



ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE
UNITED STATES

NEWSLETTER NO. 5
NOVEMBER 2014

Dear Members,

Welcome to the ACCCJUS Newsletter No. 5 !

Thanks once again to all members who responded to the call for 'good news' items. This November issue contains both official information, getting to know Liqun better, good news on members and the activities of ACCCJ, together with the collection of titles and abstracts of 2014 publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

As usual, you can contact me by email at Bill.Hebenton@manchester.ac.uk

Copies of previous newsletters are available from the ACCCJ website www.acccjus.org/ (or myself).

Bill Hebenton (Editor)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS The **Annual General Meeting** is to be held at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meetings in San Francisco, California on Wednesday 19 November at 5pm in San Francisco Marriott Marquis Hotel, Laurel, B2 Level. At this meeting, ACCCJ will

hold its 2014 board elections, to be overseen by the Election Committee Chair Huan Gao. The following have been nominated for positions:

Uncontested Elections (all positions):

Yihshyan Sun -- President Elect

Xin Jiang-- Treasurer

Yuning Wu -Board Director

Yan Zhang- Board Director

Candidate Biographies:

Ivan Y. Sun is a Professor in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice and faculty of Asian Studies at the University of Delaware. He received his Ph.D. in criminal justice from the State University of New York, University at Albany. His research interests include police attitudes and behavior, public assessments of criminal justice, and crime and justice in Asian societies. Dr. Sun has published 3 books and nearly 70 refereed journal articles since 2002, including over 30 articles on crime and justice in Chinese societies.

Yan Zhang received her Ph.D. from Michigan State University, and is Associate Professor of Criminal Justice at the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University. She specializes in quantitative research methods. Her areas of expertise include policing intervention program evaluation, crime mapping and crime analysis, sentencing policies and outcomes, and the social ecological contexts of delinquency, crime and victimization. Dr. Zhang has published in such journals as *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Policing: an International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, and *Violence Against Women*.

Yuning Wu is an assistant professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Wayne State University. She received her M.A. and Ph.D. in Criminology from the University of Delaware in 2005 and 2009 respectively, and her B.A. in Law from Renmin University of China in 2003. Her research interests include citizen perceptions of crime and criminal justice, police behaviors and attitudes, victimization, and law and society. She has published over 45 refereed journal articles in these areas. Her recent research has appeared in journals such as *Justice Quarterly*, *British Journal of Criminology*, *Crime and Delinquency*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, and the *Journal of Criminal Justice*. She has recently received a National Institute of Justice's W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship (2014-2015). She is a member of ACCCJ since its inception. Proud to be a member, and will be glad to serve.

Xin Jiang is an assistant professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology department at the Ohio State University. Her fields of interest include juvenile delinquency, youth and adolescents, immigrant assimilation, and race/ethnicity. She is also a member of the Racial Democracy, Crime, and Justice Network which holds the dual goals of advancing research on the intersection of race, crime and justice and of promoting racial democracy within the study of these issues by supporting junior scholars from under-represented groups.

After the AGM, and in custom with previous years, dinner has been scheduled at a suitable nearby restaurant. We will depart for the venue following the official business - 'so stay together' at the end of business.

The new elected ACCCJUS Board will meet on **Thursday , 20 November at 2pm**, San Francisco Marriott Marquis Hotel, Salon C3, B2 level.

A busy summer indeed....

We can report the outcome of the first ACCCJ delegation trip to China, which lasted from June 5-19, 2014. Based on the request from ACCCJ members, the ACCCJ Board decided to have a delegation to visit colleges in Chinese societies in the summer of 2014. The trip had three purposes: (1) to establish connections with colleges and scholars in Chinese societies, (2) to exchange ideas with scholars in Chinese societies, and (3) to look for future

collaboration between colleges/scholars in Chinese societies and the ACCCJ/ACCCJ members and their universities. We contacted colleges and scholars in mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau for possible host institutions. Meanwhile, Chinese scholars and colleges also contacted us. Based on the interest and schedule match between host schools in Chinese societies and the ACCCJ members, we chose seven schools to visit.

University of Macau The delegation members included Liqun Cao, Richard Greenleaf, Shanhe Jiang and Lening Zhang. Liqun and Lening gave talks on policing and crime control at the university. Richard and Shanhe participated in the discussion. The delegation members also met with faculty members and students of the Sociology Department headed by Dr. Spencer Li.

Hunan University Dr. Yan Zhang joined the delegation there. The Law School at Hunan University headed by professor Qu Maohui organized an international conference on quantitative research methods in legal study. Scholars from China, USA, Canada and South Korea participated in the meeting. The conference was very informative. In addition, the Law School plans to organize a workshop on quantitative research methods in the summer of 2015 in Changsha and has invited the ACCCJ to send its members to teach courses.

Wuhan, our hosts were the College of Law at Huazhong University of Science and Technology (HUST), Wuhan University Sociology of Department (WUS) and Wuhan University Law School (WUL). The delegation members included Drs. Liqun Cao, Fei-Lin Chen, Huan Gao, Shanhe Jiang, Lening Zhang, and Yan Zhang. At HUST, Huan and Shanhe gave talks about drug issues and death penalty views in China, respectively. Other ACCCJ delegation members as well as professors and students from HUST participated in the discussion. Dean Yu Jiang and his administrative staff also had an informative exchange with the delegation members. Both WUS and WUL asked delegation members to present their research areas. The following topics were presented: Recent development in policing in Taiwan (Fei-Lin), death penalty views in China (Shanhe), death penalty views: A China and US comparison (Shanhe), the sociological approach in crime research (Lening), Hate crime legislation in the US (Lening), race, neighborhood, and officer decision making (Yan), application of statistics in CJ and crime research (Yan), drug issues and drug laws in China and the West (Huan), new sociological thinking (Liqun), criminological orientalism and cosmopolitanism: A theoretical challenge (Liqun). Additionally, the WUS chair Lin Zeng and WUL director Mo Hongxian, their colleagues and students had extensive scholarly exchanges with the delegation members.

Zhejiang University Dr. LiYing Li joined the delegation for the visit to the school but Huan left the delegation. Like Hunan University, the Zhejiang University Law School organized an international conference on research methods in legal study. The participants from China included several nationally known scholars in law. Each delegation member presented his or her interested topics that are related to research methods. Associate Dean Hu Ming and his colleagues and students also attended the conference.

Shanghai. LiYing and Fei-Lin visited the Police College in Shanghai and gave the speech on police training in USA (LiYing) and recent development in police situational teaching in Taiwan (Fei-Lin). Lening, Liqun and Shanhe visited Shanghai College of Political Science and Law to discuss a possible visit to the College in summer 2015.

This trip successfully achieved the goal to promote exchange of research ideas between scholars in Chinese societies and scholars of ACCCJ. The delegation members much enjoyed the trip and learned from each other and scholars in China. Several places in China expressed their interest in hosting the ACCCJ delegation next year or the near future and expanding their collaboration with the ACCCJ members and members' institutions.

Pleased to announce... ACCCJ Outstanding Student Paper Award. **Li Luye (University of Delaware)** is the 2014 recipient of our very first Student Award ! Congratulations from all ACCJ members and thanks to the Award selection panel, chaired by Professor Min Xie (Maryland) for their work. This award, first established this year, is awarded to recognize outstanding scholarly work of graduate students as evidenced by the paper that the award committee regards as the best graduate student paper on a topic related to any society of Greater China (mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau). This award is established to encourage greater China-related studies among students.

Reflecting on the scholarly endeavour...Liqun Cao steps up to reflect upon his career in our Getting to know you series, which seeks to open up the often staid academic world...

Liqun Cao, founding member and former first President of ACCJUS.

1. *Thinking about your career in criminology, what and who have been the greatest influences on you ? (it perhaps may be an inspirational schoolteacher, university teacher or supervisor who helped shape your interest in criminology or your later ideas and research)*

Overall, Francis T. Cullen and his wife Paula Dubeck have been the greatest influence on me, not only in academic life but also in my personal life. Basically, I can pick up the phone and call them about anything and everything. I am a sociology-trained criminologist. This means that my interests are broad and they deny any simple categorisation. My early interests were largely shaped by my mentor and friend Cullen: gun ownership and criminological theory, but my sideline interests of race and crime and confidence in the police have taken over. Steve Stack, a dear personal friend, opened up my world with the World Value Surveys. About half of my empirical work uses that data set. We have also coauthored a number of publications and I much appreciate his insights.

In other areas of research and academic life, I found that different scholars had different impacts on my life. For example, I was involved with the Division of International Criminology and it was mainly because of Bill Chambliss and Ineke Marshall. Without their encouragement, I would have stayed outside this important research grouping. From Jock Young, I learned how important it is to be patient and to talk with people holding diverse views. He did not convince me of his viewpoint, but interaction with him made me change my opinions on critical criminology and made me read several of his books. Without a friendly beer with him, I would not have bought and read his books beyond his co-authored "*The New Criminology*" (1973). Similarly, it is through conferences and over beer that I got to know Peter Manning. I have been impressed by his theory of democratic policing.

