



The Newsletter of the Division of International Criminology of the American Society of Criminology

2014 ASC Annual Meeting Issue

The first 2015 newsletter of the Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) starts the year by looking back to the ASC meeting of 2014 in San Francisco, California. In this issue we focus on our 2014 award winners. Patricia Brantingham, the Division's Distinguished Scholar Award Winner, discusses her comparative research and her approach to studying crime, identifying the impact of her trans-boundary moves between disciplines and countries as the context for her work. A similar pattern can be seen from the Division's Distinguished Book Award Winner, Rosemary Barberet, whose scholarly work has been influenced by her time spent in the United States, Spain and England. Her latest book offers a unique approach to studying women and crime, by examining the various roles women have in relation to crime. Both the Division's Graduate Paper Winners focused their papers on Asia. Bo Jiang's work has concentrated on maritime piracy in Malacca Straits and South China Sea, using a rational choice model to identify deterrent effects on piracy. Ming-Li Hsieh explores female involvement in crime in Taiwan, contrasting western approaches such as those by Freda Alder on new female criminality with Confucianism and culturally specific social control mechanisms.

Finally, in addition to our regular updates on forthcoming books and upcoming meetings, we have highlights from the 2014 awards presentation and news on the latest special issue of the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice on *The Efficacy of Sex Crime and Human Trafficking Legislations*.

The next newsletter will be distributed in a couple of months, it will be a special issue on **genocide** – I look forward to receiving your interesting contributions! Also, if you have a call for participation in collaborative research, please forward these to me for inclusion in the next newsletter. 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



*Are you interested in contributing
to the DIC newsletter?*

E-mail:

a@twymanghoshal.com

Chair's Report

Division of International Criminology Awards Reception in San Francisco

Hope the New Year finds everyone in good health. As the second year of my term commenced, the search for the chairs and members for various awards committees began the second week of January, 2015. A call for volunteers was e-mailed to DIC members; the response was immediate and enthusiastic. We received 30 responses within 10 minutes of the request going out. Congratulations to those who have been selected to represent the committees. Those who have volunteered but were not chosen at this time will have other opportunities to represent DIC later this year.



Sesha Kethineni

The 2014 DIC Awards Reception was well attended with more than 100 members present. Besides colleagues from the United States, 19 countries were represented. Through a generous donation from Dr. Freda Adler, 20 doctoral students from more than 10 institutions were invited to the awards reception. We had collected approximately 50 book donations from Carolina Academic Press, Routledge, Rutgers University Press, Sage Publications, and Pearson. Thanks to reception sponsors: Illinois State University College of Applied Science and Technology, Illinois State University Department of Criminal Justice Sciences, and Routledge- Taylor & Francis Group.

The DIC Board made some changes to the membership dues. Starting with the 2015 Calendar Year, the cost of membership will be \$30 for regular members. Student membership remains at \$15. The Membership Committee will be proactive in recruiting and increasing overall membership. The other topics discussed include creating a Facebook page for DIC as well as developing a study abroad resource, which will be available on the DIC website. Further announcement on these issues will be forthcoming.

I hope to see members representing DIC at upcoming international conferences and in publications. Submissions for ASC 2015 abstracts will be closing in March. I highly encourage taking advantage of this opportunity to organize thematic panels related international justice issues.

Sesha Kethineni, Chair
ASC Division of International Criminology

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The Division of International Criminology: Open Nominations for 2015

The DIC is pleased to offer a variety of ways to encourage scholarship on international and comparative crime and justice. These methods include competitive monetary awards for outstanding graduate student papers, and recognition of outstanding books and distinguished individuals who have contributed to the body of knowledge in the field.

Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award

Nominations due July 31, 2015

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. Patricia Brantingham**. She can be contacted at: pbrantin@sfu.ca. 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, 2015**. The award will be presented at the annual meeting in November, 2015 in Washington, D.C.

2014 Distinguished Book Award

Nominated books due May 1, 2015

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. Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich** no later than **May 1, 2015**. She can be contacted at email: kutnjak@msu.edu. 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 Washington, D.C..

