criminology will produce four issues annually, and we expect to publish the first issue of *International Criminology* in January 2021. Professor Richard Bennett (American University, USA), Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University, Australia), and Jay Albanese (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA) serve as Senior Consulting Editors and Professors Janet Stamatel (University of Kentucky, USA), Gorazd Meško, (University of Maribor, Slovenia) and Justice Tankabe (Cambridge University, UK) will serve a three-year term as Associate Editors. We are very happy to also have assembled an impressive list of over 30 scholars representing diverse regional as well as substantive interests to serve on our Editorial Board.

International Criminology will have a number of features that will make it an inviting and intellectually exciting outlet for scholarly and policy-relevant ideas and research of interest to comparative and international criminologists from across the globe.

Regular thematic issues: Twice each year, *International Criminology* will publish a special issue (6-8 articles) on a particular theme. These thematic issues usually will have guest editors; guest editors may invite potential contributions, or contributions may be solicited through announcements, newsletters and so on. Of course, all papers will go through the regular peer-review process. The journal wants to make sure to include a truly global perspective on issues of crime and justice. Therefore, we plan to publish a number of thematic issues that focus on a particular topic (such as human trafficking, femicide, wildlife trafficking, cybercrime, street robbery, violence by the police, war crimes, political corruption) and scholars from different parts of the world will have the opportunity to highlight this particular issue from their regional perspective (in terms of the nature and extent of the problem, theoretical interpretations, programs and policies, legal issues).

As you see, a lot of progress has been made since the November 2018 DIC meeting in Atlanta. We are very excited to be part of this exciting venture and we invite your suggestions to help us make this a criminology journal that has a truly global and international reach, where scholars – both from the US and abroad – will be eager to share their newest work.

Looking forward to hearing from you!

Ineke Haen Marshall, Editor-in-Chief, *International Criminology*

i.marshall@northeastern.edu



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

Tag us on Twitter at @ASCDIC for a like and retweet!

Lessons Learned from the Executive Council

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich (Chair)
Richard Bennett (Secretary/Treasurer)
James Byrne (Executive Councilor)
Bitna Kim (Executive Councilor)
Janet Stamatel (Executive Councilor)
Sheldon Zhang (Immediate Past Chair)



Maja: What has been your proudest moment as a member of the EC?

Sanja: The 2017-2019 EC has been very active. We reached a number of important decisions. One of them clearly stands out: the decision to establish our own DIC journal! Although the journal, tentatively called "*International Criminology*," does not officially exist yet, we have selected the editorial board and have submitted the journal proposal to publishers. Stay tuned for more info.

Dick: As Secretary/Treasurer, I enjoyed my two years of service to the Division of International Criminology (DIC) enormously. Working with the other members of the Executive Council (EC) and, especially our chair, Sanja Kutnjak, has been a wonderful experience. During the past two years, we have revised our constitution and bylaws to strengthen and stabilize the organization by adding a new EC position of Vice Chair. We have also recognized leaders in our field and young scholars with a new set of awards at our annual meeting. In addition, we have proposed a new journal, tentatively titled *International Criminology*, and are negotiating with a publisher. Finally, we have revived our DIC newsletter, and I think you will enjoy it as a welcome communication resource for our members.

James: I would have to say that I was very happy with the turnout and response to the Division's workshop on how to get published internationally, and in the process, how to utilize social media to increase the number of people with access to our work. As MIT Professor Emeritus Gary Marx once told me, "We need to be intellectual entrepreneurs if we want to maximize our global audience and have an impact in our specialty area." I think our 2018 ASC workshop highlighted this strategy. I am sure that before this workshop, a number of participants were unfamiliar with the Altmetric score and how it is used to monitor discussion/mentions of the articles we publish in journals on social media, including Twitter, Facebook, and various news outlets. For readers unfamiliar with this term, go to my journal's webpage.

Bitna: Through the year, the DIC officers (i.e., chair, secretary/treasurer, and three ECs) have discussed and decided on the various items. Some items were easy to make decisions, but not all items were that easy. It was a great honor for me to be involved in the historic decision to establish the new DIC-affiliated journal (called *International Criminology*).

Janet: Establishing the graduate student fellowship was a great accomplishment because it demonstrates our commitment to the long-term growth of the DIC and offers an incentive for our next generation of researchers to learn about and participate in the DIC.

Sheldon: I have many proudest moments, not just one. An example that comes to mind is witnessing the awardees come forward, make their speech, and be recognized for their accomplishment each year at the luncheon and for the hard work of all the committees.

Maja: What did you find the most challenging as a member of the EC?

Sanja: This is easy—finding the right venue for our DIC Awards Luncheon! Dick Bennett (as the DIC Treasurer) and I spent a lot of time figuring out how to minimize the costs both to DIC and our members, while maximizing quality and preserving our tradition of a sit-down luncheon. This issue was particularly salient for our 2019 meeting, held in San Francisco. We were successful in maintaining the low cost of the luncheon for our members (tickets are \$25 for non-student members and \$10 for student members), while selecting a great restaurant (Fogo de Chao). I take this opportunity to point out that, because the DIC is subsidizing the cost of the luncheon for our members, we are always grateful for any donations you or your institutions can make to help us offset the cost of the luncheon.

James: There are a number of challenges facing this division, not the least of which is the challenge of how to increase our membership and expand our membership from underrepresented global regions.

Bitna: While it was not easy to schedule virtual meetings during the semester, DIC officers always found possible meeting times. Although very rarely, we had to hold a virtual meeting during summer/winter break times when there was something to decide. Due to the time difference, it was not always easy for me to attend a meeting when I was outside the USA. However, my generous DIC colleagues took great care of my situation. Always!

Janet: It's challenging to find the most effective ways to not only disseminate information about the DIC to our members, but also to elicit feedback from them outside of the annual meeting. We have had an impressive revival of our newsletter, but we need to have more consistent and more diverse alternative media to improve communications within the DIC membership.

Sheldon: Increase the membership. We need to attract more young scholars to join DIC. This has been a problem long before my time with DIC.

The Division has been distracted by many more divisions. We are not subject matter specific, thus lacking a clear identity, compared to corrections/sentencing, policing, and other topic specific divisions. We need to find a way out of this current dilemma.

Maja: Why would you encourage someone else to run?

Sanja: Serving in the capacity of an EC officer constitutes a rather unique opportunity to shape the future of the DIC! The DIC EC effectively runs the DIC and, as such, is positioned to discuss and address many critical aspects of the DIC operation. Like any other quality organization, the DIC could not operate without our members volunteering to serve!

Dick: I have found my work with, and membership in, the DIC very rewarding both personally and professionally. I have met colleagues from all over the world and seized opportunities to collaborate with academics and practitioners in the Caribbean, the Netherlands, India, and Thailand. I would strongly encourage anyone with a passion for international criminology and criminal justice to consider running for one of our EC positions and build a similarly productive network.

James: I think that I would encourage members to run if they are unhappy with the current status of the Division and/or they simply want to see continued progress (e.g. expanded membership, a journal that is viewed as high quality, more impact on global CJ policy, etc.). New members bring new ideas, so I would invite NEW members to get involved in the EC right from their first year in the division. There are built in roadblocks to my suggestion, I know. If our by-laws do not allow this, I say change them. We do not need a nominating committee to decide who gets to run. Those days should be long gone. Of course, I would also encourage current members to run for office if they want to see the division move in new directions. My view? We need new members with new ideas, not the same subgroup of long-time division members cycling/recycling through executive board positions.

Bitna: I was fortunate early in my career to be mentored by many senior colleagues who were actively involved in DIC and who

modeled the role of “good citizen” in the Division. As the years passed, I considered my involvement in DIC as a chance to not only express my gratitude for this mentorship but also to “pay it forward.” I saw the EC as another such opportunity.

I have benefited greatly from being an EC member. The EC position has been an unparalleled source of collaboration, intellectual exchange, mentoring, and professional growth for me. It was both comforting and exhilarating that I, as an EC, do work in the company of experienced and generous colleagues, which is always one of the benefits of being an EC member.

Janet: Being a member of the EC is a meaningful service activity that is more professionally fulfilling than many of the other types of service academics are expected to do. It is a fantastic opportunity to meet influential people in the field and also to stay on top of current trends. It's an opportunity to “think big” about the future of international criminology and have a stake in shaping that future.

Sheldon: We need fresh blood to keep the division vibrant and energetic!

Maja: What have you learned as a member of the EC?