Life's circumstances also shaped my thinking. Although I am not a critical criminologist, I believe that critical thinking is important in our scholarship. To a certain extent, all writings are political. Therefore, in my contributions concerning Chinese criminology, most political and popular Chinese figures in the past two decades are mentioned in my work: Liu Xiaobo, Gao Xingjian, Deng Yujiao, Ai Weiwei, He Weifang, Zhang Qianfan, Li Chengpeng, Chen Guangcheng, Yang Jia, Xu Zhiyong and so on (this list would be longer if my online Chinese writings are included !).

2. *Thinking back, what was your biggest challenge during graduate studies in criminology? How did you overcome this challenge?*

For me, the biggest challenge during my graduate studies was the balance between raising the family and completing my Ph.D. on time. I spent a lot of time convincing my dear wife that this was what I enjoyed doing and it was also perhaps my only skill in life !

3. *If you were compelled to identify a key book in the criminology field which you would recommend all students (and fellow academics!) to read – what would it be? Why?*

My chosen book is Cullen, Francis T. and Karen E. Gilbert. 1982. *Reconfirming Rehabilitation*. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing.

It is accessible and easy to read and it covers the debate between conservatives and liberals regarding the issue of rehabilitation, both historically and in contemporary terms. It helps correct the mistaken belief that all Americans think alike, which is widespread among comparative criminologists. The book greatly enhanced my appreciation of the complexity of American political/criminal justice thinking and operation. It changed my own earlier misunderstanding in equating rehabilitation with a kind of “education and reform” approach, as used in China.

In addition, I recommend these two books:

Bellah, R., Madsen, R., Sullivan, W. M., Swidler, A., and Tipton, S. M. (1985) *Habits of the Heart*, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Fukuyama, F. (1992) *The End of History and the Last Man*, New York, NY: Free Press.

4. *What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field?*

First, be positive and be persistent. But don't take yourself too seriously !

Second, I like Hong Lu's shibboleth “Reach out.” However, by reaching out, I mean that you should not only think of yourself, but also take others into consideration. You should not think of using others as a one-time resource, but also think of making yourself a resource for others and of building up a long-term relationship. Every interaction is mutual. Otherwise, it cannot last. I pride myself as one who has a lot of co-authors (this is, of course, the influence of F. Cullen on me. He probably is the criminologist with the most co-authored pieces in the world !). Those friendships that are mutually beneficial will stay and last. I have had some co-authors for almost two decades (i.e., my cooperation with Jihong Zhao and Steven Stack).

To rephrase J. F. Kennedy's famous quotation, ask not what others can do for you; ask what you can do for others! Beginning as a student, I nominated Cullen for various awards. As a scholar, I have continued to nominate him (and many qualified others too!) for various awards, have tested his theory, and have cited his works. There are many things that you can do for your professor. I co-edited “Lessons From International/Comparative Criminology/Criminal Justice” (2004). I regard it as opening up a savings account in a criminologist bank. I have withdrawn some cash from some of them. For others, I can still request favors. I am pretty certain that most of them would answer my requests positively. By doing things for others, others will do the same for you.

Finally, writing a book review is a relatively easy way 1) to get a publication, and 2) to obligate you to read others in details, and 3) to make a friend with the author/s. I have written many books reviews in my career.

5. *What do you think are the key challenges facing the discipline of criminology now and in the near future?*

The key challenge facing the discipline of criminology is its current narrow-mindedness or self-centeredness. This has several dimensions. First, students read too narrowly in criminal justice and forget that criminal justice is part of the political arrangements of a nation. Second, students only see criminal justice in the US or in China and forget that there are different types and ways of handling crime and delinquency in other societies. Third, do not fall into the trap of 'orientalism'. Fourth, criminology needs to become more globalized (Shanhe Jiang's point) and to be recognized as an independent discipline (Ivan Sun's point).

6. *How do you like to spend your leisure time?*

Reading online articles in Chinese. Also I enjoy good movies, sports (such as skating and boating), and travelling. I have to admit that I am a passive reader. I have to force myself to read books in English. Every time I finish reading a good book, I regret that I did not read it before!

Before turning to publications by our members this year, it is worth noting that there was a very interesting article on ASC publication productivity (by Cohn, Ellen G. and David P. Farrington. 2014. Publication Productivity of Criminologists. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 25 (3): 275-303) It mentioned many of our members: including Shanhe Jiang, Jihong Zhao, Yuning Wu, Jianhong Liu, Eric Lambert, Hung-en Sung, and Liqun Cao. Others, no doubt would have featured but one of the criteria is that you had be a member of ASC for 2004-05 and 2010-11 to be included.

In addition, Ivan Sun's work featured in two national newspaper reports on race and policing.

The New York Times: Room for Debate - Black and White and Blue.
<http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate>

The Washington Post: Do diverse police forces treat their communities more fairly than almost-all-white ones like Ferguson's. His 2004 piece on black and white officers was cited twice in the article.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/storyline/wp/2014/08/22/do-diverse-police-forces-treat-their-communities-more-fairly-than-all-white-ones-like-fergusons/>

Members' scientific publications and good news !

Congratulations to all our members on their endeavours and continuing contribution to the discipline of criminology in 2014...and with much still forthcoming and scheduled for 2015 !

Read on.....

Sun, Ivan, Jou, Susyan, Hou, Charles, & Chang, Yao-chung. (2014). Public trust in the police in Taiwan: A test of instrumental and expressive models. *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 47, 123-140.

Chu, Doris, & Sun, Ivan. (2014). Reactive v. proactive attitudes toward domestic violence: A comparison of Taiwanese male and female police officers. *Crime and Delinquency*, 60, 216-237

Cao, Liqun, LanYing Huang, and Ivan Y. Sun. 2014. *Policing in Taiwan: From Authoritarianism to Democracy*. London: Routledge.

A review of the book has already been published !

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00472336.2014.976833#.VGCnWzSsXBA>

Cao, Liqun, Ivan Y. Sun, and Bill Heberton (editors). 2014. *The Routledge Handbook of Chinese Criminology*. London: Routledge.

Xiaogang Deng is recipient of an Institutional Corruption Lab Fellowship in Harvard University to study institutional corruption in China. The fellowship provides about \$26,000 in research funding.

Fisher, William, Stephanie Hartwell, Xiaogang Deng, Debra Pinals, Carl Fulwiler, and Kristen Roy-Bujnowski. 2014 "Recidivism among Released State Prison Inmates Who Received Mental Health Treatment." *Crime and Delinquency* 60 (6)811-832.

Schutt, Russell, Xiaogang Deng, and Taylor Stoehr. 2013. "Using Bibliotherapy to Enhance Probation and Reduce Recidivism." *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*. Vol. 52 (#3):181-197.

Hartwell, Stephanie W., Xiaogang Deng, William Fisher, Julianne Siegfriedt, Kristen Roy-Bujnowski, Craig Johnson, and Carl Fulwiler. 2013. "Predictors of Accessing Substance Abuse Services Among Individuals with Mental Disorders Released from Correctional Custody." *Journal of Dual Diagnosis* Vol: 9 (No.1): 11-22.

Lu Hong, Bin Liang, Yudu Li, & Phil He (2014). Professional Commitment and Job Satisfaction: An Analysis of the Chinese Judicial Reforms from the Perspective of the Criminal Defense. *The China Review*, 14(2), 159-181.

Moulin Xiong & Bin Liang (2013). Solving the Puzzle of Overcriminalization: The Experience of Decriminalization in China. *Crime and Criminal Justice International*, 21, 47-98.

Bin Liang, & Hong Lu (2013). Discourses of Drug Problems and Drug Control in China: Reports in the People's

Daily, 1946-2009. *China Information: A Journal of Contemporary China Studies*, 27(3), 301-326.

Shanhe Jiang and Yuning Wu (2014 online first). Chinese People's Intended and Actual Use of the Court to Resolve Grievance/Dispute. *Social Science Research*.

Shanhe Jiang, Deping Xiang, Qi Chen, Wendi Goodlin-Fahncke, Chengxiang Huang, Dawei Zhang, Anna Zhao, and Shengyong Yang (2014 online first). Public support for community corrections in China. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Lambert, Eric, David N. Baker, O. Oko Elechi, Shanhe Jiang, Mahfuzul I. Khondaker, Sudershan Pasupuleti, and Nance Hogan (forthcoming). Gender and Cultural Differences on Death Penalty Support and Views among Indian and U.S. College Students. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*

Shanhe Jiang, Eric Lambert, Jianhong Liu and Toyoji Saito (2014). Formal and informal control in China, Japan and the U.S. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 42, 36-44.

Shanhe Jiang (2014). Corrections in Asia. *The Prison Journal*, 94, 3-6

Eric G. Lambert, Shanhe Jiang (co-first author), O. Oko Elechi, Mahfuzul I. Khondaker, David Baker and Jin Wang (2014). A preliminary study of gender differences on death penalty views of college students from Bangladesh, China, Nigeria, and the United States. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, 12, 44-68.

