



2016 ASC Annual Meeting Issue



This newsletter of the Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) looks back to the ASC meeting of 2016 in New Orleans. We start off with the annual report of the DIC to the ASC Board by Sheldon Zhang, the Division Chair and the upcoming awards for which we hope you will consider a nomination. The focus then shifts to the award winners of 2016, with a piece by the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar, Jianhong Liu about the importance of broadening criminology to a non-Western focus. On a similar note of broadening, the Distinguished Book Award winner, Joachim Savelsberg, talks about his research on mass violence and the role of international criminal justice. In addition to a summary of the two doctoral student papers that won the 2016 award, the newsletter highlights the upcoming special issue in the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice on domestic violence in India and the first national forum of young criminologists in Poland.

On a more personal note, this will be my last DIC newsletter and I wanted to say thank you for the opportunity to serve the Division. I know I leave the newsletter in very capable hands with Cassandra Dodge as the editor and Katherine Wahrer, who will continue as the assistant editor. 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

Katherine Wahrer
Assistant DIC Newsletter Editor

Inside This Issue

DIC 2016 Annual Report to ASC Board by Sheldon Zhang	2
Upcoming Awards	3
2016 DIC Award Winners	5
Comparative Asian Criminology and My Research by 2016 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Winner Jianhong Liu	6
About Representing Mass Violence by Distinguished Book Award Winner Joachim Savelsberg	9
Why Claim Credit for Terrorist Attacks? by First Place Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner Erin M. Kearns	11
Conditioning Influences on Strain-Crime Nexus among Chinese Incarcerated Women by Second Place Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner Lin Liu	12
Highlights from the DIC Awards Presentation and Reception	13
International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice Update	14
The First National Forum of Young Criminologists in Poland	15
Recent Publications	16
Upcoming Meetings and Conferences	17

Division of International Criminology

2016 Annual Report to ASC Board

Officers:

Chair- Sheldon Zhang
Secretary/Treasurer – Phil He
Executive Councilors
Camille Gibson
Vincenzo Ruggiero
Janet Stamatel

Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Committee: Ivan Sun (Chair)
Outstanding Book Award Committee: Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich (Chair)
Graduate Student Paper Committee: Yue (Angela) Zhuo (Chair)
Newsletter Committee: Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal (Editor)



The Division of International Criminology wishes to report on several significant activities since the November, 2015 meeting in Washington, DC.

1. The **DIC web page** has been updated with new photos and information for 2016. We believe it expands the membership reach of the Division of International Criminology at www.internationalcriminology.com
2. The **DIC Newsletter** is attached to the DIC web page, as well as distributed via the DIC listserv. Paid DIC members also receive a “free” subscription to the ***International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice***, published by Routledge.
3. All three award committees have completed their selection and awardees have been notified.
4. The **DIC Annual Award Ceremony** is now provided with a free box lunch for the first 90 participants as an incentive to encourage new members and student members in particular. We have raised some funds (a total of \$600) through sponsorships to help for the event and rest is charged to DIC account. This is not sustainable, given annual dues of \$20.
5. This is the first year of the DIC collecting an increased membership (\$30) for members holding faculty positions, while the student dues remain the same at \$15.
6. We still rely heavily on our listserv to reach to DIC members and others who registered with the listserv. We anticipate increased interests from foreign countries and our sister organizations this year, such as the Asian Criminological Society.
7. Plans are made to increase the exposure of DIC in social media and exchange among DIC members.

Respectfully submitted,

Sheldon Zhang, Chair
ASC Division of International Criminology

Upcoming Awards

2017 Student Paper Competition

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) conducts a student paper competition each year. This year we are accepting submissions from students enrolled in Master's or doctoral programs, studying subjects related to international crime and justice. *The paper topics must be related to international or comparative criminology or criminal justice.*

All submissions must be sent via email, no later than June 1, 2017 to the committee chair Dr. Camille Gibson (cbgibson@pvamu.edu) at Prairie View A&M University. Winners will be presented at the DIC annual luncheon in November, 2017 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

What Are We Looking For?

Submissions must be authored by the submitting student (only). 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. 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.*

What Should You Submit?

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.

What Else Do You Need to Submit with Your Manuscript?

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 Bachelor's, Master's or doctoral student, and the precise name of the degree program in which the student is enrolled.

What Do the Winning Papers Receive?

Winning submissions in each category will receive a monetary award and be recognized at the meeting of the American Society of Criminology in November.

Upcoming Awards

2017 Outstanding Book Award

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) is seeking nominations for the 2017 Outstanding Book Award. Nominated books must be received by the committee chair, Dr. Janet Stamatel (jstamatel@uky.edu) at University of Kentucky, no later than May 1, 2017. Copies must be made available to all five members of the Book Award committee.