Sanja: I have learned that the DIC consists of many wonderful colleagues willing to donate their time to enhance our Division. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of you, particularly members of the EC and various DIC committees. I could not have done my part without your help and support!

James: Change takes time, planning, and strong leadership.; resistance to change should be anticipated.

Bitna: I learned a diversity of experience, backgrounds, and perspectives makes the DIC and discipline stronger. At the same time, I have gained a broad perspective and understanding of the issues facing our members who have diverse backgrounds.

Janet: I have learned more about how ASC works. I have learned a lot about areas of international criminology outside of my geographic and topical expertise. I have made some wonderful connections with colleagues who I probably would not have met otherwise.

Sheldon: Fundraising is hard work and it takes time, energy, and thick skins.

Maja: What do you think the next council should do to grow the Division of International Criminology?

Sanja: Because student members have increased in numbers to the point that they are constituting about one-third of all ASC members, one of the critical issues for all ASC Divisions, including our own, is to attract student members. The current EC has conducted several activities to peak the student interest. First, in addition to the already existing award for the best graduate student paper, we have established a new fellowship for graduate students that provides funds for summer research. Second, we have incorporated student members into our committees. Third, we have expanded our profile on various social platforms, trying to cater to

members of different generations of scholars. Fourth, we have started social media competitions, held around the annual meetings, geared primarily toward our student members and junior faculty. Fifth, we keep the price of the DIC luncheon very low for the student members (\$10), which, in the city like San Francisco, means that the DIC is sponsoring most of the luncheon for students.

Dick: The DIC's next steps should include fully launching the new journal and making it the leading referred journal for international, transnational, and cross-national criminology and criminal justice research and thought. That means we must solicit the best manuscripts in the field from leading scholars and especially from emerging ones. In addition, we must focus on enlarging and serving our membership. The DIC has grown over the past two years and our goal of 300 members is within sight. To reach it, I suggest a recruitment campaign focused on re-engaging past members as well as inviting young scholars to join us.

James: I think the NEXT council needs to make doubling the division's membership over the next 5 years a goal, and then develop a strategic plan to achieve it.

Bitna: To grow in size, scope, and diversity, the DIC must be rigorous and inclusive, making the meetings and the profession more welcoming to international scholars, interdisciplinary work, and criminologists from historically marginalized groups. In addition, I believe it is vital to support the DIC's diverse membership of young scholars and students and I hope that the next council would continue the work of predecessors in broadening participation, in highlighting diverse perspectives, and in ensuring that DIC create a wide range of opportunities for engagement and mentoring of junior scholars and students. DIC needs to devote much of its resources to facilitating the professional development and success of graduate students and junior faculty and advocating for the greater inclusion of women and minorities in all sectors. This focus on inclusivity should be a central priority for the ECs.

Janet: We should build mutually beneficial relationships with the other divisions of ASC and the other international associations. Our field is branching into many specializations, and we run the risk of missing opportunities for the cross-fertilization of ideas. The DIC is in a unique position to be an umbrella organization for many specialized groups and we should think strategically about how to best serve that role.

Sheldon: Continue to encourage old timers to bring young scholars to our luncheon. Old timers should pay out of their own pocket to invite them to the luncheon. Only exposure to what we do will increase the membership. Young scholars have to know us first before they want to join us. Also, we should increase our “services/products” to our membership...

Maja: What do you think are the top three challenges before the next EC?

Sanja: This is how I envision the top three challenges for the next EC:

- 1) Enable the proposed DIC journal *International Criminology* to soar and become the best international journal in the field
- 2) Continue to develop a wide graduate student membership base

3) Work with other associations outside of the ASC (e.g., the ESC, Asian Society of Criminology, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology) and groups within, or related to, the ASC (e.g., African Criminology and Justice Association, Korean Society of Criminology in America, Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the U.S.) to expand the membership base

James: I would rank the top 3 challenges in the following order: 1) Develop a Strategic Plan for Membership Growth and Diversity; real growth and diversity means representation from EACH global region. Getting NEW members involved in the EC is one small step in the right direction. 2) Develop a flagship journal for the Division that is not just a safe landing spot for member articles, but focuses instead on the publication of high quality, internationally themed articles that actually get read and cited by criminologists globally and that the general public hears and cares about. This will bring attention to the ASC International Division due to coverage received via social media. 3) Expand the policy influence of the Division by encouraging members to write, talk, tweet, and blog about emerging justice issues in EACH global region.

Bitna: Specific Benefits for members; to attract the diverse membership of young scholars, students, practitioner members, international members, and members of underrepresented groups, and the next EC needs to enhance the development of and opportunities for these members. Cooperation with other international associations within the ASC

Over the past few years, various international associations have emerged (for example, Korean Society of Criminology in America; The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the United States). There is a need for a concrete plan of how the DIC can establish cooperation with these partners. Communication with international members through the SNS

Our biggest challenge is making sure international members know what the DIC officers do and why we do it. In addition, there should be a way that members can chat with DIC officers whenever they need. The next EC will have to use the Social Networking Service (SNS) actively and effectively.

Janet: A.) Successfully launching our new journal; B.) Attracting new members, especially early career criminologists who can help the DIC stay current; C.) Building relationships with other professional groups

Sheldon: (1) Increased Membership; (2) Concrete benefits to make new members feel worthwhile; (3) Continue to fight for greater recognition among ASC leadership. Other than old timers, like F. Adler et al., few recent ASC presidents have strong interests in international affairs. Current ASC leadership positions are occupied by parochial U.S.-centric scholars whose research interests rarely extend beyond the borders.

TIPS AND TRICKS FOR CONFERENCING

Jared R. Dmello

Texas A&M International University



The program for the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology is out! With it, comes the important decisions of which hotel to stay at, what flight plans to make, and most importantly, how to pay for it all!? Social media has recently been abuzz discussing university reimbursement policies and, while there is no magic way to bypass established guidelines and regulations, here are a few tips for maximizing the benefits associated with your conference expenditures!

Sign up for rewards programs (especially if there are no costs involved)!

This is true for both hotel and airline programs. You'll be surprised how fast points can accumulate, especially if you routinely attend one or more conferences per year. Once you find a brand that you like and prioritize when you are making your arrangements, this increases your points returns. Points can then be used toward free flights or hotel accommodations at a later point – some programs let you switch between the two. During graduate school, I would use hotel points to help lower the overall cost for staying at

the conference venue! Programs often have other perks as well, such as included Wi-Fi or breakfasts for hotels and priority boarding or free checked baggage for airlines. While not an option for everyone, if you are able to pair these programs with their associated points-earning credit cards, even better, as reward cards often increase point accumulation and provide additional perks.

Cost-Sharing works.

An easy way to lower conference costs is to split a hotel room with a friend or colleague who you trust and feel comfortable staying with. This is true for both graduate students and faculty members! I have a mentor who has her 'conference roomie' – they have roomed together each year at the conference since graduate school and still continue to do so! Not only does this option cut the hotel bill in half, but you can bounce ideas and highlights off one another to maximize your conference experience. An often-overlooked fee is transportation to/from the airport – if a friend or colleague has to make the trip around the same time, consider going together and splitting the cost. Besides, the long security lines go by much quicker when you can chat with a friend while waiting!

Attend the socials and sponsored receptions.

Some conference attendees tend to skip the socials, because they are not affiliated with the host schools. In doing so, they miss out on a valuable piece of the conference. The socials provide an excellent opportunity to network and are often a time when scholars can interact more informally, often accompanied by delicious snacks! In fact, while wandering in to some socials out of curiosity, I have connected with some excellent scholars from around the world and learned about many new avenues of research I hadn't previously considered.

Division-sponsored events are a great return on investment!

ASC Divisions often host events and luncheons. In addition to the networking opportunities with scholars in your area, these events tend to be quite cost effective. For instance, the Division of International Criminology's luncheon only costs \$10 for students, which is cheaper than some casual dining experiences, and this year it will be at a steakhouse! Attending division events also helps you get connected with other scholars, increasing name recognition down the road for potential research collaborations and job prospects. This is true to conferences beyond ASC as well!

Seek out funding from a variety of sources.

