

# INTER-NEWS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY  
SPRING 2025 EDITION

## FROM THE EDITORS

Dear ASC-DIC Members,

We hope this letter finds you in good spirit. We want to start off by introducing our newest member to the team, Assistant Editor, Gaëtan Doré from Coventry University. While Stuti and I have been managing on our own, we thought it was appropriate to invite a third member, one who will hopefully take over as our time on this committee winds down. Please welcome Gaëtan Doré to the Newsletter Committee!

Next, we want to thank all our outstanding members for their contributions to the Spring 2025 issue of InterNews. We know the start of the year can be taxing and we are truly grateful for those of you who have taken the time to prepare and submit an item to this newsletter. I have said this before and I will say it again, this newsletter would not be what it is today if it was not for you and your contributions. Thank you all so much!

As tradition has it, we start off with a note from our wonderful Division Chair, Dawn Beichner-Thomas. We then highlight last year's (2024) award winners and provide you with their thoughts. Next we include a research note covering the death penalty in South Korea, written by Wontae Hong, a graduate student at Sam Houston State University. Following, we have an experiential note from Kylee Brazil of University of Missouri, covering her study abroad in the Balkans. Pay close attention because we also have a student on the market! And importantly, we dedicate several pages to member accomplishments. You will also find a note from our Journal Editors, Ineke Haen Marshall and Janet P. Stamatel. Included are also research snapshots of recent publications, a research study invitation, and upcoming conferences. We look forward to receiving your submissions for the Fall 2025 issue of InterNews!

- Dragana, Stuti, and Gaëtan

### INSIDE THE ISSUE

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# NOTE FROM DIC CHAIR

**DAWN BEICHNER-THOMAS, ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY**



Dear DIC Members,

I am grateful to Dragana Derlic and Stuti Kokkalera for the amazing work that they do editing our newsletter. I would also like to extend a warm welcome and my appreciation to our new assistant editor, Gaëtan Doré.

As each of you interact in your global networks, I ask that you help us elevate the DIC and grow our membership. Our DIC executive committee is pursuing this as one of our priorities. Not only do we aim to expand our membership, but we are also purposeful in seeking world representation. You can help us by sharing our newsletter and social media handles in your networks. Also, if you are affiliated with a regional organization, we welcome opportunities in which the DIC can collaborate.

The DIC executive board members are: Bitna Kim (Vice Chair), Phil Reichel (Immediate Past Chair), Jennifer Gibbs (Secretary/Treasurer), Michele Bratina (Executive Counselor), Jared Dmello (Executive Counselor), and Janne Gaub (Executive Counselor). I am grateful for them and our collective team leading and serving on our DIC committees. If you are interested in working with us on membership expansion or any of our other committees, please reach out. We welcome your involvement.

As we look forward to our annual meeting in Washington D.C. this November, I have a couple of reminders. First, if you have a paper, panel, or event connected to international criminology, please forward the details to us at [asc.dic@gmail.com](mailto:asc.dic@gmail.com) and we will include it in our DIC promotions. Next, please mark your calendars for our annual luncheon which will be held on Friday, November 14 at STK Steakhouse (located inside the ASC conference hotel) immediately followed by our business meeting. As you will see in this issue, we have much to celebrate in the DIC!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dawn Beichner-Thomas". The signature is written in a cursive style and is placed on a white rectangular background.

# 2024 DIC AWARD WINNERS

## FREDA ADLER DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR AWARD WINNER: DR. INEKE HAEN MARSHALL, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY



"The deviant and the conformist... are creatures of the same culture, inventions of the same imagination" by Kai Erikson, sociologist and author of *Wayward Puritans*

"I like this quote because it emphasizes the key importance of culture, for any criminologist but for an international criminologist in particular."

-- Ineke Haen Marshall

## OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD WINNER: DR. YULIYA ZABYELINA, THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

"I am truly honored and deeply grateful to receive the Outstanding Book Award from the ASC Division of International Criminology for "Between Immunity and Impunity". This recognition means a great deal to me, not only as an acknowledgment of my work but also as a testament to the importance of studying external accountability for transnational crimes and the mechanisms that enable political elites to evade justice. In a world where impunity continues to challenge global governance and the rule of law, I am heartened to see these issues receive scholarly attention and discussion. I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the award committee, my colleagues, and the broader ASC-DIC community for their support, engagement, and commitment to the study of international criminology. I deeply appreciate the opportunity to contribute to these conversations and learn from the outstanding scholarship in our field. It is a privilege to be part of such a vibrant and intellectually stimulating network!" -- Yuliya Zabyelina



# 2024 DIC AWARD WINNERS

**GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER AWARD WINNERS: 1ST PLACE  
MD. NAZMUL AREFIN, UNIVERSITIY OF ALBERTA**



“Receiving the ASC-DIC Best Student Paper Award is an important juncture in my academic journey. As an international student from Bangladesh, researching hate crimes and human rights violations relating to Muslims, Islam, and Islamophobia in the post-9/11 political landscape is quite challenging. The recognition has been a tremendous source of motivation and validation for me. It encouraged me to boldly ask difficult questions, shed light on the social position of minorities, and push the limits in my research and activism on topics such as Islamophobia, racism, and hate-motivated extremism through the lens of critical criminology. This paper is developed from my PhD Specialization exam. I am grateful to my supervisor Prof. Temitope Oriola for his encouragement and support during the process. I extend my sincere gratitude to Prof. Kevin Haggerty and Prof. Andy Night for being on my committee and guiding the paper. Thank you, ASC-DIC!” -- Md. Nazmul Arefin