Nominations are reviewed by a five-member committee of the DIC. The award is given to the author(s) 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 2015 to 2017. We encourage nominations from publishers, colleagues, and authors. Nominations from any country are welcome, but the book must also be published in English. Multiple-authored books are also eligible, but edited books are not.

The award will be presented at the DIC annual luncheon in November, 2017 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2017 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) is soliciting nominations for the 2017 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award. This prize is awarded annually to an international scholar, who has made a significant contribution to the development and growth of 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. Vincenzo Ruggiero (V.Ruggiero@mdx.ac.uk) at the Middlesex University, London. The letter must explain why the candidate is qualified to be considered for the award. Letter-writing campaigns by multiple nominators are discouraged. Current DIC Executive Board members are excluded from being considered for the Award. The deadline for nominations is June 1, 2017.

The award will be presented at the DIC annual luncheon in November, 2017 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2016 DIC Award Winners

at the American Society of Criminology Meeting in Atlanta



*Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar
Award Winner*

Jianhong Liu

Distinguished Book Award Winner

Joachim Savelsberg

“Representing Mass Violence”



Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner – First Place

Erin M. Kearns

American University

“When to Claim Credit for Terrorist Attacks: A Cross-National Study”

Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner – Second Place

Lin Liu

University of Delaware

“Conditioning Influences on Strain-crime Nexus among Chinese Incarcerated Women”





Comparative Asian Criminology and My Research

Address by 2016 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Winner, Jianhong Liu
University of Macau, Macau, China.

It is my great honor to receive the “2016 Freda Adler distinguished Scholar Award”. I would like to thank the award committee and colleagues. This award recognizes not only myself, but all criminologists who study crime and justice in Asia.

My primary field is comparative criminology, particularly in relation to Asia. Modern criminological concepts and theories are largely built on Western experience and data; and research on the validity of these concepts and theories in non-Western contexts has been very limited. In the field of comparative criminal justice, most studies are comparisons among Western countries (for example, Nelken 2010); with a few exceptions such as Johnson’s study involving Japan (Johnson 2002). In general, the field of comparative criminology has been largely a Western enterprise. Similarly, in other comparative literatures, research has largely been focused on comparisons among Western countries. This is the case in comparative law, socio-legal studies, comparative sociology (Leavitt 1990; Gingrich & Fox, 2002; Mattei, 2006; Reimann & Zimmerman, 2006; Connell, 2007; Amelang & Beck, 2010; Nelken, 2010; Clark, 2012; Cotterrell, 2012; Darian-Smith, 2013; Merry, 2014).

The lack of comparative studies involving non-Western contexts is a major shortcoming of comparative criminology. Prominent scholars have recognized this important limitation (Messner, 2014; 2015; Braithwaite & Gohar, 2014; Braithwaite, 2015; Walklate, 2015; Sampson, 2015; Agnew, 2014; Belknap, 2015; Carrington et al., 2016; Young, 2011; Connell, 2007; Aas, 2012). Many scholars suggest the critical importance of developing Asian criminology for the growth of criminology (Messner, 2014; 2015; Braithwaite & Gohar, 2014; Braithwaite, 2015; Walklate, 2015; Sampson, 2015; Agnew, 2014; Belknap, 2015; Liu, 2009). A pressing task is to study the directions and strategies of the field and present specific examples to showcase these. My research is centered around taking advantages of the facets of Asian contexts, particularly China, that highlight the otherwise often unnoticed, or insufficiently studied aspects of criminology topics developed in the West; and to further develop them through testing and elaborating existing concepts and theories under featured Asian contexts.

For example, under the Chinese cultural context, a resource existing in the relationships among Chinese criminal gang members can be conceptualized as “negative social capital”, which exists in nonconventional relationships or social structures (Liu, 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999); particularly noticeable in Chinese gangs. The analysis of Chinese data show that the presence of negative social capital among offenders moderates the effect of violent subcultural values on the risk of reoffending (Liu, 2004).

One important topic in criminology is the study of crime trends and patterns. The Chinese context provides important advantages for revealing the underlying production mechanism of crime trends during the rapid modernization process. Using various statistical models, and various data (e.g. time series analyses), my analyses substantiated an “economic motivation thesis,” that argues that the introduction of market institutions creates conditions known as ‘institutional incompatibility’ and ‘institutional disorganization,’ which created unprecedented opportunities for economically motivated crimes. The analyses provide historical evidence from China to illustrate the processes described by the economic motivation thesis (Liu 2004; 2005; 2009).

Comparative Asian Criminology and My Research

(Cont.)

