

INTER-NEWS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY OF
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
WINTER 2022 EDITION



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FROM THE EDITORS

As the world is waiting for the latest COVID-19 variant rates to go down, the editorial team has been working hard to bring you the Winter 2022 edition of our DIC newsletter.

This edition is focused on issues related to international juvenile justice, as well as highlights from ASC 2021 in Chicago, Illinois. We begin with highlighting three accomplished scholars in the field of international juvenile justice --Lesley McAra, Susan McVie, and Robert Svensson. The focus then shifts to the award winners of 2021, kicking off this section with a piece by this year's Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar, Jay Albanese about his fruitful career, comparative criminology interests, and advice for early career scholars. In addition to a summary of the official *International Criminology* journal, the newsletter highlights announcements in the field, recent publications (journal articles, books, etc.).

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 Jared Dmello as the editor-in-chief and Dragana Derlic as associate editor. I'd also like to welcome Stuti Kokkalera, who will continue on the new team as an associate editor. And as always, please forward this e-mail to at least one non-DIC member to help spread the word about the Division's activities and help lead to a growing membership!

We truly hope you enjoy this edition, as much as we enjoyed bringing it to our DIC membership.

Editor-in-Chief: Marijana Kotlaja, Ph.D.
University of Missouri-Kansas City

Associate Editor: Jared R. Dmello, Ph.D.
Sam Houston State University

Associate Editor: Dragana Derlic, Ph.D.
Kentucky Wesleyan College

Assistant Editor: Stuti Kokkalera, Ph.D.
Sam Houston State University

NOTE FROM THE DIC CHAIR

Phil Reichel, *University of Northern Colorado*



Dear DIC Colleagues:

It is my great pleasure to provide a Chair's welcome to this Winter Newsletter, which has been prepared by Editor-in-Chief Marijana Kotlaja (University of Missouri-Kansas City), Associate Editors Jared Dmello (Sam Houston State University) and Dragana Derlic (Kentucky Wesleyan College), and Assistant Editor Stuti Kokkalera (Sam Houston State University). We are very fortunate to have this excellent team of young scholars working so hard (and succeeding!) to provide the DIC members with a top-tier newsletter. I also want to express my great appreciation to Marijana Kotlaja who is stepping down as the Editor-in-Chief. Maja has done an extraordinary job over the last several years, and I am sure you all join me in thanking her for a job well done. Fortunately for us, Jared Dmello has agreed to move from his Associate Editor position to take on the Editor-in-Chief duties. This assures us that the newsletter will remain in good hands.

It was such fun to see those of you who could attend the Chicago meeting and especially gratifying to be able to have an in-person awards luncheon at Remington's. Thanks, Sanja for finding a convenient restaurant with great food and service! This newsletter includes interviews with the award recipients from that luncheon, and I know you will enjoy reading their responses to some very interesting questions.

After the luncheon, we held our business meeting. An especially important item on the agenda was to move forward our new constitution and bylaws for a vote by the entire membership. You will recall that the documents were sent to all members via email in October 2021 so we could explain and discuss them at the Town Hall (Zoom) on October 27th. We made some revisions as a result of the Town Hall discussion, and the new documents were approved at the business meeting. In the coming weeks, you will be receiving copies of the documents and more information about the vote. Please be sure to renew your ASC and DIC membership soon, so you will be eligible to vote!

At the conclusion of the business meeting, your new DIC officers began their 2021-2023 terms. We are:

Chair: Philip Reichel

Vice Chair: Dawn Beichner

Secretary/Treasurer: Marijana Kotlaja

Executive Councilors: William Moreto; Joselyne Nkogo; Staci Strobl; and Hung-En Sung

Immediate Past Chair: Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich

I also want to acknowledge the great work done by the 2019-2021 Executive Council that included Sanja Kutnjak Ivković (Chair), Nadine Connell (Secretary/Treasurer), Marcelo Aebi (Executive Councilor), Stephanie Di Pietro (Executive Councilor), Amy Nivette (Executive Councilor), and Marijana Kotlaja (Executive Councilor). Please see my more extensive thanks and comments on the EC accomplishments in my "note from the incoming chair" in the Summer 2021 Newsletter.

A call for volunteers to our standing committees is found in this newsletter, was e-mailed to all current DIC members in good standing, and has been published in our social media outlets. Serving on a division committee is an excellent way to meet colleagues (as a senior scholar, I greatly enjoyed meeting the early career scholars on the 2019-2021 EC, most of whom I might otherwise not have met), and to be of service to the Division. Please consider volunteering for a committee.

I want to thank Dragana Derlic for her willingness to serve as Chair of our social media committee. We have had an excellent social media presence for several years, but I think there are even more exciting things to see from the team, an example being the Holiday Cheer Contest that Dragana held last December to January. By the way, congratulations to Katie Kaukinen, Susan McNeeley, and Jay Albanese for winning the gift certificates that were up for grabs!

In addition to interviews with accomplished scholars and our 2021 award winners, this edition of the newsletter includes pieces on teaching, research, and books. I think you will find each item very interesting. I also want to bring to your attention Ineke Marshall's report on the status of *International Criminology*, the Division's official journal. With the assistance of her Senior Editors, Associate Editors, and the editorial board, the journal has had a very successful launch and the trajectory looks outstanding. Ineke provides some very helpful information and guidelines to assist you in submitting articles, being a peer reviewer, and providing book reviews.

Thanks for reading and best wishes to each of you!

Phil Reichel, DIC Chair

INTERVIEWS WITH ACCOMPLISHED SCHOLARS

The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

Lesley McAra and Susan McVie, *University of Edinburgh*

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



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Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

Maja: You have been instrumental in running the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Can you tell us a bit about the project and some of the key findings?

Lesley and Susan: The Edinburgh Study is one of the largest prospective longitudinal studies of youth offending ever carried out in the UK. Starting in 1998, it has followed a group of over 4,000 12-year-olds who began secondary school in Scotland's capital city for over 20 years. The study includes both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and has involved a significant level of data linkage – including linking people's self-reported offending reports to their official criminal records, as well as longitudinal, spatial and quasi-experimental methods of data analysis.

The key aims of the study were to examine people's pathways into and out of offending, and to determine the extent to which contact with formal systems of social control impacted on behavioral change. Our research has shown that offending behavior is a relatively normal and short-lived aspect of adolescence for most people, but those who exhibit more persistent and serious offending pathways tend to have experienced higher levels of vulnerability, disadvantage, and victimization. As a result, justice-focused interventions (however well meaning) can play a potentially damaging role in young people's lives. Those who experience formal measures of juvenile justice (especially at an early age) are at greater risk of continuing to offend and of having ongoing justice system contact. They are also more likely to have other longer-term negative outcomes, including poor educational attainment, chronic health conditions and low labour market status.