Shanhe Jiang, Deping Xiang, Qi Chen, Chengxiang Huang, Dawei Zhang, Anna Zhao, and Shengyong Yang (2014). Community corrections in China: Development and challenges. *The Prison Journal*, 94, 75-96.

Grant: The FY 13 Smart Policing Initiative grant with Toledo Police Department. Sponsor: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Department of Justice. Research Partner. \$ 667,467 awarded. Duration: 2014-2016.

Moulin Xiong, Bin Liang, *“Solving the Puzzle against Overcriminalization: The Experience of Decriminalization in China, Crime and Minor Offences”*, Crime and Criminal Justice International, 2013, Vol 21, 47-98.

Junqiang Liu, Moulin Xiong, Yang Su, *“National Happiness at a Time of Economic Growth: A Tracking Study Based on CGSS Data*, Social Science in China, Vol 34(4), 20-37.

Xiong Moulin, *“Death Penalty after the Restoration of Centralized Review: An Empirical Study on Capital Sentencing”*, in Liang Bin and Lu Hong (Eds), *Death Penalty in China*, Columbia University Press, 2014 (Forthcoming)

Publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan – 2014.

As usual, we hope the following abstracted publication details will be of interest to all our members and readers.

Select publications (compiled and abstracted from Criminal Justice Abstracts and Social Science Citation Index/ISI Web of Knowledge)

Exploration of the Community Attitude toward Sex Offender Scale in a Chinese Cultural Context.

Chui, Wing; Cheng, Kevin; Ong, Rebecca

Asian Journal of Criminology. 2014, 9 (1):37-48.

Chinese culture holds very different beliefs regarding sex offenses, violence against women and punishment against offenders. Little is known however about Chinese attitudes toward sex offenders and sex offending policies. The aim of this study was to validate the Community Attitude toward Sex Offender Scale in the Chinese cultural context. Results from a territory-wide telephone survey in **Hong Kong** revealed a three factor structure that measures perceptions of sex offenders' social isolation, deviancy and punitive attitudes toward sex offenders. The scale has been renamed as the simplified Community Attitude toward Sex Offender Scale-Chinese (CATSO-C). Each subscale and the total scale showed acceptable internal reliability. This instrument has implications for future cross-cultural studies as well as professionals that work with sex offenders.

Women and crime in contemporary China: a review essay.

Shen, Anqi and Winlow, Simon

International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice. 2014, 38 (4): 327-342.

In the neoliberal West, while the growing awareness of women's crimes in academic criminology has greatly extended our knowledge and understanding of the relation between women and crime, the growing visibility of female crime in popular culture brings with it a set of distinct problems that relate to the common misrepresentation of the actuality of female crime. In this article, we question whether similar trends can be identified elsewhere. We seek to address this question by focusing on female offending in China since the 1980s. Following a partial and preliminary account of female offending in this vast country, our attempt is to make some meaningful comparison and also to identify one or two key theories that might enable us to better understand the increased visibility of female offending in this non- "Western" country – one destined to play a much more active role in global culture and politics as the twenty-first century unfolds.

Internal Contradictions of Judicial Mediation in China.

Ng, Kwai Hang and He, Xin

Law & Social Inquiry. 2014, 39 (2): 285-312.

Judicial mediation in China represents an extreme case of integration between adjudication and mediation. Based on ethnographic work and extensive interviews, this article studies how judicial mediation actually works in China. It finds that the incorporation of mediation as part of the official trial process creates a set of internal contradictions. In addition to the role conflict inherent in a judge's acting also as a mediator, adjudication and mediation stages are organized by different principles. When the rather rigid format of adjudication is carried over to in-trial mediation, it curtails the flexible, nonlegalistic approach that mediation is meant to promote. Challenged authority, an uncontrolled process, narrowed issues, and weakened norms all make a settled outcome difficult to achieve. In comparison with judicial mediation in other jurisdictions, this case study from China has important theoretical implications for understanding the limits of informal justice.

Reforming the Criminal Evidence System in China.

Zhang, Baosheng and Zheng, Fei

Asian Journal of Criminology. Jun2014, Vol. 9 Issue 2, p103-124. 22p.

Since 1997, China has proposed to reform the judicial system. In 2007, China officially set its goal of judicial reform as to 'establish a Socialist Judicial System with fairness, efficiency and authority'. Now that the goal of judicial reform has been firmly established, the key question is how to accomplish that goal. One view advocates achieving judicial reform through administrative measures. A different path, which we proposed, is to accomplish the goal of judicial reform through reinforcing the construction of evidence system. Through analyzing the current law and investigating some judicial cases, the study found that the main reason for issues of judicial unfairness and corruption in current China is due to neglect of the construction of evidence system, and the current evidence rules contain too many problems, and the aforementioned problems have become a bottleneck for China's judicial reform and an important reason for China to reconstruct the whole evidence system. Therefore, in the long run, it would be ideal for legislature to promulgate a unified code of evidence law, but it is an extremely difficult task to coordinate the relationship between evidence law and three major procedural laws. In the short term, the most feasible compromise is to have the Supreme People's Court promulgate People's Court provisions on Evidence. After repeated test through the trials, we believe that such a unified People's Court provisions on Evidence will dramatically improve the evidence system and promote judicial fairness and the reform of legal education in China.

Success or sorrow: the paradoxical view of crime control campaigns in China.

Irwin, Darrell D.

Willis, Cecil L.

International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice. 2014, 38 (1):63-81.

Since Deng Xiaoping introduced a market economy in the mid-1970s, China has achieved great progress and its citizens have greater incomes. Yet, current research documents an increase in organized crime and corruption in China. The focus of this research is on the use of the “strike hard” crime campaigns (yandaandda heiin Mandarin) against organized criminals and economic corruption in China. Crime control campaigns are ongoing and are widely criticized for abuses of power. One of the most frequently mentioned examples of the official abuse of authority is the theda hei(strike black) campaign, instigated by former Chongqing mayor and prominent politician Bo Xilai. In 2012, Bo Xilai was detained in a political scandal that continues to engulf Chinese politics. This article discusses whether increasing crime and corruption, growing prosperity, internal migration of rural migrants, and modernization can be viewed as factors that support the use of crime control campaigns. The Chinese view disorder as a threat to stability. This article examines howyandaor strike hard campaigns are used as China contends with threats to its social order.

High rates of prosecution and conviction in China: The use of passive coping strategies.

Li Li

International Journal of Law, Crime & Justice. 2014, 42 (3):271-285. .

This article demonstrates that the passive coping strategies utilized among Chinese police, prosecutors and judges could partly account for the high rates of prosecution and conviction in **China**. Passive coping strategies are defined as inactive tactics employed to avoid disagreements and conflicts among people or institutions. After a brief introduction, a review of the relevant statistic rates is offered, which indicates that both the prosecution and conviction rates remain persistently high. Next, an outline and evaluation of the formal intra-institutional relationships between the criminal authorities are offered. After that, a detailed account of the application of case dismissal tactics, a type of passive coping strategy, to the legal decision-making process is demonstrated. Finally, this article concludes with a discussion of the pros and cons of the use of passive coping strategies in the decisions to prosecute and convict, and offers some legislative recommendations.

The Routine of Mass Murder in China.

Hilal, Susan M.
Densley, James A.
Li, Spencer D.
Ma, Yan

Homicide Studies. 2014, 18(1):83-104.

Using data obtained from 165 mass murders in China, this research examines the crime of mass murder through a routine activities perspective as it relates to the location of where they occur (rural areas), while taking into consideration the motivation (revenge and profit), and most common weapon (knife) used. This adds to the literature on mass murders and routine activities theory from an area (China) where little academic research has been published regarding this crime.

Confidence in the criminal justice system: Differences between citizens and criminal justice officials in China.

Hu, Ming and Dai, Mengyan

Criminology & Criminal Justice: An International Journal. 2014, 14 (4):503-524.

This article examines citizens' confidence in the Chinese criminal justice system, with data from the surveys collected in three provincial capitals with a random sampling strategy in 2007 and 2008. Multivariate analyses are conducted, and follow-up questions are explored with a comparative approach to assess the differences between public perceptions and the views of criminal justice officials within the current social context. The sample sizes for citizens and officials were 217 and 90, respectively. Findings show that the majority of citizens and officials believed that there was a lack of confidence in the Chinese criminal justice system, as demonstrated in the recent 'anger-venting' events. This finding is inconsistent with the limited empirical literature on public attitudes in China. The important factors such as perceptions of fairness, corruption and extortion of confessions are explored, and policy implications are discussed.

Community Corrections in China: Development and Challenges.

Jiang, Shanhe, Xiang, Deping; Chen, Qi; Huang, Chengxiang; Yang, Shengyong; Zhang, Dawei; Zhao, Anna

Prison Journal. 2014, 94 (1):75-96.

China has long utilized community-based corrections for offenders. Before 2003, however, the practice lacked formalization and professionalization. Since 2003, prison overcrowding, a need for cost-effectiveness, and a move toward a more civilized method of reforming offenders have sped up China's use of community corrections. Based on a literature review of Chinese language publications and face-to-face interviews with

local community corrections leaders and officers in Hubei, China, this is an exploratory study of community corrections in mainland China. We briefly examine the practice's developmental history and five types of sanctions—public surveillance, probation, parole, temporary execution of a sentence outside a confinement facility, and deprivation of political rights. China's community corrections' characteristics and implementation are investigated. Finally, the article discusses problems and challenges to China's community corrections system.