My primary field is comparative criminology, particularly in relation to Asia. Modern criminological concepts and theories are largely built on Western experience and data; and research on the validity of these concepts and theories in non-Western contexts has been very limited. In the field of comparative criminal justice, most studies are comparisons among Western countries (for example, Nelken 2010); with a few exceptions such as Johnson's study involving Japan (Johnson 2002). In general, the field of comparative criminology has been largely a Western enterprise. Similarly, in other comparative literatures, research has largely been focused on comparisons among Western countries. This is the case in comparative law, socio-legal studies, comparative sociology (Leavitt 1990; Gingrich & Fox, 2002; Mattei, 2006; Reimann & Zimmerman, 2006; Connell, 2007; Amelang & Beck, 2010; Nelken, 2010; Clark, 2012; Cotterrell, 2012; Darian-Smith, 2013; Merry, 2014).

The lack of comparative studies involving non-Western contexts is a major shortcoming of comparative criminology. Prominent scholars have recognized this important limitation (Messner, 2014; 2015; Braithwaite & Gohar, 2014; Braithwaite, 2015; Walklate, 2015; Sampson, 2015; Agnew, 2014; Belknap, 2015; Carrington et al., 2016; Young, 2011; Connell, 2007; Aas, 2012). Many scholars suggest the critical importance of developing Asian criminology for the growth of criminology (Messner, 2014; 2015; Braithwaite & Gohar, 2014; Braithwaite, 2015; Walklate, 2015; Sampson, 2015; Agnew, 2014; Belknap, 2015; Liu, 2009). A pressing task is to study the directions and strategies of the field and present specific examples to showcase these. My research is centered around taking advantages of the facets of Asian contexts, particularly China, that highlight the otherwise often unnoticed, or insufficiently studied aspects of criminology topics developed in the West; and to further develop them through testing and elaborating existing concepts and theories under featured Asian contexts.

For example, under the Chinese cultural context, a resource existing in the relationships among Chinese criminal gang members can be conceptualized as "negative social capital", which exists in nonconventional relationships or social structures (Liu, 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999); particularly noticeable in Chinese gangs. The analysis of Chinese data show that the presence of negative social capital among offenders moderates the effect of violent subcultural values on the risk of reoffending (Liu, 2004).

One important topic in criminology is the study of crime trends and patterns. The Chinese context provides important advantages for revealing the underlying production mechanism of crime trends during the rapid modernization process. Using various statistical models, and various data (e.g. time series analyses), my analyses substantiated an "economic motivation thesis," that argues that the introduction of market institutions creates conditions known as 'institutional incompatibility' and 'institutional disorganization,' which created unprecedented opportunities for economically motivated crimes. The analyses provide historical evidence from China to illustrate the processes described by the economic motivation thesis (Liu 2004; 2005; 2009).

One classic topic in criminology is analyzing the relationship between social status and criminal punishment. The robust finding of a reverse relationship between social status and punishment generally was supported. Chinese special contexts, however, indicate a complex curve relationship when the role of party membership is analyzed, reflecting features of Chinese political and social contexts (Liu et al., 1998; Zhang & Liu, 2004).

Community and crime is another traditionally important topic in criminology, and has produced many important policy derivatives in North America and Europe (ex. Markowitz et al., 2001). Again, many insights can be obtained about these theories and concepts from the Chinese context. (Zhang et al., 1996; Liu et al., 1997; Liu, 2005). With a grant from the US National Science Foundation, we conducted a survey of approximately 2500 household within 50 neighborhoods in Tianjin, China; analysis of this data has produced a good number of publications. These include several articles on theory testing and fear of crime (Liu et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2009; Liu, 2013). The findings reveal distinctive patterns and variables under China's social and cultural contexts. They demonstrate that the study of distinctive cultural contexts significantly extends our understanding of processes of crime and community.

To fully take advantage of my familiarity with Chinese historical, political and cultural contexts and to achieve the objective of developing comparative criminology, my research also delves into key criminological topics in correction, policing, restorative justice, and drugs and crime. In each of these topics, the features of the Chinese context have offered many insights and rewarding findings from my approach.

I have a deep belief that comparative criminology is a way of making real theoretical breakthroughs. My recent work involves developing a "relational theory." John Braithwaite commented that "It is time for a new era of criminological theory that was given birth in Asia by Asian scholars.... The hope is that they may be useful for constructing the kind of relational theory of crime control advocated by Liu (2014)" (Braithwaite, 2015). My Theory of Relational Justice is an attempt to provide a systematic explanation of large differences between the Western and the Asian concepts of crime and justice. The theory states that there is significant variation along an index measuring the concept of "collectivism/relationism," reflecting cultural differences produced by differences in social organization and cultural traditions. The variation in "relationism" produces variation in dominant cultural values and thinking modes relevant to the concept of crime and justice. The theory elaborates how these conceptual differences produce important differences in the criminal justice systems and behavior (Liu, 2014; Liu, 2016).