2014 Outstanding Student Paper Award

Nominated papers due June 1, 2015

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. Camille Gibson**, DIC Student Paper Award Committee no later than **June 1, 2015**. She can be contacted at: cbgibson@pvamu.edu. The awards will be presented at the annual meeting in November, 2014 in Washington, D.C.

2014 DIC Award Winners

at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in San Francisco, CA



*Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar
Award Winner*
PATRICIA BRANTINGHAM



Distinguished Book Award Winner
ROSEMARY BARBERET
"Women , Crime, and Criminal Justice: A Global Inquiry."



Graduate Student Paper Award Winner
Bo Jiang
University of Maryland
"Maritime Piracy in Malacca Strait and South China Sea"



Graduate Student Paper Award Winner
Ming-Li Hsieh
Washington State University
*"Do Trends in the Violent Crime Gender
Gap in Taiwan support Adler's Prophecy
of the New Female Criminal?"*

Comparative Research and International Thinking

By 2014 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Winner,
Patricia Brantingham
School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University



I was extremely honored to receive the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award from the Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology. I find this a particular honor because of my admiration of Freda Adler and the DIC's fine history of acknowledging scholars, authors and outstanding students. While well known to all criminologists, it should be repeated that Freda Adler demonstrates the importance of international thinking in understanding crime and criminology is this complex and rapidly evolving world. Her thinking has always interested me with its goal to reach to broader concepts and to link patterns of action across countries. An international view of that which unites us is fundamental to a better understanding of crime and justice. It would like to use this short article to describe by background and research in comparative criminology with a special emphasis on my wish to continue to place an emphasis on international thinking.

Criminology can be seen as both a primary and secondary discipline. That is, many researchers have done all their degrees in criminology while many have worked across disciplines. There are criminologists who were initially lawyers, sociologists, psychologists, geographers, political scientists or providers of justice services and from many other disciplines as well. I fall into the category of "many other disciplines". I began in the field of mathematics and moved through computing science to urban and regional planning and finally to criminology. As well as moving through disciplines I lived and did research in several countries around the world. The impact of these trans-boundary moves between disciplines and countries provide me with a way to understand the similarity between different disciplines and different cultures. With this awareness of similarity, comes an awareness of the importance on understanding international criminology. The DIC at the American Society of Criminology brings together persons from all continents, people who are able to see their local issues with an international perspective. Poverty, crime, oppression, injustice does vary from country to country, but understanding poverty, crime and (in)justice in different countries is more feasible with an understanding that human similarities across cultures. International studies produce important advances local contextual understanding. You better understand the shape and structure of a box by standing outside of the box and by having seen many other objects called boxes.

My strong interest in the value of better understanding of similarity (and dissimilarity) comes, in part, from my early years in theoretical mathematics. Theoretical mathematics is an abstract discipline but one that has a strong focus of the alternative way of addresses mathematical issues and, at the same time, ways of seeing similarity between concepts in mathematical specialties such as topology, graph theory and differential equations. This search for common threads is much like the goal for those of us who work in internationally criminology. Everyone is easily attracted to cultures like his or her own, but criminology is in many ways like linguistics. For each language that we learn we see that there are different ways to say similar things. These differences provide uniqueness in languages, but the similarities in the goals of language make learning and understanding each additional language a little easier. Diversity and similarity feed back and forth to provide a larger picture for alternative solutions that can be fine turned within a locale.

In criminology my interest is in patterns in crime, human activities and decision making (1984, 1991, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014). In patterns in crime there are fundamental similarities that shape crime that depend on daily living. From a remote location to a dense urban area, people develop routines by repeating daily activities. People have several core activity nodes like home, work or school and places spend with friends and family. We learn routines and, over time, our known world or awareness space tends to stabilize and actually be only a fragment of the world surrounding us. This restricted awareness space influences our daily lives: where look for stores, for people, for relaxation or actions. For persons who commit crimes, their awareness space shapes their decision-making for crimes and other daily activities. Within an urban setting there are crime concentration or Hot Spots, but there are reasons for the Hot Spots. These are the reasons that produce the pushes and pulls within a city: crime attractors and crime generators. These patterns of pushes and pulls also influence the location of government services such as hospitals, social services and successful businesses.