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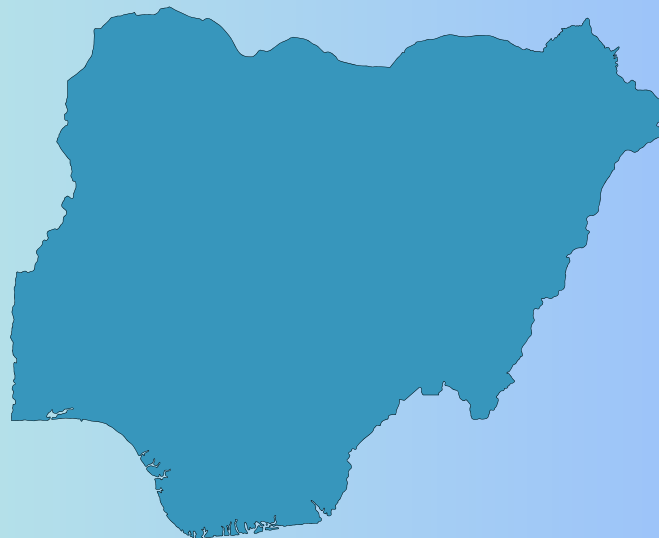


# 2024 DIC AWARD WINNERS

**GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER AWARD WINNERS: 2ND PLACE  
GODWIN EGBE, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI**



"I appreciate members of the award committee for their time and efforts in reviewing all the submissions received for this award. I'm honored that my work was selected; it is truly rewarding to have my research recognized from a large competitive pool of scholars around the world. My interest in the study stems from the challenges in my home country, Nigeria, especially as an individual from a marginalized ethnic group. I wanted to make a positive impact in my community through research contributions. This award ignites my passion towards exploring criminological research through a global lens, and I am committed to producing scholarly works that expand the existing body of knowledge while driving positive change worldwide." -- Godwin Egbe



# 2024 DIC AWARD WINNERS

**DIC GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR GLOBAL RESEARCH WINNER:  
GHADY HBEILINI, SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY**



"I am deeply honored to receive the 2024 American Society of Criminology - Division of International Criminology's Graduate Fellowship for Global Research. This award marks a pivotal moment in my professional journey, reaffirming my dedication to the field. As an international researcher from Lebanon, this recognition holds profound significance as it aligns with my passion for bridging gaps across nations and cultures through research. I am truly humbled and grateful for this honor. Thank you!" -- Ghady Hbeilini



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# RESEARCH NOTE

## 59 DEATH ROW INMATES AND 27 YEARS WITHOUT EXECUTIONS: WILL SOUTH KOREA ABOLISH OR RETAIN THE DEATH PENALTY? BY: WONTAE HONG, SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY



Upon starting my first day at the Seoul Detention Center in February 2007, housing around 2,500 inmates, the prisoners who surprised me most were not the notorious gangsters or high - ranking politicians. Rather, it was the around 30 individuals on death row, identifiable by their red identification tags including their numbers and cell numbers, mandated by Article 141 of the Enforcement Rules of the "Act on Execution of Criminal Penalties and Treatment of Prisoners." Since that day, the death penalty has remained a central focus over my 17-year career as a corrections officer.

As of 2024, South Korea has 59 death row inmates, though no executions have occurred since December 30, 1997, when 23 inmates were executed nationwide (Kim, 2022). South Korea's Criminal Code, particularly Articles 41 and 250, explicitly allows the death penalty, yet the country is classified as "abolitionist in practice" by Amnesty International, with executions halted for nearly 27 years (Hah, 2007). Human rights groups celebrate this status while insisting abolishing the death penalty permanently, whereas proponents criticize the failure to execute the death penalty.

No other issue divides law enforcement practices, public opinion, and constitutional interpretation as sharply as the death penalty in South Korea. A recent survey revealed that 79% of respondents support capital punishment, with only 21% advocating for its abolition (Law Times, 2024). Contrast to that, in the United States, a recent YouGov survey found that 62% of Americans support the legality of the death penalty, with 51% of Democrats and 80% of Republicans in favor (Bialik, 2024). However, the views of certain professional groups on the death penalty differ significantly from those of the general public in South Korea. A survey conducted by the Human Rights Committee revealed that 50% to 60% of societal leaders such as press reporters, judges, lawyers, and lawmakers supported the abolishment of the death penalty, while over 80% of social activists and correctional volunteers were in favor of its abolishment (National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2004).

# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## 59 DEATH ROW INMATES AND 27 YEARS WITHOUT EXECUTIONS: WILL SOUTH KOREA ABOLISH OR RETAIN THE DEATH PENALTY? CONT.

Unlike the U.S. Supreme Court system, in South Korea, the Constitutional Court is responsible for exclusively handling the constitutionality of laws. Historically, the Constitutional Court interpreted the death penalty as constitutional in 1996 and 2010. However, in February 2019, it once again accepted a constitutional petition filed by Mr. Yoon, who was sentenced to death for murder, to reassess the constitutionality of the death penalty for the third time (Hankyoreh, 2022).

