



2013 ASC Annual Meeting Issue

Happy New Year! The first 2014 newsletter of the Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) starts of the year by looking back to the ASC meeting of 2013 in Atlanta, Georgia.

In this issue we say a fond farewell to Jay Albanese and introduce the new Division Chair, Sesha Kethineni. We then celebrate the 2013 award winners and hear from the 2013 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award recipient – David P. Farrington on his cross-national comparative research. Then, Ko-lin Chin and James O. Finckenauer talk about their research on human trafficking for their 2013 Distinguished Book 'Selling Sex Overseas: Chinese Women and the Realities of Prostitution and Global Sex Trafficking.



We also hear from the winner of the best doctoral student paper Jonathan Gordon on 'Order and Crime Control in Columbia: Legitimizing Non-State Armed Actors and Violence. After looking at some pictures from the 2013 DIC Annual Awards Reception in Atlanta, the newsletter informs you of: upcoming conferences; some interesting forthcoming publications; and announces the DIC open nominations for the 2014 awards.

The next newsletter will be distributed in the Spring, a special issue on drugs – please get in touch with any interesting contributions! And as always, forwarding this e-mail to *at least* one non-DIC member helps spread the word about the Division's activities and leads to a growing membership.

Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal

DIC Newsletter Editor

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Chair's Report

Division of International Criminology Awards Reception in Atlanta

The DIC continued with its tradition this year with an "Awards Reception" at the annual meeting in Atlanta at the Marriot Marquis. The Friday lunchtime event was open to all ASC meeting registrants and attracted a large audience of more than 100. The event presented the Adler Distinguished Scholar Award, Distinguished Book Award, and Outstanding Paper Awards.



David P. Farrington of the University of Cambridge was recipient of the Adler Distinguished Scholar Award, named in honor of Freda Adler. Professor Farrington is the Director of Research, Emeritus Professor of Psychological Criminology, and Leverhulme Trust Emeritus Fellow at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University. In addition to this award, Professor Farrington has received the Stockholm Prize in Criminology. Professor Farrington's major research interest is in developmental criminology, in addition to over 600 published journal articles and book chapters on criminological and psychological topics; and he has published 95 books, monographs and government publications.

The Distinguished Book Award was *"Selling Sex Overseas: Chinese Women and the Realities of Prostitution and Global Sex Trafficking"* by **Ko-Lin Chin** and **James O. Finckenaue**r of Rutgers University.

There were two graduate student awards for Outstanding Student Papers. **Jonathan S. Gordon**, a graduate student in the Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology at New York University, and **Kasey Carmile Regan** a graduate student at North Arizona University

The event was capped off by a free book raffle of 25 new criminology books (with international themes). For more information about DIC, please see www.internationalcriminology.com.

See you at the DIC Awards Reception next year in San Francisco!

–**Sesha Kethineni**, Chair

ASC Division of International Criminology



Introducing Dr. Sesha Kethineni: New DIC Chair

Dr. Sesha Kethineni has been selected as the new chair of the ASC Division of the International Division of Criminology and will serve as the chair until 2015.

She joined the faculty at Illinois State University in 1989 and received her Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Rutgers–The State University of New Jersey. In 2005, she received her LL.M. degree from the University of Illinois–Urbana–Champaign. Her research has largely focused on family violence, comparative juvenile justice, female criminality and human rights in India, and program evaluation.

Her works include female homicide offending in India, status of children in India, victim and offender characteristics and protective orders in domestic violence cases in the United States, youth–parent–battering, evaluations of intervention programs for high–risk juvenile offenders, and human rights violations. Her work in these areas has received scholarly recognition for excellence both nationally and internationally.

Her recent research focuses on two areas: Juvenile Justice and violence against women. In the areas of juvenile justice, she conducted an evaluation of cognitive behavioral program for at–risk youth in reducing reoffending and improving attitudes and skills. Her current juvenile justice project involves studying the effectiveness of Redeploy Illinois program in reducing juvenile incarcerations through offering evidence–based intervention programs.