Crime pattern theory has been tested in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe and North and South America. In highly varied situations similar factors are found in what shapes crime patterns. These helps identify ways to address and reduce the attractiveness of crime locations or find ways to direct support for offenders driven by extreme poverty. An international approach helps us to see ways we can address crime and (in)justice and recognize what may be of value in different parts of the world by better understanding where and how people spend their daily lives. The criminality of place matters or, stated another way, the importance of place matters in daily living.



I am Director of the Canadian Institute for Urban and Regional Studies (ICURS) and RCMP University Professor in Computational Criminology at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, Canada. ICURS continues its international efforts with MOU's with university research laboratories from Australia to Chile to the UK, with its multi-national research, visiting international scholars and post-doctoral students from several countries. We are also moving in move to mental health and policing and services in extreme remote at rural locations as well as continuing advancement in research techniques in urban settings. In this last year I was a co-principal in funding for a secure High Performance Computing. The multi-disciplinary and international field is expanding.

As a final note, I believe we should all remember Freda Adler's ability to continually expand her view of the world and at the same time see core structures that support international collaboration. We have a growing new challenge with the Internet and social media. The international way of thinking is even more important. People may be thousands of kilometers away from each other but "in touch" through the Internet. We need better ways to understand similarity with our new ways of communication.

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Contributions, comments, or suggestions should be sent to:

Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal, Ph.D.

DIC Newsletter Editor

E-mail: a@twymanghoshal.com

Stonehill College

Department of Sociology and Criminology

110A Martin Institute for Law and Society

320 Washington Street,

Easton, Massachusetts 02357, USA.

On Women, Crime and Criminal Justice

authored by Rosemary Barberet

By Distinguished Book Committee Chair 2014

Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal

Department of Sociology and Criminology, Stonehill College

Women, Crime and Criminal Justice was the winner of this year's Division of International Criminology's Distinguished Book Award. As the Chair of the Distinguished Book Award committee, I wanted to highlight some of the reasons this book was chosen by the committee made up of Sami Ansari (Salem State University), Helen Ricci (University of Massachusetts Lowell) and myself. Of course the book was written clearly and is accessible to a variety of readers, but more importantly this book was a very timely and notable contribution to the field. Let me elaborate.



It is the first international book that focuses on women and crime, critically Barberet explores women in the various roles they have in the criminal justice system; as victims, offenders, and justice professionals. To introduce the subject, Barberet identifies the importance of globalization and global socioeconomic forces on women, crime, and justice. The chapter is unique in that it is one of the few seen in criminological texts that identifies the harmful effects of neoliberal structural adjustment policies of the 1980s and 1990s generally, and specifically analyzes the impact this had on women as victims and offenders.

Exposing Barberet's critical approach to crime, the book uses a human rights approach in understanding women's crime and victimization. With this Barberet goes beyond a domestic criminal law framework and captures a wider subject of analysis that is so desperately needed in criminology. Here, Barberet surveys the various international organizations, international laws, human rights agencies, women's movements and the various roles that women have in these institutions.

The remainder of the book is divided between analyses of violence against women and justice for women. This exhaustive exploration of women and crime means that women are not just identified as victims but are tackled as the subjects and objects on both sides of the lens. Starting with an exploration of women as victims of violence, Barberet contrasts violence during armed conflict, in peacetime, and in post-conflict settings. Importantly, Barberet then moves on to discussing women as offenders, trying to shed light on this as result of a myriad of factors rather than individual pathologies. She highlights the imprisonment rates of women around the world and the unique problems raised by incarcerating women. The final chapter shifts the focus again, this time looking at the challenges faced by women in various justice professions, including as police, judiciary, activists, and in various international criminal justice settings.