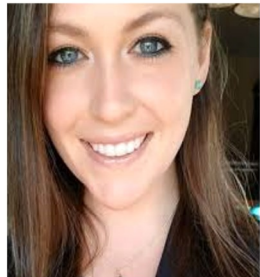
Universities and departments have varying rules for conference allocation. However, it is sometimes possible to pull funding from different sources. Perhaps, your department contributes a set amount, but you could also request funding from the Dean's office or the Graduate Student (or Faculty) Association. In addition, many conferences also sponsor travel grants to encourage participation, either at the main organization level or through the divisions. Explore all options when budgeting for conferences, as these different entities offer this funding because they want you to succeed!



A Few Things I Love About Serving on the DIC Social Media Committee (and Why You Might Love It Too!)

Megan Novak

Indiana University Bloomington



I joined the DIC's Social Media Committee at the 2017 ASC Conference. While recently reflecting on my service to the Division, I thought of all the ways in which becoming a member of the Social Media Committee has aided my professional development. Below, I discuss a few reasons my service experience has been beneficial to my own development as a young scholar.

Learning new skills. As someone who grew up with the internet, I was somewhat familiar with writing code, but I quickly found out I had much more to learn. As a member of the Social Media Committee, I had the opportunity to attend an online WordPress training that taught me many tips and tricks about website organization and maintenance. Recently, these skills have been useful in helping my own Department restructure our website.

Professional networking. Before joining the committee, I had only ever read the names of prominent scholars in the field. Since joining, I have worked closely with them developing website layouts

and updating announcements. Additionally, student members of the committee work closely with Executive Council members to help organize the DIC annual luncheon at ASC. This is not only good experience to have, but also affords students the opportunity to get to know and speak with senior scholars.

Meeting other students. Not only does serving on the Social Media Committee afford me opportunities to network professionally, but I have also met some pretty amazing friends along the way. Being a graduate student can be overwhelming at times, especially when you are interested in topics that fall outside of mainstream criminology. Serving on



the Social Media Committee connected me with other students that shared similar interests.

Getting creative. When I joined the Social Media Committee, the DIC only had a website. However, the Executive Council was extremely open to suggestions, so the student members of the Social Media Committee drafted a proposal suggesting that the Division incorporate a Twitter and Facebook account. Today, these accounts have over 200 followers and offer a simple, efficient way for the DIC to disseminate information to its members. Because student members are integral in running these accounts, I get to stay up-to-date on the latest DIC news, calls for papers, employment opportunities, and more!

Helping. Divisions are extremely useful, but they require a lot of time and dedication from members to keep things running smoothly. As we all know, academia can be stressful at times; it's extremely rewarding to help those around me by sharing some of the responsibilities that make the Division possible.

If you are interested in serving on the Division's Social Media Committee, please send an e-mail to Marijana Kotlaja at Marijana-kotlaja@missouristate.edu.

Follow us on **Social Media!**

Click the icons to the right!



Work-Life “Balance” as a Graduate Student Column

Skyler J. Morgan

Michigan State University



While work-life balance may be a taboo talking point in academia, it is certainly necessary not only for a healthy and sane personal life but also a productive work life. This was put to the test in my life over the past school year as a second-year master's student. I was juggling 6 credits of coursework, 20 hours a week for my graduate assistantship, studying for the GRE, applying to PhD programs, and collecting/analyzing data for my thesis. During this time, my personal life was the ball that I failed to catch while juggling. While I'm certainly no expert, I have learned four very valuable lessons from this season of my life:

Stick to your schedule, including personal activities – It goes without saying that schedules are important to create. Find the best platform (Google calendar, Apple calendar, a paper planner) and schedule anywhere from 2-3 weeks in advance. In doing so, you'll want to continue to update/adjust your schedule. The important thing here is to make sure that you're including personal activities in your schedule. I've found that if I don't put them in my planner along with my work, they can easily get pushed to the side.

Limit social media/technology use – After a long day of work, it's easy to just want to lay in bed and check Instagram, Twitter, etc. or turn on Netflix. While these outlets are definitely a great way to relax and necessary from time to time, I've found that engaging with my family and friends is much more fulfilling and rewarding. While social media/technology isn't inherently bad, like everything in life, balance is necessary.

Get enough sleep – This is so important. If you don't get enough sleep, your productivity can easily decrease, and your daily work tasks will seep into your personal life. If you're getting the proper amount of sleep, you are much more likely to complete your work and have the time after work to enjoy personal time or time spent with friends and family.

Reward yourself when the stress has passed – Visit that friend that you've wanted to see, sleep for a week, call your mom and tell her that you love her, binge watch *The Office* one more time. In sum, treat yourself.

Dragana Derlic

University of Texas at Dallas



All around the world, PhD programs have promoted a culture of constant work and little to no play. It is up to graduate students themselves to alter this culture—to change the ways for themselves and for future PhD students. The best and easiest way to do that is to schedule time for themselves. In some situations, this could be a two to three-hour break, while at other times this could mean taking an entire day off. Whichever it is, it can most certainly lead to a better life style, better health, and more importantly, to a greater degree of productivity. As a third year PhD student, the advice I would give to incoming and current PhD students is three-fold:

Schedule time for yourself. Often, we forget how important it is to actually schedule a time block for ourselves. The reality, is that we are so busy with our schedules that we forget to set time aside for ourselves to do the things we want. We must pencil in free time and stick to it; we simply deserve it. Whether that's a lunch break, a quick walk at the park, a jog down the street, or a yoga class, schedule it in and take it seriously.

Be flexible. We all have days where our work flows and we get more done than we had originally planned. However, we also have days when we plan so much but do so little. These are the days that we must learn to listen to our bodies and accept what is at face value. If our body wants to rest—we must let it. This of course means being flexible with our schedule and open to moving things around, that includes both projects and self-care time.

Find your tribe. We are often surrounded by colleagues who want to do too much or do too little. Find colleagues who are willing to work with you and understand your work ethic and vice-a-versa. As the saying goes, “*your vibe attracts your tribe.*” Most importantly, find what works for you and commit to it, and all else will follow. In addition to our academic colleagues, it is imperative to continue relationships outside of academia. Family and friends are important, and sometimes even more important than we may think—for they are the ones who know and understand us on all levels, not just academic ones.

Collectively, these three points emphasize the importance of self-care. If you walk away with anything from this, walk away with knowing how important it is to take the time necessary to take care of YOU. For when we are feeling well in our bodies all else around us will feel well too. Thus, taking care of ourselves should always be priority.

Social Media Contest

#ASCSF19 @ASCDIC

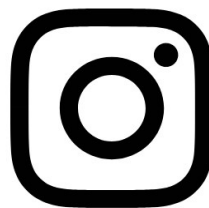


Division of International Criminology

Put your social media fingers to the test and participate in the DIC Twitter, Instagram & Facebook social media contest for a chance to win.

Your responses could be worth prizes!

“What are you most excited about for ASC 2019?”



Attach a photo and/or quote, upload it to Twitter, Instagram and/or Facebook and add the hashtag #ASCSF19 @ASCDIC and be entered for a chance to win a number of DIC prizes. It's really that simple!

The more posts, the better your chances of winning.

Don't want to use Social Media? Send your responses to: asc.dic@gmail.com.

Submission Deadline is Sunday, November 10th

Announcement of winners at DIC Luncheon on Friday.
Winners will be contacted prior to luncheon and receive a FREE ticket to attend!

“Think Global, Work Local”

Nadine Connell and Jon Maskály

Griffith University and University of Texas at Dallas

As American criminologists, it is easy to think that research starts and ends at our front door. After all, the United States has plenty to keep us busy: relatively high crime rates, high rates of incarceration, and plenty of problems with social disorganization and inequality. One could argue that there's no reason to look to other places to find research that needs doing. This argument is short sighted and, quite frankly, has negative consequences for our work. We may have crime problems in the US but we certainly have not come up with the perfect solution. However, we will not find the best solutions until we do more to think outside the box and move beyond the cultural myopia that pervades contemporary criminological research. One good way that we have found to break out of this rut is to look towards other countries, meet with other scholars, and spend more time listening than talking.

The best way that we have found to do this is through attendance at international conferences – and not for the excuse to see a new place. International conferences take all of us out of our comfort zones and give us the opportunity to look at our work with new eyes.

We have had some of the most interesting conversations with scholars when we are each forced to become vulnerable and put ourselves in a situation where the other person will not innately understand the points you are making. Instead, we had to work to precisely articulate the issue and simplify our language so we can understand each other. Some of the most intellectually stimulating conversations have been had this way. Many times, the best conversations require multiple parties who can bridge the language gap of those involved. It is hard to imagine, but we have had serious policy and research conversations where the parties spoke English, Spanish, Portuguese and Swedish and another where it took six languages (English, Spanish, French, Serbian, Croatian, and Romanian) to enable a conversation between five people! In both cases, and so many others, we had to communicate complex ideas in simple terms that we could translate between languages. The patience and work that it takes to listen to someone else forces you to listen to what they say, rather than simply waiting for your turn to speak again.

