

INTER-NEWS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY OF
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
SUMMER 2020 EDITION



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FROM THE EDITOR

We are delighted to present to you the Summer 2020 issue of Inter-News of the Division of International Criminology of the American Society of Criminology!

It may feel like a lot of things are up in the air right now: the economy, the rise of COVID-19 cases, plans for returning to work and school, changes to the upcoming semester and more. We hope this issue is a relaxing read and brings you some familiarity by focusing on all things in international and comparative criminology!

This edition contains exciting updates as well as news about our members and their past and present research activities. We include interviews with prominent scholars on their exciting research projects and lessons learned in the field of international and comparative criminology. This issue also contains a number of teaching tips, announcements from the field, list with new books and publications, and much more!

The DIC Newsletter Editorial Team wants you to know that you're making a difference in the field, and we look forward to your continued interest and contributions! We highly encourage you to renew your DIC membership, but also send us regular updates and short thematic pieces of no more than 500-600 words. We look forward to connecting with you over the remainder of the summer through this newsletter and we are excited for the start of fall semester! You can e-mail us at asc.dic@gmail.com.

Enjoy reading this pandemic issue of the ASC DIC Newsletter!

Editor-in-Chief: Marijana Kotlaja, Ph.D.
Missouri State University

Copy-Editor: Jared R. Dmello, Ph.D.
Texas A&M International University

Layout and Design: Dragana Derlic, M.S.
University of Texas at Dallas

NOTE FROM THE DIC CHAIR

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich
Michigan State University



Dear DIC Members and Friends,

The summer is here and the COVID-19 pandemic is far from over. The numbers of confirmed cases are increasing dramatically in some countries and seem to be under control in others. In such uncertain times, Maja Kotlaja (Missouri State University; Editor-in-Chief), Jared Dmello (Texas A&M International University; Copy Editor), and Dragana Derlic (University of Texas at Dallas; Design and Social Media) have put together this newsletter, illustrating how COVID-19 has affected our professional and personal lives.

The newsletter opens with the interviews with prominent scholars Vesna Markovic (Lewis University; Chair of the ACJS International Section) and Andrew Faull (University of Cape Town, South Africa), who discuss the influence of the pandemic on their research. It also features a research article by Amy Nivette (Utrecht University, Netherlands; DIC Executive Counselor), Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge, UK),

Maria Fernanda, and Tourinho Peres (Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil) about COVID-19 and crime rates in Latin America. Jay Albenese (Virginia Commonwealth University; ASC UN Liaison) provides an update on how the pandemic has affected the UN activities.

In the graduate student corner, several of our DIC graduate student members--Ntasha Bhardwaj (Rutgers University-Newark), Yongjae (David) Nam (Michigan State University), and Marko Prpić (University of Zagreb, Croatia) discuss the ways COVID-19 has affected their studies, including changes in class delivery, research opportunities, and dissertation progress. Dragana Derlic (University of Texas at Dallas) suggests ways to include calm in your day.

In our teaching corner, Marijana Kotlaja (Missouri State University; DIC Executive Counselor) shares five essential principles and practices of teaching online. At the times when most of us are preparing for the fall semester that will either exclusively rely on online classes or feature a combination of online and hybrid classes, such tips and tricks are most useful. We are preparing a short survey about your teaching experiences and hope that you will participate! Details will be forthcoming shortly.

In this newsletter we introduce our DIC Social Media Committee: Marijana Kotlaja (Missouri State University; Chair), Jared Dmello (Texas A&M International University), Dragana Derlic (University of Texas at Dallas), Popy Begum (Rutgers University), Felipe Salazar Tobar (Rutgers University), and Matt Vogel (University of Albany). This young and enthusiastic group is in charge of our social media platforms. Have you recently gotten a publication, funded grant, or other exciting news related to international criminology? We want to hear from you! DIC is always excited to promote the excellent work of our members. If you are on social media, tag us in a post for us to share on our platforms. If you are not on social media, we would still like to share your work! If you e-mail us a link / update to the ASC DIC email, we will gladly share that with the Social Media committee and distribute on our platforms. DIC is a community of scholars and we welcome any opportunity to promote the achievements of our membership!

This newsletter also contains *In Memoriam Cindy J. Smith (1954-2020)*. Cindy was a friend to quite a few of our members—she will be greatly missed by many! Cindy served as the UNICRI Director and two terms as the DIC Chair (2005-2007; 2007-2009).

I am ending my introduction with the exciting news that our journal, *International Criminology*, with Ineke Marshall (Northeastern University) as the Editor-in-Chief, has started to receive its first submissions! Please see the newsletter for details on how [you can submit your paper](#) or [book review](#) or [volunteer to become a reviewer](#). The first issue is also in preparation... We will have more news to share shortly, but, for now, please keep your calendar open for the DIC *International Criminology* webinar on November 21!

Sincerely,
Sanja Kutnjak Ivković,
DIC Chair

INTERVIEWS WITH ACCOMPLISHED SCHOLARS

Vesna Markovic, Ph.D. *Lewis University*

Interview by Marijana Maja Kotlaja *Missouri State University, USA*



@DrVesnaMarkovic



Terrorism | Transnational Crime |
Comparative Criminal Justice



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Maja: Tell us a little bit about your research. How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted your research?

Maja: How has the current pandemic affected terrorist organizations? Has it helped or hindered counterterrorism efforts?

Vesna: For the past twenty years, my research has primarily focused on terrorism, transnational crime, and comparative criminal justice. With regard to terrorism, my main areas of research are on suicide bombings, with a particular focus on female suicide bombers, financing terrorism, and the use of low tech attacks - such as vehicle ramming attacks and mass shootings - by terrorist groups. Due to the nature of the research I do, which is mainly conducted by using open source methods, the global pandemic has not deterred me from being able to collect the data.

Although the pandemic has not caused an issue for me in data collection, the major impact on my area of study is the decrease in the number of events occurring. Although there are suicide bombings occurring still, it is at a much slower pace, which for me is very good to see. This is also true for the number of low-tech attacks. There has, however, been an increase in vehicle ramming attacks targeting Black Lives Matter protestors. In fact there have been 66 incidents since May 27. Some of these have been white supremacist related which would be considered domestic extremism or terrorism. Others may be hate-crime related, or neither. As for financing, this has continued. The pandemic may have caused some groups to shift their tactics in some areas. I recently came across an article about a major police seizure of 14 metric tons of methamphetamines in Salerno, Italy, believed by police to have been produced by the Islamic State in Syria.

Vesna: There are several things that come to mind as to how terrorist groups have been impacted by the pandemic. Obviously, many of the attacks carried out by terrorist groups focus on inflicting mass casualties. Due to the restrictions on mass gatherings, this has actually helped take away many target-rich environments, taking away the attractiveness of using suicide bombings, and has curtailed the ability to carry out vehicle ramming attacks and mass shootings. Groups, such as the Islamic State, have even issued their own guidelines in dealing with COVID-19. Another change is that travel has been curtailed and, therefore, we are not seeing as many attacks thankfully. Due to the many restrictions, this has definitely helped in the counterterrorism effort, however, once things start opening up again the threat will certainly increase. As we will probably be wearing masks for the foreseeable future, wearing masks in public places can also hinder efforts in identifying individuals.

One thing I did find particularly interesting was that in early 2020, and again in April 2020, the United Nations called for a ceasefire due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In April, there were 11

countries that had ceasefires; rebel groups in Cameroon and the Philippines had declared ceasefires back in March. According to the UN, however, there was still fighting in countries such as Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Myanmar, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen.

Maja: How will the pandemic impact the way scholars study terrorism?