### Key Issues Regarding the Constitutionality of the Death Penalty

#### Issue one: Right to life

When the Constitutional Court reviewed the constitutionality of the death penalty in both 1996 and 2010, one of the most important issues was the right to life. Notably, the principle of "right to life" transcends national boundaries. The broader meaning of this right, outlined in Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), is that it is "inalienable" and applies to "all members of the human family" (Wilkins & Reynolds, 2006). Thus, the right to life is a universal and fundamental right. Article 10 of the Korean Constitution enshrines this right, which states "all citizens shall be assured of human dignity and worth and have the right to pursue happiness" (Republic of Korea, 1987). The key question was whether the state's responsibility to protect life contradicts its authority to take life through the death penalty. The judges engaged in an intense debate over whether the execution of sentenced individuals violates Article 10, which mandates the State to protect life. Scholars have argued that the right to life is the most fundamental of all constitutional rights and an absolute right, meaning that maintaining the death penalty through law would violate the Constitution (Feinberg & Euthanasia, 1978; Ha, 2017).

However, in its 1996 ruling, the Constitutional Court of Korea took a more practical and realistic view. According to the Constitutional Court (1996), when someone unjustly takes another person's life or causes serious harm to the public interest, the state cannot avoid prioritizing between protecting the life of the convicted individual and safeguarding the lives of others. In such cases, even though life is considered to have absolute value in constitutional principle, exceptions in legal judgment may be allowed.

Therefore, the right to life is subject to limitations under Article 37, Section 2 of the Constitution that states that all freedoms and rights of the people may be restricted by law only when necessary for national security, the maintenance of public order, or the promotion of public welfare. However, even in such cases, the essential aspects of such freedoms and rights shall not be violated (Constitutional Court of Korea, 1996, 2010). In conclusion, the Constitutional Court interpreted that, while life is ideally regarded as having absolute value, exceptions can be made under the law to assess a person's life when justified by law, such as in cases involving the death penalty (Kwon, 2013; Lee, 2010).

# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## 59 DEATH ROW INMATES AND 27 YEARS WITHOUT EXECUTIONS: WILL SOUTH KOREA ABOLISH OR RETAIN THE DEATH PENALTY? CONT.

### Issue two: Deterrent effect of crime and wrongful convictions

Surprisingly, the rulings on the unconstitutionality of the death penalty in 1996 and 2010 focused significantly on its deterrent effect. The effectiveness of the death penalty as a deterrent remains a topic of considerable debate among scholars, with mixed results regarding its impact on crime reduction (Baldus, 1975; Dezhbakhsh & Shepherd, 2006; Ehrlich, 1973; Gibbs, 1968; Passell, 1975; Pepper & Nagin, 2012). Specifically, Baldus (1975) and Passell (1975) argue that capital punishment does not have a deterrent effect on crime. In contrast, Dezhbakhsh and Shepherd (2006) and Ehrlich (1973) provide evidence suggesting that the death penalty has a deterrent effect on homicide rates. Gibbs (1968) maintains that the question of deterrence remains open for further exploration, while Pepper and Nagin (2012) conclude that it is not possible to definitively determine the deterrent effect of capital punishment.

Advocates for abolishing the death penalty argue for its repeal on the grounds that it lacks a deterrent effect. Specifically, U.S. states with similar populations, levels of urbanization, industrial growth, and cultural values tend to experience comparable homicide rates, regardless of whether they enforce the death penalty (Sellin, 1961). Among the mixed results on the death penalty, the Constitutional Court of Korea (1996) explicitly stated that “the death penalty is the harshest ultimate punishment that takes advantage of the human instinct to fear death”. Additionally, the Constitutional Court (1996) interpreted that “there is no scientific evidence to support the claim by death penalty opponents that life imprisonment has an equal or greater crime prevention effect than the death penalty”.

In both rulings (1996, 2010), the Constitutional Court concluded that the death penalty is regarded as a “necessary evil” and justified by its continued effectiveness. In its 2010 ruling, the Constitutional Court provided a stronger stance on the deterrent effect of the death penalty. The court stated that “the death penalty prevents crime by creating psychological deterrence among the general public, achieves justice through appropriate retribution for heinous crimes, and permanently prevents the offender from reoffending, thereby defending society.”

Another noteworthy point is that the Constitutional Court did not give much weight to the argument from death penalty opponents regarding wrongful executions. This is an ironic point because approximately 185 death row inmates who were wrongfully convicted and sentenced to death have been exonerated in the U.S. (Wakefield, 2022). This suggests that South Korea cannot completely rule out the possibility of wrongful executions. However, the Constitutional Court stated (2010): “The possibility of wrongful convictions is an inherent limitation of the judicial system, not a problem specific to the death penalty itself. This issue should be addressed through institutional measures such as the appeals process and retrial systems. Therefore, we cannot declare the imposition of the death penalty unconstitutional solely based on the risk of wrongful convictions.”

# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## 59 DEATH ROW INMATES AND 27 YEARS WITHOUT EXECUTIONS: WILL SOUTH KOREA ABOLISH OR RETAIN THE DEATH PENALTY? CONT.

Additionally, a notable point in the 2010 ruling is the Constitutional Court's mention of the moral guilt and emotional distress experienced by judges who impose the death penalty and by correctional officers who carry out the executions. Opponents of the death penalty argue that executions should be avoided to prevent the moral guilt or trauma that judges and, especially, correctional officers may feel when they impose and carry out the death penalty (Weber, 1988; Yoon, 2003). The ruling further noted that "the argument that judges and correctional officers may experience moral guilt and emotional distress is not sufficient to declare the death penalty an unconstitutional punishment that violates the dignity and value of human beings" (Constitutional Court of Korea, 2010).