Now in their mid-30s, we have recently re-contacted the Edinburgh Study cohort and are in the process of conducting more detailed analysis of patterns of desistance, persistence and late onset offending. Our latest findings show that adverse childhood experiences have a continued and pernicious impact on people's offending into adulthood; however, adverse experiences in adulthood are more significant in terms of prolonging criminal careers. Moreover, the incremental scarring effects of early justice system contact, especially amongst those who are care experienced, create structural, organizational, geographical and psychological barriers that have a profound effect of people's ability to escape from their offender identities. For some people, lived experience can provide a form of capital that enables them to create a positive narrative around their past and create a new non-offender identity; however, such identities are often fragile and precarious.

We will be publishing more findings from this phase of the study later this year.

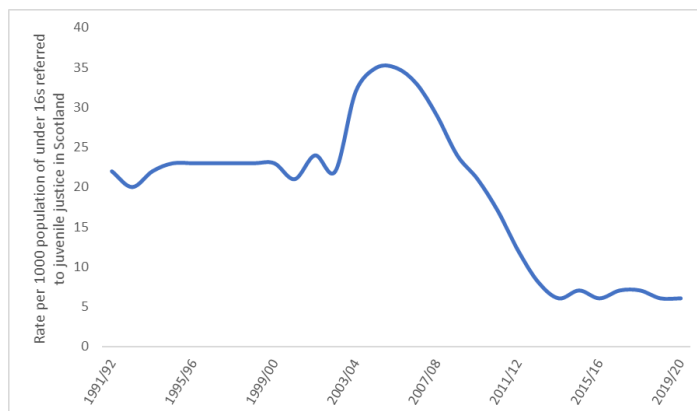
Maja: Do you believe data driven innovation can change juvenile justice practices?

Lesley and Susan: Data driven innovation is at the heart of improving and expanding social science across many disciplinary areas and has significant potential to inform evidence-based change to juvenile justice practices. The Edinburgh Study has taken a data-driven approach to collating and presenting evidence to policy makers and practitioners about the lives of young people in an effort to effect change. The innovation in our study has been the breadth of data collection, which has brought together self-reported survey and in-depth interview data with administrative data from education, social work, juvenile justice, policing, and criminal conviction records.

By demonstrating the negative impact of certain processes and practices, such as school exclusion, long-term care experience, and early conviction, we were able to influence a radical re-think of the way that children and young people who exhibit problematic behaviours are dealt with in Scotland. This has led to a significant reduction in school exclusions and the creation of a new wellbeing-based policy framework called 'Getting it Right for Every Child'. Our findings from the Edinburgh Study also inspired the establishment of a radical new system for dealing with children and young people who offend, called the 'Whole System Approach' which has significantly reduced the number of children being referred to juvenile justice (see figure below). Our study findings also led to an increase in the Age of Criminal Responsibility in Scotland. We not only believe that data driven innovation can change juvenile justice practices, but we can also demonstrate that it has.

Maja: What do you see Scotland's greatest challenge is in dealing with juveniles?

Lesley and Susan: Since the Edinburgh Study began in 1998, there has been significant societal and technological change. Over the last 20 years, the lifestyles and leisure activities of young people have been transformed by an explosion of new gaming products and innovative methods of communicating through social media channels. As a result, patterns of behaviour have changed dramatically and there is strong evidence that an international fall in crime was caused to a large extent by reductions in street-based offending amongst younger people. This has resulted in a large decline in young people coming into contact with juvenile justice agencies across many countries. Nevertheless, those young people who continue to be subject to justice system intervention are increasingly vulnerable, disadvantaged and victimized, which – as our Edinburgh Study findings have demonstrated – makes them vulnerable to very negative long-term outcomes. The greatest challenge for Scotland – and many other jurisdictions – in dealing with juvenile offenders is to ensure that we see them first and foremost as children who are in need to help, support and love; and to ensure that any justice system involvement does more good than harm to these individuals in both the short and longer term.



INTERVIEWS WITH ACCOMPLISHED SCHOLARS

Robert Svensson, *Malmö University*

Interviewed by Marijana Maja Kotlaja Missouri State University, USA



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Maja: What does the crime landscape look like in Sweden?

Robert: There are many central areas within the Swedish crime landscape, and I will only highlight a few. At the moment, there is an ongoing discussion in Sweden about gang violence and shootings. This discussion is occurring in light of studies showing high levels of gun homicide in Sweden viewed in relation to the rest of Europe. However, the proportion of adolescents involved in these gang crimes is not entirely clear. In relation to this problem, there is also a discussion about how to prevent this kind of serious crime. Another current topic is focused on youth robberies, and there is also a discussion about whether youth crime is increasing or decreasing over time. There are several studies showing that the crime trend among youth is declining. This is also something that has been shown for different groups, such as varying immigrant groups for example. Finally, there is also a discussion about youth cybercrime, but this is something that we do not at present know very much about, and about which more knowledge is needed.

Maja: What do you believe is your most significant contribution to juvenile justice?

Robert: My research interests span a range of topics in the field of crime and deviance, with a special focus on crime and deviance among adolescents. Within this field, I have mainly conducted research that involves empirical tests of different theoretical assumptions. One of the key areas for my research has been to examine and develop our understanding of the interaction between the individual and the environment in relation to offending. Another interest has been a focus on the relationship between morality and crime, and especially how the moral emotions of shame and guilt are associated with offending. Over recent years, I have conducted a few studies focused on the declining crime trend among youth. One of the main topics for this research has been to develop a better understanding of this decreasing trend. One key finding has been that changes in young people's routine activities appear to present the strongest association with the decline in youth crime.

Maja: What do you see Sweden's greatest challenge is in dealing with juveniles?

Robert: My view is that it is important to reduce the level of recruitment into serious offending and involvement in crime. How this might be achieved is of course not an easy question. There are a range of different approaches, but focusing on preventive programs within the family and at school are particularly important. Since youths are spending ever more time online, it is also important to improve our knowledge of the nature of online offending among young people. Finally, I feel it is important for Swedish criminology to conduct more extensive evaluations of various crime prevention measures. It has been noted, for example, that prevention programs are used in the absence of knowledge about whether or not they, in fact, have any effect on crime. Evaluations should employ experimental designs, preferably in the form of randomized controlled studies. Although it is not always easy to conduct such studies, the goal should be to do so as often as possible. In this regard, it is also important to consider how the criminal justice system should deal with serious young offenders.



