

INTER-NEWS

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



2015 ASC Annual Meeting Issue



Jay Albanese, Seshu Kethineni, and Sheldon Zhang

The 2016 newsletter of the Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) starts off the year by looking back to the ASC meeting of 2015 in Washington, D.C. In this issue we say a fond farewell to Seshu Kethineni and introduce the new Division Chair, Sheldon Zhang. We then celebrate the 2015 award winners. We hear from the 2015 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award recipient – William Alex Pridemore who explains that comparative criminology is criminology. Then, Jana Arsovska, the 2015 Distinguished Book Award winner, talks about the inspiration for her acclaimed book about Albanian organized crime. We also hear from the winners of the best doctoral student papers: Sylwia J. Piatkowska on racially motivated crime, and; Tameka Samuels-Jones on hazardous waste dumping. The focus then turns to the current and recent projects of Criminologists without Borders before displaying some pictures from the 2015 DIC Annual Awards Presentation and Reception in Washington, D.C.. The newsletter concludes with an update on the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, upcoming conferences and some interesting recent publications in the realm of international criminology.

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.

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Chair's Report

Dear DIC Members,

I am honored to be elected as the new chair to the Division of International Criminology (DIC), and I certainly have some big shoes and heels to fill. Fortunately I am among a group of outstanding researchers and scholars whom I can turn to for advice and guidance. Our division is in good fiscal standing. Our membership remains some of the most active among ASC.



As we move forward in this new two-year term, our biggest challenge remains: how can we strengthen the standing of our division within the ASC context? I see two major tasks ahead of us:

Increase DIC paid membership. We have a large mailing list, and there is no shortage of interests in what we do. It is rare to find any criminologists who are not interested in international subject matters or comparative analysis. The challenge is how to convert such strong academic interests into actual membership. Efforts have been made to increase DIC's membership, such as encouraging established scholars to bring along graduate students to the DIC luncheon, and publicize DIC members' exciting stories through our newsletter. I am open to suggestions as to what we can do to improve our membership recruitment efforts.

Improve DIC's relationship with other international organizations. Many of us attend meetings organized by the European Society of Criminology and Asian Criminological Society. Within ASC, there are also a growing number of groups whose members have a distinct international flare, such as the Korean Society of Criminology in America (KSCA), and the Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the U.S. (ACCCJUS). By increasing interactions among these organizations, perhaps we can bring forth greater energy in advancing our mutual organizational interests.

I welcome suggestions as to what we can do to strengthen our division, and draw more scholars and students into our division. Together with my colleagues in the DIC leadership, I will do my best to advance our collective mission.

- Sheldon Zhang

Professor of Sociology, San Diego State University
ASC Division of International Criminology

Who is the *Division of International Criminology* ?

The DIC is you, it is each and every member that makes the DIC work! But have you ever wondered who the people working behind the scenes of the DIC are? Well here is a roundup of the who-is-who of your Division.

Sheldon Zhang– DIC Chair

Sheldon Zhang, Ph.D. (1993, Sociology) is a Professor of Sociology. His research areas are transnational organized crime, human smuggling and trafficking, probation and parole, community-based corrections, criminological theories, marriage and the family. He has published four books, fifty journal papers and seventeen book chapters. He has been the principal investigator and Co-principal investigator of 25 research projects funded by National Institute of Justice, National Science Foundation, National Institute of Health, and the State of California. Other than research and teaching, he likes to travel and experience different foods and music. He has recently taken a great interest in craft beers and tries to sample some wherever he travels.