This book is a reflection of Rosemary Barberet, the scholar. Born in Connecticut and trained in criminology in the United States (PhD, University of Maryland, 1994), Barberet has spent most of her academic career in Spain and England. Her research interests include gender, crime and cross-cultural methodology. She has published on self-reported youth crime, violence against women, business crime, crime indicators, and comparative methodology. The award is a well-deserved recognition of the many talents and contributions of this scholar which are encapsulated in this wonderful book.

Maritime Piracy in Malacca Strait and South China Sea

By Graduate Student Paper Winner

Bo Jiang

Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Maryland

In this article, I identified a military intervention and four major events related to piracy and tested their impacts on subsequent attacks from 1995 to 2010 using Series Hazard Modeling. Through the rational choice framework, I conclude that the military intervention and three of the major events produced significant deterrence effects.

First, and most policy relevant, there is strong evidence in the results to support the conclusion that new piracy attacks are less likely to be undertaken when costs associated with piracy, the certainty of apprehension and the uncertainty surrounding returns to piracy increases. The second policy relevant conclusion pertains to the determination of the pirates. Findings reveal that deterrence measures operating on potential pirates may be sufficiently influential to deter pirates who are risk averse and weakly motivated but will fail to deter pirates who are risk loving and strongly motivated. The third policy relevant conclusion is that the success of deterrence of piracy in Malacca Strait is partially undermined by the higher probability of a successful pirate attack after MALSINDO. While a significant deterrence effect is attributed to MALSINDO, my results indicate an adverse side effect to this policy. Fourth, my findings indicate that every one percent rise in the Misery Index increases the hazard of port piracy by 27% and the probability of a successful attack by 4.9% in the South China Sea. I also found that during the one-year period after the Indonesian Tsunami, the hazard of an additional pirate attack falls by 48%.

Regarding the risk of attack for different types of vessels, my results indicate that non-commercial ships are much more susceptible to successful attacks than commercial ships. In addition, my results also showed that the hazard of attack in South China Sea drops by 10% if the ship type is container and cargo ships. However, the effects are reversed in the Malacca Strait, where container and cargo ships have 35% higher hazard.



Do Trends in the Violent Crime Gender Gap in Taiwan Support Adler's "Prophecy" on the New Female Criminal?

By Graduate Student Paper Winner

Ming-Li Hsieh

Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Washington State University

This paper was inspired by Freda Adler's work (1975), *Sisters in crime: The rise of the new female criminal*. It examines whether female involvement in crime in the Asian context of Taiwan, represents a shift in the gender distribution of primary perpetrators as Adler (1975) prophesized. When comparing patterns of female and male offending and pathways of female offending, there are gender differences in Taiwanese criminal activity (Chen, 2000; Hsieh & Huang, 2008) consistent with those in America (Canter, 1982; Hindelang, 1979; Steffensmeier, 1980) as both are democratic states where women have enjoyed a degree of liberation. It is hoped that this analysis will promote further understating of how and to what extent, the feminist criminology in the West could shed light on explanations on the gender differences in violent crime trends in the East, and whether convergence of Taiwanese female crime is occurring.

By employing triangulation measurement, this study found neither a female violent crime "wave" nor convergence of homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault for males and females. While findings did not support behavior change and net-widening hypotheses, Confucianism and social control might offer some explanatory power on possible explanations with respect to a trendless gender gap. Under the traditional values of Confucian philosophy, Taiwanese females engage in less dangerous activity, and avoid deviant behavior, and "inappropriate" manners and events as weighted by social standards and culture. Although female assaults seem to slightly increase in current findings, this also could be explained by strain, as the inability to balance the roles between work and home where men over-promote androcentric and masculinity concepts associated with the Confucian doctrine. Future study should explore whether Confucianism is a unique explanation of female offending particularly in Asia and whether certain Confucian values and beliefs could be found in Western states as well.

Finally, I am very thankful that the Division recognized my work. I would like to once again acknowledge great support from faculty and colleagues who are from the Washington State University and University of Houston-Downtown to make this happen.