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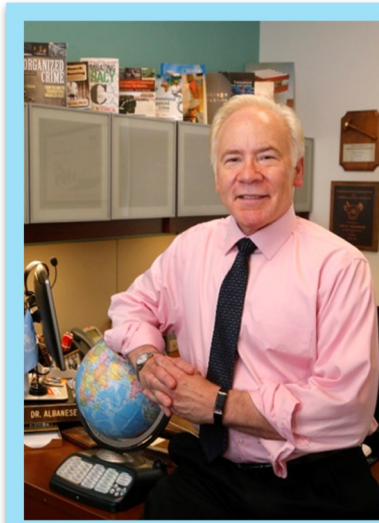
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Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award

Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University



Short bio: Jay S. Albanese is a professor in the Wilder School of Government & Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University. He was the first PhD from the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice. He served as Chief of the International Center at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. Dr. Albanese is the author and editor of 20 books and more than 100 articles and book chapters. He is the recipient of the Distinguished Teaching Award from Virginia Commonwealth University and the state-wide Outstanding Faculty Award from the Virginia Council of Higher Education. He is a past president of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) and is a past Chair of the American Society of Criminology's Division of International Criminology.

How did you start in this field, and how did you become interested in comparative and international criminology?

I started by going to a great graduate program at Rutgers University's School of Criminal Justice with some excellent faculty interested in transnational crime and justice. From there, it was lots of learning and experience, but I never take too much credit for my own success. I always remember those, like my former professor, **Freda Adler**. We never should forget the intellectual and personal debts that we all owe to all those who provided mentoring, encouragement, and support and contributed directly to who we are today.



Over the years, you have written on so many different topics, from organized crime and transnational crime to corruption, white-collar crime, ethics, and criminal justice education. Which specific topics are of particular interest to you, and do you have any "favorite" research fields?

Books and articles reflect the author's thinking at the time, and I have been interested in many different (but related) ideas. Corruption is the most serious crime problem on the planet, and that theme underlies much of my work. Ethics is closely related to corruption---you can't have corrupt conduct without unethical conduct. As a founding member of Criminologists Without Borders, that group has done a great deal to introduce research findings into the deliberations of the United Nations in crime policy discussions. See Criminologistswithoutborders.org

What do you consider to be your most significant research over the years, and what are some of your most significant findings?

Some of my particular contributions lie in the recognition of the "ethnicity trap" in explaining organized crime, the application of "risk assessment" methods to respond to organized crime more rationally, how organized crime groups mirror "enterprise" or business in their formation and operations, the need to focus on organized crime "product markets" versus groups, and the dissemination of all this knowledge to international audiences. That is to say, there are many more similarities among various manifestations of organized crime and corruption around the world than there are differences.

Jay Albanese and Freda Adler

You recently published a book titled, "My Search for Meaning: A Professor, His Students, and 12 Great Conversations." What are some lessons learned from this project?

This is one of my favorite books! It is a compilation of conversations I have had with students over the years about 12 of the most important ideas of all: truth, good & evil, justice, liberty, equality, law, punishment, friendship, relationships, honor, happiness, and fate. The conversational tone has worked well for me in teaching over the years to connect with students, their questions, and their underlying concerns. I find conversations (via Q&A) the most engaging way to learn anything.

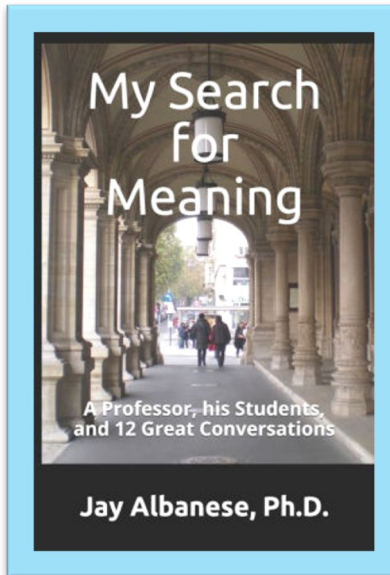
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Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Cont.

Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University

Here's a 90-second video about the book's conversations: *My Search for Meaning: A Professor, His Students, and 12 Great Conversations*



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4UCCPkkoYws>

Do you have any advice for new scholars interested in international and comparative criminology?

Yes, it's two words: **be present**. You cannot be part of a conversation or an audience without being present. Attend any event that might interest you. Make connections with those working in similar areas. Sometimes you have to work to seek out these people, but it's worth the effort. It's all about making connections with like-minded folks that create a satisfying career.

I'm now working to help others make these connections. One example is serving as co-organizer of "**The 24-Hour Conference on Global Organized Crime**," co-sponsored by four professional international organizations in the field of organized crime. This project involves planning, solicitations, organizing panels, and overseeing the meeting, which featured 60 panels and 2,000+ attendees on December 1, 2021. It is now possible to see replays of most sessions online, searching by name or topic. We've done two of these conferences now (2020 and 2021), and it's a wonderful way to catch up with people you know and connect with those you don't.

<https://oc24.heysummit.com/schedule/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJQGhWuJbBU>



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Outstanding Book Award

David Skarbek, Brown University



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How did you become interested in researching this topic?

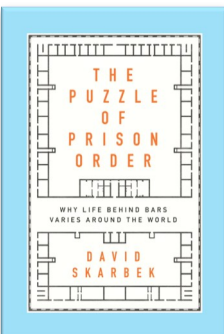
I have had a strong interest in understanding American mass incarceration since I was in college. While I was studying for a PhD in economics, I wrote a paper that used theories of political constitutions to analyze the written constitution of a prison gang. I found it completely fascinating. Moreover, in answering one question – why does internal gang organization take the form it does – the paper then raised other questions. Such as, why do gangs exist in some prisons and not others? Or, what are the consequences of gang formation to those who are not incarcerated? I have spent much of the last fifteen years seeking answers and often finding new questions.

Tell us about the methodology you applied to conduct the research. What did you find to be the most challenging part of your research? Anything you would have done differently if you had a chance?

The vast majority of studies of prison social order focus on one facility or a few facilities in the same prison system. The reason for this is that the ethnographic and qualitative research methods that produce the rich knowledge and understanding is incredibly time consuming. Many studies require years of interactions and observations. However, in using this approach, this has limited the types of questions that we can ask. Likewise, the rich details observed in one facility might have little to no explanatory power in other prisons. In my book, I use these rich, ethnographic studies as data in a broader comparative analysis. The main challenge of this comparative approach is reading this voluminous literature, selecting studies for quality and relevance, and choosing cases based on the theoretical framework. Many important regions were not included in my analysis simply because I did not have the time and energy to cast an even wider gaze.

What are the key aspects of the book that you'd like conveyed to your readers?