"It was fun, it was dangerous": Heroin, young urbanities and opening reforms in China's borderlands.

Zoccatelli, Giulia

International Journal of Drug Policy. 2014, 25 (4):762-768.

An unprecedented flow of opiates flooded China's southern regions in the wake of the country's opening reforms in the 1980s. After the Maoist war on drugs had turned the People's Republic of China into an almost entirely drug-free area for three decades, heroin reappeared to become the most widely used illicit substance in the country. As the number of users rose by 1200% between 1988 and 1998, a generation of young people found themselves facing the consequences of addiction. Methods Based on ethnographic data collected during 13 months of field research among a community of heroin users in the county-level city of Qilin in Yunnan Province, this paper explores the interplay of historical and social factors that led southern China's young urbanities to turn to heroin in the 1980s and 1990s. Towards this end, it draws on a broad array of research methods including the collection of life histories, extensive participant observation, and focus groups among the members of Qilin's local community of heroin users. Results I argue that the spread of heroin among southern China's young urbanities should be read as the aggregate outcome of such seemingly disparate factors as the opening of new global routes for the trafficking of opiates, the almost complete lack of Chinese public discourse around drugs in the immediate post-Mao period, the increased individualization of young people's ambitions, desires and forms of socialization, and the rise of a consumerist market economy in the country. Conclusions Based on the data collected, I claim that the boom in the diffusion of heroin use in post-reform China cannot be described exclusively as a matter of deviant individual behaviours. Rather, it has to be interpreted as a complex social act, which is only understandable when framed within the social and historical context in which it was performed.

Repeated Strains, Social Control, Social Learning, and Delinquency: Testing an Integrated Model of General Strain Theory in China.

Bao, Wan-Ning

Haas, Ain

Chen, Xiaojin

Pi, Yijun

Youth & Society. 2014, 46 (3):402-424.

In Agnew's general strain theory, repeated strains can generate crime and delinquency by reducing social control and fostering social learning of crime. Using a sample of 615 middle- and high-school students in China, this study examines how social control and social learning variables mediate the effect of repeated strains in school and at home on delinquency. The findings from an integrated model support Agnew's mediating argument in a non-Western society. Repeated negative treatment by teachers promotes delinquent behavior both through weakened conventional bonds and beliefs and through heightened association with delinquent peers. Repeated negative treatment by parents affects delinquency only through weakened conventional bonds. The prominent role of school experiences in the lives of Chinese adolescents is discussed.

Drug users' Satisfaction with Drug Control by the Police in China.

Dai, Mengyan
Gao, Huan

Asian Journal of Criminology. 2014, 9 (3):205-219.

Illicit use of drugs has received tremendous public attention in China in recent years, but little is known about the effectiveness of drug control practices, especially those adopted by the police. This study examines the effectiveness of drug control as perceived by drug users. The study uses surveys from 100 drug users who have voluntarily participated in nongovernmental treatment in Kunming. Results show that, inconsistent with prior research on campaign style policing, the majority of respondents were satisfied with the police in drug control. In addition, drug users' evaluations of the police were significantly correlated with their age, marital status, perceptions of collective efficacy, and evaluations of their prior contacts with the police. Limitations of the research and future directions are also discussed.

Formal and informal control views in China, Japan, and the U.S.

Jiang, Shanhe
Lambert, Eric G.
Liu, Jianhong
Saito, Toyoji

Journal of Criminal Justice. 2014, 42 (1):36-44.

This study compared and contrasted the views of formal and informal crime control among college students from China, Japan, and the U.S., and examined the correlates behind the views. Methods: Using the same questionnaire, this study collected data from 1,275 completed surveys in the three nations. Results: The study revealed that both Chinese and Japanese respondents evaluated formal and informal control and their combination in crime control as more important than American counterparts did. The variable trust in police was a predictor of attitudes toward formal control and the mix of formal and informal control in all the three nations. Demographics in the U.S. were more important factors than in China and Japan in predicting the respondents' ranking of the importance of formal control and informal control and their combination in crime control. Conclusions: This is the first empirically comparative study of the perceived importance of formal and informal mechanisms in crime prevention and

control in China, Japan and the U.S. The study found both similarities and differences in the perceived importance and reasons behind them. More research is needed in the future.

Risk control and rational recreation: A qualitative analysis of synthetic drug use among young urbanites in China.

Shaozhen Lin and Yong-an Zhang

International Journal of Drug Policy. 2014, 25 (4):769-775.

Background To fight against the rapid growth of synthetic drugs, the Chinese government has strengthened the controls and regulation, incorporated synthetic drugs into the new detoxification system, and changed the inconsistent governance of synthetic and traditional drugs. This, however, has not stopped the spread of synthetic drugs among young urbanites. While scholars have focused on the loopholes and defects of specific drug control regulations, ethnographic inquiries illustrate how and why control does not work, or is even resisted by young drug users. **Methods** In-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with 28 individuals aged between 20 and 35, recruited from a cohort of synthetic drug users in a Shanghai drug rehabilitation centre. Audio-recorded interviews elicited accounts of their daily experiences of drug use as well as their perspectives on the impact of the government's new drug control policies. **Results** The main themes voiced by our respondents include: (1) synthetic drugs are not addictive, and are used to feel 'high'; (2) synthetic drugs are used to achieve their goals, which are otherwise impossible through mainstream means; (3) users are confident that they will be able to manage the use of synthetic drugs without harm to themselves; (4) their worries concern administrative punishment rather than consequences to health. **Conclusion** The participants of this study did not support the government's attempts to control the use of synthetic drugs. They viewed their use as rational recreation under the perceived boundaries of 'acceptable risks'. Even in the context of severe control, synthetic drugs have strong appeal to youths. Drug policy should acknowledge the experiences of users and consider the socio-cultural contexts of youth drug-taking. The personal experience of participants could help improve the Chinese Drug Control Act and regulations.

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Domestic Violence in China: A Population Case-Control Study.

Cao, YuPing, Yang, ShiChang, Wang, GuoQiang, Zhang, YaLin

Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2014, 29 (4):683-706.

A population case-control study of domestic violence in China was conducted to examine the relationship between individual- and household-level characteristics and violence perpetration and victimization. Demographic comparisons were conducted between perpetrators and victims (n = 624), perpetrators and matched controls (n = 628), and perpetrator households and control households (n = 620). A multivariate model of demographic risk was tested, integrating individual- and household-level correlates of violence perpetration. Compared with victims, perpetrators were more likely to be older, male, and have lower levels of education. In the final model, violence perpetration was more likely among individuals who earned more income, contributed a lower proportion of the household income, had a family.

Authoritarian policing with Chinese characteristics: A case study of motorcycle bans in the Pearl River Delta.

Xu, Jianhua

Crime, Law & Social Change. May 2014, Vol. 61 Issue 4, p439-460. 22p.

Despite unprecedented economic and social changes over the past three decades, China remains an authoritarian regime. However, the current authoritarian regime differs in many ways from that under Mao. Since the nature of a police force reflects the character of the political regime within which it operates, this paper explores current police practices in China. It argues that policing in China is neither completely authoritarian nor democratic, but best understood as soft-authoritarian. The case study examines policing of a motorcycle ban that was implemented to prevent motorcycle snatch theft in the Pearl River Delta. The police remained authoritarian and used many coercive strategies to push for the motorcycle ban. However, their hard-line strategies were matched by some soft-line persuasive tactics. I argue that changing state-society relations are leading to resistance to hard-authoritarian policing and contributing to soft-authoritarian policing in China.

A Preliminary Study of Gender Differences in Death Penalty Views of College Students From Bangladesh, China, Nigeria, and the United States.

Lambert, Eric G.

Jiang, Shanhe

Elechi, O. Oko

Khondaker, Mahfuzul I.

Baker, David N.

Jin, Wang

Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice. 2014, 12 (1):44-68.

This study examined whether there were any gender differences among college students in Bangladesh (N = 258), China (N = 524), Nigeria (N = 274), and the United States (N = 484) in death penalty support and belief in the criminological ideologies (retribution, deterrence, incapacitation, morality, life without parole, and innocence) to support or oppose it. No significant gender difference between men and women in the overall level of death penalty support was observed except in the United States. In addition, although there were some gender-based differences in reasons to support or oppose the death penalty, the differences were not as common and only rarely as pronounced as in the United States. The findings indicate that the gender gap in capital punishment views may be limited to the United States.

Extra-legal Protection in China: How Guanxi Distorts China's Legal System and Facilitates the Rise of Unlawful Protectors

Wang, Peng

British Journal of Criminology. 2014, 54 (5):809-830.