In conclusion, my work takes advantages of the features of Chinese and Asian contexts that highlights unseen aspects of criminological topics. I echo Braithwaite's comments that "Asia and the Pacific embrace the regions of greatest cultural and linguistic diversity in the world. Asia's most important contribution to global criminology is therefore in opening its eyes to completely new ways of seeing, as opposed to adjusting, testing, or revising Western theories in light of Eastern experience." (Braithwaite, 2015)

Comparative Asian Criminology and My Research

(Cont.)

References

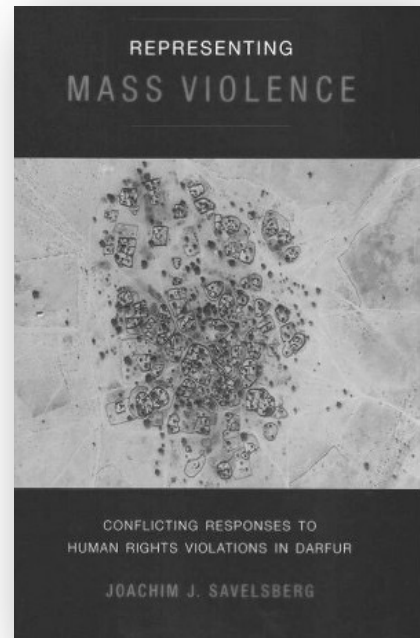
- Aas, F. (2012). "The Earth is one by the World is not": Criminological Theory and its geopolitical divisions. *Theoretical Criminology*, 16, 5 – 20.
- Agnew, R. (2014). The origin of strains: why certain events and conditions are disliked. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco.
- Amelang, K. & Beck, S. (2010). "Comparison in the wild and more disciplined usages of an epistemic practice": In T. Scheffer and J. Niewohner (eds.) *Thick Comparison: Reviving the Ethnographic Aspiration*. Brill, Leiden, pp. 155-80.
- Belknap, Joanne. (2015). "The expansion of Asian Criminology and how it is advancing Criminology research and crime control", keynote speech at 7th ACS annual conference, Hong Kong, June
- Braithwaite, J. (2015). Rethinking Criminology through radical diversity in Asian reconciliation. *Asian Criminology*, doi: 10.1007/s11417-014-9200-z
- Braithwaite, J. & Gohar, A. (2014). Restorative justice, policing and insurgency: Learning from Pakistan. *Law and Society Review*, 48: 531–56.
- Carrington, K., Hogg, R., & Sozzo, M. (2016). Southern criminology. *British Journal of Criminology*.
- Clark, D. (ed.). (2012). *Comparative Law and Society*. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.
- Connell, R. (2007) *Southern Theory: The Global Dynamics of knowledge in Social Science*. Allen and Unwin, Sydney.
- Cotterrell, R. (2012). "Comparative sociology of law". In D. Clark, (ed.) *Comparative Law and Society*. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, pp.39-60.
- Darian Smith, E. (2013). *Laws and societies in Global Contexts: Contemporary Approaches*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Gingrich, A. & Fox, R. (eds.) (2002) *Anthropology by Comparison*. Routledge, New York.
- Johnson, D. T. (2002). The Japanese Way of Justice: Prosecuting Crime in Japan. Oxford University Press.
- Leavitt, G. (1990) "Relativism and cross-cultural criminology: A critical analysis". *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. 27(5), 5-29.
- Liu, J. (1996, November). *Social capital and covariates of reoffending risk in the Chinese context*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, Canada.
- Liu, J. (1997, November). *Negative social capital and gang crime in the Chinese context*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Diego, CA.
- Liu, J. (1998, August). *Special address: Modeling reoffending risk of Chinese offenders*. Paper presented at the 12th International Congress in Criminology, Seoul, Korea.
- Liu, J. (1999). Social capital and covariates of reoffending risk in the Chinese context. *International Criminal Justice Review*, 9, 39-55.
- Liu, J. (2004). "Social Transition and crime in China: An economic motivation thesis" *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 37, 122-138, supplement issue.
- Liu, J. (2005a) "Predicting recidivism in a communitarian society: China", *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (SSCI) 49(4), 392-409.
- Liu, J. (2005b). "Crime Patterns during the market transition in China." *British Journal of Criminology*. 45, 613-633.
- Liu, J. (2009a). 'Asian Criminology – Challenges, Opportunities and Directions', *Asian*
- Liu, J. (2009b). "Re-conceptualizing crime patterns during modernization" in Current Problems of the Penal Law and Criminology, edited by Emil W. Plywaczewski, Temida 2 Press, Bialystok.
- Liu, J. (2009c). "Restorative Justice and Chinese Traditional Legal Culture in the Context of Contemporary Chinese Criminal Justice Reform" *Asia Pacific Journal of Police and Criminal Justice* 7(1), 49-68.
- Liu, J. (2013). "Neighborhood Structure and Fear of Crime in Urban China: disorder as a Neighborhood Process". *International Annals of Criminology*, 51(½), 57-84
- Liu, J. (2014) Keynote Address: "Culture and criminal justice – A theory of relational justice". Presentation at the Sixth Annual Conference of Asian Criminological Society, Osaka, Japan, June 27-29, 2014
- Liu, J. (2016) "Asian Paradigm and Access to Justice", *The Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* (forthcoming)
- Liu, J., Allen Liska, Steven F. Messner, Marvin Krohn, Lening Zhang, and Denke Zhou. (1998). "Status, Power, and Sentence in China" *Justice Quarterly*. Volume 15 (2):289-300.
- Liu, J., Messner, S. F., Zhang, L., & Zhuo, Y. (2008). Investigating production mechanism of fear of crime in urban Chinese communities – role of social disorder. *犯罪與刑事司法研究*, 29(11), 1019-20.
- Liu, J., Messner, S., Zhang, L. & Zhuo, Y. (2009). Socio-demographic correlates of fear of crime and the social context of contemporary urban China. *American Journal of Community Psychology*. 44(1-2), 93–108.
- Liu, J., Steven F. Messner, & Allen Liska. (1997). "Chronic offenders in China", *International Criminal Justice Review*. 7(1), 31-45.
- Mattei, U. (2006). "Comparative law and critical legal studies". In M. Reimann and R. Zimmerman, R. (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Law*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp.815-836.
- Merry, S. (2014) "Inequality and rights: Commentary on Michael McCann's 'The unbearable lightness of rights'. *Law and Society Review*. 48(2), 285-95.
- Messner, S. (2015). When west meets east: generalizing theory and expanding the conceptual toolkit of criminology. *Journal of Asian Criminology*. doi:10.1007/s11417-014-9197-3.
- Messner, S. F. (2014). Social institutions, theory development, and the promise of comparative criminological research. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 9, 49–63.
- Nelken, D. (2010). *Comparative Criminal Justice*. Sage, London.
- Reimann, M. & Zimmerman, R. (eds.) (2006) *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Law*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Sampson, R. J. (2015). Crime and the life course in a changing world: insights from Chicago and implications for global criminology. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 10(4), 277-286.
- Walklate, S. (2015). Whither Criminology: Its global future(s)? Keynote Presentation to the Asian Criminology Conference, June 2015.
- Young, J. (2011). The criminological imagination. Cambridge: Polity
- Zhang, L. & Liu, J. (2004) "Official status and the Swiftness of Criminal Arrest: A Chinese Case of the Impact of Social Position on Criminal Justice" *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*. 27:82-96.
- Zhang, L., Denke Zhou, Steven F. Messner, Allen Liska, Marvin Krohn, Jianhong Liu, & Zhou Lu (1996) "Crime Prevention in a Communitarian Society: 'Bang-Jiao' and 'Tiao-Jie' in the people's Republic of China." *Justice Quarterly*. Volume 13 (2), 199-222.