Her research on human rights focuses on ethnic minorities, such as Dalits in India and Roma of Europe. The research resulted in several conference presentations and peer–reviewed publications. She has recently completed 2nd edition of her edited book, *Comparative and International Policing, Justice, and Transnational Crime*, which is due to be published this year. The importance of her work has been previously recognized; in 1997, she received the Distinguished Book Award by the International Division of American Society of Criminology for her co–authored book, titled, “Comparative Delinquency: India and the United States,” the College of Applied Science and Technology’s Outstanding Researcher Award in 2002, and the Illinois State University Outstanding Researcher Award in 2010.

In addition to her scholarship, she has received national, state, and local grants. One of her colleagues in the Department of Criminal Justice summed up her work by stating, “Dr. Kethineni is one of the premier scholars in the criminal justice department at ISU, and her presence as a scholar and a faculty member in the department has brought international and national attention to our department and the university.”

The Division of International Criminology: Open Nominations

We are looking for a few DIC members to serve on these committees. Please contact the committee chair if you are interested.

2014 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award

Nominations due July 31, 2014

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology is currently soliciting nominations for the **Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award**. This prize is awarded annually to an international scholar, who has made a significant contribution to international criminology, including international criminal justice, comparative, cross-border and transnational crime or justice research. Nomination requires a letter of nomination and a complete CV to be sent electronically to the Adler Award Committee chair, **Dr. Rosemary Barberet**. She can be contacted at: rbarberet@jjay.cuny.edu. The nomination letter must explain why the candidate is qualified to be considered for the award. Letter-writing campaigns by multiple nominators are discouraged. Self-nominations are also discouraged. Current DIC Executive Board members are excluded from being considered for the Award. The deadline for nominations is **July 31, 2014**. The award will be presented at the annual meeting in November, 2014 in San Francisco.

2014 Distinguished Book Award

Nominated books due May 1, 2014

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is seeking nominations for the 2014 **Outstanding Book Award**. The award is given to the author of a book published on any topic relating to the broad areas of international or comparative crime or justice with a formal publishing date in calendar years 2012, 2013, or 2014. Nominations are reviewed by a committee of the DIC. We encourage nominations from publishers, colleagues and authors. Nominations from any country are welcome, but the book must be published in English. Multiple-authored books are also eligible, but edited books are not. Nominated books for the 2014 award must be received by the committee chair, **Dr. Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal** no later than **May 1, 2014**. She can be contacted at email: a@twymanghoshal.com. Copies must be made available to the members of the Book Award committee. The award will be presented at the annual meeting in November, 2014 in San Francisco.

2014 Outstanding Student Paper Award

Nominated papers due June 1, 2014

The Division of International Criminology conducts an **Outstanding Student Paper Competition** each year. This year we are accepting submissions from students enrolled in Master's and doctoral programs, studying subjects related to international crime and justice. The paper topics must be related to international or comparative criminology or criminal justice.

Submissions must be authored by the submitting student (only) and should not be submitted if student will have graduated by the November ASC annual conference. Co-authorships with professors are not accepted. Papers must be previously unpublished and cannot be submitted to any other competition or made public in any other way until the committee reaches its decision. Manuscripts should include a 100-word abstract, be double-spaced (12-point Times New Roman or Courier font), written in English, and should be no more than 7500 words in length. Submissions should conform to APA format for the organization of text, citations and references. Eligible students worldwide are strongly encouraged to submit papers in English only.

Manuscripts must be submitted as an e-mail attachment in Word or as a .pdf or .rtf file only. Submissions should be accompanied by a cover sheet which includes the author's name, department, university and location, contact information (including e-mail address) and whether the author is a Master's or doctoral student, and the precise name of the degree program in which the student is enrolled. Winning submissions in each category will receive a monetary award and be recognized at the meeting of the American Society of Criminology in November. Nominations should be sent to the committee chair, **Dr. Laura Hansen**, DIC Student Paper Award Committee no later than **June 1, 2014**. She can be contacted at: lauralynn.hansen@wne.edu. The awards will be presented at the annual meeting in November, 2014 in San Francisco.