There are several main arguments. First, when prison officials fail to govern prisons – to provide resources, effective administration and high quality governance – then that opens up the potential for prisons to produce these things themselves. By contrast, when prison officials provide resources and governance, incarcerated people have little to no incentive to reproduce these efforts. Second, the size of the prisoner community has a big influence on whether prisoners rely on decentralized governance mechanisms, like gossip and ostracism, or more centralized mechanisms like prison gangs. When communities are small, reputation mechanisms work well because it is easy to learn information about other people. In England, for example, prisons are relatively small and sited close to home so that many incarcerated people know each other even before imprisonment. Finally, my broader methodological argument is that we should study prisons from a comparative perspective and we can use existing studies in doing so.



What should other researchers who are interested in focusing on prison regimes around the world study? Any advice?

My book strives to study prisons from a much wider range of places than in previous work, but I was limited to an important degree. While I have moved into a different research area, I think there are at least two fascinating options for an ambitious dissertation or research project. First, it would be interesting to look at places of confinement in the many places that I did not study, including all of Asia and Africa. It would be interesting to see if any of the arguments I made are supported or not in those places. Likewise, I did not study places of extremely harsh incarceration, like concentration camps or the Soviet Gulags. Second, it would be helpful to look at sub-regional variation. I looked at cases in Bolivia and Brazil, but it would be useful to do a careful comparison focused on some or all Latin American countries. That would help because these countries are potentially more similar than some of my comparisons, but I would assume there is still many differences about how these prisons operate that would be helpful to exploit.

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Graduate Fellowship for Global Research

Jihye "JJ" Park, *University of Iowa*



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Tell us a little bit about your research.

"Interior Immigration Enforcement and Migrant Behavior" is one of my dissertation projects. The Secure Communities (S-comm) immigration program has allowed local law enforcement officers to identify deportable non-citizen arrestees in their local jails and greatly expanded interior immigration enforcement in the U.S. Although the purpose of S-comm is reduction of undocumented immigrants, its effectiveness has not been fully studied. My research analyzes the Mexican Migration Project (MMP) data to understand whether the S-comm program has encouraged undocumented Mexican immigrants, which is the largest undocumented group in the U.S, to leave the U.S after activation of S-comm program.

How did you get interested in researching immigration enforcement and migrant behavior?

My research interests intersect between social inequality and criminal punishment policies. Studying undocumented immigrants' migrant behaviors, compared to documented migrants', is one way to understand the unequal consequences of immigration policies.

What were some of the key findings from your award-winning paper? What did you find the most challenging part of your research?

Results of the study showed that S-comm has no meaningful impacts on the undocumented Mexican immigrants' migrant behaviors. Rather, the S-comm program has unintended consequences, encouraging documented Mexican immigrants from the southwestern states at the U.S border to leave the U.S. These results highlight a mismatch between the policy's intention and its consequences.

Total removal rates under the S-comm program were utilized due to difficulty with removals under S-comm by seriousness level of most serious criminal conviction.

What are your next steps and future plans?

With the financial support from the Division of International Criminology, the Division of People of Color and Crime, and the University of Iowa, my co-author (Rene Rocha, Professor at Political Science, University of Iowa) and I plan to purchase S-comm data by seriousness level of most serious criminal conviction in the Spring of 2022 and work on the publication.

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Graduate Student Paper Award

Valentina Pavlovic, *University of Zagreb*



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How did you get interested in these specific topics (list the topics of your interest here please)?

After joining the European Union, Croatia has been facing demographic challenges characterized by a large number of emigrants. Distrust of institutions and high levels of corruption are mentioned as two of the most common reasons for emigration. Trust in institutions is one of the topics that is in my research focus. Trust in the police in the countries of Southeast Europe was the topic of my master's thesis two years ago. These are the motives for the research and work entitled "Do I trust the police? Studying Predictors of Croatian Emigrants' Trust in Police in Three Countries" which I wrote together with a colleague from Michigan State University, Yang Liu.

What were some of the most significant findings in your award-winning paper? Were there any surprising findings? What you find to be the most challenging part of your research?

The survey was conducted online among Croatian emigrants in Ireland and Germany. Germany is a traditional destination for Croatian emigrants, while Ireland is a new destination for Croats after joining the European Union.

The aim of the paper was to compare trust in police among emigrants in their homeland and the destination countries and to investigate significant factors of their trust. The results showed that more trust in the police is shown by emigrants in Germany than in Ireland, suggesting that their attitudes are affected by information obtained either personally or vicariously about the police in their host country. The belief that the police are corrupt (in both destination and home countries) proved to be a significant factor in trust. Also, general life satisfaction proved to be a significant factor in trust. Culture-related factors have proven significant in trust in police in the home country.

The general idea was to investigate cultural and institutional theories of trust among migrants. Migrants were selected as a population because of their experience in two different countries. Given that results showed the perception of corruption is a significant factor of trust, but also that there is a difference between trust in home and destination countries, the institutional explanation of trust proved to be more justified in this case. Nevertheless, we certainly encourage further research on this topic with regard to paper limitations (online survey, non-random sample, etc.).

The most challenging part of research was the data collection. We recruited participants through Facebook groups that bring together Croats in Ireland and Germany. It took us a lot of time and effort to have a suitable sample. However, the effort paid off; this award is an example of that.

What are your next steps and future plans?

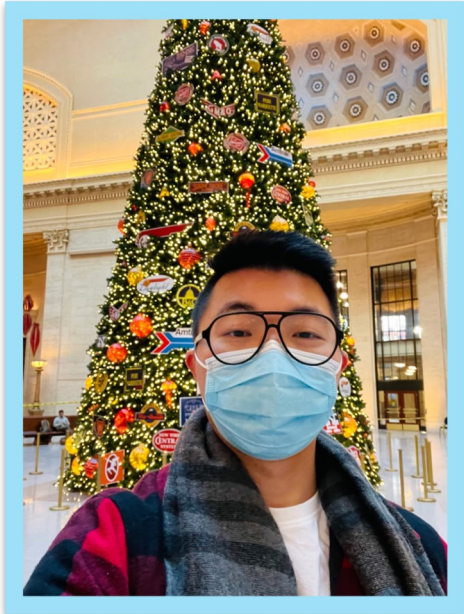
I am currently a PhD student at the University of Zagreb, Croatia, Europe. I am now in the phase of defining the topic for my doctoral dissertation. I plan to get my PhD in the next two years and, after that, find a full time job in science, since scientific work is still my hobby for now. Although I already have offers at US universities, I am still thinking about whether to stay in Croatia or relocate; it depends on the opportunities I get in the meantime. Until then, I plan to continue writing and publishing in the field of criminology, but I might try other fields as well.

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Graduate Student Paper Award

Yang “Vincent” Liu, *Michigan State University*



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Doctoral Candidate Profile

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UNIVERSITY

How did you get interested in these specific topics (list the topics of your interest here please)?