This paper incorporates the concept of guanxi—a Chinese version of personal connections, networks or social capital—into the discussion of police corruption and the rise of extra-legal protectors. Using published materials and fieldwork data collected from two Chinese cities (Chongqing and Qufu), it demonstrates how guanxi distorts China's legal system by facilitating the buying and selling of public offices and promoting the formation of corrupt networks between locally based criminals and government officials. China's weak legal framework encourages individuals and entrepreneurs to employ guanxi networks to obtain private protection from alternative suppliers (e.g. corrupt government officials and street gangsters) in order to protect property rights, facilitate transactions and fend off government extortion.

Toward a Cost-effective Correctional System: New Developments in Community-based Corrections in China.

Li, Spencer D.

Victims & Offenders. 2014, 9 (1):120-125.

Like many other countries in the world, China faces an increase in prison population. The traditional corrections model that relies heavily on detention and imprisonment has been costly but has not been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism and promoting offender rehabilitation. Since 2003, the Chinese government has turned to community-based corrections as a measure to improve the cost-effectiveness of the correctional system. This article provides an overview of the development of community-based corrections since its inception in China. The review focuses on the motivations underlying this correctional reform, its goals and objectives, key policy components, the scope of implementation, and potential barriers to building effective community-based correctional programs.

Criminal Defense in Chinese Courtrooms: An Empirical Inquiry.

Liang, Bin and He, Ni (Phil)

International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology. 2014, 58 (10):1230-1252.

Scholars in the field of Chinese criminal procedure law study have long decried the meager legal protection afforded to criminal defendants on trial and the hapless status of Chinese criminal defense attorneys in the courtroom. Unfortunately, very little empirical evidence was available to shed light on how criminal defense was carried out in Chinese courtrooms. Based on observations of 325 actual criminal trials from 55 District People's Courts in J province, this study provides an opportunity to understand the mundane work performed by Chinese criminal defense attorneys. In particular, this study describes how criminal defense attorneys prepare and present their cases (as measured in terms of bail request, overall trial preparation, examination of defendants and witnesses, presentation of evidence, and overall defense strategy), and analyzes the outcomes of their performance. In addition, this study examines the discernible impact of criminal defense work due to types of legal representation utilized (legal aid vs. privately retained attorneys), numbers of attorneys representing the client, and the gender composition of the attorneys.

Social Support and Chinese Female Offenders' Prison Adjustment.

Liu, Liu and Chui, Wing Hong

Prison Journal. 2014, 94 (1):30-51.

In this article, we investigate the relationship between Chinese female offenders' prison adjustment and their perception of social support using both quantitative and qualitative methods. We find that social support has positive effects on female offenders' prison adjustment and that demographic factors are not significantly related to their prison adjustment or perception of social support. Of three types of social support providers (family, friends, and significant others), offenders welcomed support from the family the most, followed by significant others (including prison officers and social volunteers). Support from friends (mainly fellow prisoners) is comparatively less important in the lives of Chinese female offenders.

Fear of crime among Chinese immigrants in Metro-Detroit.

Wu, Yuning and Wen, Jiebing

Crime, Law & Social Change. 2014, 61 (5):495-515.

Although a great deal of research has been conducted on fear of crime among the general public, much less is known about such fear among immigrants. Intensified fear may have detrimental consequences on immigrants' lifestyles, acculturation process, and responses to law enforcement. Based on survey data collected from 148 Chinese immigrants in Metro-Detroit, this study assesses the effects of a variety of general and immigrant-specific explanatory factors on Chinese immigrants' fear of crime. Results show that Chinese immigrants who had greater perceived risks of victimization, stronger perceptions of crime problems in home city, and lower English proficiency tended to have higher levels of fear of crime. Implications for policy and future research are discussed.

Retaining Judicial Professionalism: The New Guiding Cases Mechanism of the Supreme People's Court

Ahl, Bjoern

CHINA QUARTERLY, 2014, 217: 121-139

In 2011 and 2012, the Supreme People's Court (SPC) published its first "guiding cases." Guiding cases serve as decision-making models that must be taken into account by lower courts when deciding similar cases. This study argues that the establishment of a national formal legal mechanism to improve consistency in adjudication across jurisdictions and geographical boundaries will strengthen judicial professionalism. The guiding cases system provides the SPC with an instrument to steer adjudication in lower courts discreetly, thereby allowing it to exercise significant influence over legal developments. Given the complexity of cases, compared to law set out in statute, non-lawyers may have tremendous difficulty in understanding and assessing the effects of guiding cases; this in turn acts as a protective mechanism against extra-legal interference. The reform is an example of the SPC's delicate manoeuvring in order to retain judicial professionalism in a hostile yet politically conservative environment. It reflects an attempt by the SPC to strengthen its position vis-a-vis other actors of the party-state and to consolidate the judiciary's function as an adjudicative institution that works on the basis of formal legal mechanisms.

Coercive capacity and the durability of the Chinese communist state

Wang, Yuhua

COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, 2014, 47 (1): 13-25

Why has the Chinese communist state remained so durable in an age of democratization? Contrary to existing theories, this article argues that the strong state coercive capacity has survived the authoritarian rule in China. We demonstrate that the Chinese Communist Party has taken deliberate actions to enhance the cohesion of its coercive organizations the police, in particular by distributing "spoils of public office" to police chiefs. In addition, the state has extended the scope of its coercion by increasing police funding in localities where the state sector loses control of the population. We use and rely on mixed methods to test this theory.

Social bonds, traditional models and juvenile attitudes toward the police in China

Zhang, Hongwei; Zhao, Jihong ; Ren, Ling;Zhao, Ruohui

POLICING-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLICE STRATEGIES & MANAGEMENT 2014, 37 (3): 596-611

The purpose of this paper is to examine the determinants of juvenile attitudes toward the police (JATP) in Chinese social settings. More specifically, this study borrows from the wisdom of social bond theory and relevant literature developed in the USA to explain juvenile ratings of the police on specific job functions.

Design/methodology/approach - The data were collected from a multi-stage cluster sample of 2,704 high school students in a city with a population of 3.8 million located in the southwest region of China. The analysis includes variables derived from social bond theory as well as traditional models commonly employed in US studies, such as demographic background and contact with the police.

Findings - The findings suggest that both social bonds and traditional models have their respective utility to explain the variation in juvenile evaluations of the police.

Originality/value - This study expands the scope of the investigation on JATP in China, a distinctively different cultural environment from the USA. More specifically, it explores the utility of the respective explanatory power of the social bond model and traditional models in relation to juveniles' ratings of the police in China.

Who pays more "tributes" to the government? sectoral corruption of China's private enterprises

Zhu, Jiangnan and Wu, Yiping

CRIME LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE, 61 (3): 309-333

Which industry sectors bribe the government and, in turn, are exploited by the government the most in China? Or, as commonly satirized by the people, which sectors pay the most "tributes" (shanggong) to government officials? This article attempts to answer these questions by proposing a meso-level approach, which examines corruption in China at the sectoral level. We use a firm-level survey from 1997 to 2006 in China and treat two types of payments by private enterprises-public relations-building fees (yingchou) and forced apportionment of funds (tanpai)-as indicators of potential corruption in a sector. We find that the most corrupt sectors are those that rely on scarce and less mobile resources controlled by the government. Thus, further

reform in the factor markets is necessary to reduce corruption caused by government intervention in the allocation of important resources.

Is corruption in China "out of control"? A comparison with the US in historical perspective

Ramirez, Carlos D.

JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS, 42 (1): 76-91

This paper compares corruption in China over the past 15 years with corruption in the US between 1870 and 1930, periods that are roughly comparable in terms of real income per capita. Corruption indicators for both countries and both periods are constructed by tracking corruption news in prominent US newspapers. Several robustness checks confirm the reliability of the constructed corruption indices for both countries. The comparison indicates that corruption in the US in the early 1870s, when its real income per capita was about \$2800 (in 2005 dollars), was 7-9 times higher than China's corruption level in 1996, the corresponding year in terms of income per capita. By the time the US reached \$7500 in 1928, approximately equivalent to China's real income per capita in 2009, corruption was similar in both countries. The findings imply that, while corruption in China is an issue that merits attention, it is not at alarmingly high levels, compared to the US historical experience. In addition, the paper articulates a theoretical framework within which the relationship between corruption and economic development can be understood. The model is used to explain the "life-cycle" of corruption in the development process rising at the early stages of development, and declining after modernization has taken place. Hence, as China continues its development process, corruption will likely decline.

Order-based manipulation: evidence from Hong Kong stock market.

Chan, Chun-Hin and Ma, Alfred Ka Chun

Journal of Financial Crime. 2014, 21 (1):111-118.

Purpose - The paper aims to investigate order-based manipulation that consists of order-placing strategies. **Design/methodology/approach** - Using the bid and ask record provided by **Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited**, a Level II dataset, the paper develops a methodology to obtain cancelled orders during regular trading hours. The paper examines the cancelled orders and potential order-based manipulation activities, as well as the corresponding behavior of different groups of stocks. **Findings** - Empirical results show that the relationship between order cancellation and order-based manipulation is strong and deserves more attention. **Originality/value** - The methodology can also be used by regulators and authorities to monitor suspicious activities in the market. This paper also suggests that analysis on high-frequency data does improve the understanding of trading activities in the stock market.