2013 DIC Award Winners

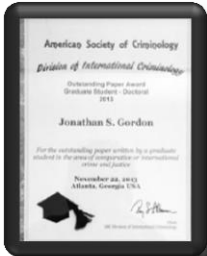
at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Atlanta



*Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar
Award Winner*
DAVID P. FARRINGTON



Distinguished Book Award Winner
KO-LIN CHIN & JAMES O. FINCKENAUER
*"Selling Sex Overseas: Chinese Women and the
Realities of Prostitution and Global Sex Trafficking"*



Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner
Jonathan S. Gordon
New York University
*"Order and Crime Control in Columbia: Legitimizing
Non-State Armed Actors and Violence"*



Graduate Student Paper Award Winner
Kasey Carmile Regan
North Arizona University
*"Women Migrants:
A Transnational Feminist Justice Issue"*





On Cross-National Comparative Research

By 2013 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Winner, David P. Farrington

I was extremely honored to receive the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award at the ASC in 2013, particularly because I am a great admirer of Freda Adler and her enormously important contributions to criminology. In this short article, I will describe some of my cross-national comparative research, for the benefit of DIC members.

Criminal Careers

The main justification for cross-national comparisons is to establish the generalizability of theories and results, and the boundary conditions under which they do or do not hold. It would be desirable to search for universal findings that can be replicated in different contexts. For example, Hirschi and Gottfredson (1983) argued that the aggregate age-crime curve was invariant over different places, times, crime types, and so on. If cross-national differences are discovered, the challenge is to explain them by identifying the "active ingredients" (e.g. social, cultural, legal, or criminal justice processes in different countries) that cause them. It is important to search for theories and results that have a wide range of applicability.

The classic book on cross-national longitudinal studies in criminology was edited by Weitekamp and Kerner (1994), based on a NATO conference on the same topic. Unfortunately, while the chapters in this book are excellent summaries of longitudinal studies in different countries, they rather serve to highlight the lack of coordinated cross-national longitudinal surveys. The only cross-national comparative chapter is by myself and Per-Olof Wikström (1994), comparing official criminal careers in the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD) in London, England, and in Project Metropolitan in Stockholm, Sweden.

We found that there were similarities and dissimilarities in criminal career features in London and Stockholm. The cumulative prevalence of recorded offending was very similar, and the shape of the age-crime curve was also similar in the two countries. However, the peak in the aggregate offending rate largely reflected a peak in the prevalence of offenders in London and in the frequency of offending by offenders in Stockholm. These results demonstrated that the relationship termed "invariant" by Hirschi and Gottfredson (1983) was the source of the most important difference between the London and Stockholm cohorts.

It is also important to carry out cross-national research on self-reported offending, and I was involved in the early work that led to the first International Self-Report Delinquency Study. I participated in the NATO conference in the Netherlands in 1988 that led to the seminal book on Cross-National Research in Self-Reported Crime and Delinquency, edited by Malcolm Klein (1989), and I contributed two chapters to that book (Farrington, 1989; Loeber, Stouthamer-Loeber, Van Kammen, & Farrington, 1989), based on the CSDD and the Pittsburgh Youth Study.

Risk Factors for Offending

Rolf Loeber and I (1999) systematically compared childhood risk factors for delinquency in the CSDD and in the Pittsburgh Youth Study. Replicable risk factors included hyperactivity, impulsivity and poor concentration; low school achievement; poor parental supervision; parental conflict; an antisocial parent; a young mother; large family size; low family income; and coming from a broken family. It was interesting that these risk factors were replicable despite considerable

social differences between London in the early 1960s and Pittsburgh in the late 1980s. For example, family size was greater in London and broken families and young mothers were more prevalent in Pittsburgh.