Because of my own backgrounds, I have always been drawn to research on migration, sexuality, and public opinion. In particular, my current emphasis is on sex offending and non-normative sexual behaviors among Chinese men attracted to men—my article on video voyeurism (informally known as “creepshot”; in sum, taking photos of people’s private areas without consent or acknowledgment) was actually just accepted for publication! Besides that, I have a few projects on other topics such as gender violence, and attitudes about crime and justice in different communities.

When I learnt that the target population was Croatian immigrants, my mind automatically went, “We should come in from a transnational migration angle!” Hence, variables like desire to return, temporary visits, and continued cultural practices were included. I must thank my co-author, Valentina, for creating this amazing dataset, because a lot of questionnaires do not consider cultural rituals or ethnic identities. Also, research on whether migrants carried attitudes about criminal justice from the homeland to host countries (often the U.S.) was rather ambiguous, so we threw that in the analyses too—did migrants’ trust in the Croatian police predict their trust in police in the new countries? Of course, Professor Sanja Kutnjak Ivković (Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice) and Professor Irena Cajner Mraović (University of Zagreb, Department of Sociology) also encouraged us to think about the unique perspectives of Croatian immigrants, why people emigrated, and the Croatian diaspora.

What were some of the most significant findings in your award-winning paper? Were there any surprising findings? What you find to be the most challenging part of your research?

One of the most (statistically) significant findings was that dissatisfaction with current life and belief of police corruption almost consistently predicted low trust in police in both the home and host countries. But the most surprising part to me was that transnational links (especially how often one prepared Croatian cuisine, as food is a very important part of transnational cultural identity) did very little in predicting people’s trust in police in the host countries, which was contrary to what I had hypothesized. Because transnational migration indicated that people were maintaining ties with the homeland while assimilating into the host society, it should have some effect on people’s attitudes about crime and justice in both locations; however, that was not the case in our analyses. Perhaps we should add a mediation analysis with cultural identification.

I believe Valentina has more to say about this, but for me, the most challenging part was finding relevant literature. The attitude toward police literature was primarily U.S.-based and focus on how racial minorities compared to whites, while we were trying to study Caucasian immigrants’ attitudes in European countries. The ginormous gap in literature was both a blessing and a curse—on one hand, it increased the innovativeness of our study, but on the other we could not know how our results compare to previous research.

What are your next steps and future plans?

The ideal next step is always getting the paper published! In a newer analysis, we found that beliefs about police integrity other than corruption had some effects over whether people trusted the police in both home and host countries. It was not surprising, but it could contribute to the limited literature on ATP outside the U.S., so fingers crossed!

Personally, I have been working on my project on video voyeurism for the past year and will likely continue working on it for quite some time. My next project is going to explore how the COVID-19 pandemic changed perpetration patterns, using mixed methods, and relying on crime opportunity theory and a critical queer perspective. It would be interesting to see how two public health issues collide and contribute to literature on the effect of the global pandemic on crime outside the U.S., where most research are about. Besides research, I will dedicate most of my time to coursework and qualifying papers – none of my plans will happen if I don’t pass the comps! (laughs)

Graduate Student Paper Award (1st Place)

Xiaoshuang Iris Luo, *University of California, Irvine*



Paper: An Empirical Test of Procedural Justice, Legitimacy and Public Cooperation with the Police in China

I am a fourth-year doctoral student in the Department of Criminology, Law & Society at the University of California, Irvine. It is interesting that I got into the topic of procedural justice and legitimacy because I was working on my comprehensive exam last year. I read some papers about procedural justice and legal compliance and cooperation, in which the driven question is why people obey the law and defer to authorities, and I was obsessed with this question.

Procedural justice is a central topic in the field of criminology and criminal justice. It has been applied as a promising technique for policy reform, especially nowadays with increasing tensions between the public and legal authorities and the police use of deadly force against minority residents. So, how authorities might gain public support for their decisions and rules and how such support could improve public legal compliance and cooperation with authorities becomes highly important. The work of Tom Tyler and his colleagues on procedural justice and police legitimacy has a huge influence in this field. Tyler (1990) posited that people with strong perceptions of fair treatment during encounters with police officers and trust in their decision-making, are likely to view the police as legitimate. Consequently, they are more willing to cooperate with the police. Two other dimensions – distributive justice and police effectiveness – also positively influence legitimacy (see Figure 1 for the conceptual path diagram). But what is largely unknown in empirical research is whether this Western-based ideology could be equally applied to a non-democratic setting like China. To fill this research gap, I drew upon survey data collected by the Chinese General Social Survey in 2017 and assessed the process-based modeling of policing using structural equation modeling in another cultural context.

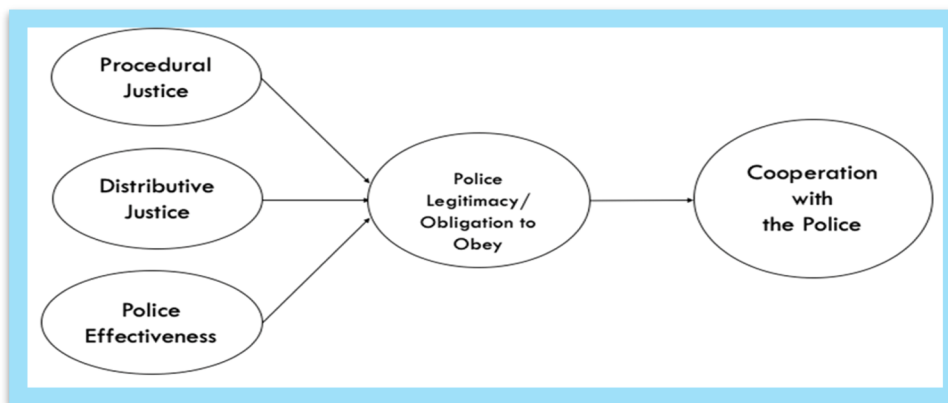


Figure 1: Conceptual path diagram for the process-based model of policing.

The key findings from my paper suggest that the Western wisdom of process-based policing is largely supported in China. Procedural justice, as the strongest factor, plays a crucial role in predicting Chinese people's feelings of obligation to obey and willingness to cooperate with the police. Police effectiveness also promotes police legitimacy and cooperation with the police. Overall, I am not really surprised by the findings, as I do believe that procedural justice and legitimacy, as a powerful technique, could work in different political, economic, and cultural settings. But what I found the most challenging part in conducting my research is how to conceptualize a Western-based phenomenon and apply it to a non-democratic system. It is a common issue that researchers are facing when applying Western ideologies to other settings. Nonetheless, my study highlights the implications of procedural justice and police legitimacy in a different cultural context. Procedural justice also influences Chinese views on police legitimacy and willingness to cooperate with the police, as seen in the West. In practice, Chinese police should continue to work closely with community residents and enhance police work efficiency. I had the opportunity to present my work at the Annual Meeting of American Society of Criminology in Chicago last November. I gained great feedback from a wide range of experts. Based on all the feedback and comments, I was able to revise my paper and now it is under review in a criminal justice journal.