About Representing Mass Violence

By Distinguished Book Award Winner Joachim Savelsberg

University of Minnesota

Receiving a Distinguished Book Award from the International Division of ASC is deeply gratifying to me as my own life has been unfolding between two continents and much of my criminological research is comparative. Receiving the Award for *Representing Mass Violence: Conflicting Representations of Human Rights Violations in Darfur* means especially much to me as the topic is not just central to my scholarly pursuits, but also to who I am. Born in Germany in 1951, just six years after the end of the Holocaust, I grew up for the first 15 years of my life in a world that silenced this darkest chapter of my country's history. Encountering this history as an adolescent and young adult inflicted me, like many, with what cultural sociologist Bernhard Giesen has called the "cultural trauma of perpetrators." Yet, it took the atrocities of the 1990s and early 2000s and the establishment of new human rights courts for me to recognize that I would have from here on to apply my scholarly efforts to issues of human rights and genocide. In my most recent book, which you selected for the 2016 award, I attempt to answer three questions, to which I seek to provide concise answers here:



How can international criminal justice contribute to fighting mass atrocities?

Mass atrocities, specifically genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, have cost manifold more human lives than all street crimes combined. New research, mostly conducted by political scientists, indicates that interventions by international institutions, including the new International Criminal Court, may reduce such violence. Yet, the causal mechanism is hidden in a black box. Some speculate that deterrence is at work. The current book instead examines the *cultural* consequences of interventions. Based on content analysis of well over three thousand news media reports and interviews with African correspondents, NGO experts and foreign ministry officials from eight countries, it depicts the changing collective representations of mass violence. Criminal justice interventions play a major role as they keep mass violence on the public radar, as they increase the likelihood that it will be depicted as state crime and genocide, and as they challenge decades of denial and even the age-old celebration of those responsible for mass violence as great state builders. Importantly, such challenges are likely to affect international responses to mass violence.