Where there were differences in results, these seemed largely attributable to different meanings of the risk factors. For example, maternal physical punishment was more important as a risk factor for delinquency in London, and socioeconomic status was more important in Pittsburgh. However, maternal physical punishment included a cold, rejecting attitude in London, but it could be given in the context of a loving relationship in Pittsburgh; and socioeconomic status in Pittsburgh included parental education, whereas in London it reflected only occupational prestige.

Marc LeBlanc, Louise Biron and I (1982) compared results obtained with the Eysenck personality inventory at ages 16–17 in London and Montreal. The items that were most strongly related to official and self-reported delinquency in London were measures of impulsiveness such as “Do you often long for excitement?” and “Do you generally do and say things quickly without stopping to think?” The same items were significantly related to self-reported delinquency for both boys and girls in Montreal, suggesting that impulsiveness is an important and replicable individual difference correlate of delinquency.

I have been involved in several other cross-national comparisons of risk factors. Henriette Haas, Martin Killias, Ghazala Sattar, and I (2004) compared the influence of coming from a disrupted family on delinquency in the CSDD and in a survey in Switzerland. In both countries, disrupted families were related to delinquency, but the detrimental impact of a family break was less if the remaining parent, normally the mother, was warm and loving.

Joe Murray, Carl-Gunnar Janson, and I (2007) compared the influence of parental imprisonment on boys' delinquency in the CSDD and in Project Metropolitan in Stockholm, Sweden. The effect of parental imprisonment was less important in Sweden, because (unlike in the UK) it disappeared after controlling for the criminality of the parent. This difference was attributed to shorter prison sentences in Sweden, more family friendly prison policies, a more welfare-oriented juvenile justice system, a more extended social welfare system, and more sympathetic public attitudes toward crime and punishment in Sweden. In a further cross-national comparison, between the UK

and the Netherlands, no significant relationship was found between parental imprisonment and offspring offending in the Netherlands (Besemer, Van Der Geest, Murray, Bijleveld, & Farrington, 2011).

Crime and Punishment

I first tried to put numbers in the flow diagram from crimes committed to persons incarcerated in my Presidential Address to the British Society of Criminology in 1990. I then compared this flow diagram in the US and England (and Wales). The number of crimes committed and the probability of reporting to the police were obtained from national victim surveys. The probability of a reported crime being recorded was calculated by comparing the number of crimes reported with the number of comparable crimes recorded. The number of recorded crimes was obtained from national police statistics. The numbers of convictions and of persons sent to custody were obtained from national statistics in England and from surveys in the United States. The average sentence length and average time served were obtained from correctional data systems.



Patrick Langan and I (1992) presented the first offense-specific national estimates for the flow of offenders through the complete system. The figures were estimated for burglary, vehicle theft, robbery, serious assault, rape, and homicide. We provided this information not only for the US and England but also for two time periods (1981 and 1986–87). Therefore, we were able to compare not only variations between countries but also changes over time.

In 1998, we then extended this analysis to document changes in crime and punishment in the US and England from 1981 to 1995–96. Generally, during this time period, crime (according to national victim surveys) increased in England and stayed constant or decreased in the US. For example, in 1981, the US burglary rate was more than twice as high as the English burglary rate. By 1995, the picture was dramatically reversed: the English burglary rate was nearly twice as high as the US burglary rate. There were also dramatic changes in the probability of a crime leading to a conviction in both countries.

Per-Olof Wikström and I (1993) carried out similar analyses to compare England and Sweden over time, and Patrick Langan, Per-Olof Wikström, and I (1994) compared changes in the US, England, and Sweden. These analyses were later extended to 8 countries over nearly 20 years (Farrington, Langan, & Tonry, 2004; Tonry & Farrington, 2005). Darrick Jolliffe and I (2005) systematically compared the US, England, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, and found that crime rates were positively correlated with unemployment rates and negatively correlated with the risk of conviction.