Sheldon Zhang



Phil He

Phil He – DIC Secretary & Treasurer

Phil He received his law degree (LL.B.) from Xiamen University (China) in 1988 and his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the University of Nebraska–Omaha (1997). He is a tenured faculty member at Northeastern University, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice (Boston, MA). A former Associate Dean for the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, he currently serves as the Associate Vice–Provost for Graduate Education, Office of the Provost at Northeastern University. Phil He's primary teaching and research interests include policing, comparative criminology, Chinese criminal trials and quantitative methods. He was the Principal Investigator for the U.S. portion of the 30–nation International Self-report Delinquency Study funded by the National Institute of Justice. He has been heavily involved in the rule of law reform related projects in China, sponsored by the Ford and the MacArthur Foundations. He is the author of three books and dozens of refereed articles in academic journals.

Anamika Twyman–Ghoshal – DIC Newsletter Editor

Anamika Twyman–Ghoshal is an Assistant Professor of Sociology and Criminology at Stonehill College in Easton, MA. She received her Ph.D. from Northeastern University in Boston, MA (2012); her doctoral research created one of the most comprehensive contemporary maritime piracy databases available and focused on understanding the sociological context for maritime piracy in Somalia. She holds a Master's degree in International Business Law from Queen Mary College, University of London (2002). Prior to joining academia, she worked for the International Maritime Bureau in London. Her main interests include teaching and researching the impact of globalization on crime and society, including crimes of the powerful, global crimes, maritime piracy, and terrorism. She is fluent in English, German, Polish, French and can speak Bengali; considers herself a third culture kid; and enjoys traveling the world with her family.



Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal

Who is the DIC? Cont.

Vincenzo Ruggiero – DIC Executive Councilor



Vincenzo Ruggiero

Vincenzo Ruggiero is a Professor of Sociology and Criminology at Middlesex University in London. He has worked on imprisonment, illicit drugs, the crimes of the powerful and political violence. He has also written about the images of crime in classical fiction. His latest monographs are 'Penal Abolitionism' (2010), 'The Crimes of the Economy' (2013) and 'Power and Crime' (2015). His next book will be called 'Dirty Money'. Before becoming an academic, he was a penal reform activist and the founder of a publishing house specializing in prisoners' writings. Recently, he has secured a grant from the European Commission (within the Horizon 2020 program) to conduct research on the processes that leads to involvement in organized crime and terrorism networks. Some of his favorite things include teaching, writing and the sun of Bahia.

Camille Gibson – DIC Executive Councilor

Camille Gibson, a native of Jamaica, is a professor of Criminal Justice and Juvenile Justice at Prairie View A&M University, just outside of Houston, Texas. Her publications include being author of the book *Being Real: Student-Teacher Interactions and African American Male Delinquency* and co-author of *Juvenile Sex Offending: What the Public Needs to Know*. Her articles have addressed topics such as Jamaican drug trafficking; gangs in schools; race and school suspensions, sexual abuse, sex trafficking, child abuse and juvenile violence. She is a former president of the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice. In addition to service to the DIC, she serves on the Board of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Her aspirations include the mastery of modern dance.



Camille Gibson

Janet Stamatel – DIC Executive Councilor



Janet Stamatel

Janet Stamatel is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Kentucky; previously she was faculty at the University at Albany School of Criminal Justice. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Chicago. Janet Stamatel specializes in global criminology, political sociology, and quantitative methods. Her primary research agenda addresses why countries vary in their levels and types of crime, how to best measure that variation, and how to advance criminological theories to account for macro-level crime differences. She is especially interested in how political regime changes can contribute to or alleviate social disorder problems, such as crime. Most of her research to date has examined how democratization and marketization have affected crime rates in post-communist Eastern Europe. More recently she expanded her research to look at other types of political and economic changes in other regions of the world.

2015 DIC Award Winners

at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Atlanta



Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Winner
WILLIAM ALEX PRIDEMORE



Distinguished Book Award Winner
JANA ARSOVSKA
"Decoding Albanian Organized Crime"



Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner
Sylvia J. Piatkowska
State University of New York at Albany
"Subnational predictors of racially motivated crime: A cross-national multilevel analysis."



Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner
Tameka Samuels-Jones
University of Florida
"Playing dirty or playing fair? AN examination of criminalization of the transnational dumping of hazardous waste."



William Alex Pridemore

Comparative Criminology is Criminology Itself

By 2015 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Winner, William Alex Pridemore

School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany

To receive an award is nice, but to receive this award from this Division is special. The Division of International Criminology has been like a home to me from very early in my career. I attended the second American Society of Criminology conference, my first DIC luncheon, in 1997 in San Diego as a nervous PhD student. I was not very good at meeting people, however, Jim Lynch, the omnipresent and the always smiling Dick Bennett gave me a

warm welcome. I thank them for that. Within two years, while still a PhD student, I was on the DIC Executive Board. In the final year of my PhD and the first year as a faculty member, I was the DIC Secretary. My professional and ASC calendars filled up over the years and I am not always able to attend the luncheon or be as involved in DIC affairs, but the Division is still a home to me and I will never forget how it warmly welcomed me to the field.

This award is also special to me because it is named for Freda Adler, who in so many ways was and is a pioneer in criminology. We all benefit today from Freda and Gerhard's groundbreaking work and pioneering leadership. Thank you, Freda.

Growing up with limited means in the hills of southern Indiana, I never expected to travel. However as I began to pursue an academic career, my research interests were international from the beginning. I taught criminology in Ukraine (soon after the fall of the Soviet Union) following my MA, I did my dissertation on Russia, I had a year-long research fellowship at Harvard in the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, and I spent a sabbatical in Sweden. I am now Dean of the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany – SUNY, a special place with an incredible tradition in the field, and I will use my position to promote international criminology.

I refer only briefly here to my own research. Below I list some of my publications. My research includes individual nations and cross-national analyses. In individual nations I have tested classical Durkheimian theory and contemporary explanations like institutional anomie theory in non-Western contexts like Russia (thanks to Vladimir Shkolnikov and Evgeny Andreev) and Iran (thanks to Akbar Aliverdinia). More broadly, discovering the population-level characteristics that contribute to the wide variation in cross-national rates of serious violence conveys something fundamental about human societies. Within the last decade or so – and continuing now with a very talented former PhD student and current post-doc of mine, Meg Rogers – I have been able to make some contributions to this research area. Just as important as theory is the ability to undertake meaningful tests of it, and both in individual nations and cross-nationally I have and continue to carry out research on measurement and method.

International and comparative criminology is integral to the criminological enterprise and to the criminological imagination. To borrow from a scientific hero of mine (Richard Feynman), we are still truly at the very beginning of our scientific understanding of international and comparative crime and justice. So every day we must be inspired to improve the quality and scope of our research; not so that we can get a publication, get tenure, or win the Adler Award, but so that we can continue to build upon the foundation of pioneers like Freda and Gerhard.

Selected Publications

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Decoding Albanian Organized Crime:

By Distinguished Book Award Winner Jana Arsovska

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, USA

I was eleven years old when the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was drawn into a highly destructive conflict. In 1991 the collapse of the federal state culminated in the secession of its more developed republics, Slovenia and Croatia. By 1992 the struggle had shifted to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Europe experienced the bloodiest war on its territory since World War II. Once the conflict spread to Kosovo, however, it became clear that regional conflict would have serious consequences for Macedonia, my native country, as well.



By the late 2000, the local Macedonian newspapers were writing about the spread of interethnic violence in the country. These were terrible times for both ethnic Albanian and ethnic Macedonian people who were trapped in a world full of silent laws, deception, political manipulations, and crime. These were also horrible times for most small businesses in the Balkan region. However, I was optimistic about opening a café bar in Macedonia during the most turbulent times.

The café bar Decorum came to life in January 2001. These were terrible times for most small businesses in the Balkan region, but my acquaintance Vlado and I were optimistic about opening a café bar in Macedonia. For a few months the business went surprisingly well. One night a group of men, known in our city as 'thugs', 'racketeers', and 'tough guys', visited my bar. They drank good-quality Scotch whisky and then asked for the check. Because I was aware of their reputation for violence, I instructed the waitress not to charge them anything, hoping they would leave without causing trouble.