Challenges Facing Young Men Returning from Incarceration in Hong Kong.

Chui, Wing Hong and Cheng, Kevin Kwok-Yin

Howard Journal of Criminal Justice. 2014 53 (4):411-427.

While prisoner re-entry has garnered increasing interest in Western scholarship, scarce attention has been paid to the situation in Hong Kong, despite it possessing one of the higher imprisonment rates in Asia, and its reliance on custodial sentences to rehabilitate young offenders. Drawing upon the experiences of a sample of formerly-incarcerated young males, this article informs on how young ex-prisoners receive little familial/social support, and how finding legitimate employment is difficult for returning ex-prisoners in Hong Kong. Young ex-prisoners perceive themselves to be facing the challenges of re-entry alone. Implications and recommendations for government and social services are discussed.

Low Self-Control and Co-occurrence of Gambling with Substance Use and Delinquency Among Chinese Adolescents

Cheung, NWT (Cheung, Nicole W. T.)

JOURNAL OF GAMBLING STUDIES 30 (1): 105-124

Relatively little is known about gambling co-morbidity in Asian youth populations. The role of trait self-control in co-morbidity also remains under-explored in the gambling literature. This study examined the association between gambling, substance use and delinquency among Chinese adolescents, and the extent to which these forms of risk behavior are commonly predicted by low self-control. Data from a cross-sectional questionnaire survey of a stratified, random sample of 4,734 high school students aged 12-23 years in Hong Kong were analyzed. The prevalence of gambling pathology, frequency and attitudes showed statistically significant, positive and consistent relationships with tobacco use, alcohol use, and delinquent acts at the $p < .001$ level. Further analyses revealed that low self-control significantly ($p < .001$) predicts at-risk/probable pathological gambling, frequent gambling, strong permissiveness toward gambling, heavy use of tobacco and alcohol, and delinquent involvement, even after controlling for the potential shared correlates of socioeconomic characteristics, parental monitoring and peer delinquency. Hence, the concept that gambling problems and strong receptivity to gambling are likely to be part of a general problem behavior syndrome is evinced cross-culturally among young people in a Chinese context. It may also be cost-effective to increase intervention efforts to improve the self-control deficit in adolescents, as this should reduce their gambling and concurrent problem behavior

RESPONDING TO YOUTH CRIME IN HONG KONG: PENAL ELITISM, LEGITIMACY AND CITIZENSHIP (Eds) Adorjan, M (Adorjan, M); Chui, WH (Chui, WH)

Routledge Research on Public and Social Policy in Asia, 2014

Juvenile offenders' perceptions of probation officers as social workers in Hong Kong

Chui, WH (Chui, Wing Hong); Chan, HC (Chan, Heng Choon (Oliver)

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 14 (4): 398-418

There is virtually no information available on how juvenile offenders perceive the role of Hong Kong probation officers as social workers. This study explores 113 male juvenile probationers' perceptions of their probation officers and the probation service. Drawing from the existing literature, scales are developed to measure both domains.

Findings: These juvenile probationers generally perceived their probation officer as relatively authoritarian or punitive. Interestingly, juveniles supervised by females perceived officers to be more authoritarian or punitive than those supervised by males. Using exploratory factor analyses, two scales, Perceptions of the Assigned Probation Officer (PAPO) and Perceptions of the Job Nature of Probation Officers (PJNPO) are developed. An ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analysis shows that probation officers are perceived to be more authoritarian or punitive by older juveniles and those supervised by females.

Applications: These juvenile probationers' perceptions are generally inconsistent with the operational objectives of the Hong Kong probation system, whereby probation officers are expected to be rehabilitative agents who facilitate community reintegration. Continuing civic education for young people, with an emphasis on providing accurate information about the probation system and the role of officers, would be desirable. Probation officers may also consider adopting the pro-social modeling approach that emphasizes pro-social values and behaviors in their interaction with probationers. Most importantly, a genuine working relationship between probation officers and probationers should be established. The supervision plan should be tailored to individuals' needs and capabilities, with a mutually-agreed outcome of crime desistance.

One Country, Two Systems: Cross-Border Crime between Hong Kong and China

Mushkat, R

HONG KONG LAW JOURNAL 2014, 44, part 1: 231-245

Hong-Kong-style community policing: a study of the Yau Ma Tei fruit market.

Martin, Jeffrey and Chan, Wayne

Crime, Law & Social Change. 2014, 61 (4): 401-416.

This paper explores the policing of a traditional wholesale fruit market located in a densely populated neighborhood of urban Hong Kong. Based on ethnographic and historical research, we outline the political arrangements that govern the discretionary arrangements of police power at the market. A historically developed system maintains an informal status quo against various pressures to change. We identify crucial features in the contemporary policing system that emerge from a fusion between the democratic ethos of community policing ideals and non-democratic aspects of local administration in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. These features of this historically developed mode of order-maintenance, we suggest, might be seen as broadly characteristic of a 'Hong Kong style' community policing.

Aging Out of Crime: Resettlement Challenges Facing Male Ex-Prisoners in Hong Kong.

Adorjan, Michael and Chui, Wing Hong

Prison Journal. 2014, 94 (1):97-117.

Research on desistance from crime has focused largely on Western regions. While culture has been identified as an important factor to consider, desistance studies largely hold cultural context constant. In this exploratory article, we offer one of the first qualitative examinations of ex-convict resettlement in East Asia. We focus on three aspects salient to the narratives of former prisoners in **Hong Kong**: their views regarding aging and aging out of crime, their felt sense of agency or willpower to “go straight,” and challenges to expressions of agency related to employment and facing family members. The pivotal importance and mediating effects of social support is underscored. Implications for research on desistance focused outside of occidental regions are explored.

Strain, Self-Control, and Spousal Violence: A Study of Husband-to-Wife Violence in Hong Kong.

Cheung, Yuet W.
Choi, Susanne Y. P.
Cheung, Adam K. L.

Violence & Victims. 2014, 29 (2):280-299.

This study examines the applicability of Agnew's strain theory and Gottfredson and Hirschi's self-control theory in explaining husband-to-wife psychological aggression and physical assault in a community survey of 871 couples in Hong Kong. Three strains, each belonging to 1 type of Agnew's types of strain, were selected, namely, dissatisfaction with family financial situation, dissatisfaction with relationship with spouse, and physical abuse by parents in childhood. Self-control was measured with a simplified version of 12 items selected from the 24-item Self-control Scale developed by Grasmick, Tittle, Bursik, and Ameklev (1993). The conditioning effect of self-control on the relationship between strain and husband-to-wife violence was also examined. Results show that 2 of the 3 types of strain and self-control significantly affected both types of spousal violence. In addition, self-control has a conditioning effect on the relationship between strain and husband-to-wife violence, reducing the likelihood of strain leading to violence. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

It's a Matter of Trust: Policing Domestic Violence in Hong Kong.

Leung, Lai-ching

Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2014, 29 (1): 82-101.

This article aims to examine the intervention approach of the police in handling domestic violence and the reasons behind the inactive response of police to domestic violence situations in Hong Kong. The study adopted a qualitative approach to data collection that included 20 in-depth interviews to survivors and 2 interviews to police officers. Findings of this study show that the police are likely to adopt a non-intervention or mediation approach rather than arrest approach because of their distrust of abused women. The police have different reactions in responding to domestic violence issues namely (1) stereotyping the victims, (2) cynical interpretation of women's motivation in reporting, and (3) disbelieve the problem is solvable. All these reactions are associated with the trust of the police that hold on domestic violence issues stems from the dominant patriarchy ideology. The beliefs of police are shaped by the male-dominated police occupational culture, which is characterized by sexism and suspicion. Such beliefs coupled with traditional

family values and the dependency discourses prevalent in society have concealed the truth and reality of domestic violence.

Economic Crime and Casinos: China's Wager on Macau.

Pontell, Henry
Fang, Quan
Geis, Gilbert

Asian Journal of Criminology. 2014, 9 (1): 1-13.

Notwithstanding the results of some empirical studies, casinos and gambling are widely considered to be breeding grounds for a range of deviant behavior and criminal offenses. As one writer expressed it, 'the world of gambling offers a portfolio of anonymous expenditure' which allows for money laundering and other illegal activities associated with the legal operation of casinos. This paper examines economic and white-collar criminal activities and case histories of offenses related to Macau's growing casino industry, now the highest revenue generating in the world. A Portuguese colony from 1557 until 1999 when it was returned to China, Macau is a Special Administrative Region (SAR) with its own governing officials operating under the PRC maxim of 'one country, two systems.' The dramatic recent growth of the casino industry in Macau offers a unique opportunity to examine issues of economic crime and law enforcement within the context of the People's Republic of China's recently acquired political and economic stewardship in this SAR. The paper documents white-collar and organized crimes that present new challenges and risks to China now that Macau has become an international marquee.

Transformation of Macau policing: from a Portuguese colony to China's SAR.

Ho, Lawrence and Lam, Agnes

Crime, Law & Social Change. 2014, 61 (4):417-437.