Vesna: Not many scholars are in a position to travel to certain countries and do interviews with terrorists. There is a wealth of information to be collected from open sources, which include anything that is not law enforcement sensitive or classified. This can include newspapers, governmental reports, and in some cases statements directly from the terrorist groups (although it is harder to verify the veracity of these statements). Finding reliable and credible open sources is increasingly important. The University of Chicago's "Chicago Project on Security and Threats" (CPOST), for example, uses open sources to collect data on terrorism as do several other institutions. I have been using open source collection since my time as a Ph.D. student working for the Institute for the Study of Violent Groups (ISVG) which was started through federal grants at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas. Since it is becoming increasingly easier to store and collect large amounts of data, open source collection will continue to be used in my terrorism research as well as with many other researchers in the field.

INTERVIEWS WITH ACCOMPLISHED SCHOLARS CONT.

Andrew Faull, Ph.D. *University of Cape Town*

Interview by Marijana Maja Kotlaja Missouri State University, USA



@AGFaull



Criminal Justice | Police | Identity |
South Africa



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Maja: Tell us a little bit about your research. How has the lockdown in South Africa impacted your research?

Maja: What are the current lockdown regulations in South Africa? Do you believe citizens are following the regulations, if not, what are the penalties?

Maja: How has the current pandemic affected the crime rates in South Africa? Has there been an increase or decrease in crime?

Andrew: I am leading a project which aims to promote evidence-based policing (EBP) in South Africa. As in most countries, policing here is not generally guided by useful evidence, nor do many police officers or members of the public understand what 'evidence' means in the context of EBP. South Africa has extremely high levels of violent crime, with a national murder rate of 36 per 100,000 residents and 58 per 100,000 in Cape Town, where I live. In this context, public emotion and demands on police often lead to knee-jerk, punitive, or performative policing, rather than interventions that are most likely to reduce harm.

As such, rather than pursuing new empirical research, my work involves advocacy, coordination and the commissioning of work that will help nudge South African scholarship and policing towards the generation and application of evidence. In 2019, the Institute for Security Studies established a working group of researchers and policy makers where we discussed these goals, shared new research findings, and planned pilot studies to bolster the domestic evidence-base for policing. We generated a range of publications intended to demonstrate the importance of evidence and to communicate related concepts in ways that would be easily understandable.

Fortunately, the South African Police Service and Western Cape Government (a province) have both responded favourably, and some exciting plans have been put in place. Sadly, as elsewhere, the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected some of these and so we've had to adapt our plans quite a bit in 2020.

Andrew: South Africa entered a hard lockdown at the end of March, with very few confirmed cases in the country at the time. The lockdown required everyone to stay at home, only leaving to buy food, medicine, or seek medical care. Almost the entire economy was shut down except for essential services linked to health and safety. Alcohol and cigarettes were banned along with exercise. This lasted for five weeks after which regulations were revised, allowing limited exercise and a few more economic activities. Alcohol, cigarettes and most movement remained banned for two months. Alcohol sales resumed in June but were again prohibited in July as trauma rooms filled up with vehicle and violence-related injuries associated with alcohol.

The army was deployed to support police in enforcing the lockdown. Police arrested 270,000 people for lockdown violations in the first three months. There is widespread flouting of some regulations – such as the requirement to stay home and wear a mask outdoors – in certain areas. However, businesses are generally compliant.

Andrew: South Africa's police only release audited crime figures once a year. However, the Minister of Police released data after two months of lockdown showing that violent crime had plummeted in the first two months of lockdown, with roughly 2,000 fewer murders than the same period in 2019. Other violent crime also reportedly declined significantly, but began to increase again in the third month of lockdown as alcohol was reintroduced and enforcement of regulations was eased. It will be interesting to see if violent crime declines again following the new alcohol ban, which this time is not accompanied by the movement restrictions of the early lockdown. It is not clear whether domestic violence increased or not during lockdown, but it is quite likely that the illegal cigarette trade, and the gangs that control it, has grown.



Violence and the Pandemic

Amy Nivette, *Utrecht University*

Manuel Eisner, *University of Cambridge*

Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres, *Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo*

The emergency measures imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic constitute a unique set of interventions that deeply affect daily routines of people in all societies across the globe. But has the COVID-19 crisis increased or decreased overall levels of violence? It will be some time until we have firm evidence for each society, based on comprehensive victim surveys, that will help us to better understand how emergency regimes have affected the incidence of interpersonal and sexual violence.

For now, initial evidence from across the world suggests that many types of both violent and non-violent crime plunged as streets, bars, and nightclubs emptied (Stickle & Felson, 2020). Across Latin America, police-recorded street violence against strangers, such as robbery and assault, have declined as the lockdown emptied the streets and the police enforced emergency measures (Semple & Ahmed 2020). However, it is currently unclear whether the extent and the pattern of decline were similar across societies with different social and economic conditions, whether there is systematic variation in what types of crime declined, and the extent to which the decline is associated with characteristics of the regimes imposed on populations during the pandemic.

In São Paulo, a State of Emergency was declared on 16th March, and the governor instated the quarantine on 24th March. Adherence to social isolation measures was irregular in the city, with greater adherence in wealthy areas. Movement and traffic in the central and commercial areas has decreased dramatically, which may explain the drop in crime levels.

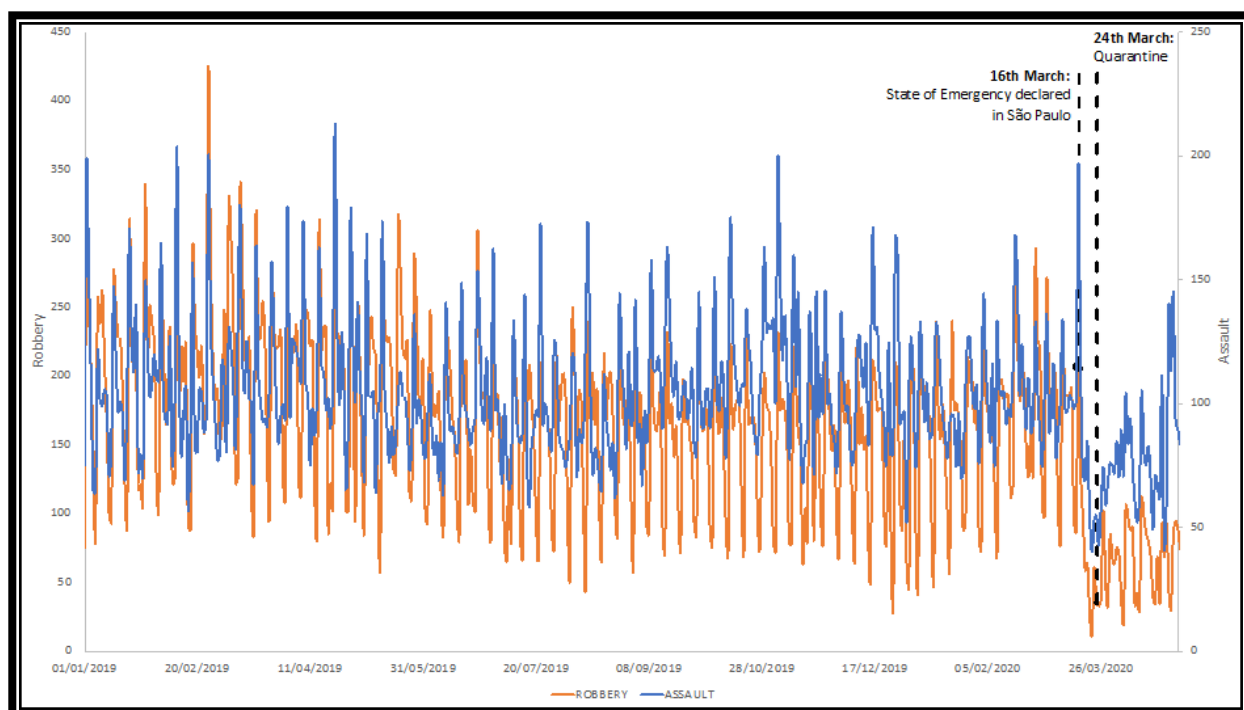


Figure 1. Daily counts for police-recorded robbery and assault in São Paulo. Source: Secretaria De Segurança Pública do Estado de São Paulo (SSP/SP).