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Highlights from the DIC Awards Presentation and Reception

at the American Society of Criminology Meeting 2014 in San Francisco, CA.



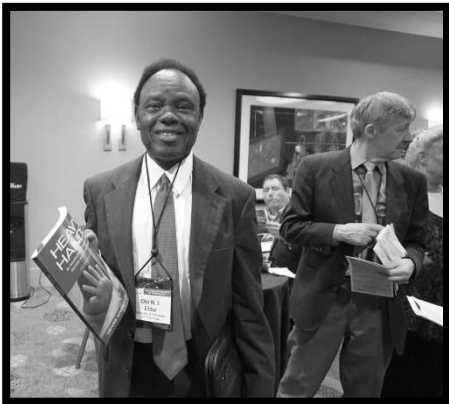
*2014 DIC Assistants:
Cassandra Dodge and Cayla Comens*



*ASC UN Representatives:
Nikos Passas and Barbara
Owen*



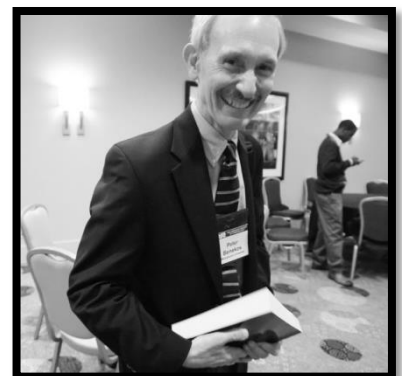
*Ronald Clarke with
Jacqueline Schneider*



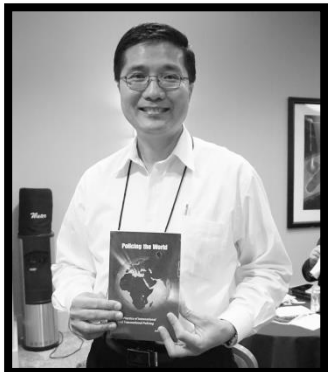
*A happy book raffle winner:
Obi N.I. Ebbe*



*A happy book raffle winner:
Helen Ricci*



*A happy book raffle winner:
Peter Benekos*



*A happy book raffle winner:
Sheldon Zhang*

Special thanks to *Helen Ricci* from University of Massachusetts Lowell for the pictures.

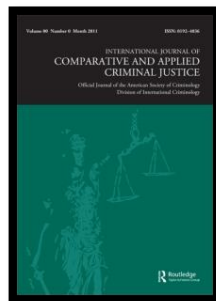
The new issue of the DIC-affiliated journal is available now!

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

I am pleased to update the ASC-DIC readership that the second issue (vol. 39) of International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice (IJCACJ) has been released. This special issue on '*The efficacy of sex crime and human trafficking legislations*', is guest-edited by Ashmini Kerodal, Joshua Freilich and Michele Galietta. In this issue, Kerodal and her colleagues drew select articles from the 2012 John Jay College of Criminal Justice Tenth Biennial International Conference which focused on human trafficking legislative and enforcement efforts in various countries.

The special issue consists of five original articles in addition to the review essays that cover a wide range of issues related to human trafficking. These include an assessment of US sex offender laws (Terry), misconceptions imbedded in US sex crime policies (Calkins et al), a review of the prevalence of child sexual abuse by the Catholic Church in various countries in Europe and the Americas (Terry), and the embargo project related to human trafficking and non-voluntary prostitution in the Netherlands (Spapens & Rijken). Additionally, Hussein tackles the issue of the complexity in the efforts of various activists carried out by non-governmental organizations and governmental agencies to define human trafficking and the unintended consequences of the states in protecting the victims of human trafficking.



Mahesh Nalla
Editor

Special Issue: The Efficacy of Sex Crime and Human Trafficking Legislations

Introduction: The Efficacy of Sex Crime and Human Trafficking Legislations: Introducing the special issue

Ashmini Kerodal, Joshua Freilich, and Michele Galietta

Where do sex crimes occur? How an examination of sex offense location can inform policy and prevention.