Conclusions

I have always believed in the importance of cross-national comparative research, and I have often advocated it and reviewed relevant results (e.g. Farrington, 2001a, 2001b). I encourage all DIC members to collaborate with colleagues in other countries to investigate and explain similarities and differences in findings about crime and punishment.

References

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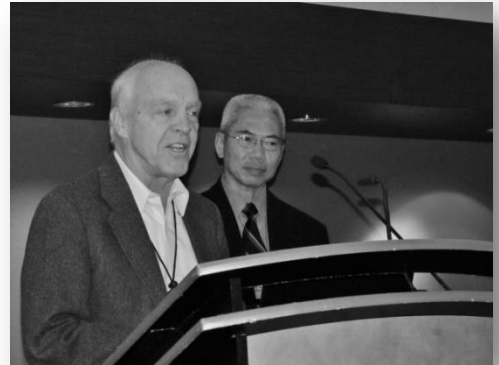
(Note: For other references, apply to David P. Farrington: dpf1@cam.ac.uk)

Selling Sex Overseas:

Chinese Women and the Realities of Prostitution and Global Sex Trafficking

By Distinguished Book Award Winners Ko-lin Chin and James O. Finckenauer

Human trafficking has become a much more visible and seemingly prevalent crime over the past 20 years, coinciding with the globalization of many aspects of life in the 21st century. In its global form, trafficking involves a large number of countries – as either sources of trafficked persons, as transit stops, or as destination countries. This particular form of criminal entrepreneurship also involves many dimensions. These include the relation of human trafficking to human smuggling; the distinction between sex trafficking and labor trafficking more generally; the issue of local or domestic versus global trafficking; and, the issue of the particular forms of criminal organization used by the traffickers.



In our research, supported by an NIJ grant which provided the foundation for *Selling Sex Overseas*, we attempted to address each of these dimensions, as well as various other aspects of this multi-faceted issue. We did so by pursuing a number of research approaches. These included first and foremost, in-depth interviews with more than 150 Chinese women who were or had been sex workers. The interview sites consisted of eight cities in Asia and two (New York and Los Angeles) in the United States. The women worked in a variety of commercial sex establishments, such as brothels, massage parlors, KTV lounges, and so on. Some worked for escort services and some worked on the streets. The women described to us in detail how and why they became engaged in the sex business, what their lives were like, their future aspirations, and in particular addressed questions of whether and to what extent they had been forced, coerced, or deceived into sex work. The latter is important because it is these elements that legally define whether a situation is truly a case of trafficking. Absent at least one of these, what there may be is an instance of human smuggling (wherein the subject is a voluntary participant desiring to enter another country), or simply prostitution -- but it is not sex trafficking. And indeed, this is what we found to be the case with the vast majority of the women in our sample. With just a few exceptions, the women we interviewed did not meet the legal definition to be considered sex trafficking victims.

What then was their motivation for becoming involved in sex work? In short, it was because they could make more money in less time than in any of the other options available to them. It was, we concluded, an example of what is called “bounded rationality.” In other words, they felt constrained by where they lived, a low level of education, by having to support parents or children, and/or by poor job prospects, to choose this way to make a living and in some cases to survive. They exercised a degree of choice, but it was one clearly bounded by their circumstances.

In addition to the interviews with Chinese sex workers, in each site we also interviewed law enforcement officials, owners and operators of commercial sex establishments, providers of victims’ services and other service providers, US government officials, and even some traffickers – some 350 interviews in all. We then examined our findings in the context of other research and publications and in comparison with the UN and US paradigms defining human trafficking. Among our conclusions, which differ in many ways from the “official” and media portraits of sex trafficking, are that sex trafficking and prostitution can and do overlap, but they are not the same. Likewise, also contrary to popular belief, we did not find that the sex work and sex workers we studied were being controlled by organized crime. Our research clearly demonstrates that the picture of human trafficking is much more nuanced than has been generally acknowledged, and that these nuances need to be further studied and understood if good answers and solutions are to be found. In sum, the particular message of *Selling Sex Overseas* is that the world of sex trafficking and prostitution is not a black and white world, and that continuing to use sex trafficking as a moral battleground will neither help those involved – whether victims or not – nor result in effective policies and practices at any level.