Citation: Tyler, T. R. (1990). *Why People Obey the Law?* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Toward a Cultural Perspective of Restorative Justice for Juveniles

Ana Cienfuegos-Silvera, *University of Nebraska*
Juvenile Justice Institute, *University of Nebraska*



I am a Fulbright scholar from Colombia completing my Ph.D. in Social Psychology and a member of the Law and Policy Lab at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. I also work for the Juvenile Justice Institute at the University of Nebraska-Omaha on evaluations of Restorative Justice (RJ) programs statewide.

In 2012, as a Social Policy Master's student in Colombia, I embarked on a research journey to understand the youth's meanings of crimes and drugs within the Colombian juvenile justice system. We, nineteen youth serving sanctions in the Colombian juvenile justice system, my advisor and I, traveled through an in-depth and playful-based participatory methodology that allowed us not only to capture such meanings, but also to recognize the vast diversity of youth within our juvenile justice system. Since then, my work has been around the understanding and development of juvenile justice systems, programs, and practices that address the wide variety of challenges and needs of children who have offended.

In 2015, Colombia was chosen as the first pilot country to implement the *United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, resolution (A/RES/68/189) December 18, 2014*. As part of the UNODC team that worked on such implementation, I could probably list here many outcomes, learnings, and new avenues of work that this implementation left to my country and to me as a practitioner, researcher, and advocate for children's rights. However, this time I would like to focus on how this experience sparked my research interest to work on a context-based and culturally informed approach to juvenile Restorative Justice.



Master's thesis: Meanings of drugs and crime of youth in the Colombian juvenile justice system.

Back in 2015, we, the UNODC team, local and national government agencies, communities, and social organizations initiated a path to strengthen the RJ approach of the Colombian juvenile justice system. The diversity lesson that I had learned from my master's research became more prominent by this work. Working with youth, psychosocial teams, justice professionals, and communities across the country taught me that: ***there is not a unique RJ response that can tailor the diversity of youth in conflict with the law. Instead, the acknowledgment of their cultural richness and needs can contribute to developing more effective RJ practices.***

A variety of strategies and programs, from sport-based RJ strategies within youth correctional facilities to the first diversionary restorative juvenile justice program in the country, resulted from this multiagency work that somehow recognized such diversity.

Since I came to the U.S, I have been studying and working on evaluations of RJ programs within the U.S context. This experience and my doctoral training have reinforced my interest in working on a juvenile RJ model that considers contextual and cultural factors and the participants' intersectionalities. Although RJ programs worldwide share essential restorative values and principles, such as participation, responsibility, reparation, and reintegration, many programs include variations to respond to the context where the harm occurred (Hobbs et al., 2021). However, very little research has examined the variations and adaptations of RJ practices and how they have been informed by the contexts and youth's cultural needs.

Inspired by the learnings that my work and training have provided me, as well as my current journey as a Latina woman in the American academia, my research seeks to promote diversity and multiculturalism in the study of RJ. I pursue this goal not only by expanding research examining the variations and contextual factors of RJ practices with juveniles, but also by conducting cross-cultural research that includes restorative experiences and perspectives from different cultures, such as those from Latin American countries.

Hobbs, A., Cienfuegos-Silvera, A., & Wylie, L. E. (2021). Variations in Victim Presence in Restorative Youth Conferencing Programs: The Use of Surrogate Victims Increases Reparation Completion. *Victims & Offenders*, 1-15. doi: <https://doi.org.libproxy.unl.edu/10.1080/15564886.2021.1982097>

Integrating Person-Centered Terminology in Teaching Juvenile Delinquency

Dragana Derlic, *Kentucky Wesleyan College*

Stuti Kokkalera, *Sam Houston State University*



Recently there has been a major shift in terminology to include person-centered language (Cooper, 2021). In other words, separating the person from the crime. So instead of juvenile, the terms child, adolescent, teenager, or youth are used. For example, alternatives to juvenile delinquent or youth offender (unless in reference to the specific terminology used in a statute or by a court) include “child in conflict with the law” or “child who has offended” when a crime has taken place, and more generally, “legal system involved youth” or “justice-involved youth.” This shift in the use of person-centered terminology has also moved towards more humanistic references such as the juvenile legal system or criminal legal system (see Bryant, 2021).

In a classroom setting, particularly for undergraduate students who are looking forward to working within the legal systems, it is the responsibility of instructors to relate the negative outcomes of labels such as “criminal” or “delinquent” or “offender” on youth. Instructors can be cognizant about teaching students (i.e., future practitioners) how to be person-centered and to focus more on the youth than on the label itself. The use of person-centered language should start with including appropriate terminologies in the syllabi, and followed through in lectures, assignments as well as other in-class activities. For instance, at the start of the semester, dedicate a few minutes to explain what is meant by person-centered language and why it is being incorporated in the course. At various points in the course, make sure to address the consequences of pejorative terminologies like criminal or offender on a youth's mental health, relationships, educational pursuits, and future employment by providing examples.

By incorporating person-centered terminology, students can be engaged to expand their knowledge of juvenile delinquency to the global level. For example, students can pick a country of interest and locate whether there is a separate juvenile legal system, and what the system looks like. After choosing a country, students can conduct their own research to present how youth involved in crimes are referenced in that country and discuss if they agree with the terminology. Students can also participate in creative assignments like making infographics that compare two or more countries, or posters about offending rates in different countries, or policy proposals to change aspects of the juvenile legal system.

For students in more advanced levels of study (Master's or PhD), assignments can reflect on conducting research on policy variations in how youth are treated in juvenile legal systems across the world (supervisors should specify that written products include person-centered language). Integrating a global approach to the classroom offers students a better understanding of juvenile delinquency, the minimum age of criminal responsibility around the world, the models of juvenile justice, the treatment of youth, as well as the theoretical frameworks and policy implications that are applied in international settings. Moreover, with the opportunity to reflect on commonalities and differences in response to juvenile delinquency across the world, students are exposed to a variety of theories, practices, and policies.

We hope that this teaching note provides readers with insight in the use of person-centered language as well as ideas for how to engage students inside and outside the classroom. For more information on person-centered terminology or assignments that can be integrated in your class, feel free to reach out to us (dragana.derlic@kwc.edu; sxk078@shsu.edu).

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Cooper, W.L. (2021). People-First Language Matters. So Does the Rest of the Story. *The Marshall Project* (April 13, 2021), <https://www.themarshallproject.org/2021/04/13/people-first-language-matters-so-does-the-rest-of-the-story>.