The decline has not been universal, however, and did not affect all the crime types the same way. In Mexico, where the national lockdown kicked in on 30th March, daily numbers of homicides have remained unchanged at around 80 cases per day (Gobierno de Mexico, 2020). The reasons are poorly understood.

New international publication, presentation, or field experience you want to share?

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Violence and the Pandemic cont.

Amy Nivette, *Utrecht University*

Manuel Eisner, *University of Cambridge*

Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres, *Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo*

It is possible that tensions between drug cartels have stiffened as they face greater challenges to procuring chemicals, more difficulties with transporting drugs, and declining prices (Ferri, 2020). It is possible as well that poor local implementation and corruption leave ample space for organised crime to evade the lockdown and continue its violent activities, which account for a substantial fraction of serious violence in Mexico.

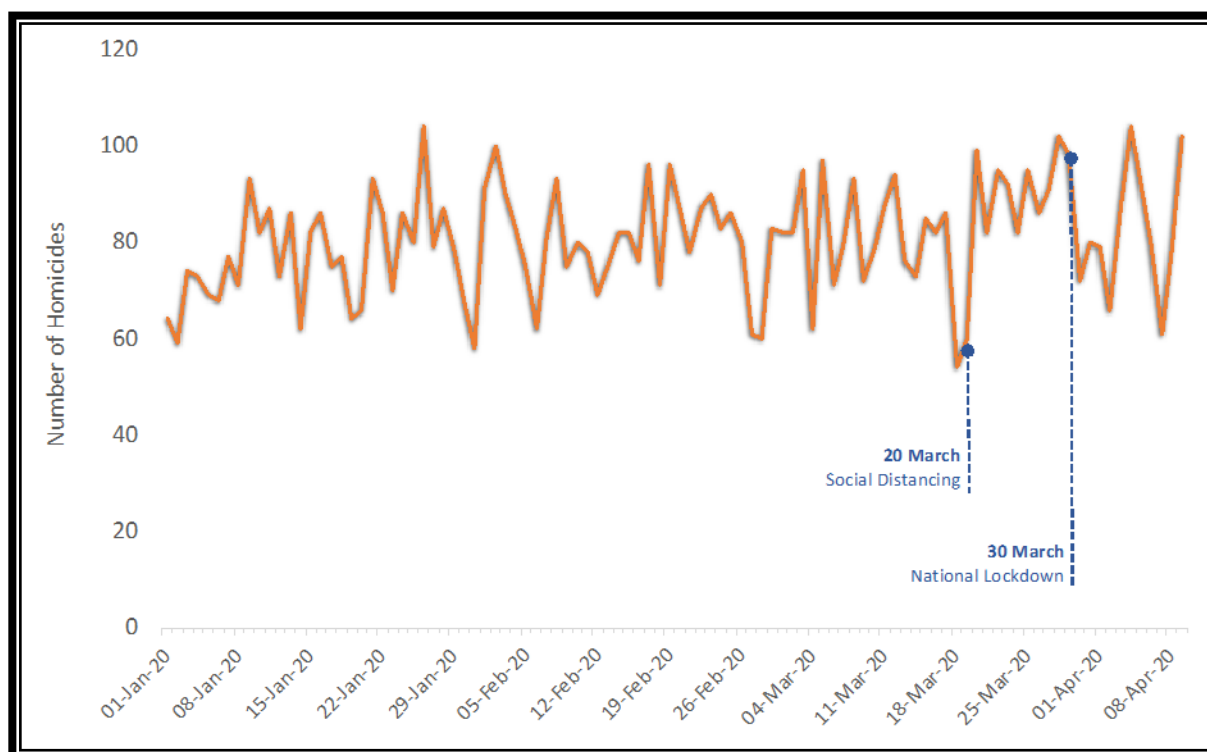


Figure 2. Daily police-recorded counts of intentional homicide in Mexico. Source: Secretaría de Seguridad y Protección Ciudadana (SSPC), <http://www.informeseuridad.cns.gob.mx>

A similar stable pattern is found for homicide in São Paulo, even considering the differences in criminal dynamics, when compared to Mexico. Unlike other regions in Latin America, in São Paulo a single hegemonic criminal organization exercises social control over the territories, with local mechanisms for controlling violence and supporting the population (Feltran, 2010). Local communities were organized, creating support networks, and providing residents with the necessary means for personal hygiene, food, and health care (Vilhena & Guilhermina, 2020). These variations in the stability and change in levels of violence means that systematic comparative analyses of global trends are needed in order to understand when and why violence was impacted by emergency measures.

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Violence and the Pandemic cont.

Amy Nivette, *Utrecht University*

Manuel Eisner, *University of Cambridge*

Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres, *Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo*

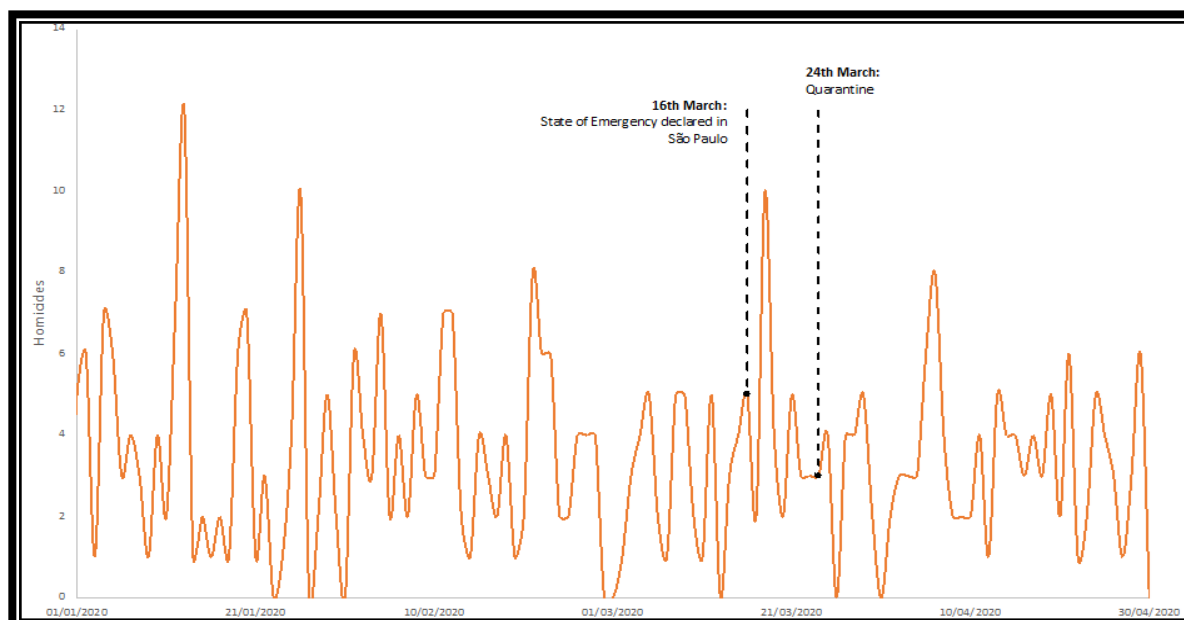


Figure 3. Daily counts for police-recorded homicides in São Paulo. Source: Secretaria De Segurança Pública do Estado de São Paulo (SSP/SP).