### Issue three: premature position

The Constitutional Court rulings provided an opportunity to reflect on whether the death penalty is necessary in Korean society. The Constitutional Court recognized some of the crime prevention effects of the death penalty. Experts in South Korea have also noted that a majority of the public supports the death penalty and believes it is too early to abolish it (Park, 2008; Park, 2022). Therefore, the court ruled that it is premature to abolish the death penalty at this time. The court indicated that if societal conditions change and there is a consensus on alternatives, such as life sentences without parole, its interpretation could change in the future.

### Dissenting Opinions Against the Constitutionality of the Death Penalty by the Constitutional Court

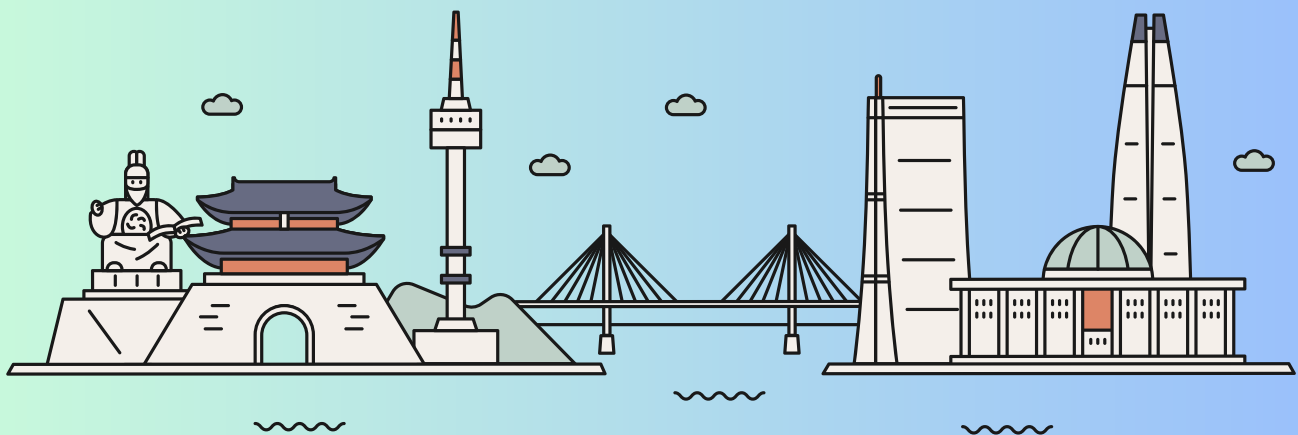
The Constitutional Court interpreted the death penalty as constitutional in 1996 with a vote of 6 to 3 and again in 2010 with a vote of 5 to 4 (Song, 2023). In the 1996 ruling, some of the three dissenting justices referred to Article 10 of the Constitution, which protects the right to life, stating that the death penalty is unconstitutional. They argued that the death penalty is an inhumane punishment that violates human dignity as outlined in Article 10, emphasizing that the abolition of the death penalty is a necessity of our time (Constitutional Court of Korea, 1996). Similar to the court's minority opinions, abolitionists of the death penalty also asserted that the right to life cannot be subject to general legal reservations and that the death penalty infringes on the essential content of the right to life (Barry, 2019; Jones, 2023; Sarda, 2016). Notably, one significant point in the dissenting opinions was related to the moral dilemmas faced by judges and executioners. In the 2010 dissenting opinion, it was argued that the requirement for judges to impose the death penalty and for executioners to carry it out violates their freedom of conscience and human dignity. Therefore, they concluded that the death penalty should be abolished.

# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## 59 DEATH ROW INMATES AND 27 YEARS WITHOUT EXECUTIONS: WILL SOUTH KOREA ABOLISH OR RETAIN THE DEATH PENALTY? CONT.

### Conclusion

Beccaria's argument against the death penalty dates back to 1764 and the number of countries to abolish capital punishment has increased dramatically since the late 20th century (Hood & Hoyle, 2009). Yet, countries like the U.S. and Japan, regarded as advanced, continue to carry out executions (Jiang et al., 2010). South Korea, praised for its transition from dictatorship to democracy, is considered "abolitionist in practice" but remains hesitant to abolish capital punishment due to public sentiment and the lack of alternative legislation. As the Constitutional Court prepares for its third interpretation of the death penalty, opinions vary. Some believe that abolishing the death penalty is premature (Park, 2008), while others argue that society has matured enough to move forward (Maeil Business, 2024). As a correctional officer who might be responsible for carrying out executions, I also hold mixed feelings about the death penalty. I hope that the third ruling on the death penalty will positively impact the safety and healing of victims and their families, contributing to a safer society.



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# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## 59 DEATH ROW INMATES AND 27 YEARS WITHOUT EXECUTIONS: WILL SOUTH KOREA ABOLISH OR RETAIN THE DEATH PENALTY? CONT.

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# EXPERIENTIAL NOTE

## THE BALKANS: LESSONS LEARNED ON A STUDY ABROAD

KYLEE BRAZEEL, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI- KANSAS CITY



I thought, “This could never be an opportunity I would qualify for.” I’m a psych major studying for my BA, and I’m in my final year. I’ve never been to Europe, never studied law and criminology in depth, and my understanding of what drives our systems was limited to a few sociology courses I took while getting my AA—and watching Law & Order. Despite my lack of knowledge and financial constraints, I emailed, zoomed in, and applied for the program anyway. That turned out to be one of the best decisions I’ve ever made for my educational success, perspective, and general well-being.