One of the guys, however, insisted on paying the bill. He acted as if he did not understand why we would let him drink for free. As soon as they paid the bill, the man approached my business partner, and asked him to step outside the bar. He claimed that we had "dishonored" him because when he asked for the bill, he didn't expect that he would have to pay for the drinks of everyone else in this bar. This was his way of initiating an argument and then asking for money. Consequently, we became victims of extortion and this was just the beginning.

Years later I completed my MA in Criminology at the University of Leuven in Belgium, and I received an opportunity to enroll into a Ph.D. program at the same University. At that time, the rise of Albanian organized crime groups in Belgium was a topic of concern for law enforcement officials. They were particularly known for controlling the prostitution markets in Antwerp and Brussels, as well as for trafficking of cocaine from the Netherlands and Belgium to Italy. My mentors advised me to start a project on the role of cultural codes in the evolution ethnic Albanian organized crime groups in Europe and that is how my book was born.

Decoding Albanian Organized Crime

(Cont.)

There are many myths about the rise of the “Albanian mafia” in Europe and beyond. For various reasons, often political, these myths developed over the years. Therefore my book attempts to make sense of the mythology surrounding the topic of ethnic Albanian organized crime, although its implications are much wider. For example, some of the most widespread myths about the so-called Albanian mafia are that the traditional Albanian “culture of violence” and the customary Kanun laws have led to a drastic increase in organized crime in Albania; that the Albanian mafia is the new Sicilian mafia; that there is one nationwide Albanian mafia; that this Albanian mafia is hierarchically structured, with families, bosses, and underbosses; that this organization adheres to the ancient Albanian customary Kanun laws (code of conduct); that the Albanian mafia is able to move easily across territories and gain control of foreign territories; that politicians in the countries of origin (Albania and Kosovo) control the Albanian mafia, and so on.

One challenge for scholars and law enforcement officials is understanding the nature of “transnational” organized crime groups as well as the relation between organized crime and international migration. The administrators of justice must be aware of the invisible lines that separate perception and reality, legitimate anger and ignorance-inspired bitterness. This book challenges various assumptions made about the rise and expansion of Albanian organized crime groups in the Balkans and the West. It is important for governments to develop politically acceptable solutions to issues related to international migration and transnational organized crime while separating these two phenomena.

My decade-long research project indicates that there is no single, ethnically homogeneous Albanian or Balkan “mafia,” structured hierarchically like the traditional LCN or the Sicilian mafia. Contrary to common belief, no strict hierarchy exists within ethnic Albanian criminal groups, and there are no “Kanun-based” godfathers. Rather, Albanian organized crime groups, for practical reasons of language and culture, are organized around ethnic groups and friendship ties. Often, family ties play a role, but the membership of a group is rarely exclusively Albanian.

Although organized crime figures maintain ties to the Balkan region and their countries of origin, this does not mean that groups in the Balkan region control Albanian criminal organizations abroad. The Balkan region remains a safe haven for some of these groups, but one should bear in mind that some Albanian groups established themselves abroad after escaping justice in Albania or Kosovo. There is little evidence that Albanian organized crime is a strategically transplanted entity or a rational bureaucracy that has been able to move its “business” successfully to foreign territories. It does not appear that these criminal groups resemble multinational corporations, or that there is a nationwide Albanian mafia. On the contrary, the mobility of the groups seems to be functional and project-based, and there is no “one size fits all” explanation of criminal mobility.

In general, this book is skeptical both of theories that deny the importance of structural constraints on individual decisions, and of structural theories that deny agency to individuals and families. In fact, it proposes its own multi-level theory of organized crime offender decision-making.