See also: <https://www.fwd.us/criminal-justice/people-first/>

Accessibility & Technology: Pandemic Pedagogy of the Future of Instruction?

Jared R. Dmello, Ph.D. *Sam Houston State University*



The COVID-19 pandemic forced us to reconceptualize how we engage in pedagogy. Amongst the myriad of stressors and negatives associated with the pandemic, one positive is that many faculty have explored new options for meeting the needs of a diverse group of learners through the incorporation of additional course design elements and new technologies. This teaching note covers some common 'faux pas' as it pertains to accessibility followed by some examples of learning technologies that could be incorporated into courses.

When designing a course in the online space, there are additional elements that need to be taken into consideration. As a regular reviewer for the Quality Matters program, here are some of the common pitfalls I see pertaining to accessibility, along with some quick fix solutions:

Imagery. Incorporating visual elements is a great way to encourage excitement with learners while also presenting material in a new way. This also engages visual learners! However, to ensure an inclusive space, don't forget to include "Alt-Text" for all images posted, either in PowerPoints or directly into the Learning Management System. This is extremely important, because it ensures screen readers will be able to describe the image if that function is being used. All images should have alt-text associated with them.

Headings. When crafting a new document, one may think to craft a new heading manually (i.e., making it a larger font or bold or centralized). However, using your word processor's internal formatting structure (such as the "Headings" functions in Microsoft Word) serves an important purpose. This helps screen readers differentiate between different sections and key phrasing, ensuring differently abled learners have the ability to also thrive in your courses.

Posting Slides or a Video?. This is oftentimes the million-dollar question and one that remains quite debated. I've heard some faculty prefer to post a PowerPoint online with the course material. While this does convey the material, learner engagement could be enhanced by recording a video lecture, which could be facilitated through a variety of platforms (PowerPoint allows you to record your presentation directly within it!). Recording a video also enables students to engage with the instructor and to hear the areas of most importance, somewhat replicating the traditional lecture experience. Don't forget to post a transcript or closed captioning along with the video for accessibility!

Contrast and Color Choices. It can sometimes be tempting to use bright colors to liven up the LMS or to emphasize key words or areas. However, we must be careful to ensure that the contrast is readable and clear for learners. If using color to emphasize key words or phrasing, a best practice is to also distinguish this by a text offset (such as underlining or bold) to ensure screen readers are able to identify the items of focus.

Since we are thinking of technologies, here are some great learning technology platforms that colleagues and I have used in our courses which learners have enjoyed. All of these mentioned can provide documentation that they meet accessibility standards.

FlipGrid. Think of this platform as Discussion Boards 2.0. In FlipGrid, learners and instructors engage with one another in threads (like a Discussion Forum) but through video and comments. This provides the "face-to-face" experience that learners often comment about missing in online courses. Link: <https://info.flipgrid.com/>.

CourseArc. With CourseArc, the instructor is empowered to design content for their courses that is both engaging and interactive. The platform provides templates and LMS integration that provides a seamless learning experience for students. Link: <https://www.coursearc.com/>.

Top Hat. Similar to CourseArc, Top Hat enables instructors to design courses to meet their needs. Within the platform, there are options for assignment submissions, exams (with a built in proctoring option), live polling, and much more! Top Hat allows both synchronous and asynchronous options, making it perfect for face-to-face, hybrid, and online courses! Link: <https://tophat.com/>.

Mentimeter. Do you have awkward silence moments in your classes? Break the silence with a Mentimeter by incorporating a quick poll! This is a great way to gauge engagement and mastery of course concepts in real time. Link: <https://www.mentimeter.com/>.

Statecraft Simulations. A personal favorite, consider incorporating this team-based simulation platform into your course! What better way to let students try their hand at a diplomatic position or as head of a nation than through this simulation experience. Statecraft will also work with faculty to customize the experience to the specific class needs. Link: <https://www.statecraftsims.com/>.

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

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[Albanese, J. S. \(2021\). Organized Crime as Financial Crime: The Nature of Organized Crime as Reflected in Prosecutions and Research. *Victims & Offenders*, 16\(3\), 431-443.](#)

[Albanese, J.S, Broad, R., & Gadd, D. \(2022\). Consent, Coercion, and Fraud in Human Trafficking Relationships. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 1-20.](#)

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[Prprović, B., Nemec, N., Kutnjak Ivković, S., Cajner Mraović, I., & Borovec, K. \(2021\). Inside and outside views of the Croatian police. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 1-18.](#)

[Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., & Dmello, J. R. \(2021\). Heritage Not Hate? Confederate Flag Supporters Less Likely to Perceive Criminal Injustice, More Likely to View Police as Friends. *Race and Justice*, 21533687211023574.](#)

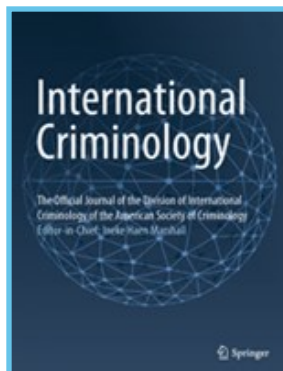
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The DIC International Criminology Journal

Ineke Marshall, *Northeastern University*



International Criminology, the official journal of our Division, is quickly manifesting into a scholarly venue that makes us all proud. With the help of the Senior Consulting Editors (Susanne Karstedt, Richard Bennett and Jay Albanese), the Associate Editors (Thomas Akoensi, Gorazd Mesko, Janet Stamatel, and Justice Tankabe), and the support of the DIC leadership, our new journal has become a reality. We can now look back on the successful and timely publication of Volume 1 (consisting of four issues published in March, June, September and December 2021) including 27 peer-reviewed articles and 7 book reviews. Clearly, we have made great strides towards developing a journal that will attract a growing number of high-quality submissions in the areas of global, international, transnational and comparative criminology and criminal justice. Of course, one important source of manuscripts is the exciting work done by you, my colleagues of the DIC, and I would like to invite you to consider *International Criminology* as one of the primary publication outlets for your scholarly work. The content of the first two years (2021 and 2022) is downloadable for free, which encourages a broad readership for your work.

A quick perusal of the wide range and variety of topics and approaches of the manuscripts published in 2021 shows that we have been able to be true to our mission to “publish innovative and thought-provoking theoretical, conceptual, empirical and methodological contributions that will enhance and develop the field of international, transnational, comparative and global criminology and criminal justice.” It remains our ambition for the journal to be an outlet for high-quality scholarly work representing diverse global regions, methodologies and perspectives. We are not only interested in analytic research-based articles, but also in policy essays and commentaries.