Order and Crime Control in Columbia:

Legitimizing Non-State Armed Actors and Violence

By Doctoral Student Paper Winner Jonathan S. Gordon

A damp chill sets in as rain spatters against the tarp above our heads. Sitting in chairs and on split tree stumps, Joni, Tavo, Camilo, Tuki, and Rudi chain smoke blunts (marijuana rolled in cigar-papers) and baretas (marijuana cigarettes) – the ends glow orange-red in the darkness. Every couple of hours, some of the men snort a small lump of cocaine (un pase) from the blade of a hunting knife or key. Five hours remain for those of us on the night patrol of the zone. It is 1:00AM; I am exhausted and struggle to remain alert. In their own words, the men discuss social inequality in order to justify armed robberies committed by younger members (ages 20–25) of the armed organization controlling most of Medellín's Comuna 5.

Joni: "Rich people don't want to give anything to poor people. It wouldn't make much of a difference to them, but they just don't give."

Tavo: "That's why the poor kids go and rob them without thinking twice."

Rudi: "Yeah, it's like Robin Hood, you know."

Joni: "So [rich people] don't want to give to the poor even though their pockets would remain full. But when they get robbed, they go crazy and say the poor kids that robbed them are evil. They're just kids who can't find jobs, trying to survive. But [rich people] make a big deal of anything we [poor people] do and instead of helping us they make us out as bad guys. If there were good jobs, we would take them – [rich people] don't care enough to understand that."

Tavo: "The police don't care about us either. They only come in here to fuck with us. We have to keep our own neighborhood safe, because if we don't anybody can come in here and take it. People from other areas [of Medellín] will come in and rob and take whatever they want, whenever they want."

In an instant Tavo says, "A suspicious pick up truck just passed the bakery." Tuki and Rudi immediately stand up and sprint with their 9mm Berettas drawn from where we are sitting, down the callejón (alley), towards the bakery, and remain behind the truck. At the same time, Camilo runs down the path and peers from behind a building's wall, to see if the truck makes a right hand turn towards where he is standing. Indeed, the pick up turns right, towards community residences, Camilo, and the path leading up to where we sit. Joni and Tavo draw their pistols and we watch the vehicle from above. The pick-up slowly drives by Camilo whose back hugs the wall – he draws his weapon. The vehicle continues down the street. Tuki and Rudi, fifty feet behind the truck, join Camilo at the wall. The truck slows down and parks in front of a house. A man and woman get out of the car and walk towards the residence – they don't see the armed men lurking in the darkness. As soon as the pair walks to the front of the house and knocks on the door, the men put the weapons back in their jackets and return to their seats. A false alarm, but the moment is intense. Short of breath, the men light blunts and conversation resumes. Joni exhales smoke, turns to me, smiles, and says, "Luckily, they must be visiting friends. As long as nobody robs anybody here, we'll all have a good night."

As part of an ethnographic study, the vignette above provides a surface-level glimpse into how non-state armed actors do security in poor, marginalized, urban communities – comunas – in Medellín, Colombia. Using rare first-hand data to provide an in situ account of how a non-state armed organization (NSAO) does security in a community in Medellín, Colombia, I ask how do the NSAO's extra-legal security practices simultaneously reinforce its role in the community, strengthen its illicit economic enterprises, and foil unwanted attention from law enforcement officials? Ten months of participating in the NSAO's daily and nightly routines offers unique insight into how three particular security practices – day and nighttime patrols of the zone, activating residents to support security efforts, and apprehending and violently punishing offenders – reinforce collective understandings of the organization's role in the community and protect its illicit economic ventures. In delineating how the NSAO's security practices and economic enterprises intersect, my findings extend current theories of third-party and illustrate modes of governance of the entrepreneurial state.

Highlights from the DIC Awards Presentation and Reception

at the American Society of Criminology Meeting 2013 in Atlanta.