The list of international conferences we have attended to date is still small, including the Stockholm Criminology Conference, the International Society for Research and Aggression, the International Academy of Law and Mental Health, the British Society of Criminology, and the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. These experiences have benefited us in intangible ways, both professional and personal. Of course, there are the obvious ones that come from attendance at any conference: expanding networks, learning about new research, and getting excited about new directions for our own work. But there is something especially valuable about doing that in a place where everyone is on even ground. For an American researcher, listening to a European or South American scholar speak about their research in a second or third language is humbling. Putting our work in the context of places with the highest homicide rates in the world suddenly gives new insight into how to better understand - and intervene in - cities like Chicago and Detroit. And discussing the role of school resource officers in London and Seoul goes a long way to help us better design implementation strategies in Dallas. Coming home with new eyes brings fresh perspective - fresh perspective brings better ideas. Hopefully, better ideas lead to better outcomes.

In an increasingly global world, these fresh perspectives are important, as is our understanding that we are working together to fix the same kinds of problems. Immigration is an increasingly volatile issue in North America, Europe, and Australia alike. Gang violence plagues Chicago and Rio de Janeiro. Meaningful discussions around the role of incarceration - and the best way to treat incarcerated individuals - are happening in the United States and Scandinavia. Terrorism research is important to American audiences, but we won't effectively impact policy without in-depth understanding to how countries in the Middle East and the African continent continue to deal with threats. We are not alone in facing these issues and as such, the best answers will come when we acknowledge the similarities that we all encounter as criminologists and work together for global solutions. Because what we do in one country inevitably has an effect on what happens in another. Piecemeal solutions do not benefit any of us. International conferences are the places to start workshoping the bigger picture and working together for benefits that goes beyond our backyard.



Nadine Connell and Jon Maskály at Stockholm



Poster Session at British Society of Criminology

International Statistics & International Criminal Justice: The United Nations Road Map

Sebastián Galleguillos

John Jay College of Criminal Justice



As Youth Representative for the International Sociological Association (ISA) to the United Nations, I have had the opportunity to attend several meetings over the course of this past year focused on a broad range of criminal justice issues. One of the most important and interesting topics discussed is the development of international statistics to provide data to measure, explain, and combat crime around the world.

This year, the 50th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission was held at the UN Headquarters in New York from March 5th-8th. At this event, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) delivered a report establishing an updated road map for the period 2019-2022. This road map is based on four dimensions: 1) development of methodological tools, 2) capacity development, 3) international data collection and analysis, and 4) strengthening the international framework (UNODC, 2019, p. 6).

The development of methodological tools includes a broad range of activities to improve quantitative techniques for data collection. In this regard, one of the most important goals is the finalization of the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICSS) manual during 2019. This goal is crucial considering that one of the most important and earliest critiques against international statistics is the existence of different definitions for the same offense (Wolfgang, 1967, p. 65).

The second pillar of the report is focused on capacity-building, aiming to increase the national level of production and diffusion of criminal justice data. To achieve this objective, the UNODC announced the creation of a new centre of excellence for Asia and the Pacific in partnership with Statistics Korea (KOSTAT). This centre will help support countries in the region to improve their statistical systems, with similar functions to those of the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence model in México.

Regarding the production of international data collection and analysis, UNODC stated that it will continue working to simplify the communication with local authorities in order to obtain better data in both coverage and quality dimensions. The production of international data is a key part of UNODC's work, and

its latest reports include: *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* (2018; next issue, 2020), *Global Study on Homicide* (booklets, 2019), *Global Study on Firearms Trafficking* (second half of 2019), *Global Report on Wildlife Crime* (2019), *Global Update on Afghan Opiate Trafficking* (2019), and *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants* (2018). In addition to these reports, the UNODC announced the creation of a new report focused on prison and prisoners, looking to complement the global data of one of the most important outputs of the criminal justice system: incarceration.

The last pillar aims for strengthening the international collaboration with local authorities and agencies to achieve the rest of the road map goals. In this sense, the Commission announced the creation of an advisory group to improve the international coordination of data, diffusion of the road map, and providing guidance on the development of activities. This advisory group will include both international experts and national representatives from different regions.

All these measures described look to improve the quality of the most important international criminal justice statistics during the next few years. However, there are some problems that have not been properly addressed in the United Nations road map that are important to highlight. In this sense, the ICCS does not include a practical system to supervise compliance with offense definitions and criminal concepts employed by the respondents, who do not provide thorough comments about compliance (Harrendorf, 2018, 176-178). Therefore, it is essential to include practical ways to monitor the compliance of the definitions provided by the ICCS to ensure the validity and quality of data. Moreover, the inclusion of detailed feedback will allow the contrasting of local and international definitions of criminal offenses, paving the way for the discussion of definitions established by the ICCS over the years.

Finally, this road map should be accompanied by the technical improvement of other institutions such as Eurostat, the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, NGOs, governmental data, among others, considering that international and comparative criminal justice research requires both high quality and various data resources. Thus, a stronger collaboration between the UN bodies and those external institutions is crucial to obtain better information to construct international statistics.

Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe—A Small but Nice Biennial Conference since 1996

Gorazd Meško

University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

This short paper has two goals. First, to let the members of the ASC DIC know about a traditional international conference in central Europe covering a variety of criminological and criminal justice topics, and second, to invite those interested in criminological and criminal justice conferencing, academic achievements of scholars outside the USA, and programs in criminology and criminal justice in Central and Eastern Europe to the EuroCrim conference.

The Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor (which are located in the capital city of Ljubljana while the university is in Maribor, the second largest city of the country of Slovenia) has organized the Biennial International Conference Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe in Ljubljana since 1996. The conference addresses contemporary challenges in the field of criminal justice and security by encouraging the exchange of the latest views, concepts, and research findings from criminal justice and security studies among scientists, researchers, and practitioners from all over the globe. The conference aims to highlight new ideas, theories, methods, and findings in a wide range of research and applied areas relating to policing, criminology, security issues, and social control issues. The conference strives for collaboration of different stakeholders in developing knowledge and experience that contribute to more secure and safe societies.



Starting in 1996 and reconvening for its thirteenth session in 2020, the Conference has focused on and dealt with a good many topical areas such as, Comparing Firsthand Knowledge with Experience from the West (1996), Organisational, Managerial, and Human-Resource Aspects (1998), Ethics, Integrity, and Human Rights (2000), Deviance, Violence and Victimization (2002), Dilemmas of Contemporary Criminal Justice (2004), Past, Present and Futures (2006), Social Control in Contemporary Society—Practice and Research (2008), Social Control of Unconventional Deviance (2010), Contemporary Criminal Justice Practice and Research (2012), Understanding Professionalism, Trust and Legitimacy (2014), and Safety, Security, and Social Control in Local Communities (2016), and From Common Sense to Evidence-based Policy-making (2018). The leading topic of the 2020 conference will be: Rural Safety, Security, and Rural Criminology. The conference will be co-organized in cooperation with the ASC Division on Rural Criminology, established in 2019.

Hosting worldwide experts reaching far beyond the borders of Central and Eastern Europe, this event has earned a reputation of being an excellent criminological, criminal justice, security, and critical social science conference on social control in modern society. As a rule, participants' contributions are published, in English, on the NCJRS homepage and in scientific monographs. It is also necessary to emphasize that the conference has been organized with many international institutional partners (Eastern Kentucky University, University of Leicester, Grand Valley State University, Michigan State University, GERN, etc.) as well as individuals who have helped our conference grow. We are especially grateful to our regular participants who have presented their papers, gave plenary addresses and chaired conference sessions, as well as wrote articles and papers the participants have published in the peer-reviewed conference proceedings. Moreover, we appreciate the support of renowned international scholars who have helped us editing numerous volumes which resulted from the biennial conferences in the past two decades, especially of Charles B. Fields, Jack Greene, John Winterdyk and Mahesh Nalla. The most regular participant of the conference has been, among others, Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, to whom we are also grateful for her contributions and the development of comparative criminology research.