Out of Emergency – Back into Violence?

Looking into the coming months, many countries are relaxing constraints on daily life, often staggered in different ways within each country. In São Paulo (Brazil), there are already some signs that the number of daily assaults may be returning to previous levels. This offers a unique opportunity to learn, in more detail than ever before, about the interplay of social forces that leads to the varying levels of violence characteristic of different societies. It should also be an opportunity to generate knowledge on what can be done to more effectively address violence as we return from the depths of the lockdown.

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This summary is based on a full report commissioned by the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation entitled *Violence and the Pandemic – Urgent questions for Research*, which is available here: <https://hfg.org/pandemicviolence.htm>. For further information about our ongoing research on COVID-19 and global crime trends, see <https://www.vrc.crim.cam.ac.uk/covid-19-research/crime-during-covid-19-crisis-global-analysis>.

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Leveraging Challenges to Create Opportunities: Working on my Doctoral Degree during COVID-19

Ntasha Bhardwaj, Rutgers University-Newark



As a researcher, my work is concerned with the impact of gender and gender inequality on crime and fear of crime in South Asia. As a female, Indian scholar, my research agenda is anchored in the goal to build on the limited yet growing criminal justice research in the South Asian context. While the field of comparative criminological research is growing, research specific to South Asia is limited, and theoretical work is needed that attends to the social and cultural contexts.

Towards this end, my dissertation project *Exploring Pathways to Incarceration among Indian and Sri Lankan Women* is a mixed methods study, investigating the pre-prison lives and experiences of 180 women incarcerated in India and Sri Lanka. 85 women at three Indian prisons and 95 women at one Sri Lankan prison were interviewed for the study with the aim of building on the limited yet growing knowledge on women's carceral experiences, specifically in South Asia. For the past few years, I've worked on getting access to prisons and collecting data. In Sri Lanka, I trained 6 research assistants to interview women. In India, after being rejected prison permission 45 times, I was permitted to collect data. However due to the limitations of this permission, I had to conduct all the interviews. During the COVID-19 lockdown, I've been working on the findings of my study. On the one hand, I am fortunate that I was able to finish all the data collection prior to the lockdown in India and Sri Lanka. Keeping in mind the current government guidelines, conducting in person interviews in the two countries will come with added challenges and will not be permitted for several months.

On the other hand, data analysis which involves re-reading interview transcripts of women's lives that are embedded in histories of abuse, violence, and narrowly defined gender roles comes with its own set of challenges. Teaching has played an enormous role in addressing the stress that accompanies analyzing these 180 interviews. Interacting with students and sharing snippets from the field helped me process the impact of my data. The switch to online classes due to COVID-19 took away the part I looked forward to the most: interacting with my students in the classroom context. Transitioning to an online format brought its own set of challenges, and by the time I settled into the switch entirely, the semester ended. I was left in a situation where I had to find a way to teach online and prepare for the job market, all while ensuring that I don't face burn out while working on my dissertation study findings.

This really made me question and re-explore the reason I decided to pursue South Asian research. My decision was anchored in the need to fill the dearth of context specific explanations of crime and justice issues. Through my time in the doctoral program, I was able to interact with several South Asian experts who reinforced the need to build context specific research. I realized that that the only way I could endure the last stretch of my dissertation, while preparing for the job market, was by engaging in a project that commits to furthering this goal. Consequently, in collaboration with my research advisor, Professor Jody Miller, we launched the South Asian Institute of Crime and Justice Studies (SAICJS). SAICJS aims to build efficient, context specific research to enable individuals and organizations to develop research skills and support the next generation of scholars in pursuing work in the realm of crime and justice studies. So, despite this time being extremely challenging, it is also the reason I have moved one giant step closer to fulfilling my goals.



Examining Organizational Changes in Policing as a Result of a Global Pandemic

Yongjae (David) Nam, *Michigan State University*



With the advent of the coronavirus pandemic, the world has been put on hold. This public health crisis has strained many sectors of society due to diminishing resources, travel restrictions, and overburdened healthcare workers. Amidst all this, people are rising together to help their communities. Over the past few months, while staying at home, I have used my time to figure out how to join this wave.

At the beginning of the pandemic, I stumbled upon several social media pages and [new articles](#) and realized that the COVID-19 pandemic has definitively influenced the operational landscape of [policing](#). The police, among others, have been on the front lines of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic while continuing to fulfill their core mission—albeit with changed responsibilities. First responders are likely at a higher risk of contracting the virus, and a number of law enforcement officers already lost their lives due to coronavirus. However, it was unclear what organizational changes were made by police agencies in an effort to balance the competing concerns of officer safety and public safety.

Early in May, when I crafted and submitted my proposal, there were only a few research studies that examined the impact of COVID-19 on police organizations. To provide exploratory insight on a highly dynamic situation, I felt the necessity of conducting a study that seeks to understand what organizational and operational changes were made by police organizations during the pandemic. Fortunately, I found that Michigan State University College of Social Science was announcing a special Call for Proposals to promote graduate student real-time research initiatives focused on social science responses to COVID-19 through small grants. Luckily, my study was awarded a CSS COVID-19 Small Grant Award for Summer Semester 2020 by the College of Social Science.

My goal is to share the knowledge with a broad group of colleagues and potential collaborators at conferences, which will provide networking opportunities with other leading scholars. In addition, the findings from this study will be made widely available to police organizations to allow them to better refine their response to subsequent flareups of the COVID-19 pandemic and other emergency situations. The research will be distributed to practitioners in the state through publications. In the end, I hope all law enforcement professionals get paid their dues. I wish I can tell the stories of all workers who put blood, sweat, and tears to save every life they could.

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Because of Coronavirus in Homes, Because of Earthquakes out of Homes

Marko Prpić, *University of Zagreb*



Starting from early spring of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has suspended all in-person classes at the University of Zagreb. Instead, classes began to take place via online platforms. Various chat services, Moodle software, video lessons, video conferences, and similar were used.

This was also the case with my doctoral studies at the Prevention Science at the Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Zagreb. Classes were converted to an online format in a short period of time, and we attended them from the comfort and safety of our own home. The lectures were held via videoconferencing and the classes usually started with the discussion of the current situation with COVID-19 and the rapid spread of the virus. We also covered part of the material through independent work on short assignments, which we would then discuss in online consultations. The exams were tailored to the online environment. In this unusual situation, professors were very approachable and available for consultation and ready to help at any time.

For example, Multivariate Statistical Methods classes

worked by getting a script that explained the theoretical part of class. We then watched a video lecture that would introduce us to data processing using statistics software, followed by independent practice. We would only get task results the next day. Finally, through a video conference, we held consultations with the professor where we would ask questions, resolve doubts and get necessary additional clarifications.

The effects of the pandemic have been visible on research as well. Research activities for doctoral dissertations have been suspended, and data collection has also been delayed. Given the uncertainty of the pandemic situation, it is still questionable when the data collection will begin. There is a large number of colleagues who are eagerly planning to engage in data collection. If at all possible, research projects are now starting to be conducted online more than ever. Also, some colleagues started to modify the topics of their doctoral dissertations and tie them to the COVID-19 pandemic.