I am honored that my book has received several prestigious awards and that my colleagues found it to be an interesting and refreshing read. Truly grateful. It means a lot to a junior scholar. However, I am glad to be done with it (after a decade of hard work) so I can move onto my next book project!

Subnational predictors of racially motivated crime

A cross-national multilevel analysis

By Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner

Sylvia J. Piatkowska

State University of New York at Albany



Previous research has examined the impact of economic conditions and population composition on the hate crime rates at the neighborhood and county levels. Scant attention has

been given to the influence of these factors on hate crimes at the regional level, however, research utilizing a comparative, cross-national approach to investigate their impacts on hate crime over time is almost nonexistent. The present study addresses this gap by examining the effects of subnational correlates on the rates of racially motivated crime across different regions and counties in four European countries between 1997 and 2013. Using pooled cross-sectional time-series data on officially recorded racist crimes, this study examines the regional and county levels of racially motivated crime. It also examines whether these countries' subnational jurisdictions have been influenced over time by the size of the foreign-born population and the economic conditions.

My paper arose out of the observation that our knowledge in the area of hate crime is strikingly scarce. While some prior work has examined the impact of structural covariates on hate crime rates at the neighborhood or county-level, the findings of these studies are often inconsistent. Moreover, the scope of extant research on hate crime is largely confined to hate crime within a single nation, leaving plausible patterns of hate crime across nations largely unexamined. This dearth of comparative, cross-national research is due in part to data constraints. Not only do nations diverge in terms of how they record and report hate crime, but also in terms of how they understand and conceptualize this term. These facts have rendered the attempt to conduct empirical, cross-national comparisons difficult.

By addressing these issues in my work, I seek to advance our knowledge about hate-motivated crimes in cross-national settings. To avoid a direct comparison of hate crime among different nations, I estimate a multilevel hybrid panel rate model where time is nested within the subnational units. My work is also conducted with reference to American theories of intergroup crime, thereby testing their generalizability and applicability in European settings. Finally, I use three different geographical divisions as units of analysis, the selection of which is based on the European Union's classification system, the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS). Doing so renders it possible to assess whether the effects of the correlates of hate crime are contingent on varying units of analysis.

The results from multilevel hybrid panel rate model show that the relative size of the foreign-born population is concave curvilinearly associated with levels of racist crime. That is, there is an inverse relationship between minority group size and hate crime level. However, there may be a tipping point, after which this trend is altered and the relationship changes. As minority group size becomes extremely large, minorities become increased targets of hate-motivated violence. These findings, thus, lend support for a particular U-shaped trend relating foreign-born population size to racially motivated crime. The results also provide evidence for significant effects of the control variables in ways that by and large conform to those presented in prior research. This includes a significant positive effect of the level of total crime rates, a significant positive effect of the percentage of young population, and a significant negative effect of population density. The study concludes by discussing the role of contextual factors in predicting crime motivated by bias.

As a final note, I would like to thank the Division of International Criminology for this outstanding recognition. I am also truly thankful to the faculty and my colleagues at University at Albany, SUNY for their helpful recommendations on this project. I am also extremely grateful to Prof. Steven F. Messner for his exceptional support and encouragement during my academic career.

Playing Dirty or Fighting Fair?

An Examination of the Criminalization of the Transnational Dumping of Hazardous Waste

By Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner

Tameka Samuels-Jones, University of Florida



In *Global Dumping Ground*, Moyers (1990), notes that “a powerful economic equation drives the global trade in poisons: mounting piles of hazardous waste, a shrinking supply of disposal sites and exorbitant profits for people who can get rid of it—legally or illegally.” Moyers further notes that the strengthening of local environmental regulations in developed countries makes it exceedingly difficult for hazardous wastes to be dumped in their own backyards, prompting the need for new channels. More often than not, these new channels lead directly to the developing world (Moyers, 1990).