Last, but not least, the conferences have resulted in several renowned international publications, such as thematic issues of international journals (e.g. *Policing – An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, on policing in Southeastern Europe and beyond, 2009; *The Prison Journal*, on penology and penological research in Slovenia, 2011; *Crime, Law and Social Change*, on protection of the environment and green criminology, 2013). Conference contributions also resulted in edited books (e.g. *Environmental Protection in Southeastern Europe*, Springer, 2011; *Policing in Central and Eastern Europe*, Springer, 2013 and *Legitimacy in Criminal Justice: European Perspectives*, 2015) as well as numerous chapters in international edited books, just to mention a few (integrity of policing, police cooperation in Europe, green criminology, legitimacy in prisons, victims, victim protection, and victimology).

We are looking forward to hosting international scholars at our future conferences. Welcome everyone who wants to learn about Central and Eastern Europe and share with us knowledge, experience and good will.

American and international scholars are very welcome to attend the European Society of Criminology's Conference (EuroCrim). This year's conference will take place in Ghent, Belgium (18-21 September 2019). More than 1,000 participants are expected to present their papers and discuss a variety of criminological topics. The next ESC conference will be in Bucharest, Romania (9-12 September 2020), followed by Florence, Italy (8-11 September 2021) and Malaga, Spain (14-17 September 2022). The ESC conferences are the largest criminological forum in Europe, facilitating meetings of criminologists and other scientists studying crime and criminal justice. This year, the ESC is organizing the 19th European conference. I am looking forward to many ESC conferences in the future.

Gorazd Meško

Chairperson of Conference since 2004



New UN Course Modules Presented at Asian Criminology Society

Jay Albanese and Marie-Helen Maras

Virginia Commonwealth University and John Jay College of Criminal Justice



Jay Albanese and Marie-Helen Maras presented the details and content of two United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Education for Justice tertiary (university) course modules: organized crime and cyber-crime. This presentation was held at the meeting of the Asian Criminological Society in Cebu, Philippines, in June 2019.

These modules are part of a 9-module course series developed by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime as part of its Education for Justice Initiative, emanating from the Doha Declaration of 2015. Albanese and Maras were among the principal drafters of course material which includes the 9 substantive focus areas for UNODC: organized crime, cybercrime, corruption, integrity & ethics, human trafficking & migrant smuggling, firearms trafficking, crime prevention and criminal justice, wildlife forest and fisheries crimes, and counter-terrorism. The draft modules were reviewed and revised after input from several hundred scholars globally. Many of these modules are now available [online](#). Similar modules on these topics are being created for use at the primary and secondary educational levels.

The purpose of the Education for Justice Initiative is to democratize criminal justice education on important global issues of crime and justice to improve education, training, and public awareness with well-organized open-access material. A goal is to create a more informed and insistent public, and improve the competence of the professional response to these international problems.

The presentation in the Philippines involved the Doha Declaration, the background of the Education for Justice initiative, and detailed presentations of contents of both the organized crime and cybercrime course modules and associated pedagogical materials. The new e-learning self-paced, 90-minute module for transnational organized crime was also presented. Questions from participants were answered in this effort to disseminate free open-access educational materials to instructors globally. Refer below for some of the topics available:

 Integrity and ethics

 Crime prevention and criminal justice

 Organized crime

 Firearms

 Terrorism

 Human rights and civic education

 Corruption

 Trafficking in persons / smuggling of migrants

 Cybercrime



One Year Later: Graduate Fellowship Winner

Valentina Pavlović

University of Zagreb

Interview by Marijana Maja Kotlaja Missouri State University, USA



1) Your work is truly impressive. Please share a few important (and also surprising) findings discussed in your most recent work, “Research on Frequency and Readiness of Students in Post Socialist Countries of Southeast Europe to Report Criminal Offenses.” What are some lessons learned?

“Research on Frequency and Readiness of Students in Post Socialist Countries of Southeast Europe to Report Criminal Offenses” is the international scientific project, I have conducted, thanks to the DIC Graduate Fellowship. Under the supervision of Associate Professor Irena Cajner Mraović. I surveyed 1,419 students in seven post-socialist countries of southeast Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Slovenia). The goal of this project was to research the frequency and readiness of students in post-socialist countries of southeast Europe to report crimes and the differences among them in regards to previous victimization experience, level of trust in the police, attitudes towards the police, as well as social values and socio-demographic characteristics.

From this survey, a massive amount of data was retrieved; and thus, a lot of interesting findings came to light. When I finished collecting the data, I spent an entire day and night looking at SPSS analyzing the results; I was ecstatic! Although I did a lot of analyses, I think I have enough data to analyze for another five years, because the more answers I get, the more questions that arise! From those, which I have already published or presented at some international scientific conferences, I can tell in general for students from southeast Europe, as well those from the West, many factors influence their willingness and the decision to report crimes, some of these being: socio-demographic characteristics, prior victimization, trust in police, social values, etc.,

From my last published paper, which I wrote with my supervisor Dr. Mraović, an interesting finding was that students from southeast Europe were not willing to report corruption and that willingness to report corruption was positively correlated with conformity and police effectiveness. Furthermore, there are interesting findings from another [paper](#) as well, which won the University of Zagreb rector's award in A Category for the best student scientific paper. I wrote it with my colleague, Marijan Vinogradac, a master's student of psychology. We presented the results related to security as a social and personal value among students from SE Europe. Results showed that there was a difference in security between the countries of south-eastern Europe concerning the state and gender, the experience of the war, membership in the European Union, and the NATO alliance. We found a statistically significant positive correlation between security as value and age, year study, religious-

ity, size of place of birth, and confidence in the police. The results also showed that security was ranked higher than most social values, suggesting that security to the young people in south-eastern Europe was important.

In another paper, Vinogradac and I investigated the reasons for not reporting property crimes. Results from that study showed that trust in police was very important in the victim's decision as well as cooperation between citizens and the police. Furthermore, there are a couple of papers that I am in the process of publishing and presenting at some conferences, in which I investigate the relationship between willingness to report crimes and prior victimization and willingness to report in relation to the experience of contact with the police. Currently, I am also working on studies where I investigate willingness to report domestic violence, intimate partner violence, and cyberbullying among minorities on social media.

Besides reporting crimes, many new topics have opened up. For example, I wrote one paper with Dr. Jelena Pavičić Vukičević, about the importance of power as a value among students in SE Europe, and there are a couple of papers about values I am in the process of writing now. Currently, I am finishing my master's thesis about values as predictors of trust in police in SE Europe.

2. What are some of the biggest challenges for you personally in conducting research on this topic? Did you find conducting this research in South-eastern Europe to be difficult?

Since I am still a master's student, everything I did was one big adventure for me! Every single piece of the project was new to me, and I had to put a lot of effort to achieve all the goals I had set for myself. Thanks to the City of Zagreb Scholarship for Excellence, which I got this academic year, I could afford to use all my free time in addition to my student responsibilities to work on the project. If I did not have this extenuating circumstance, I am not sure I would have had enough time to write all these papers and go to all these conferences, because I would have had to make a living. I did not find conducting this research to be difficult, but it required complete dedication and hard work. Luckily, my supervisor Dr. Mraović was always there for all my questions, and had done a great deal of work reviewing my manuscripts and giving me feedback as well as recommending what conferences I should sign up for and to which journals I should submit my papers to. Most importantly, in addition to my family, she was my most significant support.

Although researching seven countries by myself was a challenge and not easy, I am delighted that I did it! I'm already thinking about new projects and surveys. I am interested in conducting research about reporting crimes on a representative sample of the general population in the same seven countries in addition to others that I did not get to cover in this project, e.g. Kosovo, Albany and/or Greece. I'd also be interested in conducting similar research in other countries around the world. I am currently looking into PhD programs and don't know where life will take me.

3) Is there anything that you would have done differently if you had a chance.

I am delighted with how I conducted the research, and maybe, if I had more time and money, I would do the same research on a representative sample. However, I still have time for that.

4) What do you think the future of criminology and criminal justice research looks like for south-eastern Europe? Where do you see the field going in ten years from now? What should young researchers be interested in this area of study focus on? Any advice?

All countries in which I conducted my survey are post-socialist. They are all young democracies, and one can still feel the breath of times past here. This unique climate provides ample opportunity for research. Unfortunately, funding is often the problem - but there are always solutions for those who are interested. An excellent example of this is the DIC Graduate Fellowship! What I would advise young researchers is perseverance, hard work and a love of research; everything else will come by itself. Besides that, self-confidence is crucial for young researchers. For example, from my experience, when I went to my first scientific conferences as a student, other scientists looked at me suspiciously. However, when I presented my work, experienced scientists became interested in both my work and me, asked me questions, and suggested various collaborations to me.