During the quarantine, on March 22, 2020, a strong earthquake awakened Zagreb (the capital of Croatia). An earthquake, which measured magnitude 5.5 on the Richter scale, left severe damage to the older city centre, and thus to some college buildings. In addition to the destruction of centuries-old buildings, cultural goods, schools, colleges, museums, churches and cathedrals, many people were left homeless, and one family was tragically left childless. The earthquake killed a 15-year-old girl, and after the first earthquake, the City of Zagreb shook more than 1,000 times in the next three months. As if COVID-19 and the earthquake were not enough, Zagreb whitened with the snow at the end of March. Due to the consequences of the strength of the earthquake, a magnitude that neither Zagreb nor Croatia have experienced for 140 years, additional classes and exams have been postponed.

The professors' actions after the earthquake positively surprised all Prevention Science doctoral students. The professors voluntarily extended the deadlines for taking exams, bearing in mind and taking into account the shock that the earthquake caused. Since a large number of psychologists teach us, they selflessly offered us all advice and recommendations on how to preserve mental health after a natural disaster such as an earthquake. The professors offered such help repeatedly and in their free time.



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Croatia, <https://muzej-policije.gov.hr/izlozbe/izlozbe-2020/online-izlozba-koroni-i-potrosu-usprkos/937>

Because of Coronavirus in Homes, Because of Earthquakes out of Homes cont.

Marko Prpić, *University of Zagreb*

A special impression in such a frightening situation was left on me by the collegiality of fellow students. We communicated every day, encouraged each other, and offered each other help both privately and in connection with our studies.

Despite all the hardships that befell us, students did not lose much by the transition to virtual classes. Knowledge continued to be transferred, adapting to the situation, and students continued to research, reflect, and study even more persistently. The COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the natural disaster, such as the earthquake, extracted the most wonderful thing from people - humanity. Regardless of status, whether university professors or doctoral students - the difference was not felt. We united in an effort to help each other.



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Croatia, <https://muzej-policije.gov.hr/izlozbe/izlozbe-2020/online-izlozba-koroni-i-potresu-usprkos/937>



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5 Essential Principles and Practices of Better Online Teaching

Marijana Kotlaja, *Missouri State University*



@MarijanaKotlaja



The initial shift to a virtual learning environment created a flurry of chaos for many of us. The quick turn to platforms like Zoom certainly disrupted curricula, particularly for professors less equipped to navigate the virtual classroom. Nonetheless, most of us have had to adapt to these online platforms and have learned that several benefits exist to a virtual classroom. Here are 5 essential principles and practices that I've deemed key to better online teaching:

1. Keep Calm and Stay Positive

It's important to keep in mind that the current situation won't last forever. As you find your footing in a new online learning environment, keep calm, ask for help when needed, celebrate small victories, volunteer to help others less equipped to handle the transition, and stay focused on your main course objectives. You've got this!

2. Be Yourself

Remember that although we are mostly teaching remotely, we should still create opportunities to engage with students, share our passion for the subject, and motivate our students. For example, posting a standard video of yourself delivering a standard 50-minute lecture might not be the best mechanism to engage our students. Instead, capture your passion in different ways—online classes are ideal for mini-lectures, voice-over assignment instructions, discussion board forums, and social media activities.

3. Make Lessons Engaging

In each of my mini-lectures, I share real-life example using material found on YouTube or other media, since I have found this to be something that students really enjoy. You might consider challenging your students to put each of your lessons into practice. Also, consider designing ways for students to explain new information to each other. For example, you could design interactive partner assignments where students submit reports of their work with their classmate and tell how it helped them understand that week's concepts.

4. Be Flexible

Be flexible and open minded as both you and students transition to a new course platform. It might be daunting to try new things, and this is especially exacerbated during a pandemic. Part of our teaching might require us to be relaxed with certain requirements, so that students can make adequate progress.

5. Practice Self-Care

The current global state of affairs can zap our energy and leave us with little personal time for ourselves. Practicing self-care on a consistent basis can drastically improve your well-being, self-esteem, and the enthusiasm that we bring to the classroom. Self-care is a deliberate and intentional process. It is especially important for us to advocate to our students the importance of self-care, as they might be going through difficult times (i.e., losing a job, house, caring for family members, being forced to stay home, etc.).

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Mindfully Improving Your Daily Routine During the Pandemic

Dragana Derlic, *The University of Texas at Dallas*



@Dragana_Derlic

Creating a new routine during a pandemic can be challenging; creating a good one can seem impossible. But since we are starting from scratch, why not create one that best suits us? Below is a list of four ways to better your daily routine, all while reducing stress of the pandemic and continuing on a path of happiness and enlightenment.

1. **Give yourself the time and space to understand and grasp the totality of what is happening.** Giving yourself time will inevitably reduce the chance of stress while simultaneously giving you the opportunity to create a meaningful routine that is best suited for you. As human beings, we are wired to function on consistency and routine. Now that the pandemic has hit, our consistency and routine is off. It is, therefore, imperative to create some consistency in your daily routine to aid the uncertainty and produce some assurance within yourselves and your household. This can be something as simple as starting your day off with a run, a hot cup of coffee, or a walk at the dog park with your pup. Whatever it may be, keep it consistent as it is now a part of your new daily routine.
2. **Identify your objectives and goals for the upcoming semester.** This may seem like a lot, but identifying your objectives and goals for the upcoming semester will help you create a list of things that need to be done. Once this list is created, split the work up month-to-month, week-to-week, and even day-by-day if you can. If it helps and is easier for you, identify the things you can accomplish in the next 5 days and work on those tasks. Then, identify tasks for the upcoming week and keep moving one day at a time. Keep in mind that everyone is different, so you do whatever works best for you. Some people like to see a week in advance while others like to see a month and even a year in advance; there is no right or wrong way to view your workload. Just make sure that in the process, you are awarding yourself for every task that you do, no matter how big or small. The goal here is to hit the small milestones which will add up over time, leading to work being finished.
3. **Identify 5 things that make you happy and/or make you who you are.** Identifying 5 things in your life that make you happy and make you who you are, will be the thing that set your daily routine from boring and exhausting to exciting and revitalizing, and here is how. These five things that you identify are things that feed your soul and make you feel good; they are the things that give you energy and inspire you to do more. For example, you may identify with playing sports, listening to and/or creating music, painting, reading, hiking, or binge watching a Netflix series, etc. Whatever it may be, it is imperative to give yourselves the things you love, and although you may not be able to do all of them, you can at the very least always choose 2 or 3 out of the 5 to add to your daily routine. Keep in mind that one of those 3 things should always be something you do for your health and fitness, especially now.
4. **Dress for work when you are working.** Last, but certainly not the least, dress to impress! It is easier to throw on some sweatpants and a t-shirt, but remember that you are dressing for work. If you don't already have a workspace at home, you should certainly create one and when you go into your workspace, get dressed as if you were going into the office. This, if anything, will give you the sense of professionalism. With that said, just because you don't have to go into work, doesn't mean you should have a pajama day every day (maybe just a day or two of the week, we've all been there!). But do try to stick to a routine that includes you taking good care of yourself, that means feeling good on the inside and the outside. Wake up in the morning and give yourself the care that you deserve. You deserve to look and feel good every day and you can give that to yourself: it's vital to do so—especially now. Dress for the environment you need in order to feel positive, productive, and importantly, happy.

Resources to guide you along the way

Top 25 Mental Health Apps: An Effective Alternative for When You Can't Afford Therapy?