Freda Adler and Jay Albanese



David P. Farrington and Camille Gibson



Mahesh Nalla, Editor of the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice



Happy Book Raffle Winner



*Aaron Fichtelberg,
ASC Representative to the United Nations*



Alida Merlot

Special thanks to *Stephanie Fahy* from Northeastern University for the pictures.

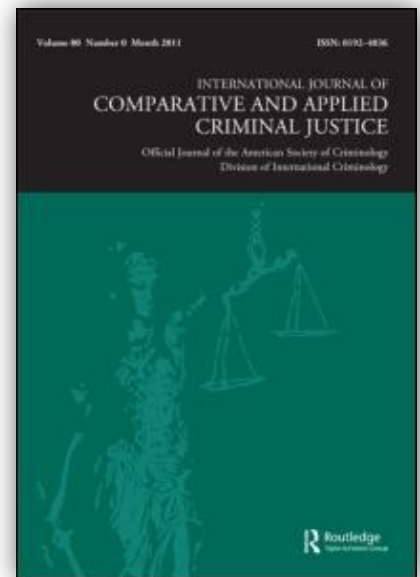
The new issue of the DIC-affiliated journal is available now!

International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice

The journal is published 4 times each year, and it is free to paid members of the ASC Division of International Criminology

Special Issue: Crime and Justice : The Roma in Europe and North America

This special issue focuses on crime and justice involving Roma minority groups in the context of various European and North American democratic and democratically-developing countries. Roma, also known as Gypsies and Travelers, have long faced social and political discrimination since their arrival in Europe in the Middle Ages. Historical patterns of discrimination and social isolation contributed to social constructions of Roma populations as sources crime and disorder, an assumption that is still palpable today. However, greater awareness of the plight of Roma populations has led the European Union, World Bank, the Open Society Foundation, United Nations Development Program, Council of Europe and other institutions to cooperate in an on-going Decade of Roma Inclusion (2005-2015) involving the development of policy solutions and public awareness campaigns. This special issue of *ICCAJ* explores the cultural, political, historical, social, and economic peculiarities of particular national and regional experiences with Roma, crime, and justice, while also linking some of these specificities to larger worldwide trends in the treatment of minority populations. The issue is interdisciplinary with contributions from criminologists, a historian, and a linguist. The special issue focused on a wide range of countries including the United States, Canada, Russia, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.



Contributions, comments, or suggestions should be sent to:

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Forthcoming Publications

Transnational Organized Crime: Analyses of a Global Challenge to Democracy

by Heinrich Heinrich
(February 4, 2014)

International Crime and Justice

by Mangai Natarajan
(February 5, 2014)

The UN's Lone ranger: Combating International Wildlife Crime

by John Sellar
(February 7, 2014)

Towards a Victimology of State Crime

By Dawn L. Rothe and David Kauzlarich
(February 7, 2014)

Conflict, Crime and State in Postcommunist Eurasia

by Svante Cornell and Michael Jonsson
(February 10, 2014)

Women in Policing: An International Perspective (Advance in Police Theory and Practice)

by Vanessa Garcia
(February 15, 2014)

Plight and Fate of Children During and Following Genocide

by Samuel Totten
(February 28, 2014)

Empirical Views on European Gambling Law and Addiction

by Simon Planzer
(February 28, 2014)

Comparative Study of Child Soldiering on Myanmar-China Border: Evaluations, Challenges and Countermeasures

by Kai Chen
(February 28, 2014)

War, Conflicts and Human Rights: Theory and practice

by Olga Martin-Ortega and Johanna Herman
(March 1, 2014)

Traces of Terror: Counter-Terrorism Law, Policing, and Race

by Victoria Sentas
(March 9, 2014)

Hybrid Tribunals: A comparative Examination of their Origins, Structure, Legitimacy and Effectiveness

by Aaron Fichtelberg
(March 14, 2014)