During that month-long trip, my apprehension about other parts of the world—people, culture, customs, and the harsh realities in the aftermath of war—expanded and transformed. One minute I was in the U.S., enjoying all my comforts, and the next I was in a country I knew little about, studying a subject I was unfamiliar with, and staying in a hotel room with a (then) stranger. Yet, it was in this discomfort that I found a calming shield of peace. I learned much from observation, but even more from my interactions, conversations, and disagreements. I developed radical acceptance and resilience, particularly from the people I studied with and within myself, learning to be fully present, embrace my voice, and capture the world with my unique perspective and passion for discovering the essence of humanity. Each day balanced pure curiosity with a touch of creativity and madness.

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# EXPERIENTIAL NOTE CONT.

## THE BALKANS: LESSONS LEARNED ON A STUDY ABROAD (CONT)

It wasn't just the ease of the cities and my fascination with people that made it an engaging place to be; it was how unfathomably different it was from my life or any trip I'd ever been on. In the U.S., we lead a moderately domestic lifestyle centered around work and education. Social life and interaction are variable, and most of our day is spent at our jobs. While the Balkans were not fundamentally different, the emphasis on work versus sociability and trust in others was. I felt more connected with people I barely knew than I ever had before. Shops stayed open late, people chatted for hours at cafes, mothers trusted strangers with their young, women walked the streets at night without fear, laundry was left to dry outside, and coffee was a delicacy enjoyed at least five times a day.

Besides these observations of the Balkans, I learned a great deal from my peers with whom I shared this journey. From late-night conversations about the world to nights spent peering over fortresses or in our tiny hotel rooms, the stories we shared revealed truths about the lives we had lived before. This trip made my roots grow deep in a place I had never been, with people I knew nothing about—until now.



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# DIC STUDENTS ON THE MARKET



Ena Prskalo is a Ph.D. candidate in Sociology at the University of Kentucky, specializing in criminology. Her research focuses on hate crimes and hate groups in the Balkans, with particular attention to the desecration of sacred spaces and symbolic violence. Ena's work bridges cultural criminology, historical sociology, and discourse analysis to explore mechanisms of "othering" in both online and offline contexts. She has presented her research at major conferences, including the American Society of Criminology, and has published in peer-reviewed journals such as *International Criminology* and *Journal of Historical Sociology*. Ena is also an experienced educator, having taught courses on criminology, violence, and media at multiple institutions. She is fluent in Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian, allowing her to engage deeply with regional sources in her research.

CHECK OUT

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# MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS!!



Effective January 2025, Dr. Bitna Kim from Sam Houston State University and DIC Vice Chair started serving as the editor-in-chief of the international journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology (IJOTCC).

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

An international doctoral student, Sunnhye Kang, also from Sam Houston State University joined the team as Managing Editor.



CONGRATULATIONS

# MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS!!



Jennifer Gibbs, Associate Professor of Criminal Justice at Penn State Harrisburg, will be the guest editor for a special issue of *Policing: An International Journal on Police and terrorism, violent extremism, and targeted violence*.

The opening date for manuscripts is 30 April 2025 and the closing date is 30 September 2025: [Submission link](#)

## *Congratulations*



Jared R. Dmello, Senior Lecturer of Criminology at The University of Adelaide & Stuti S. Kokkalera, Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice & Criminology at Sam Houston State University, featured story on the "[Lack of global diversity in criminology education](#)".



# INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

INEKE HAEN MARSHALL & JANET P. STAMATEL, CO-EDITORS



**International Criminology** had a strong year in 2024, steadily increasing the number of items published per volume, encouraging global representation, and offering in-depth examinations of cutting-edge topics in international criminology and criminal justice. We're asking members of the DIC to help us continue to pursue these goals for 2025. This journal was created by the DIC for the DIC, so we are asking all of you to commit to one actionable item to support the journal this year.

First, and foremost, we need to increase the number of manuscripts that we receive, especially from DIC members. We will be increasing the number of published items in Volume 5 by 33%. We have seen a steady increase in the number of manuscript submissions since the start of the journal and we need to continue that trend. If every DIC member committed to submit a research article or book review this year and/or encouraged a colleague to do the same, we would have a healthy pool of manuscripts for the year.

Second, become a reviewer. The larger our pool of reviewers, the less work individual reviewers will be asked to do for the journal. Let's share the necessary task of ensuring the scientific integrity of our journal. You can [sign up](#) to volunteer online or contact the co-editors directly.

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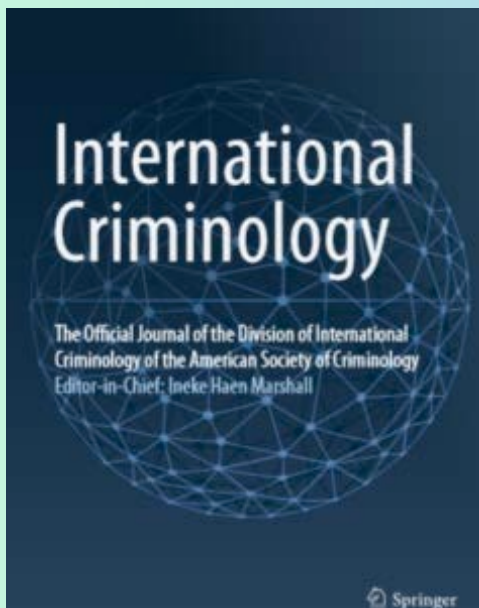


# INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

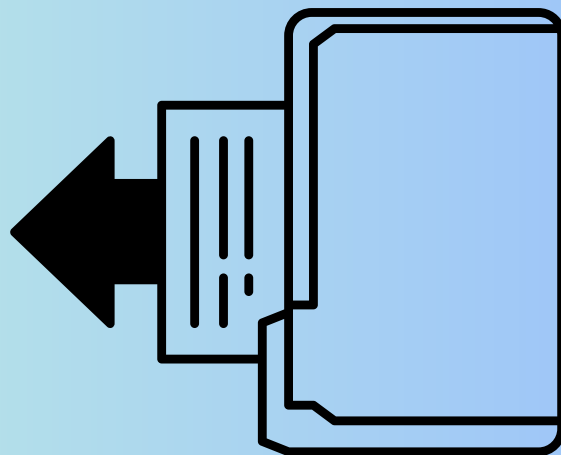
INEKE HAEN MARSHALL & JANET P. STAMATEL, CO-EDITORS

Third, promote the journal among your networks. We now have an online presence on X (@intlcriminology), BlueSky (@intlcriminology), and LinkedIn (International Criminology). The latter two platforms are new additions for us and we are still building our networks, so please follow us and share our content.

You can also browse all of our articles on the [journal's website](#). We especially encourage you to read the two special issues published in 2024. Issue 1 of Volume 4 was called From under the shadow of the state: Victim participation in criminal justice. Co-edited by Robin L. Holder (Griffith University), Nieke Elbers (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), and Hildur Fjóra Antonsdóttir (University of Akureyri), the special issue examined victim participation through a European lens. Issue 4 of Volume 4 was titled Misleading the World on Modern Slavery? Reassessing the Impact of the UK's Anti-Trafficking Agenda and was edited by David Gadd (University of Manchester). It evaluates the effects of human trafficking laws in the United Kingdom on eight countries and regions around the world.



SUBMIT



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## Call for Proposals

# Global Criminology and Criminal Justice

Series Editor: Dr. Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Michigan State University

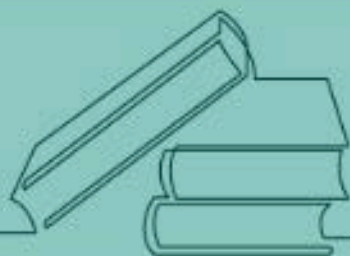
## Opportunity to Contribute to a New Series



**The Routledge Global Criminology and Criminal Justice Series publishes theoretical and empirical books in comparative, international, and transnational criminology and criminal justice. The series welcomes authored and edited books that incorporate rigorous quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods empirical research. All books should include a comprehensive literature review, contain analyses of empirical data, and provide policy implications. Edited books should have introductory chapters written by the volume editor(s).**

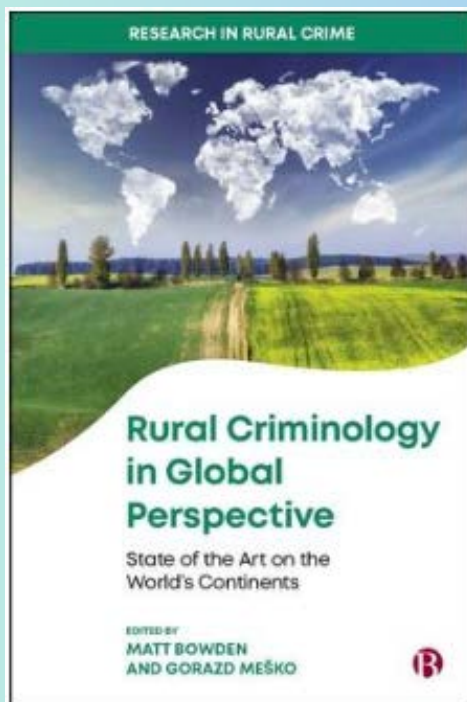
Series Editor **Sanja Kutnjak Ivković** is a Professor at the School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, USA. She holds a doctoral degree in criminology (Ph.D., University of Delaware) and a doctoral degree in law (S.J.D., Harvard University). She serves as a Co-Editor of *Policing: An International Journal*. She has served as the Chair of the Division of International Criminology, American Society of Criminology (2017-2019; 2019-2021), and the Chair of the International Division, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2011-2013). She received the 2017 Mueller Award for Distinguished Contributions to International Criminal Justice, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences International Section. Kutnjak Ivković is coauthor/coeditor of four Routledge books, *Policing the Pandemic* (2024), *Policing during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Global Perspective* (2024), *Exploring Contemporary Police Challenges: A Global Perspective* (2023), and *Police Integrity in South Africa* (2020).

## Interested in Submitting a Book Proposal?



If you would like to discuss your ideas, please contact the Series Editor, **Dr. Sanja Kutnjak Ivković** ([kutnjak@msu.edu](mailto:kutnjak@msu.edu)) or Commissioning Editor for Criminology and Criminal Justice at Routledge, **Ellen Boyne** ([ellen.boyne@taylorandfrancis.com](mailto:ellen.boyne@taylorandfrancis.com))

# BOOK CORNER



Bowden, M. & Meško G. (eds.) (2025). *Rural Criminology in Global Perspective: State of the Art on the World's Continents*. Bristol University Press.