<https://www.psycom.net/25-best-mental-health-apps/>

The 31 Best Free Workout Apps to Try This Year

<https://www.glamour.com/story/best-free-workout-apps>

How to organize time in home quarantine

<https://www.unicef.org/serbia/en/how-organize-time-home-quarantine>

The Importance of Maintaining Structure and Routine During Stressful Times

<https://www.verywellmind.com/the-importance-of-keeping-a-routine-during-stressful-times-4802638>

Build a Routine for Your Family's Quarantine

<https://www.premierhealth.com/your-health/articles/healthnow/build-a-routine-for-your-family-s-quarantine>

The Ultimate List of Free Online Resources & Online Teaching Tools for Schools, Educators & Parents During COVID-19

<https://xello.world/en/blog/resources-schools-educators-covid-19/>

In Memoriam: Cindy J. Smith, 1954-2020

Rosemary Barberet, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

Joanne Savage, *Illinois State University*

Jodi Lane, *University of Florida*



Dr. Cindy J. Smith, past DIC Chair and most recently, Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), passed away on January 18, 2020, after courageously battling cancer.

She earned her Ph.D. in Social Ecology from the University of California Irvine, where she was a mentee of the late Joan Petersilia. She held an M.S. in Education Administration from the National University, Irvine and an M.S. in Justice from the American University in Washington, D.C.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed her Director of UNICRI in 2015, as the first woman to serve in this capacity after 50 years of men. She retired from this post in 2018 for health reasons. Her major accomplishments included her strategic leadership on Artificial Intelligence and the centre on AI that she founded at UNICRI with the support of the government of The Netherlands ([link](#)) and her efforts to position UNICRI among the most important UN offices to deliver on counterterrorism. Her management of UNICRI was wide-ranging, supervising research on countering radicalization and violent extremism; illicit trafficking in precious metals; CBRN risk mitigation; human trafficking; and other forms of transnational crime.

Before her UNICRI appointment, Dr. Smith was the Senior Coordinator for International Programs in the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the U.S. Department of State (2012-2015). Previously, she was Lead For-

eign Affairs Officer at the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership (INL/CAP) (2011-2012). In this position, she conducted country assessments in corrections and juvenile justice, mainly in developing/post conflict countries.

From 2006 to 2008, while on leave from the University of Baltimore, Dr. Smith served as the Chief of the International Center of the National Institute of Justice in the U.S. Department of Justice, the first woman to serve in this capacity. Dr. Smith served as an expert in the development of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), which are considered a landmark achievement for the human rights of women in prison. From 2005-2006, Dr. Smith was a Fulbright Senior Researcher in Turkey.

We are proud to know that Dr. Smith first learned about international criminology through ASC's Division of International Criminology. She was a DIC Executive Council Member (2001-2005), and she was ASC/DIC Delegate to the United Nations from 2002 to 2006, when ASC first obtained consultative status from ECOSOC. Dr. Smith later chaired DIC for two terms, from 2005 to 2009. As DIC Chair, Cindy took the initiative to name the DIC Distinguished Scholar Award after long-time DIC member and eminent leader in the field, Freda Adler, and to obtain funding for it. As DIC Chair, Cindy improved our visibility. As ASC representative to the UN, Cindy attended the yearly sessions of the UN Crime Commission in Vienna, largely at her own expense. She wrote a lead article for *The Criminologist* on how criminologists could contribute to the United Nations: ([link](#)). She digitized all the documents of the first eight UN Crime Congresses on her home scanner, available for both policymakers and researchers at: ([link](#)).

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In Memoriam: Cindy J. Smith, 1954-2020 cont.

Rosemary Barberet, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

Joanne Savage, *Illinois State University*

Jodi Lane, *University of Florida*

Dr. Smith's teaching included 15 years at the University level. She directed the Masters of Criminal Justice Program at the University of Baltimore from 2000-2005. She mentored many members of the Turkey National Police, who remember her fondly. Her research focused on policing, courts, and corrections, including adult and juvenile drug treatment, prison industries, human trafficking, terrorism, juvenile sex offenders, and gender issues in courts and corrections. Dr. Smith was skilled in program evaluation and was a highly successful grantee. In 2001, she was named Distinguished Research Chair at the University of Baltimore. She published articles on international research methods and terrorism (as part of a special issue on terrorism that she co-edited) in the *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*. She was the lead editor of *the Routledge Handbook of International Criminology* (2011), a mammoth undertaking of nearly 50 chapters written by leading experts from around the globe.

In 2016, she was selected by her alma mater as one of 50 graduate scholar alumni honorees who represent UC Irvine's first 50 years.

We remember Cindy as unfailingly positive and a force to be reckoned with. She was humble, energetic, and unforgettable. We will miss her greatly. She is survived by her husband Rick Smith, seven children, 16 grandchildren, and 5 great grandchildren.



Rosemary Barberet, Freda Adler, Cindy Smith

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Introducing DIC Social Media Committee

Jared R. Dmello, *Texas A&M International University*

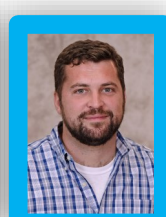
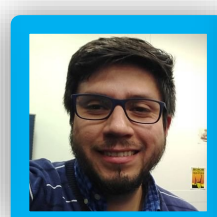
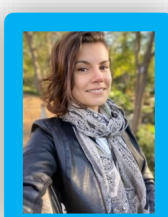
Recent advances in technology have revolutionized how we interact with others. In today's world, we are truly integrated! This has clear implications for criminal justice and criminology, as we've also seen an increase in illicit organizations using online platforms for their own objectives (check out my recent article for more info: [link](#)), moving social beyond the primary goal of connective with friends and family. However, social media is also a powerful tool for learning and disseminating information with scholars and practitioners from across the globe!

To continue engaging our membership and growing our virtual presence in this interconnected space, DIC is active on our various platforms! Follow us on our various platforms to keep up to date with all things DIC! [You can click on the icons for each platform below to be directed to our various platforms!](#)

We are also very excited to announce changes to the Social Media Committee! Dr. Marijana Kotlaja has taken over as Committee Chair from Dr. Janet Stamatel. Thank you, Janet for all your hard work and leadership of the committee over the last 4 years! We also want to thank Meghan Novak and Jesus Campos for their contributions to the committee and wish them the best of luck on finishing their dissertations! We're also pleased to welcome new team members! Check out the table below for more information on the committee!

Stay tuned for all things #InternationalCriminology!

Name	Affiliation	Geographic Area of Research Focus	"Why I Joined the Social Media Committee"
Marijana Kotlaja, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor, Missouri State University	Global; Southeastern Europe	I joined the social media committee to connect and engage members, and position DIC as the "go to" international criminology resource hub!
Jared Dmello, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor, Texas A&M International University	Global; South Asia	I am very interested in engaging with quality scholarship from around the world and to network with a diverse group of scholars studying criminal justice and criminology from a global lens.
Dragana Derlic	Doctoral Student, University of Texas at Dallas	Global	I joined the committee to learn more about the ways we can use social media platforms for research collaboration and policy implication.
Popy Begum	Doctoral Candidate, Rutgers University	South Asia	I hope to connect with peers who are also doing international and comparative research.
Felipe Salazar Tobar	Doctoral Student, Rutgers University	Latin America	I am interested in promoting international research through social media, connecting with scholars from different countries and research areas, especially people and topics from and about Latin America.
Matt Vogel, Ph.D.	Associate Professor, SUNY Albany	Europe	I hope my term on the committee provides a platform to elevate the work of international scholars and those conducting cross-national research.



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UN Update: Activity during the Pandemic in 2020

Jay Albanese

Bloomington ASC UN Liaison

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the primary UN body that deals with crime and criminal justice issues. It is primarily focused on organized crime, corruption, human trafficking, terrorism, migrant smuggling, cybercrime, firearms trafficking, wildlife crime, integrity and ethics, as well as more general crime prevention and criminal justice issues. The Executive Director of the UNODC is Ms. **Ghada Waly** of Egypt, who took office in February 2020. She holds the rank of Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Organized Crime and Civil Society

The United Nations consists of 193 Member States and has cancelled most of its in-person meetings for 2020 due to the pandemic, although the Conference of State Parties to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) remains scheduled for Vienna, Austria, in October, 2020.