The problems associated with the transboundary movement of hazardous waste raise important and timely issues within the criminal justice discourse. Developing countries have repeatedly been targeted as hazardous waste disposal sites, yet despite this, much work remains to be done in terms of sanctioning these offenders (Clapp, 2001). The transboundary movement of hazardous waste is usually meant to either seek out disposal sites or achieve “resource recovery, recycling, or reuse” (Pratt, 2011). Unfortunately, many developing countries lack the technology, “training, funding, and administrative infrastructure” to properly carry out these tasks (Pratt, 2011). Without the capacity to properly handle the waste, it is simply dumped in piles, either in public areas as in Abidjan, or in other areas barely qualifying as landfills. In either case, the waste results in significant environmental harm upon human exposure (Pratt, 2011).

Thus far, treaties have been the chief source of international environmental law. These written agreements obligate only those States that have consented to them and usually amount to “soft laws” – recommendations passed at international conferences, with little enforceability (Situ & Emmons, 2000). White (2013), notes that the social construction of legal and illegal plays a particularly significant role in the study of environmental harm and that from a criminal justice perspective, this explains why the concept of environmental crime is consistently under-valued in law. In addressing this contentious legal issue, scholars and policymakers may consider either the extreme— the enactment of a ban or continued treaties. However, a proposal to address this crime must be considered within reason; even if the international community succeeded in implementing a total ban on direct waste trade activities, developing and newly industrializing countries will remain vulnerable to related activities. There is the strong possibility that if a complete ban is imposed developing countries may continue to import wastes through ‘sham recycling.’ Therefore, unless effective global machinery is in place to control and manage the global waste problems, populations in these countries will remain vulnerable to the effects of potential exposures to hazardous wastes (Asante-Duah, 1998).

At the other end of the spectrum, is the continued use of “soft laws” imposed by international treaties, which have little deterrent value, particularly in the face of the huge financial returns to be gained from the hazardous waste trade. As noted, there is a preference among some in the international environmental law community for the familiarity of existing soft forms of regulation. However, historically, civil penalties have not proven to be much of a deterrent in preventing corporate crime (Simpson & Koper, 1992).

Playing Dirty or Fighting Fair?

(Cont.)

Alternately, the implementation of stringent international environmental law with punitive and criminal sanctions for corporations and individuals is ideal for sanctioning harmful transboundary export of waste. International criminal law already sanctions acts that cause widespread and severe damage to the environment during wartime. It seems absurd that the same policy should not apply during peacetime (Iadicola et al, 2003). This suggests that corporate environmental crime (and other types of environmental crime) usually occur in the context of war, outside the rational thought that typically accompanies transnational corporate business. However, as has been illustrated, much of the harm for the dumping of hazardous wastes overseas were highly calculated and were carried out on the basis of perceived benefits and costs. As with traditional crimes that are premeditated and result in serious harm and death, criminalization would be the most effective solution.

The transnational market facilitated by globalization may bring economic benefits; but most of these activities carry potential health and environmental problems with them. In a similar manner, waste trade activities can bring both positive and negative effects to a region. Risk assessment and risk management methodologies—which have historically been used and found effective in evaluating similar problems, and also in making regulatory and policy decisions—can be employed to evaluate the impacts of dumping waste overseas and determine whether offenders should be criminally prosecuted. The extent to which lives are placed at risk in undertaking development activities may very well serve as a measure of how much these lives are valued (Asante-Duah, 1998).

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Current and Recent Projects of



Criminologists without Borders (CWOB) is a group of criminologists, researchers, professors, and working professionals in the field which seek to apply scientific findings and “best practices” to the policies and operations of crime prevention and criminal justice systems.

The aim is to provide brief “state-of-the-evidence” reviews on various issues for consumption by practitioners, policy makers, and the public. In addition, the group serves as a mechanism to link researchers across borders, and share the expertise of members with those who might benefit from it.