Are there challenges to the representative function of criminal justice interventions?

Challenges to criminal justice framing of mass violence are numerous. They do not just emanate from the dark forces of perpetrating organizations and states. Benevolent actors also provide competing representations. Examples are organizations that seek to provide relief in the midst of devastation or to put an end to the violence.

About Representing Mass Violence

(Cont.)

Humanitarian aid workers tell stories about the violence that differ substantially from those told by the Court: their accounts treat the perpetrating state cautiously, and they focus on deprivations in refugee camps rather than on those victims who suffer directly from criminal violence. In the words of one humanitarian NGO worker: "Who is the devil? Good and bad – we don't necessarily see the world in that way... We need [communication], because to be present in an area you need acceptance by the groups." Further, diplomats who work tirelessly to put an end to the violence provide a representation that competes with the criminal justice frame. They too provide their reasoning openly: "If you want to make peace in Darfur through negotiations, you have to deal with the Sudanese government... If you want justice through the ICC, well, then you should stigmatize someone who is indicted." Media analysis shows that the humanitarian aid and armed conflict frames, promoted by aid NGOs and diplomats respectively, also affect media reporting. Yet, they do so less successfully than criminal justice interventions.

Can findings about the case of Darfur be generalized?

Representing Mass Violence focuses on the case of the Darfur region of Sudan during the first decade of the 21st century. The estimated death toll is 300,000. Millions were driven from their homes. Tens of thousands were raped. The livelihood of half of the population of Darfur was destroyed. Yet, Darfur is not a single case. The last two and a half decades saw mass violence in countries such as Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, the DRC, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and East Timor, continuing histories of the horror of the 20th and of preceding centuries. Today the ongoing mass violence in Syria and Iraq dominates news media headlines.

To be sure, the geopolitical position of each of these countries differs, and so does their exposure to international criminal justice institutions. Yet, most of these situations have seen some form of criminal justice response. Many of the responding institutions are new and barely tested. Scholarship needs to pay close attention to their functioning and impact. The story of Darfur tells us that they will likely contribute to a representation of those responsible for mass violence that will cast a shadow on the reputation of these actors. These state and military leaders are less likely to go down in history as heroes but as criminal perpetrators instead. The buildup of international justice institutions may generate some of the civilizing effect that the development of state institutions had over past centuries. Uncertainties are great, but an opportunity lends itself, and continued innovation and observation is the order of the day.

I was pleased when the University of California Press offered the option of publishing the book not just as a paperback, but also as an open access online publication. Please feel free to download it here: <http://www.luminosoa.org/site/books/10.1525/luminos.4/>

Why Claim Credit for Terrorist Attacks?

By First Place Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner

Erin M. Kearns

American University

Rationalist literature has long assumed that groups should claim credit for their attacks otherwise the purpose of the violence is obscured (Hoffman, 1999; Jenkins, 1974; Kydd & Walter, 2006). However, in recent decades, groups that use terrorism have been claiming credit for their attacks with decreasing frequency (Hoffman, 1997; Hoffman, 2010). In the 1960s and 1970s, groups claimed credit for the majority of international terrorist attacks, explained their motivation, and hoped to gain attention from this violence (Hoffman, 1997).



This is no longer the case. In the last two decades, less than 13% of attacks have been claimed (Global Terrorism Database, 2012). If terrorism is about signaling to an adversary, why then are the majority of terrorist attacks not claimed?

In a theoretical piece, my colleagues and I, built on rationalist arguments to explain why groups may strategically lie about terrorism (Kearns, Conlon & Young, 2014). Unclaimed attacks are the most common according to the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) (Global Terrorism Database, 2012). Therefore, these attacks are also the easiest to model based on the availability of more clearly reported data. For this reason, my study tested propositions that we made on why groups neglect to claim credit after committing a terrorist attack.

This project used time-series cross-sectional data from the GTD to examine why some terrorist attacks are claimed while others are not. Specifically, I examined the impact of several factors on claiming: fatalities per attack, number of groups per country-year, attacks in the previous year, attacks against military, and leadership structure. Results show that claiming increases when there are more attacks perpetrated against the military and that claiming decreases when the primary group is more hierarchically structured. Contrary to expectations, higher fatality levels also increase the likelihood of claiming. Additionally, claiming increases when there are higher proportions of suicide attacks. The results of this project expand our understanding of why some terrorist attacks are claimed while others are not.