"*Rural Criminology in Global Perspective* offers the most comprehensive investigation and authoritative source to date on the criminology of rural spaces. The editors have collected a fascinating set of interdisciplinary studies spanning across all seven continents, including Antarctica. Meticulously researched, the collection offers a unique analysis of crime and criminal justice approaches in rural spaces across the world. This compelling anthology on rural criminology is a must read for academics, researchers, students and practitioners alike." -- Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Michigan State University

"Over the last twenty-five years, rural criminology has come of age, developed in range and methodologies, and is now truly international. This carefully organized and comprehensive set of essays crosses field-boundaries, borders and continents, and reminds us how the rural has shaped the global in relation to matters like crime, conflict, climate and colonialism." -- Nigel South, University of Essex

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# RESEARCH SNAPSHOT



Derlic, D., Vieraitis, L., & Rousseau, D. (2024). Examining the effects of a trauma-informed yoga curriculum on incarcerated men and women. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 37(4), 311-327. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1478601X.2024.2425079>

Derlic, D., Kokkalera, S.S., & Bourgeois, J. (2024). Examining the relationship between mental health diagnoses and write-ups during incarceration. *Crime & Delinquency*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011287241295684>

Derlic, D., Owens, M., Ogu, I. J., & Kokkalera, S.S. (2024). The incarceration of pregnant women in the United States: Understanding pathways and lived experiences in Contemporary Issues in Health, Crime, and Punishment, Handbook on Corrections and Sentencing, Volume 9

Dmello, J. R., & Kokkalera, S. (2025). Teaching beyond borders: Elevating global perspectives in the criminal justice classroom. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 36(1), 103-120. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10511253.2024.2389092>

Escaño, G., J. (2024). Latin American homicide. In K. Burgason & M. Delisi. (Eds.), *Routledge handbook of homicide studies*. (pp. 41-64). Taylor & Francis. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003399476>

Harris, M.N., Krajewski, A., Wilds, K., Van Blarcum, L. (2025). "'Is it you, is it me?': Mental health and conflicted relationships." *Deviant Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2024.2443080>

Laugalis, V.R., & Kokkalera, S.S. (2025). Predicting parole for emerging adult lifers: Do age, culpability, and rehabilitation matter? *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 97, 102380. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2025.102380>

Ranjan, S., Beichner-Thomas, D., & Barberet, R. (2024). Special Issue: Feminist Approaches to Justice: Contributions to CSW67. *Feminist Criminology*, 19(4). <https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/fcxa/19/4>

**HAVE YOU PUBLISHED ANYTHING RECENTLY? IF SO, LET US KNOW! WE WOULD LOVE TO SHARE YOUR WORK!!**



# RESEARCH SNAPSHOT



Shadmanfaat, S., Kabiri, S., Wellen, H. et al. (2025). COVID-19 misbehavior during the lockdown in Iran: An extension of situational action theory. *International Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43576-024-00153-1>

Silverstone, D., Luong, H.T. (2024). Misleading the World? Reassessing the international impact of the British modern slavery agenda in Vietnam. *International Criminology*, 4, 408–419. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43576-024-00151-3>

Wilds, K. & Worrall, J. (2025). Decriminalization and police productivity: The 2018 Farm Bill's effect on cannabis case processing time. *Police Practice & Research: An International Journal*. DOI:10.1080/15614263.2024.2440499

Worrall, J. & Wilds, K. (2024). Is open access criminology influential. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*. 1-19. DOI: 10.1080/10511253.2024.2389096

Wozniak, K.H., Pickett, J.T. & Brown, E.K. (2025). Dangerous or Lazy: An experimental analysis of defendant characteristics and public support for collateral consequence restrictions. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-024-09790-8>

## SHOW ME YOUR RESEARCH!!



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# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## CALL FOR RESEARCH PARTICIPATION!

Dr. K. Jaishankar, Principal Director and Professor of Criminology and Justice Sciences, IJPS, (<https://www.jaishankar.org>) (<https://www.icssinstitute.org>) is conducting a study titled "Toxic Effects of Criminology and Secondary Trauma among Criminologists and Criminal Justice Professionals," which explores the emotional, psychological, and physical impacts of working or studying in the field of criminology. The study aims to better understand the challenges faced by Criminology Students/Professors (including allied fields like Forensic Science, Law, Psychology) and field professionals, with the goal of identifying strategies to promote healthier practices and well-being in the field.

Study participation involves completing a qualitative questionnaire, which should take approximately 15-20 minutes. Responses will remain confidential and will be used solely for research purposes. If you are willing to participate, please click the link below to access the questionnaire: <https://forms.gle/ycBZeViEYcymag9HA>.



From Dr. K. Jaishankar:

"Your contribution will make a meaningful difference in understanding and addressing the unique challenges of this field. Thank you for considering this opportunity to share your experiences. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to reach out to me at [jaishankar@icssinstitute.org](mailto:jaishankar@icssinstitute.org)."



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# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## UPCOMING CONFERENCES



**ACJS 62nd Annual Meeting**

**Location: Denver, Colorado**

**Dates: March 11-15, 2025**

**Theme: Transforming Justice through Research, Education, and Practice**



**15th Biennial International Conference**

**Location: Ljubljana, Slovenia**

**Dates: September 8-10, 2025**

**Theme: New Risks, Crime, Policing, Courts, Prisons and Security in the Post-COVID-19 Times - Challenges and Opportunities**

# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## UPCOMING CONFERENCES



**World Conference on Criminology 2025**

**Location: Delhi NCR, India**

**Dates: June 19 - 22, 2025**

**Theme: Exploring the Dynamics of Crime:  
Contemporary Challenges and Innovations in  
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**