CWOB is a registered non-profit organization which provides objective information and research to inform policy and programs dealing with crime and criminal justice. The groups offers a neutral forum for the pursuit of ideas and practices.

CWOB has been granted Special Observer Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Criminologists without Borders composes international research reviews and summaries on the state of the knowledge of the themes of the annual UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

- **International Police Cooperation** (23rd Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, 2014). Principal Author: Frederic Lemieux.
- **Crimes Against the Environment** (22nd Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, 2013). Principal Author: Gohar Petrossian.
- **Violence against Migrants, Migrant Workers, and their Families.** (21st Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, 2012). Joint statement with the International Sociological Association.
- **Protecting Children in a Digital Age: The Misuse of Technology in the Abuse and Exploitation of Children.** (20th Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, 2011). Research synthesis prepared with the International Sociological Association.
- **Gender-Based Violence and the Criminal Justice Response** (19th Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, 2010). Research Synthesis disseminated to participants.
- **The Illicit Antiquities Trade** (18th Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, 2009). Research Synthesis disseminated to participants.

In addition Criminologists without Borders also co-sponsored a session at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2015 in Doha, Qatar titled

From Research to Practice: Justice Safety and Inclusion

Criminologists without Borders will be meeting at the ASC annual meeting in New Orleans, the meeting is open to all:

Friday, November 18th, 2016, 2:00pm – 3:20pm

Hilton Exhibition Center HEC C, 2nd Level

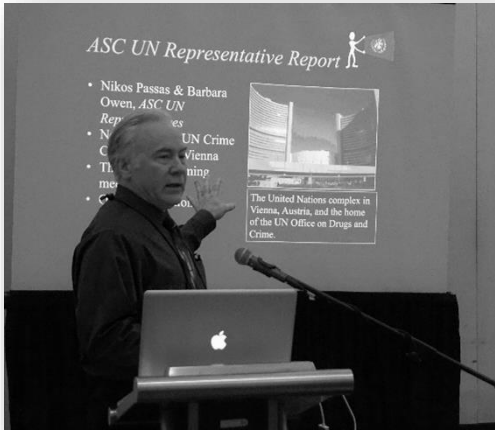
For more information visit: CriminologistsWithoutBorders.org

Highlights from the DIC Awards Presentation and Reception

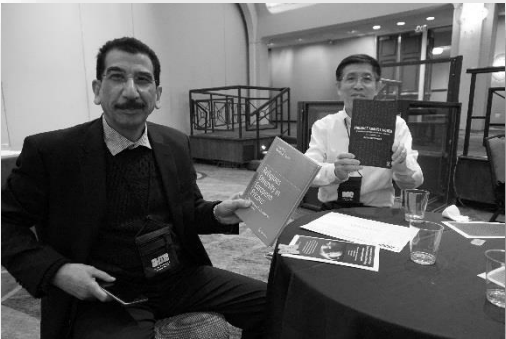
at the American Society of Criminology Meeting 2015 in Washington, D.C.



Freda Adler and Sheldon Zhang



Jay Albanese,
ASC Representative to the United Nations



Happy Book Raffle Winner

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

The most recent issue of the DIC's International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice (2016, 40:2) brings together four articles that expand the scope of comparative and cross-national criminology. In the first article, Aunshul Rege explores India's Sand Mafia and brings to light the workings of organized crime. Rege uses 75 media and environmental sources in order to convey how the group is still able to thrive, despite their fragmented structures and regenerative properties. In the second article Elizabeth Estienne and Melissa Marabito describe the differences in crime reporting properties in 23 countries. They analyzed the data from the International Crime Victimization Surveys to argue that integrating incident, demographic, police-related, and national variables would highlight and distinguish the reporting practices in developed and emerging economies. Youngki Woo, Mary Stohr, Craig Hemmens, Faith Lutze, Zachary Hamilton, and Ok-Kyung Yoon's research is an empirical test of Cullen's social support theory on male inmate society in South Korea. Building on prior work, Woo et al. refine the measures of instrumental and expressive dimensions of the theory to test reduction in prison violence. Finally, Adam Lankford explores the unique issue of America's mass shootings. Lankford's findings suggest specific differences in terms of suitable targets and styles of attack.