References

- Hoffman, A. M. (2010). Voice and silence: Why groups take credit for acts of terror. *Journal of Peace Research*, 4, 615-626. doi: 10.1177/0022343310376439
- Hoffman, B. (1997). Why terrorists don't claim credit. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 9, 1-6. doi: 10.1080/09546559708427381
- Hoffman, B. (1999). Terrorism trends and prospects. *Countering the New Terrorism*, 7, 13.
- Jenkins, B. M. (1974). *International Terrorism: A new kind of warfare* (Research in Rand Paper Series). Santa Monica, California: The Rand Corporation.
- Kearns, E. M., Conlon, B., & Young, J. K. (2014). Lying about terrorism. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 37, 422-439. doi:10.1080/1057610X.2014.893480
- Kydd, A. H., & Walter, B. F. (2006). The strategies of terrorism. *International Security*, 31, 49-80. doi:10.1162/isec.2006.31.1.49
- National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. (2012). Global Terrorism Database. Available at <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd> (accessed 18 June 2013).

Conditioning Influences on Strain-crime Nexus among Chinese Incarcerated Women

By Second Place Doctoral Student Paper Award Winner

Lin Liu

University of Delaware



One of the key assumptions of Agnew's general strain theory (GST) is that various factors condition the effect of strain on crime and delinquency. Past research on the conditioning hypothesis focused on youth samples and employed gender as the only control variable, failing to adequately assess the complexity of the strain-crime relationship. The current study used survey data collected from Chinese female inmates, to assess the influence of strain on instrumental and expressive crimes and the conditioning impact of social bonds, motherhood, and delinquent peers on the strain-crime nexus. Regression results showed that financial stress contributed to a higher ratio of committing instrumental crime, whereas childhood abuse led to a greater chance of engaging in expressive crime. In addition, the interaction between motherhood and feeling disrespect increased the odds of committing instrumental crime, and the interaction between delinquent peers and feeling disrespect raised the probability of conducting expressive crime.

Contributions, comments, or suggestions should be sent to:

Cassandra Didge

Incoming DIC Newsletter Editor

Katie Wahrer

Assistant DIC Newsletter Editor

E-mail: cedodge@mail.usf.edu

Highlights from the DIC Awards Presentation and Reception

at the American Society of Criminology Meeting 2016 in New Orleans.



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



Jay Albanese,
ASC Representative to the United Nations



Reception always starts with Introductions:
Vincenzo Ruggiero



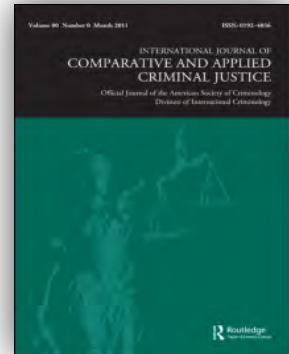
Happy Book Raffle Winners

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 on Domestic Violence in India Vol. 41 (1&2)



The impetus for this collection of contributions co-edited with Dr. N. Prabha Unnithan, on the topic of violence against women in India, comes on the heels of a particularly harrowing sexual assault that had taken place in Delhi (the Nirbhaya case mentioned in several contributions herein). This collection begins with Verma, Qureshi and Kims's "Exploring the Trend of Violence against Women in India." This contribution utilizes qualitative and quantitative information to understand the macro-level contours of crimes against women in India and to make policy recommendations for change. Descriptive research on the nature and extent of violence against women, particularly as it pertains to North India and as perceived by individuals with expertise on the topic, is the focus of the next contribution, entitled, "Toward Providing Additional Ideas on Various Types of Violence against Women in North India." (by Singh, Hurley and Singh) Systemic responses in terms of changes in criminal justice are explored in the next contribution by Kadyan and Unnithan entitled "Extreme Cases and the Criminal Justice System: Responses to a Traumatic Sexual Assault in India." They argue that extreme cases (such as that of Nirbhaya) may produce innovations and changes, but their acceptance has to contend with sociocultural norms and understandings regarding sexuality and its expression.

The realm of cultural myths and perceptions are discussed in the next two contributions. Brereton explores the persistence of enduring fears regarding women making false allegations of rape in "Perpetuating Myths of Women as False Complainants in Rape Cases in India: Culture v. The Law." A note of caution regarding the assumptions that any and all public spaces are unsafe for women is injected into the discussion by Belur, Parikh, Daruwalla, Joshi, and Fernandes in "Perceptions of Gender Based Violence around Public Toilets in Mumbai Slums." These cautions are based on a survey conducted with poor women regarding their usage of public toilets. They found that the "women's fear of crime is higher than their actual experience of crime or violence around public toilets."