In addition to publishing individual papers, we aim to produce special thematic issues. Our very first issue (March 2021) was developed around the theme “International Criminology, If not now, when?” with contributions by leading international scholars Leandro Franca Ayres, John Braithwaite, Katja Franko, Michael Gottfredson, John Hagan, Gary LaFree, Steven Messner, Amy Nivette, and Sappho Xenakis. The September 2021 issue was themed: *Crime, Fear of Crime and Environmental Harm in Rural Areas*, with guest editors Vania Ceccato and Gorazd Meško. Although we do have a number of other thematic issues in the pipeline, we also welcome new proposals for either a thematic issue (i.e., the entire issue focuses on one theme), or a symposium (i.e., a smaller number of articles around one theme, published together with some non-thematic articles). For more detailed information, please consult the [website](#).

The quality of peer reviewers is essential for maintaining a top scholarly journal. I am grateful to those colleagues who have responded to my invitation to review a manuscript for our new journal with their timely, detailed and constructive feedback, even in these challenging times, with demanding workloads and full schedules. [For a list of peer reviewers, see Issue 4 December 2021.] As we all know from experience, constructive and detailed peer reviews of manuscripts contribute tremendously to the quality of the final publication. However, doing a thorough peer-review is also a time-consuming task, without any immediate and tangible professional reward. Authors of manuscripts as well as journal editors do need a speedy and constructive review of manuscripts, by experts – and that is something that is not so easy to come by. I am happy to report that the journal's review process has benefitted from the willingness of a number of young scholars from across the globe to sign up as potential reviewers. I invite you to check the [website](#) for information on how to add your name as a potential reviewer, and a listing of your particular areas of expertise. Having a large pool of reviewers who are well-versed in global, international or comparative criminology and criminal justice will be a tremendous help to the further successful development of our journal.

We have published a number of thought-provoking book reviews in the first volume, and we aim to continue and further expand this in future publications. In particular, we would like to include books that are relevant for the Global South. Hereby, this is an invitation to you to contact our book review editor, Thomas Akoensi, in case you are interested in reviewing a book or if you would like to suggest a particular book for review. See the [Book Review information](#) on the website. Proposals for book review essays (combining two or three books in one larger review) are also welcome.

Finally, I would encourage you to sign up for [TOC alerts](#) on the journal's website. And, of course, follow [International Criminology on social media!](#)

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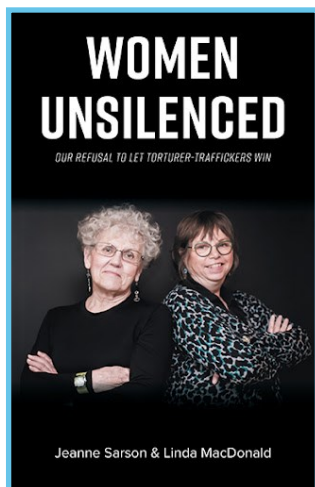
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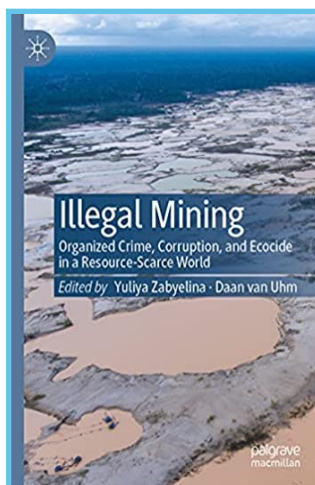


Book: **Women Unsilenced**

Author: Jeanne Sarson & Linda MacDonald

Women Unsilenced explores the impact of unthinkable violence committed against women and girls through multiple perspectives—women’s recall of life-threatening ordeals of torture, human trafficking, and organized crime, society’s failure to recognize and address such crimes, and close examinations of how justice, health, political, and social systems perpetuate revictimizing trauma. Written by retired public health nurses who include their own experiences helped give voice and understanding to women who have been silenced. This book discloses their “underground” caring work and offers “kitchen table” research and insights, using women’s storytelling on multiple platforms to educate readers on the unimaginable layers of perpetrators’ modus operandi of violence, manipulation, and deceit.

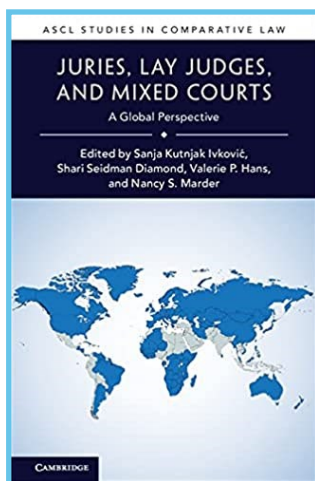
At times raw, painful, and shocking, this book is an important resource for those who have survived such crimes; professionals who support those victimized by torturers and traffickers; police, legal professionals, criminologists, human rights activists, and educators alike. It reveals how healing and claiming one’s relationship with/to/for Self is possible.



Book: **Illegal Mining: Organized Crime, Corruption, and Ecocide in a Resource-Scarce World**

Author: Yuliya Zabyelina & Daan van Uhm

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the illegal extraction of metals and minerals from the perspectives of organized crime theory, green criminology, anti-corruption studies, and victimology. It includes contributions that focus on organized crime-related offences, such as drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, extortion, corruption and money laundering and sheds light on the serious environmental harms caused by illegal mining. Based on a wide range of case studies from the Amazon rainforest through the Ukrainian flatlands to the desert-like savanna of Central African Republic and Australia’s elevated plateaus, this book offers a unique insight into the illegal mining business and the complex relationship between organized crime, corruption, and ecocide. This is the first book-length publication on illegal extraction, trafficking in mined commodities, and ecocide associated with mining. It will appeal to scholars working on organized crime and green crime, including criminologists, sociologists, anthropologists, and legal scholars. Practitioners and the general public may welcome this comprehensive and timely publication to contemplate on resource-scarcity, security, and crime in a rapidly changing world.



Book: **Juries, Lay Judges, and Mixed Courts**

Author: Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovic, Shari Seidman Diamond, Valerie P. Hans and Nancy S. Marder

Although most countries around the world use professional judges, they also rely on lay citizens, untrained in the law, to decide criminal cases. The participation of lay citizens helps to incorporate community perspectives into legal outcomes and to provide greater legitimacy for the legal system and its verdicts. This book offers a comprehensive and comparative picture of how nations use lay people in legal decision-making. It provides a much-needed, in-depth analysis of the different approaches to citizen participation and considers why some countries’ use of lay participation is long-standing whereas other countries alter or abandon their efforts. This book examines the many ways in which countries around the world embrace, reject, or reform the way in which they use ordinary citizens in legal decision-making.

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<https://www.acjs.org>

22nd Annual Meeting of the European Society of Criminology

September 21 - 24, 2022
Malaga, Spain
<https://esc-eurocrim.org/>



Asian Criminological Society 12th Annual Conference

June 18-21, 2022
<https://www.acs002.com>

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