The UN hosted a training (July 21-24) on Stakeholder Engagement for the Implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). The online training aimed at (i) strengthening knowledge and capacity of NGOs, academics and the private sector on the UNTOC; (ii) preparing them for participation in the Review Mechanism, including constructive dialogues with government authorities and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); and (iii) supporting them identify joint actions on ground to counter transnational organized crime. I served as one of the moderators for this event.

Selected new UN publications (all available at no charge):



The UNODC released the **World Drug Report 2020** in June, which provides a comprehensive overview of the global drug problem including supply, demand, evolving trends, and related issues. It is published this year in six booklets and is available at no charge at <https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2020/>.



A Research Brief (30 pages): How Covid-19 Restrictions and the Economic Consequences are Likely to Impact Migrant Smuggling and Cross-Border Trafficking in Persons to Europe and North America. Published in May 2020.



The **Global Study on Homicide** was published in 2019 and has been expanded into a special six-booklet format. Booklet 1 summarizes the content of the five subsequent substantive booklets by reviewing their key findings and highlighting a set of policy implications derived from the analyses. Booklet 2 provides an overview of international homicide counts, rates, trends and patterns, and of criminal justice responses to homicide. Booklet 3 examines drivers of homicide, and looks at the different homicide typologies. Booklet 4 analyses the relationship between homicide and sustainable development. Booklet 5 gives an overview of the scope of gender-related killings of women and girls. Booklet 6 deals with the homicide of children, adolescents and young adults.



The **World Wildlife Crime Report 2020** will provide estimates, descriptions, and discussion of several wildlife contraband markets. The full report will be published later this summer. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/wildlife.html>

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Coming Soon: The DIC International Criminology Journal

March 2021 Volume 1, Edition 1 Release Date



The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is excited to be partnered with [@SpringerCrim](#) on the release of our new International Criminology journal!



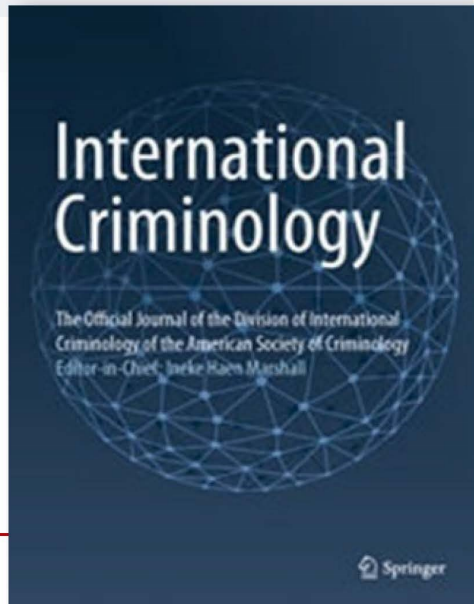
@intlcriminology

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Article**

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**Submissions are invited to
*International Criminology***

Editor in Chief: Ineke Haen Marshall
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice & Department of Sociology
Northeastern University
Boston, USA

Submit online: <https://www.springer.com/journal/43576>

Aims & Scope

- Publishes theoretical and empirical work on global, international, comparative and transnational criminology and criminal justice
- Interdisciplinary journal that welcomes work on a broad array of topics, using rigorous quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods research
- Geographically diverse in terms of subject matter and contributors
- The journal welcomes scientific articles, commentaries, and book reviews.

Inaugural Thematic Issue

"International Criminology. If not Now, When?" features contributions by Katja Franko Aas, Leandro Ayres Franca, John Braithwaite, Michael Gottfredson, John Hagan, Gary La Free, Steven Messner, Amy Nivette, Sappho Xenakis and is scheduled for March 2021 (Volume 1, Issue 1)

Inquiries

Ineke Haen Marshall, Editor-in-Chief, International Criminology (i.marshall@northeastern.edu)

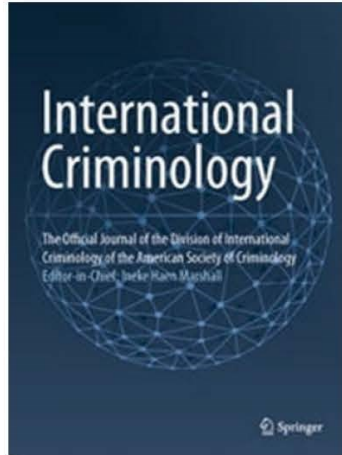
Books Reviews

Thomas Akoensi, Book Review Editor, University of Kent, 310 Gillingham Building, Chatham Maritime, Kent, ME4 4AG. T.Akoensi@kent.ac.uk

The Journal of the ASC Division of International Criminology



DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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- *Machi Tseloni*, Nottingham Trent University, UK
- *Ali Wardak*, University of South Wales, UK
- *Shalva Weil*, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Research snapshot

Adriaenssen, A., Paoli, L., Karstedt, S., Visschers, J., Greenfield, V. A., & Pleysier, S. (2020). Public perceptions of the seriousness of crime: Weighing the harm and the wrong. *European Journal of Criminology*, 17(2), 127-150.

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Karstedt, S. (2020). On wake-up calls and metaphors: comment on Braithwaite "crime as a cascade phenomenon". *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 1-8.

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Savelsberg, J. J. & Powell, A. (2020). "Politics, Institutions and the Penal State." In *The New Handbook of Political Sociology*, edited by Thomas Janoski, Isaac Martin, Joya Misra, and Cedric De Leon, Cambridge University Press, pp. 513-537.

Check out the work being done by DIC Executive Councilor, Amy Nivette, through the [Institute of Criminology and the University of Cambridge](https://www.instituteofcriminology.org/) ([click here](#)).

Check out the work being done by DIC Chair, Sanja Kutnjak, (<http://cj.msu.edu/policing-during-covid19/policing-during-covid19.html>).

DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



DIC member and 2015 DIC Adler Distinguished Scholar Award winner, William Pridemore, was recently elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Congratulations Corner!

If you've received an award from another entity and are a DIC member, we'd love to hear about it and celebrate your accomplishment in our next newsletter!

**Take a look at some of the awards received by our
DIC Members:**



Dragana Derlic

2020 Honorable Mention, Distinguished Instructions by a Teaching Assistant, School of Economic, Political and Policy Sciences, The University of Texas at Dallas

Jared Dmello

2020 Ken Peak Innovations in Teaching Award, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

2020 Outstanding Service Award, School of Criminology and Justice Studies, UMass Lowell

Popy Begum

2020 Honorable Mention \$500, Feminist Criminology Graduate Research Scholarship , Division on Women and Crime

DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS

Upcoming Conferences

Criminology Consortium

Online Conference

2020, November 18th to the 20th online.

<https://crimcon.org/>

ACJS

In-Person Conference

2021, April 13th to the 17th.

<https://www.acjs.org/page/CopyofOverview2021AM>

Fall 2020 Fundraising Drive Help DIC Grow— Donate Below!

You can make a donation online using our [donation form](#). If you are not already logged in to our website, you will be asked to log in or create an account first.