Furthermore, if someone said to me a couple of years ago that I would conduct this research and go to real conferences, I would not believe that I could do something like that. However, I've learned to believe in myself from my supervisor, Dr. Mraović, and now everything looks possible. With more self-confidence, everything else arrived: I got an invitation to write an article about high school students' reactions to violence; then, I was invited to be a co-author on an article about service-learning. After the conference, I started some collaborations with



Valentina Pavlović with supervisor Irena Cajner Mraović and co-author Marijan Vinogradac.



researchers from Serbia, North Macedonia, and from the Croatian Police College. There is much work to be done, so I include my peers in the project. Also, a number of the projects mentioned above are vital to the process of garnering ideas for my master's thesis.

The future of criminology and criminal justice research in southeast Europe depends on several factors: first, it is essential to understand the importance of the social sciences in general, and then the importance of criminology and criminal justice too. The most famous Croatian sociologist, Josip Županov, said "society is democratic insofar as it only wants to explore and learn about itself" and I agree with him (Županov, 1984: 27). A society cannot develop until it realizes its problems and challenges, the same as a car cannot be repaired until the fault is diagnosed. Then, it is crucial to put excellence first and foremost. Finally, invest in the development of science, to love science and to live for science!

Županov J. (1984). Profession sociologist. In: Croatian sociological review vol. XIV. No. 1-2. pp. 11-45

Division of International Criminology

**Division of International Criminology
Reception and Awards Ceremony
Friday, November 15
12:30-1:50 pm**

Fogo De Chao Brazilian Steakhouse

Register via ASC Website for Luncheon!



DIC Buisness Meeting Friday, Nov 15 2:00-3:20 p.m. Fogo De Chao Steakhouse

Please visit our website internationalcriminology.com for additional information.

Using Social Media to Promote Research Workshop

Thursday, November 14 12:30-3:20 p.m; Foothill C, 2nd Level



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E-Mail: asc.dic@gmail.com

Division Executive Council

Chair: Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich; Michigan State University

Secretary/Treasurer: Richard Bennett; American University

Immediate Past Chair: Sheldon Zhang; UMass Lowell

Councilors

James Byrne; UMass Lowell

Bitna Kim; Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Janet Stamatel; University of Kentucky

DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS

United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which plays a major role in international standard setting and policy-making in crime prevention and criminal justice, is held in different parts of the world every five years since 1955. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held in Kyoto, Japan, April 20-27, 2020. The theme of the Congress is “Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.” For more information on the UN 2020 Congress see <http://www.un-congress.org/>

Upcoming DIC Elections Ballots open in September!



Refer to Nominations on pg (22-25).

Congratulations to Ruth Dreifuss and Peter Reuter for winning the Stockholm Prize!

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology is an international prize in the field of criminology. The prize is awarded for outstanding achievements in criminological research or for the application of research results by practitioners for the reduction of crime and the advancement of human rights.



NOMINATIONS FOR DIC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHAIR

Sanja Kutnjak

Sanja Kutnjak Ivković is a Professor at Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice. She holds a doctorate in criminology (Ph.D., University of Delaware) and a doctorate in law (S.J.D., Harvard University). Sanja has co-authored/co-edited 7 books, over 50 journal articles, and 40 book chapters. She co-authored *Enhancing Police Integrity* (2006) with Carl Klockars and Maki Haberfeld and co-edited *Contours of Police Integrity* (2004), *Measuring Police Integrity Across the World* (2015), and *Exploring Police Integrity* (2019). Her book *Reclaiming Justice: The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and Local Courts* (2011), co-authored with John Hagan, won the 2014 the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences International Section Book Award. The *Contours of Police Integrity* book received the American Society of Criminology International Division Honorable Mention. Sanja received the 2017 *Mueller Award for Distinguished Contributions to International Criminal Justice* from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences International Section and 2017 *Minority Mentorship Grant Award* from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Sanja served as Vice Chair (2009-2011) and Chair (2011-2013) of the the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences *International Section* and is the co-founder and co-chair of the Law and Society Association *Collaborative Research Network on Lay Participation*. Sanja served on and/or chaired numerous DIC awards committees, including the *Outstanding Book Committee* (2014-2015; 2015-2016), *Graduate Student Paper Award Committee* (2012-2013), *Freda Adler Award Committee* (2010-2011), and *Workshop Committee* (2019). She also served as a DIC Executive Council Member (2013-2015) and is currently serving as the DIC Chair (2017-2019). Sanja is humbled to be nominated by several colleagues for the DIC Chair position.

Camille Gibson

Camille Gibson is Interim Dean of the College of Juvenile Justice & Psychology at Prairie View A&M University and Executive Director of The Texas Juvenile Crime Prevention Center. She is originally from Jamaica. She holds degrees from the University of South Florida and City University of New York (John Jay campus). She has been involved with ASC and DIC since the mid-1990s. She has previously served the DIC as an Executive Counselor, Chair of the Membership Committee, and the Global Fellowship Committee. She is also active in the Caribbean Crime Study Group. Her publications include books such as *Crime and Violence in the Caribbean: Lessons from Jamaica*, *Juvenile Sex Offenders: What the Public Needs to Know*, *Being Real: The Student-Teacher Relationship and African American Male Delinquency* and *Readings in Juvenile Justice*. Other publications have appeared in *The Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Radical Pedagogy*, *The Urban Review*, *Humanity and Society*, *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Gang Research and Knowledge* and *Best Practices in Juvenile Justice*. She remains willing to actively serve the division, particularly in its efforts to assist in the development of young scholars.

VICE-CHAIR

Phil Reichel

I am honored to be nominated for the position of DIC Executive Council Vice-Chair. I have been a member of ASC since 1981 and have been active in the DIC since the mid-1990s. During that period, I have enjoyed serving on a variety of committees and have provided a few entries for our newsletter "Inter-News" (e.g., February 2019). I am Emeritus Professor at the University of Northern Colorado and, in retirement I hold adjunct positions at California University of Pennsylvania, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and the University of New Hampshire Law School. I am the author of *Comparative Criminal Justice Systems: A Topical Approach*, editor of *Global Crime: An Encyclopedia of Cyber Theft, Weapons Sales, and Other Illegal Activities*, coeditor of *Transnational Crime and Global Security*, coeditor of the *Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice*, and the author or co-author of more than forty articles and book chapters. I currently serve as the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences NGO Representative to the United Nations. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected to this position I would work to maintain the DIC's positive reputation, encourage active participation by all DIC members, and try to find new ways to inform ASC members more broadly about DIC activities and opportunities.

Bill Pridemore

Bill Pridemore earned my PhD from the U Albany School of Criminal Justice in 2000. I have held positions at four universities, including Distinguished Professorships at Georgia State and U Albany. My main research interests are the effects of social structure and alcohol on violence and negative health outcomes. I have also carried out research on rural criminology, measurement, methods, and domestic terrorism. International and cross-national work is central to my career. I did my dissertation and subsequent research on violence in Russia and have done substantial work on cross-national homicide rates. My international research has appeared in leading journals in criminology and allied fields, including *Criminology*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, *Social Forces*, *Social Problems*, *American Journal of Public Health*, and *Addiction*. I have served ASC and our field in several ways. I have been ASC's Liaison to the American Association for the Advancement of Science for over a decade, I recently played a key role working with *US News & World Report* to again rank criminology PhD programs, and I was instrumental in founding and serve on the inaugural Editorial Board of *Annual Review of Criminology*. I began my involvement with DIC as a graduate student. I served on our Awards Committee, as Secretary, and on the Executive Council early in my career. I was deeply honored to receive our Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award in 2015, and this year I served on the Adler Award Committee. I have considerable leadership and administrative experience in universities and professional associations, including now as Dean of the U Albany School of Criminal Justice, and would be happy to draw on that experience for our Section if elected as Chair.

NOMINATIONS FOR DIC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Nadine Connell

Nadine M. Connell is an Associate Professor at Griffith University (Queensland, Australia). Before moving to Australia, she worked at the University of Texas at Dallas and Rowan University (New Jersey, USA). Her research interests include school violence, juvenile delinquency, and policy and program evaluation. She has been part of the Division of International Criminology for several years (and a member of ASC since 2003). As a member of DIC, she served on both the book award committee and student paper award committee. She served on the ASC Program Committee (2016) and is familiar with the ways that both the DIC and the ASC Executive Committees operate. If elected, I pledge to work closely with the DIC Executive Committee to ensure that membership is kept abreast of all news and events, be a responsible and transparent steward of DIC funds, and work closely with members of the Division to ensure that they benefit from their participation in the DIC. Thank you for your consideration.