The last two contributions take on a more action-oriented approach to the topic. In "Community Effects on Women's Help-Seeking Behavior for Intimate Partner Violence in India: Gender Disparity, Feminist Theory, and Empowerment" authors Hayes and Franklin, examine quantitatively the factors that lead Indian women to seek help for domestic violence. This is another area where notions of family honor and self-blame combine to often produce silence and non-disclosure by victims. Finally, authors Maras and Miranda in their contribution "Sexual Violence Perpetrated against Women in India: The Role of Forensic Evidence" make a convincing case for modernizing and implementing solid procedures for collecting, preserving and presenting the physical evidence needed in such cases to obtain convictions.

The First National Forum of Young Criminologists in Poland



The First National Forum of Young Criminologists took place at the Faculty of Law, University of Białystok on 19-20 May, 2016. It was a pioneering project at the national level, established by Professor Emil W. Pływaczewski, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Białystok, a well-known and respected criminologist. Thanks to this idea, a platform was created for the exchange of experiences of young criminologists in Poland.



The aim of the Forum was to integrate the group of young scientists representing different fields (including lawyers, criminologists, sociologists, educators, doctors) and to create a place for them to exchange of information, experience and research achievements in the field of criminology. Another guiding idea was to create regular meetings enabling the exchange of experiences of young scientists and practitioners whose research interests or work experience associated with criminology. In addition, the organizers wished to introduce the participants of the Forum to the local culture of Podlasie and organized an evening with traditional touches of the region.

The next meeting of The National Forum of Young Criminologists will take a place in May 2018 in Białystok. On behalf of organizers and young criminologists we would like to invite all of the interested scientists and practitioners. Contact: ofmk@uwb.edu.pl



Recent Publications

Crime, Criminal Justice, and the Evolving Science of Criminology in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh

By Shahid M. Shahidullah

(March 26, 2017)

How the Gloves Came Off: Lawyers, Policy Makers, and Norms in the Debate on Torture (Columbia Studies in Terrorism and Irregular Warfare)

By Elizabeth Grimm Arsenault

(March 7, 2017)

Human Trafficking in Asia: Forcing Issues

By Sallie Yea (Ed)

(June 5, 2017)

International Money Laundering Through Real Estate and Agribusiness: A Criminal Justice Perspective from the "Panama Papers"

By Fausto Martin De Sanctis

(February 17, 2017)

Making Sense of Corruption

By Bo Rothstein & Aiysha Varraich

(February 27, 2017)

Political Trials in Theory and History

By Jens Meierhenrich & Devin O. Pendas (Eds)

(February 27, 2017)

Migrant, Refugee, Smuggler, Savior

By Peter Tinti

(April 4, 2017)

Offending and Desistance: The importance of social relations (International Series on Desistance and Rehabilitation)

By Beth Weaver

(April 29, 2017)

Parole and Beyond: International Experiences of Life After Prison (Palgrave Studies in Prisons and Penology)

By Ruth Armstrong & Ioan Durnescu (Eds)

(March 6, 2017)

Soft Corruption: How Unethical Conduct Undermines Good Government and What To Do About It

By William E. Schluter

(February 24, 2017)

When Riot Cops Are Not Enough: The Policing and Repression of Occupy Oakland (Critical Issues in Crime and Society)

By Mike King

(March 9, 2017)

*Have you told me
about your book?*

*E-mail:
cedodge@mail.usf.edu*

Upcoming Meetings and Conferences

Fancy a trip?

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

24-25 March, 2017

The Twelfth Social Theory Forum: W.E.B. DuBois and the Color Line in the 21st Century: Continuity, Challenges, and New Directions

University of Massachusetts Boston

socialtheoryforum@umb.edu.

17-18 May, 2017

The Israeli Association of Criminology Bi-Annual Meeting: Crime, Victimization, and Law Enforcement- Local and International Perspectives

Jerusalem, Israel

May 17-18, 2017

Israel.criminology.association@gmail.com

29-31 May, 2017

I Global Peace Conference 2017 (IPD)- Theme: View to Peacebuilding, Security and Human Rights in Modern World

Baar, Switzerland

fhuseynli@ipdinstitute.ch

1-3 June, 2017

Justice Studies Association- Annual Meeting

Detroit, Michigan

www.justicestudies.org

7-10 June, 2017

Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences- Forensic Mental Health: Contemporary Issues and Interactions Involving Justice-Involved Persons with Mental Illness (PwMI)

Roger Williams University

Portsmouth, RI

neacjs2017@gmail.com

19-21 June, 2017

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

www.criminologysymposium.com

4-7 July, 2017

British Society of Criminology Annual Conference 2017- Forging Social Justice: Local Challenges, Global Complexities

Sheffield Hallam University in the UK

<http://www.britisoccrim.org/conference/>

10-13 July, 2017

Crime and Justice in Asia and the Global South: An International Conference- Co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre (QUT) and the Asian Criminological Society

Shangri-La Hotel, Cairns, Australia

<http://crimejusticeconference.com.au/>

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

*E-mail:
cedodge@mail.usf.edu*