**2025 Niagara Conference on Workplace Mobbing**

**Location: Niagara University, New York**

**Dates: July 21 - 23, 2025**

**Theme: Workplace mobbing**

# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## UPCOMING CONFERENCES



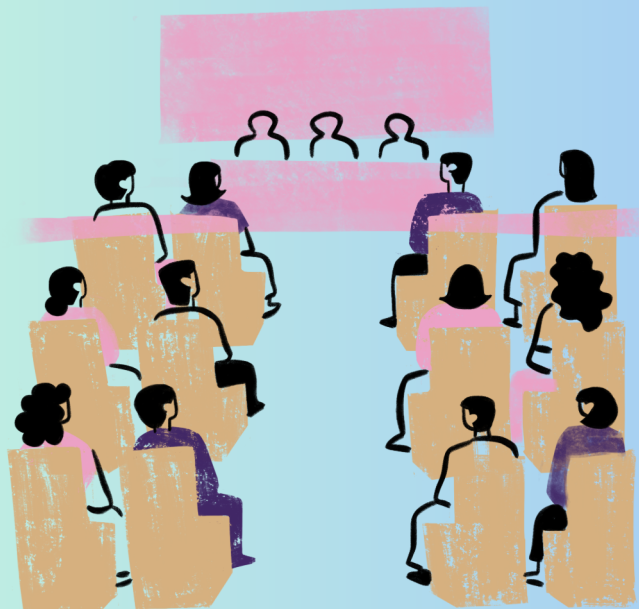
### 34th annual meeting of the International Police Executive Symposium

Location: Budva, Montenegro

Dates: June 22 – 27, 2025

Theme: Innovative Policing for the Future:

Empowering leaders as thinkers, scientists, and strategists to build smarter policing systems and resilient communities



The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) is an international organization that brings together police researchers and practitioners to facilitate cross-cultural, international, and interdisciplinary exchanges to enrich the policing profession.

# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## MORE ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM (IPES)

### Overview

**Founded:** 1994 by Dr. Dilip K. Das, former Professor of Criminal Justice and former Police Executive, Indian Police Service, started by the British Colonial Rulers as Indian Police prior to 1947 when India became a Democratic Republic.

**Type:** Not-for-Profit 501(c)3 Educational Corporation in Special Consultative Status with United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

**Mission:** To enhance the police as an instrument of public service, a vehicle for protection of the universal norms of human rights, and an agency for the impartial enforcement of the Rule of Law.

### Annual Meetings

**Frequency:** Yearly.

**Duration:** Five days.

**Participants:** Top officials of interior and justice departments, police commissioners and chiefs, academia members, and criminal justice professionals from approximately 60 countries representing various member States of the United Nations.

**Themes:** Topics discussed in the meetings range from police education to corruption, with a focus on contemporary issues in policing around the world.

### Publications

**Book Series:** Advances in Police Theory and Practice.

**Journal:** IPES created and edited for 20 years Police Practice and Research: An International Journal. Due to a legal lacuna the journal has no longer been edited by but, IPES seeks intervention by Academics and Practitioners to retrieve the journal to its original creators (IPES).

The Advances in Police Theory and Practice series, published by Routledge, is a collection of volumes that bridge the gap between research and practice in the field of policing. This series is designed for both practitioners and academics who are interested in implementing the latest innovations in policing from around the world.

The series covers a wide range of topics, including the role of police in society, the challenges they face, and the strategies they use to maintain order, enforce laws, and serve their communities. It draws from an international community of experts who provide insights into various aspects of policing.

The organization is managed by a board of directors representing different countries in the United Nations.

### IPES Directors

**Dilip K. Das** – President, Human Rights Consultant to the United Nations

# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## UPCOMING CONFERENCES



In 2024, the European Society of Criminology (ESC) held their 24th annual conference at the Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest in Romania from 11th - 14th September. It was a great success held in a remarkable city, with 243 panels, 76 pre-arranged panels, 32 roundtables and 13 author-meets-critics sessions. Around 1,565 delegates attended from across Europe and beyond, including many colleagues from the US.



**25th annual conference of the European Society of Criminology (ESC)**

**Location: Athens, Greece**

**Dates: September 3 - 6, 2025**

# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## CROSS BORDER CONNECTIONS: IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS



**NEACJS 48th annual meeting at the historic Rodd Charlottetown on Prince Edward Island, Canada June 4th – 7th, 2025.**

Come join the Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences (NEACJS) as we celebrate our 48th annual conference on Prince Edward Island, Canada June 4th – 7th, 2025! Turning the corner on twenty-five years in the 21st century, this year's theme promotes improvements to the criminal justice system and efforts undertaken towards improvement. The submission website will be open this fall and we urge you to consider submitting an abstract, a roundtable, or a workshop for the annual meeting. Conference information will be posted on the NEACJS website ([neacjs.org](http://neacjs.org)) and please reach out to Richard Wentling ([rwentling@psu.edu](mailto:rwentling@psu.edu)) with any questions or comments about the annual meeting. More information about Prince Edward Island can be found by visiting [tourismpei.com](http://tourismpei.com) and remember to have an updated passport and check the exchange rates for pricing.

NEACJS is a regional affiliate (region I) of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. We are a small, student-focused organization that offers great networking opportunities with members throughout the region. As a smaller organization, the annual meeting allows for greater availability to attend the panels that most interest you because of fewer competing sessions. NEACJS offers multiple awards for outstanding submissions, scholarship, and service to the field. Check out their newsletter and website for more information. We hope to see you there!

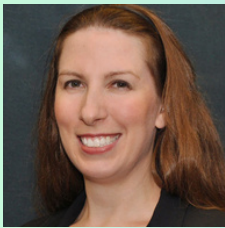
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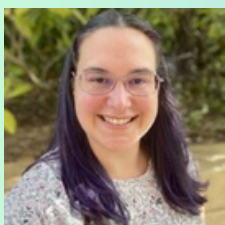
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**Michele P. Bratina, Executive Counselor, West Chester University**



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