This study examines policing in Macau and identifies major forces that have shaped its transformation over past decades. Prior to 1999, Macau was a Portuguese colony. Its criminal justice system inherited key features of the Continental system, including two independent law enforcement agencies: the Judiciary Police and the Public Security Police. In the colonial era, expatriate commanders drawn from the military or legal professions headed both departments, while the rank-and-file was composed mainly of local Chinese. This policing mechanism, together with the 'laissez-faire' policing philosophy adopted by colonial leaders, created segregation between policing agencies and the community. Citizens preferred minimal interaction with police, since they were skeptical about their professionalism, capability, and reliability. Macau became part of the Peoples' Republic of China in 1999. The de-monopolization of the gaming industries in 2002 brought huge GDP growth, but generated internal social conflict. Growing public demand for accountable governance motivated a series of governmental reforms, some of which have extended to policing. These reforms have improved the transparency of policing, but it remains to be seen if they will ultimately succeed in generating public trust in the police forces.

Mock Jury Trials in Taiwan--Paving the Ground for Introducing Lay Participation.

Kuo-Chang Huang and Chang-Ching Lin
Law and Human Behavior 2014, 38(4): 367-377

The first mock jury study in Taiwan, in which 279 community members watched a videotaped trial, investigated how jurors' estimates of the relative undesirability of wrongful conviction versus wrongful acquittal predicted individual decisions and how decision rules affected outcomes. The percentage of jurors who viewed wrongful conviction as more undesirable increased from 50.9% to 60.9% after deliberation and jurors' postdeliberation acquittal rate (71.7%) was higher than pre-deliberation acquittal rate (58.8%). Jurors' estimates of the undesirability of wrongful conviction were not correlated with their pre-deliberation votes but became positively correlated with their postdeliberation decisions. The unanimous rule facilitated jurors' change of vote, predominantly from conviction to acquittal, than the simple majority rule. Jurors reaching a verdict under the unanimous rule viewed deliberation and the verdict more positively. This study indicates that deliberation can ameliorate the problem of most Taiwanese citizens not viewing wrongful conviction as more undesirable than wrongful acquittal. It also suggests that Taiwan should adopt a unanimous rule for its proposed lay participation system.

Insurance Salespeople's Attitudes towards Collusion: The Case of Taiwan's Car Insurance Industry

Tseng, LM and Su, WP

GENEVA PAPERS ON RISK AND INSURANCE-ISSUES AND PRACTICE

2014 39 (1) : 25-41

Insurance researchers believe that the increase in insurance fraud may be associated with the unethical decisions made by some insurance salespeople. However, to date, research that has empirically investigated the link between insurance salespeople and collusion is scant. Using the car insurance industry in Taiwan as an example, this paper explores the impact of the opportunity to obtain the fraudulent claim and that of the size of actual loss on car insurance salespeople's attitudes towards collusion in situations involving contract renewal and non-covered loss. The results showed that the size of actual loss and the fraud type (customer fraud vs insider fraud) may correlate with the decision-making of the car insurance salespeople. It seemed that the responders have a higher acceptance of customer fraud rather than insider fraud. Empirical research on insurance salespeople's attitudes towards salespeople-customer collusion is very rare. This study may make some contribution to insurance research and practice.

Ketamine use in Taiwan: Moral panic, civilizing processes, and democratization.

Liang-Yin Hsu

International Journal of Drug Policy. 2014 25 (4):819-822.

Ketamine use among young people in **Taiwan** has increased in recent years. Believing ketamine users to be a threat to social order and harsh punishment to be a deterrent, some legislators have called for upgrading ketamine use to a more serious criminal offence. These calls have been repeatedly rebuffed by the advisory council which sets drug policy, suggesting that the perceived problem does not correlate to the actual one. In this commentary, I argue that the calls of legislators constitute a 'moral panic,' and follow Rohloff (2011) in connecting the phenomenon to Elias' (2000) concept of civilizing and decivilizing processes. In addition, I demonstrate that moral panic - in the ketamine case at least - is shaped by the legacy of authoritarianism.

Attitudes toward women in policing: An empirical inquiry into the gender views of police cadets in Taiwan.

Chu, Doris C. and Tsao, Chang-Chi

Policing. 2014, 37 (2): 324-339.

Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to compare Taiwanese male and female cadets' attitudes toward women in policing. Specifically, this study assesses whether female and male recruits differ in: their assessment of women in policing; and their preferred roles of women in policing. Design/methodology/approach - Surveys were conducted with 438 cadets (229 males and 209 females) who received recruitment training at the Taiwan Police College in 2011. This methodology provided a rich sample to explore police recruits' attitudes toward women in policing. Findings - Although male cadets had reservations about females' capability and physical strength in handling certain aspects of police work, they supported women being assigned to equal or similar duties as men upon entry into the police force. Compared to male cadets, female cadets were more likely to perceive females as being competent as males and thus adequate for police work. Nevertheless, female cadets were reluctant to embrace women's integration into police work, which might require them to perform duties similar to or the same as those of men, such as patrol. Research limitations/implications - It should be noted that the survey in the current study was conducted while recruits were going through training at the police college. The authors cannot rule out the possibility that surveys conducted under this type of circumstances may result in socially desirable responses. Future study should include surveys with cadets at different stages of their training (before, between, and at the end of the training) to further examine if the levels of recruits' receptiveness to gender integration change over time. Practical implications - This finding highlights the importance of equipping female recruits with mental preparation and physical skills. The training at the academy should prepare cadets with the required skills to serve as patrol officers to boost their confidence. Equally important is to provide suitable training to help cadets raise stress awareness and develop coping mechanisms. Originality/value - Most studies conducted in the past have mainly focussed on police officers' perceptions of women in policing. Only a handful of studies examine future police recruits'

attitudes toward women in policing, and most of these studies are conducted in western countries. A better understanding of police recruits' attitudes toward women in policing in a non-western cultural setting can provide insight into theoretical and policy perspectives related to these issues.

Public trust in the police in Taiwan: A test of instrumental and expressive models.

Sun, Ivan , Jou, Susyan,; Hou, Charles,; Chang, Yao-chung (Lennon)

Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology 2014, 47 (1):123-140.

Although public assessments of the police have become the focal concern of a substantial amount of research efforts since the 1970s, a very small number of studies have analysed public opinions on the Taiwan police. Using survey data collected from three cities and two counties in 2010, this study expands the existing literature by assessing whether Taiwan residents' perceptions are distinguishable in terms of procedural-based trust and outcome-based trust and whether both the instrumental and expressive models are predictive of Taiwanese trust in the police. Findings revealed that the Taiwanese tended to conflate procedural-based and outcome-based trust. Both the instrumental model (concerns about safety) and the expressive model (trust in neighbours and perceived quality of life) were significantly linked to Taiwanese trust in the police. Satisfaction with government performance and media influence were also predictive of police trustworthiness. Directions for future research and policy are discussed.

Identifying Risk Factors for Victimization Among Male Prisoners in Taiwan.

Kuo, Shih-Ya; Cuvelier, Steven J.; Huang, Yung-Shun

International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology. 2014 58 (2): 231-257.

This study identified risk factors for prison victimization in **Taiwan** with an application of Western literature and assessed the extent of its applicability in an Eastern context. The sample was drawn from four male prisons located in Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern **Taiwan**; a total of 1,181 valid surveys were collected. The results generally support the major findings of the extant Western studies. Crowding, however, was not significantly associated with the risk of victimization in any of the statistical models, which might be related to the different experiences and living conditions in the free community between Taiwanese and American inmates. This study generated clear policy implications, which may reduce prison victimization and engender a greater sense of well-being in the prison environment.

The Impact of Media on Public Trust in Legal Authorities in China and Taiwan.

Wu, Yuning

Asian Journal of Criminology. 2014, 9 (2):85-101.

Literature on public perceptions of legal authorities in Chinese societies has been accumulating, yet a critical line of inquiry is missing, regarding the effects of the media. Relying on two nationwide samples, this study examines: (1) to what extent do Chinese and Taiwanese citizens trust their police and courts; and (2) how does media consumption influence Chinese and Taiwanese trust in police and courts, after controlling for a range of individual demographic, experiential, attitudinal, and locality variables? Results show higher levels of trust among Chinese than Taiwanese. Chinese trust their courts more than the police, but Taiwanese trust their police more than courts. Media exposure variables have limited effects on public trust in legal authorities. While frequency of consumption of television, newspaper, and the Internet does not influence Chinese or Taiwanese trust, exposure to foreign news lowers Chinese trust in legal authorities. Trust in media is closely connected to trust in legal authorities.

Who Is in Charge of Your Recovery? The Effectiveness of Reality Therapy for Female Drug Offenders in Taiwan.

Law, Fang Mei
Guo, Gwo Jen

International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology. 2014 58 (6): 672-696.

This study was designed to fulfill a twofold purpose. First, a 12-session reality therapy drug treatment program to help female drug abusers achieve a better recovery was developed. Second, based on previous research in reality therapy, the Index of Sense of Self-Control in Recovery for Drug Offenders was developed, and the instrument was validated using principal components analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. Later, ANCOVA was used to test the effectiveness of the treatment program. The participants were 48 female drug offenders, who were randomly assigned to equal-sized experimental and control groups. The results of the study showed significant differences in the posttest scores for the sense of self-determination and sense of self-control for the members of the two groups.