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Forthcoming Publications

The New Pirates: Modern Global Piracy from Somalia to the South China Sea

by Andrew Palmer

(March 27, 2014)

The Criminology of War

by Ruth Jamieson

(March 28, 2014)

The Birth of the New Justice: The Internationalization of Crime and Punishment, 1919-1950

by Mark Lewis

(April 27, 2014)

Human Trafficking Reconsidered: Rethinking the Problem, Envisioning New Solutions

by Kimberley Kay Hoang and Rhacel Salazar Parrenas

(March 15, 2014)

Life Interrupted: Trafficking into Forced Labor in the United States

by Denise Brennan

(March 18, 2014)

Human Trafficking (Global Issues)

by Kaye Stearman

(March 27, 2014)

On the Path to Genocide: Armenia and Rwanda Re-examined

by Deborah Mayersen

(April 15, 2014)

Cyberthreats and the Decline of the Nation State

By Susan W. Brenner

(April 28, 2014)

Corruption: Economic Analysis and International Law

by Leonardo S. Borlini and Marc Arnone

(May 1, 2014)

Perpetrators and Accessories in International Criminal Law: Individual Modes of Responsibility for Collective Crimes

by Neha Jain

(May 1, 2014)

Child Migration and Human Rights in a Global Age

by Jacqueline Bhabba

(May 4, 2014)

Exchange of Information and Data Protection in Cross-border Criminal Proceedings in Europe

by Angeles Gutierrez Zarza

(March 31, 2014)

Upcoming Meetings and Conferences

Fancy a trip?

Here is a list of some important meetings taking place in the coming year

18–22 February, 2014

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences – 2014 Annual Meeting

Philadelphia, PA, USA

<http://www.acjs.org/>

February 28 – March 2, 2014

The Thirty-seventh All India Criminology Conference Of The Indian Society Of Criminology

Patiala, Punjab, India

<http://www.livelaw.in/event/all-india-criminology-conference-of-the-indian-society-of-criminology/>

11–12 March, 2014

Who Pays The Price? Society, Victims and Offenders

Ariel, Israel

<http://www.ariel.ac.il/sites/victims-and-crimes>

12–14 March, 2014

First Criminology Students Congress

Malaga, Spain

<http://www.cecuma.tk/>

16–21 March, 2014

International Police Executive Symposium

Trivandrum, Kerala, India

<http://ipes.info/>

13–18 April, 2014

International Conference on Transnational Organized Crime & Terrorism

Henderson, NV, USA

<http://www.icaoct.com/>

21–23 May, 2014

Eighth Annual Conference of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy

Rome, Italy

<http://www.cibb.uniroma2.it/index.php/ct-menu-item-28?id=32>

9–11 June, 2014

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Stockholm, Sweden

www.criminologysymposium.com

11–14 June, 2014

International Conference on The Rule of Law in an Era of Change: Security, Social Justice and Inclusive Governance

Athens, Greece

www.eiseverywhere.com/ehome/youthjustice2013

27–29 June, 2014

Sixth Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society

Osaka, Japan

http://hansha.daishodai.ac.jp/acs2014/index_en.html

10–12 July, 2014

British Society of Criminology Conference – Crime, Justice, Welfare: Can the Metropole Listen?

Hosted by the Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology, School of Law and Social Justice,

The University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

<http://www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-justice/conferences/bsc/about/>

The call for papers (including individual papers, themed panels, roundtables, author-meets-critics sessions and posters),

together with submission guidelines, can be found at: [http://www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-](http://www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-justice/conferences/bsc/submitpaper/)

[justice/conferences/bsc/submitpaper/](http://www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-justice/conferences/bsc/submitpaper/)

Reduced 'early bird' registration options are currently available and details can be found at: [http://www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-](http://www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-justice/conferences/bsc/registration/)

[justice/conferences/bsc/registration/](http://www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-justice/conferences/bsc/registration/)

*Have you told me
about the conference
you are hosting?*

*E-mail:
a@twymanghoshal.com*