If you prefer to pay by check, please make it out to "American Society of Criminology," note on the check that your donation is for the Division of International Criminology, and mail to:
American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Rd., Ste. 212
Columbus, OH 43212

Professional Development Activities:

Looking for something to do that doesn't involve large groups of people? 20 hours of soothing Bayesian statistics lectures are online.

https://github.com/rmcelreath/statrethinking_winter2019

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLDcUM9US4XdNM4Edgs7weiyIguLSToZRI>

<https://medium.com/@tseelig/taking-it-to-the-screen-lessons-learned-from-teaching-online-88034b443b5>

Webinars:

Research Project - Global Crime during Covid-19

<https://www.vrc.crim.cam.ac.uk/VRCconferences>

Ibram X. Kendi on “How to Be an Antiracist”

<https://www.crowdcast.io/e/ibram-x--kendi-on-how-to/register>

Global State of Cybercrime Legislation

[https://www.coe.int/en/web/cybercrime/webinars#{}%2263043913%22:\[\]{}](https://www.coe.int/en/web/cybercrime/webinars#{}%2263043913%22:[]{})



CIROC

Centre for Information & Research
on Organised Crime



**GLOBAL
INITIATIVE**
AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL
ORGANIZED CRIME



CALL FOR PRESENTATION PROPOSALS

The 24-hour Conference on Global Organized Crime

*A virtual conference to bring together OC scholars in the absence of meetings during the Covid-19 pandemic.
The conference will be open to both presenters and attendees without charge or fees.*

When: 24 consecutive hours, beginning **November 10, 2020** (Nov. 11 in Asia and Oceania)

Topics: Trafficking, smuggling, counterfeiting, corruption, illicit markets, emerging crimes, and policy issues.

Audience and participants: academics, researchers, practitioners, students.

Co-sponsors: CIROC, IASOC, ECPR-SGOC, GI-TOC.

Conference background:

- i. A 24-hour conference to accommodate a time-bound, non-traveling global audience.
- ii. Avoiding webinar "lectures," leaving more space for questions and discussion.
- iii. Opportunities for audience interaction maximized. All sessions are 75 minutes in length.

Five Session Formats:

a. **Regular panel session (RPS):** a moderator and three panelists, limited to 10-minute presentations.

Introductions by the moderator, followed by 30 minutes of presentations (3 x 10), then questions from those submitted online via chat. Submit individual submission proposals to Dina Siegel Dina.S@uu.nl or full panel submissions to Jay Albanese jsalbane@vcu.edu

b. **Research Note "Catwalk" session (RNC):** a moderator and four presenters. Speakers have 5 minutes to summarize their work/idea with any results, and why it is important. Then the online audience asks questions. Lots of interaction, brainstorming encouraged. Individual or full session proposals to: Dina Siegel Dina.S@uu.nl

c. **Commentary on OC policy session (CPS):** a moderator and up to four presenters, including practitioners or policymakers. Speakers get 5 minutes to state their perspective on a single current or proposed policy or strategy related to organized crime at the local, national, or international levels. Comments from the online audience for the presenters. Individual or full session proposals to: Felia Allum F.S.Allum@bath.ac.uk

d. **Virtual library interview (VLI):** a moderator will interview a recent (2019-2020) book author with a short summary of the book, followed by a one-on-one interview with the online audience submitting questions. Submissions to: Jay Albanese jsalbane@vcu.edu

e. **Video screening session (VSS)** - Short video(s) related to organized crime are viewed during this session. These can be documentary, educational, or journalistic in nature. Creators will interact with the virtual audience. Submissions to: Jay Albanese at jsalbane@vcu.edu

Session #	17 session time slots beginning as follows:	New York	Amsterdam	Sydney
1	Sessions begin every 90 minutes for 24 hrs. <i>All sessions 75 minutes in length.</i>	(Nov.10) 0800	(Nov.10) 1400	(Nov.11) 2400
2	Second session	0930	1530	0130
17	Last session	0800 (Nov.11)	1400 (Nov.11)	2400 (Nov.12)

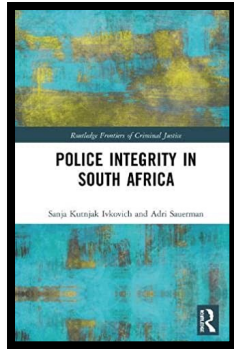
Your submission: Please include 5 items: type of session, title of presentation, names of presenter with institutional affiliation, email address, and short summary (max. 100 words) of presentation.

Please send submissions no later than 7 September 2020.

BOOK CORNER

Police Integrity in South Africa

By Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Adri Sauerman, Andrew Faull, Michael E. Meyer, Gareth Douglas Newham

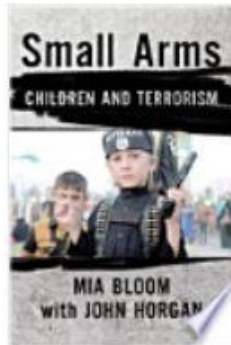


Policing in South Africa has gained notoriety through its extensive history of oppressive law enforcement. In 1994, as the country's apartheid system was replaced with a democratic order, the new government faced the significant challenge of transforming the South African police force into a democratic police agency—the South African Police Service (SAPS)—that would provide unbiased policing to all the country's people. More than two decades since the initiation of the reforms, it appears that the SAPS has rapidly developed a reputation as a police agency beset by challenges to its integrity.

This book offers a unique perspective by providing in-depth analyses of police integrity in South Africa. It is a case study that systematically and empirically explores the contours of police integrity in a young democracy. Using the organizational theory of police integrity, the book analyzes the complex set of historical, legal, political, social, and economic circumstances shaping police integrity. A discussion of the theoretical framework is accompanied by the results of a nationwide survey of nearly 900 SAPS officers, probing their familiarity with official rules, their expectations of discipline within the SAPS, and their willingness to report misconduct. The book also examines the influence of the respondents' race, gender, and supervisory status on police integrity.

Small Arms: Children and Terrorism

By Mia Bloom



Why do terrorist organizations use children to support their cause and carry out their activities? Small Arms uncovers the brutal truth behind the mobilization of children by terrorist groups.

Mia Bloom and John Horgan show us the grim underbelly of society that allows and even encourages the use of children to conduct terrorist activities. They provide readers with the who, what, when, why, and how of this increasingly concerning situation, illuminating a phenomenon that to most of us seems abhorrent. And yet, they argue, for terrorist groups the use of children carries many benefits. Children possess skills that adults lack. They often bring innovation and creativity. Children are, in fact, a superb demographic from which to recruit if you are a terrorist.

Life Imprisonment A Global Human Rights Analysis

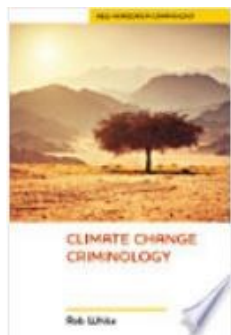
By Dirk van Zyl Smit



Life imprisonment has replaced the death penalty as the most common sentence imposed for heinous crimes worldwide. Consequently, it has become the leading issue of international criminal justice reform. In the first survey of its kind, Dirk van Zyl Smit and Catherine Appleton argue for a human rights-based reappraisal of this harsh punishment.

Climate Change Criminology

By Rob White



Leading green criminologist Rob White asks what can be learned from the problem-solving focus of crime prevention to help face the challenges of climate change in this call to arms for criminology and criminologists. Industries such as energy, food and tourism and the systematic destruction of the environment through global capitalism are scrutinized for their contribution to global warming. Ideas of 'state-corporate crime' and 'ecocide' are introduced and explored in this concise overview of criminological writings on climate change. This sound and robust application of theoretical concepts to this 'new' area also includes commentary on topical issues such as the US withdrawal from the Paris Climate agreement. Part of the New Horizons in Criminology series, which draws on the inter-disciplinary nature of criminology and incorporates emerging perspectives like social harm, gender and sexuality, and green criminology.

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