Cynthia Calkins, Niki Colombino, Taiki Matsuura, and Elizabeth Jeglic

Sex offender laws in the United States: Smart policy or disproportionate sanctions?

Karen Terry

Child sexual abuse within the Catholic church: A review of global perspectives (BR)

Karen Terry

The existing tensions in the defining of human trafficking at a UK and international level; A critical overview

Rihab Hussein

The fight against human trafficking in the Amsterdam Red Light District

Toine Spapens and Conny Rijken

Forthcoming Publications

What is Criminology About?

by Don Crewe and Ronnie Lippens
(March 12, 2015)

Policing in Hong Kong: History and Reform

By Kam C. Wong
(March 13, 2015)

The Routledge International Handbook of Qualitative Criminology

By Heithe Copes and J. Mitchell Miller
(March 20, 2015)

Environmental Crime and Social Conflict: Contemporary and Emerging Issues (Green Criminology)

by Avi Brisman and Nigel South
(March 28, 2015)

Preventing Human Trafficking: Education and NGOs in Thailand

By Robert W. Spires
(March 28, 2015)

Human Rights and Refugee Protest Against Detention

by Lucy Fiske
(April 8, 2015)

Hybrid Tribunals: A Comparative Examination

by Aaron Fichtelberg
(April 10, 2015)

Organized Crime: A Transnational Perspective

By Marije Britz and Catherine Burton
(April 12, 2015)

Youth Crime and Justice

By Barry Goldson and John Muncie
(May 11, 2015)

Histories of Transnational Crime

By Gerben Bruinsma
(May 14, 2015)

The International Criminal Court: An Introduction

by Andrew Novak
(May 14, 2015)

Measuring Police Integrity Across the World

by Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovic and M.R. Haberfeld
(May 14, 2015)

*Have you told me
about your book?
E-mail:
a@twymanghoshal.com*

Upcoming Meetings and Conferences

Fancy a trip?

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

12-19 April, 2015

United Nations Crime Congress

Doha, Qatar

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/fr/crime-congress/13-crime-congress.html>

20-22 May, 2015

The Ninth Annual Conference of the International Society of the Study of Drug Policy

Ghent, Belgium

<http://www.issdp2015.ugent.be/>

1-3 June, 2015

Fifth National Conference on Community and Restorative Justice

Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA

<http://www.nacj.org/conferences/conference/2015/5th-national-conference-on-community-and-restorative-justice>

8-10 June, 2015

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Stockholm, Sweden

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

24-26 June, 2015

Seventh Annual Conference: Asian Criminological Society:

Criminology And Criminal Justice In A Changing World:

Contributions From Asia

Hong Kong

www.cityu.edu.hk/ss_acs2015

5-9 July, 2015

Fifteenth International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology: Victimization, Justice and Healing:

Challenging Orthodoxies

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EUROCRIM 2015

The 15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (ESC) will take place in Porto, Portugal, on September 2-5, 2015.

This scientific event is being jointly organized by the ESC and the School of Criminology of the Faculty of Law of the University of Porto, under the general theme **“Criminology as *unitas multiplex*: theoretical, epistemological and methodological developments”**.

In the last decades, the criminological field has revealed clear signs of increasing crosstalk between elements that had remained separated for a long time. Bridges have been established between previously separated terrains, which included different scientific areas; theoretical and empirical research; quantitative and qualitative research, experimental and clinical methods; and scientific knowledge and social action. Will this multiplicity be an insurmountable obstacle to the unity? Or might it otherwise be the condition for a complex unity, *unitas multiplex*, which makes Criminology a singular science? How do these theoretical, epistemological, and methodological developments converge towards the enlightenment of contemporary criminological problems?

Cândido da Agra, chairman of the conference, invites all of you to attend this conference and to share the outcome of your work in order to contribute to answer to those questions.

Please visit our website www.eurocrim2015.com .