Contributions, comments, or suggestions should be sent to:

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Recent Publications

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

Animal Harm: Perspectives on Why People Harm and Kill Animals

By Angus Nurse

(September 2, 2016)

Anti-Money Laundering: A Comparative and Critical Analysis of the UK and the UAE's Financial Intelligence Units

By Waleed Alhosani

(August 30, 2016)

**Codification in International Perspective: Selected Papers
from the IACL Thematic Conference**

By Wen-Yeu Wang

(September 3, 2016)

Criminal Genius: A Portrait of High-IQ Offenders

By James C. Oleson

(September 6, 2016)

Developing Restorative Justice Jurisprudence: Rethinking Responses to Criminal Wrongdoing

By Tom Foley

(September 8, 2016)

Incapacitation: Trends and New Perspectives

By Marius Duker and Marijke Malsch (Ed)

(September 2, 2016)

Reconstructing Restorative Justice Philosophy

By Theo Gavrielides and Vasso Artinopoulou

(September 2, 2016)

Restorative Community Justice: Repairing Harm and Transforming Communities

By Gordon Bazemore and Mara Schiff

(August 26, 2016)

The Dual State: Parapolitics, Carl Schmitt and the National Security Complex

By Eric Wilson

(September 2, 2016)

The Hero's Fight: African- Americans in West Baltimore and the Shadow of the State

By Patricia Fernandez-Kelly

(September 26, 2016)

The International Politics of Human Trafficking

By Gillian Wylie

(August 31, 2016)

Violent Sensations: Sex, Crime, and Utopia in Vienna and Berlin, 1860-1914

By Scott Spector

(September 5, 2016)

Upcoming Meetings and Conferences

Fancy a trip?

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

10 & 14 October, 2016 / 17 & 21 October, 2016

International Conference on Forced Labor , Child Labor and Human Trafficking in Europe and America

Houston, Texas & Paris France

conference.sec@zoho.com

10–11 November, 2016

ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH (AASAR) 4th ANNUAL MEETING

National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

16–19 November, 2016

The ASC Annual Meeting 2016:

The Many Colors of Crime and Justice

New Orleans Riverside Hilton–New Orleans, LA, USA

<https://asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm>

24–25 November, 2016

7th Annual Conference Of The Victimology Society Of Serbia

Challenges of social reaction and victims' protection

Belgrade, Serbia

<http://www.vds.org.rs/indexEng.html>

29 November – 2 December, 2016

Horizons Criminology

Hobart, Australia

www.anzsoc2016.com

15–19 December 2016

18th World Congress of Criminology

Campus of O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat, Haryana, New Delhi Region, India

<https://intercrim.com/2016congress>

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

*E-mail:
a@twymanghoshal.com*

Request for Papers and Reviewers from the Pakistan Society of Criminology

The Pakistan Society of Criminology was established in 2008, and initiated a quarterly journal at the same time, the Pakistan Journal of Criminology. This journal is now recognized by the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan and has become extremely well-known among practitioners and academics alike. In part because of these efforts, many universities in Pakistan are now considering adding criminology courses to their curriculum and creating entire departments of criminology. The subject of "Criminology" was included in the new syllabus for the Central Superior Service exams by the Public Service Commission of Pakistan. As we seek to further promote the discipline in our country, we need to reach out and obtain more articles for our journal from international scholars. We also seek more international reviewers/referees. Please consider the Pakistan Journal of Criminology as an outlet for your work, and consider serving as a referee for our journal. Thank you for assisting in the growth and development of criminology in an under-developed country. For more information, contact Fasihuddin (fasihu68@hotmail.com).