Applying DEMATEL to Investigate the Relationship Between Factors Affecting Parole Boards' Decision-Making in Taiwan.

Tzeng, Shuping
Prison Journal. 2014,94 (1):118-136.

Parole rejection/approval of inmates is subject to the decision-making of the parole board members of each prison. Previous studies have found that many factors influence the decision of the parole board. This study introduces Decision Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL), which is commonly used in commercial and industrial fields, to further explore the subjective factors parole board members consider in parole decisions. This study surveyed 20 parole board members in Taiwan and the results show that the major factors affecting the decision-making of parole boards include crime characteristics and offender recidivism risk, with crime characteristics being the most important factor.

Murder by Poisons: Cases in Taiwan, 1999-2008.

Shaw, K.-P. and Chen, H.-T.

Forensic Science Review. 2014, 26 (2): 121-130.

This review summarizes the findings from a retrospective study of 17,390 forensic autopsy cases of medicolegal investigations in **Taiwan** during the 1999 -2008 period. Among this total, 1,874 cases involved illicit drugs and 750 involved household toxic chemicals. Rarely seen toxic substances, such as cyanide, corrosive poisons, ether, etc., were found in 6.4% of homicide poisoning cases. Profiling the suspects' backgrounds may play a key role in correlating unique chemicals with the suspects' homicidal behavior.

Strain, Negative Emotions, and Juvenile Delinquency: The United States Versus Taiwan.

Lin, Wen-Hsu

Dembo, Richard

Sellers, Christine S.

Cochran, John

Mieczkowski, Thomas

International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology. 2014, 58 (4): 412-434.

General strain theory (GST) is an established criminological theory. Although the theory has been examined by many and enjoys empirical support, some limitations of previous studies need to be addressed. Many previous studies rely heavily on samples from Western countries, mostly the United States; thus, possible cultural influences are ignored. Although a few studies have moved forward by using subjects from Asia (e.g., China, Korea), these studies only provide empirical results regarding whether GST is applicable in other cultures. However, these studies do not directly compare Western and Eastern countries. The present study used two samples from the United States and **Taiwan** to directly compare and contrast central GST propositions. Although most of the GST propositions are found to be similar between the U.S. and Taiwanese juveniles, some differences were also discovered. Explanation of these similarities and differences from their cultural perspectives are offered in this study.

Reactive Versus Proactive Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence: A Comparison of Taiwanese Male and Female Police Officers.

Chu, Doris C.

Sun, Ivan Y.

Crime & Delinquency. 2014 60 (2):216-237.

Although there has been a growing research interest in examining factors associated with police arrest decisions and victims' perceptions of the police in handling domestic violence, very few studies have empirically assessed female and male officers' attitudes toward domestic violence. Using survey data collected from 272 male and female officers from two metropolitan police departments in **Taiwan**, this research compared male and female police officers' reactive and proactive attitudes toward handling domestic violence incidents. The findings indicated that male officers were more likely than female officers to support minimum police involvement and to tolerate domestic violence. With regard to proactive attitudes, there was no significant gender difference in officers' endorsement of proarrest policy and the importance of domestic violence in police work. Implications for future research and policy are discussed.

Assessing the Reliability and Validity of the Chinese Sexual Assault Symptom Scale (C-SASS): Scale Development and Validation.

Wang, Chang-Hwai
Lee, Jin-Chuan
Yuan, Yu-Hsi

Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2014 29 (1): 128-143.

The purpose of this research is to establish and verify the psychometric and structural properties of the self-report Chinese Sexual Assault Symptom Scale (C-SASS) to assess the trauma experienced by Chinese victims of sexual assault. An earlier version of the C-SASS was constructed using a modified list of the same trauma symptoms administered to an American sample and used to develop and validate the Sexual Assault Symptom Scale II (SASS II). The rationale of this study is to revise the earlier version of the C-SASS, using a larger and more representative sample and more robust statistical analysis than in earlier research, to permit a more thorough examination of the instrument and further confirm the dimensions of sexual assault trauma in Chinese victims of rape. In this study, a sample of 418 victims from northern Taiwan was collected to confirm the reliability and validity of the C-SASS. Exploratory factor analysis yielded five common factors: Safety Fears, Self-Blame, Health Fears, Anger and Emotional Lability, and Fears About the Criminal Justice System. Further tests of the validity and composite reliability of the C-SASS were provided by the structural equation modeling (SEM). The results indicated that the C-SASS was a brief, valid, and reliable instrument for assessing sexual assault trauma among Chinese victims in Taiwan. The scale can be used to evaluate victims in sexual assault treatment centers around Taiwan, as well as to capture the characteristics of sexual assault trauma among Chinese victims.

Individual and Social Network Predictors of Physical Bullying: A Longitudinal Study of Taiwanese Early Adolescents.

Hsi-Sheng Wei and Wonjae Lee

Violence & Victims. 2014, 29 (4): 701-716.

This study followed 125 7th-grade students in Taiwan for the entire school year and analyzed the individual and social network factors predicting their involvement in physical bullying over 5 waves of data. Using self-reports of bullying experiences, 20 classroom-level networks of bullying and friendship were constructed for 4 classrooms and 5 temporal points, from which 4 individual-level network measures were calculated. They included bully and victim centrality, popularity, and embeddedness in friendship networks. A series of mixed models for repeated measures were constructed to predict students' bully and victim centrality in bullying network at time $t + 1$. Compared to girls, boys were more likely to be both the bullies and victims. Lower self-esteem and higher family economic status contributed to victim centrality. Having parents married and living together predicted lower bully centrality. Higher educational level of parents predicted lower victim and bully centrality. Regarding the social network factors, students' bully centrality at t positively predicted their bully centrality at $t + 1$, whereas victim centrality predicted their subsequent victim centrality. Interaction effects between friendship network and bullying network were observed. Embeddedness in friendship network reduced victim centrality at $t + 1$ except for those students with low victim centrality at t . For those with high victim centrality at t , popularity increased their risk of physical victimization over time. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

The Confucian ethic and the spirit of East Asian police: a comparative study in the ideology of democratic policing.

Martin, Jeffrey

Crime, Law & Social Change. 2014, 61 (4):461-490.

This paper is an empirical study in comparative police ideology. It describes cultural qualities that distinguish Taiwan's idea of democratic policing from comparable ideas in other places. I examine the historical process by which Taiwan's police came to be organized around the population registry (the hukou). This process has institutionalized a Confucian understanding of civic virtue as an organizing principle in Taiwanese policing. Based on these historical and cultural observations, I formulate an ideal typical model of Taiwanese 'policing through virtue' that can be compared to other stereotypical national policing styles such as Britain's 'policing by consent,' America's discretionary policing, and France's formalist emphasis on division of power and rule of law.

Strategies of police cooperation: comparing the Southern Chinese seaboard with the European Union.

Hufnagel, Saskia

Crime, Law & Social Change. 2014 61 (4):377-399.

A number of police cooperation strategies have developed around the Southern Chinese seaboard, which encompasses the coastal provinces of Mainland China, Taiwan, and the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau. Cooperation mechanisms in the region encompass intelligence sharing strategies and establishment of the Electronic Communal Information Sharing Platform (ECISP), common investigations, regular meetings, practitioner exchanges, and training. Although conducted on a regular basis, these

cooperation strategies mostly lack a formally binding legal basis, relying purely on informal practitioner efforts at best supported by Memoranda of Understanding. Due to their historical independence all police forces involved in cooperation at the Southern Chinese seaboard have had to establish strategies to overcome legal, organisational and cultural differences. This region could therefore be compared to cooperation networks between sovereign nation-states in other regions. The historical development of Greater China's highly informal, practitioner driven approach to cooperation is reminiscent of early forms of cooperation between the police agencies of states that are now members of the European Union (EU). This paper explores the development of both informal and formal strategies established among police agencies around the Southern Chinese seaboard and compares them with the EU to enhance the historical, political and legal understanding of the two regions.

The Impact of Prison Adjustment Among Women Offenders: A Taiwanese Perspective.

Chen, Yu-Shu
Lai, Yung-Lien
Lin, Chien-Yang

Prison Journal. 2014, 94 (1):7-29.

Pre-prison experiences and environmental influences were examined to determine the effects of institutional misconduct and symptoms of depression related to adjustment in **Taiwan**'s women's prisons. Using self-reported survey data derived from 883 Taiwanese female inmates, the findings suggest that pre-prison victimization, imprisonment stress, and social support from family members all had statistically significant effects on adjustment to life in prison. Although deviance prior to prison was highly related to institutional misconduct, reported illnesses also significantly increased the level of symptoms associated with depression. Lower levels of institutional misconduct were reported by women who committed drug offenses compared with their counterparts who committed violent offenses. The article concludes with insights from a comparative perspective and public policy implications.

Palgrave Macmillan will be at Booth #10 in the Publishers' hall in San Francisco.

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