Erin Kearns

Dr. Erin M. Kearns is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice at the University of Alabama. Her primary research seeks to understand the relationship among groups that use terrorism, law enforcement, media, and the public. Her publications include articles on relationships between communities and law enforcement, public perceptions of terrorism and counterterrorism practices, why groups lie about terrorism, and media coverage of terrorism. Her work has been funded through a number of sources, including the National Consortium for the Study of and Responses to Terrorism (START). Her work has been featured on numerous media outlets including *CNN*, *The Economist*, *NPR*, the *Washington Post*, and *Vox*. She serves on the editorial boards of *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* and *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict* and on the advisory board for the Terrorism Prosecution Project. For the last two years, she has served on the ASC's Division of International Criminology Student Paper Award Committee, an award that she won in 2016, and serves on the inaugural DIC Graduate Fellowship Committee. She has also served as a consultant for the Police Foundation and the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILOR #1

Amy Nivette

Amy Nivette is an assistant professor of sociology at Utrecht University, the Netherlands. She completed her PhD at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, and following that was a Postdoctoral Prize Research Fellow at Nuffield College, University of Oxford. She is an associate researcher at the Violence Research Centre at the University of Cambridge, the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, and the Africa Institute for Crime, Policy & Governance Research. She is also a member of the editorial board for Criminology and the new journal *International Criminology*. Her research is concerned with understanding the predictors of violence within and across societies. Her articles have addressed topics such as cross-national predictors of homicide, international homicide declines, spatial patterns of homicide in Europe, and longitudinal trajectories of homicide in Brazil. She is particularly interested in how perceptions of criminal justice and legal institutions are formed, and how these attitudes might lead to violence in different institutional and social contexts.

Jukka Savolainen

Jukka Savolainen is a Professor of Criminal Justice and Sociology at Wayne State University. He previously served as the Director of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data in ICPSR, University of Michigan. Dr. Savolainen earned his Ph.D. in sociology at SUNY-Albany (1996). In addition to his academic career, Dr. Savolainen has held senior-level positions at criminal justice policy institutes in New York City and his native Finland. Dr. Savolainen's research is focused on etiological investigations of crime, violence, and delinquency. Much of this work is informed by a cross-national comparative perspective. His research has been funded by grants from the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and the Norwegian Research Council, among other sources. Dr. Savolainen is an active member of the American Society of Criminology, and he serves on the editorial boards of multiple international journals, including *Homicide Studies* and the *International Criminal Justice Review*.

NOMINATIONS FOR DIC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE COUNCILOR #2

Hugo Morales

Hugo Morales Cordova earned his PhD in Criminology by Porto University, Masters in Criminology and Juvenile Delinquency by Castilla-La Mancha University, Master in Children Rights by Vigo University, Psychologist by PUCP, and Educator by UNMSM. International Consultant for Government Agencies and Development Cooperation on social prevention of violence and reinsertion of offenders. Five-teen years teaching Design and Evaluation of Interventions in universities of Peru, Latin America and Europe and researching on Public Policies in Education, Health, Drugs, Citizen Security and Juvenile Justice for US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), European Commission, COMJIB, OIJJ, GIZ, CTB, BICE, UNICEF, UNICRI, OPS/PAHO, UNODC, UNFPA and BID/IADB. He is a Professor of Criminology at Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. He is leader of the International Project: Cooperation Project between Universities of Europe and South America for the strengthening of teaching and research in Criminology – Erasmus+ SuCCESS, funded by the European Commission.

Stephanie DiPietro

Stephanie DiPietro is an associate professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri—St. Louis. Her research focuses primarily on patterns of adaptation (and maladaptation) over the life course among immigrant and refugee groups, with a particular focus on violence and delinquency. At present, Dr. DiPietro is engaged in a cross-national study of Bosnian refugees and nationals who experienced the Bosnian war and genocide (1992-1995) in early childhood. The focus of this study is on sources of risk and resilience in behavioral trajectories over the life course among youth exposed to war, with a particular emphasis on the cognitive framing of traumatic events, and changing family and community dynamics in the wake of social crises. Dr. DiPietro is the co-recipient of the 2011 W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship from the National Institute of Justice for her research on the relationships among race-ethnicity, immigrant status, marriage, and offending as well as the recipient of a 2013–2014 J. William Fulbright Award for her research on family and community dynamics and criminal trajectories in post-war Bosnia-Herzegovina. Her work appears in the journals *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Sociological Quarterly*, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, *Sociology of Education and Social Forces*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILOR #3

Marcelo Aebi

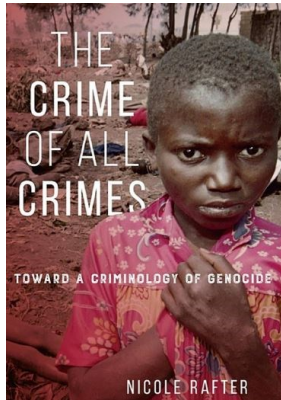
Marcelo F. Aebi, Ph.D., is Full Professor of Criminology and Deputy Director of the School of Criminal Sciences at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland. He is responsible for the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* (SPACE), member of the group of experts that produces the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, and Executive Secretary of the European Society of Criminology. His main research topics include comparative criminology, prisons, probation, methodology, juvenile delinquency, drugs and crime, and victimization and self-reported delinquency studies. He is author or co-author of more than one hundred and fifty scientific publications in English, French, Spanish, Catalan, Italian, Macedonian, and German. He is also a part-time Visiting Professor at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain; Head of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); member of the Scientific Advisory Boards of the International Center for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) and of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), member of the Group of Experts on the Policy Needs for Data on Crime and Criminal Justice established by the European Commission of the European Union; as well as member of the advisory or editorial board of several scientific journals including the *European Journal of Criminology*, the *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, the *Journal of Criminal Justice and Security*, the *Revue internationale de criminologie et de police technique et scientifique*, and *Crime, Law and Social Change*.

Marcelo F. Aebi studied law at the University of Buenos Aires (Argentina) and criminology (postgraduate degree and Ph.D, with honors) at the University of Lausanne (Switzerland). With a grant from the Swiss National Science Foundation, he has been a visiting fellow at the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice (New Jersey, United States of America) and at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (Freiburg, Germany). He started his academic career as a researcher at the School of Criminal Sciences of the University of Lausanne before becoming adjunct professor. Later, he was vice-director and professor of criminology at the Andalusian Institute of Criminology of the University of Seville (Spain). In 2000, he was granted a University Award of the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) for his work on the validity of crime measures. In 2002, he received the Fernand Boulan Award of the International Association of Francophone Criminologists (AICLF). In 2003, he was distinguished as Honorary Professor of the José Carlos Mariátegui University (Moquegua, Peru). In 2005 he was distinguished as Honorary Member of the Italian Society of Criminology.

Marijana Kotlaja

Marijana M. Kotlaja is an assistant professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Missouri State University. Her research focuses on cross-cultural comparisons, aggregate issues and issues related to juvenile delinquency. Dr. Kotlaja successfully collected household survey data in Belgrade, Serbia (n=800), which broadly explored social experiences, behaviors, and mental health outcomes of adults. The survey overlaps considerably with existing data from Dhaka, Bangladesh, which will permit interesting cross-cultural comparisons. Dr. Kotlaja's work has been funded through a variety of sources, including the American Psychology and Law Society, SPSSI, Charles L. Cahill Grant, GRACA, etc. Her work appears in journals *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *Journal of Drug Issues*, *European Journal of Criminology*, and *Justice Evaluation Journal*. Dr. Kotlaja is currently the editor-in-chief of the Division of International Criminology (DIC) newsletter and has served on the DIC Social Media Committee since 2017.

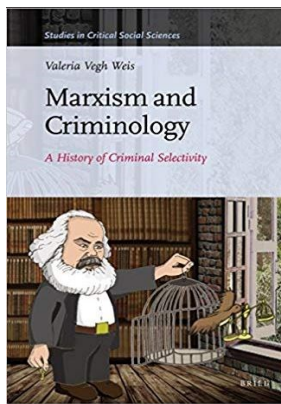
BOOK CORNER



The Crime of All Crimes

Nicole Rafter, NYU Press, 2016

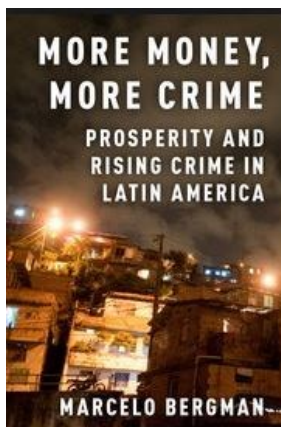
Cambodia. Rwanda. Armenia. Nazi Germany. History remembers these places as the sites of unspeakable crimes against humanity, and indisputably, of genocide. Yet, throughout the twentieth century, the world has seen many instances of violence committed by states against certain groups within their borders—from the colonial ethnic cleansing the Germans committed against the Herero tribe in Africa, to the Katyn Forest Massacre, in which the Soviets shot over 20,000 Poles, to anti-communist mass murders in 1960s Indonesia. Are mass crimes against humanity like these still genocide? And how can an understanding of crime and criminals shed new light on how genocide—the “crime of all crimes”—transpires?



Marxism and Criminology: A History of Criminal Selectivity

Valeria Vegh Weis, Brill, 2017

In *Marxism and Criminology: A History of Criminal Selectivity*, Valeria Vegh Weis rehabilitates the contributions and the methodology of Marx and Engels to analyze crime and punishment through the historical development of capitalism (15th Century to the present) in Europe and in the United States. The author puts forward the concepts of over-criminalization and under-criminalization to show that the criminal justice system has always been selective. Criminal injustice, the book argues, has been an inherent element of the founding and reproduction of a capitalist society. At a time when racial profiling, prosecutorial discretion, and mass incarceration continue to defy easy answers, Vegh Weis invites us to revisit Marx and Engels' contributions to identify socio-economic and historic patterns of crime and punishment in order to foster transformative changes to criminal justice. The book includes a Foreword by Professor Roger Matthews of Kent University, and an Afterword written by Professor Jonathan Simon of the University of California, Berkeley.



More Money, More Crime

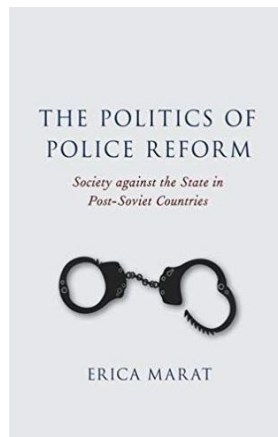
Marcelo Bergman, Oxford, 2018

While worldwide crime is declining overall, criminality in Latin America has reached unprecedented levels that have ushered in social unrest and political turmoil. Despite major political and economic gains, crime has increased in every Latin American country over the past 25 years, currently making this region the most crime-ridden and violent in the world.

Over the past two decades, Latin America has enjoyed economic growth, poverty and inequality reduction, rising consumer demand, and spreading democracy, but it also endured a dramatic outbreak of violence and property crimes. In *More Money, More Crime*, Marcelo Bergman argues that prosperity enhanced demand for stolen and illicit goods supplied by illegal rackets. Crime surged as weak states and outdated criminal justice systems could not meet the challenge posed by new profitably criminal enterprises. Based on large-scale data sets, including surveys from inmates and victims, Bergman analyzes the development of crime as a business in the region, and the inability-and at times complicity-of state agencies and officers to successfully contain it. While organized crime has grown, Latin American governments have lacked the social vision to promote sustainable upward mobility, and have failed to improve the technical capacities of law enforcement agencies to deter criminality. The weak state responses have only further entrenched the influence of criminal groups making them all the more difficult to dismantle.

More Money, More Crime is a sobering study that foresees a continued rise in violence while prosperity increases unless governments develop appropriate responses to crime and promote genuine social inclusion.

BOOK CORNER

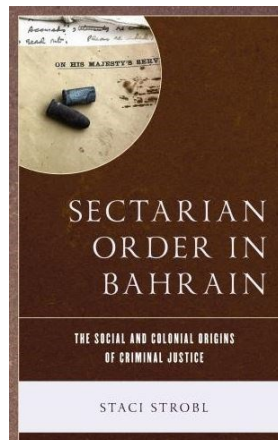


The Politics of Police Reform: Society against the State in Post-Soviet Countries

Erica Marat, Oxford, 2018

There is a Russian saying that "police mirror society." The gist of this is that every society is policed to the extent that it allows itself to be policed. Centralized in control but decentralized in their reach, the police are remarkably similar in structure, chain of command, and their relationships with the political elite across post-Soviet nations--they also remain one of the least reformed post-communist institutions. As a powerful state organ, the Soviet-style militarized police have resisted change despite democratic transformations in the overall political context, including rounds of competitive elections and growing civil society. While consensus between citizens and the state about reform may be possible in democratic nations, it is considerably more difficult to achieve in authoritarian states. Across post-Soviet countries, such discussions most often occur between political elites and powerful non-state actors, such as criminal syndicates and nationalistic ethnic groups, rather than the wider citizenry. Even in countries where one or more rounds of democratic elections have taken place since 1991, empowered citizens and politicians have not renegotiated the way states police and coerce society. On the contrary, in many post-Soviet countries, police functions have expanded to serve the interests of the ruling political elites.

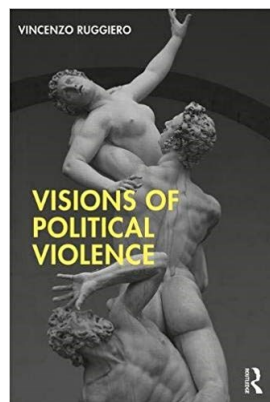
What does it take to reform a post-Soviet police force? This book explores the conditions in which a meaningful transformation of the police is likely to succeed and when it will fail. Departing from the conventional interpretation of the police as merely an institution of coercion, this book defines it as a medium for state-society consensus on the limits of the state's legitimate use of violence. It thus considers policing not as a way to measure the state's capacity to coerce society, but rather as a reflection of a complex society bound together by a web of casual interactions and political structures. The book compares reform efforts in Ukraine, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan, finding that bottom-up public mobilization is likely to emerge in the aftermath of transformative violence--an incident when the usual patterns of policing are interrupted with unprecedented brutality against vulnerable individuals. Ultimately, *The Politics of Police Reform* examines the various pathways to transforming how the state relates to society through policing.



Sectarian Order in Bahrain

Staci Strobl, Rowman, 2018

Sectarian Order in Bahrain connects the rise of colonial criminal justice in Bahrain and sectarianism, making detailed use of an archival cache of colonial criminal court cases in the British Library, and offering a critical analysis. Using primary and secondary historical documents, including ethnographic and anthropological accounts, the book links major themes in critical and cultural criminology, southern criminology, historical sociology, post-colonialism, and Gulf studies which have not been adequately examined together. It drills down on an important group of surviving criminal court case files, and shows how they can describe the problem of and inform solutions to sectarian discrimination in Bahrain. There are two major shifts in notions of the social order and order maintenance that characterize the 20th century, highlighting a sectarianism *modus operandi* within the colonial criminal justice system. The shifts are the criminalization of inter-tribal competition and honor-based modes of behavior in order to prevent intra-Sunni contestation and to unite Sunnis under Al-Khalifah and colonial authority; and the invention of indigenous Shi'a and Persian Bahrainis as a criminal class as an extension of the sectarianism long practiced by the Al Khalifah (and other Sunni tribes). Together these two shifts birth a modern criminal justice system that institutionalizes Sunni chauvinism and Shi'a discrimination, problems evident in the Bahraini criminal justice system today.



Visions of Political Violence

Vincenzo Ruggiero, Routledge, 2019

In this book, Vincenzo Ruggiero offers a typology of different forms of political violence. From systemic and institutional violence, to the behaviour of crowds, to armed conflict and terrorism, Ruggiero draws on a range of perspectives from criminology, social theory, political science, critical legal studies and literary criticism to consider how these forms of violence are linked in an interdependent field of forces.

Ruggiero argues that systemic violence encourages more institutional violence, which in turn weakens the ability of citizens to set up political agendas for change. He advocates for a reduction of all types of violence, which can be enacted through fairer distribution of resources and the provision of political space for contention and negotiation.

This book will be of interest to all those engaged in research on violence, terrorism, armed conflict and the crimes of the powerful. It makes an important contribution to criminological and social theory.

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