



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US
Newsletter 2016, No. 9

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WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 9. Besides our regular columns of “Getting to know you”, “Good news from members”, and “Recent publications”, this issue also includes information on the upcoming 2016 ACCCJ meeting, the past summer ACCCJ tour, the 2016 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award, and importantly, a call for nominations for ACCCJ board members. Thank you to all who have responded to my newsletter solicitation email.

2016 ACCCJUS Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the ACCCJUS is to be held at the 2016 American Society of Criminology (ASC) annual meeting in New Orleans, LA. The meeting time is 6pm on Thursday, November 18, 2016. The annual ACCCJ dinner event follows the AGM.

ACCCJ is proud to organize four panels at the 2016 ASC:

Panel 1: Migration, Crime and Fear of Crime in China and the U.S./Chair: Zhang, L.

Zhang, L., & Liu, J. Rural Migrants and Disorderly Behaviors in Contemporary Urban China

Lin, K. Chinese Women's Experience of Intimate Partner Violence: Exploring Factors Affecting Various Types of IPV

Liu, S., & Liu, J. Are Children of Rural Migrants More Delinquent than Their Peers? A Comparative Analysis of Delinquent Behaviors in the City of Guangzhou, China

Shi, L. A neglected population: Media consumption and fear of crime among international students studying in the United States

Panel 2: Policing in Chinese Societies/Chair: Li, J.

Li, J., Sun, I., & Cheung, J. Job-related Stress: A Survey of Hong Kong Police Officers

Sun, I., & Wu, Y. Internal Procedural Justice and Trust in Citizens: An Analysis of Police Officers in Taiwan

Wang, S. Public Attitudes toward the Police in Taiwan

Wang, W. Collective Efficacy and Trust in Police in China

Panel 3: Criminal Trial, Sentencing and Public Petition in China/ Chair: Lu, H.

Lu, H., Li, Y., & Liang, B. Litigation Tax – An Analysis of Criminal Defense Lawyers' Roles in Minor offenses in China

Li, L. Legal Consciousness and Xinfang: A Study of Factors Affecting Public Petition in China

Liu, H. The Impact of Victim Characteristics on Case Outcomes for IP Theft Cases in China and Taiwan

Xiong, M. & Miao, M. Wrongful Conviction in China: From the Death Penalty to Exoneration

Panel 4: Corruption and Crime in China/Chair: Deng, X

Deng, X. Patterns and Causes of Official Corruption in the Real Estate Transactions in China

Liu, J. Measuring Software Piracy in Competitive World – A Panel Presentation on Software Piracy Data Quality Assessment for China and Beyond

Xu, J. Signaling Power and the Social Construction of Crime: the Case of Police Street Banners/slogans in Guangzhou, China

ANNOUNCEMENTS & REPORTS

Call for Nominations

ACCCJ is now seeking nominations for four positions, including two officers (President-Elect and Treasurer) and two non-officer board directors. All of these positions carry a term of two years. The President-Elect will be serving as the President automatically after two years.

All eligible ACCCJ members can be nominated for these positions. Self-nomination is permitted. All nominations should be emailed to Dr. Bin Liang (bin.liang@okstate.edu), Chair of the ACCCJ Election Committee this year, or two other Election Committee members. The two other members of the Election Committee this year include Dr. Shun-Yung Wang (shunyungwang@mail.usf.edu), University of South Florida, and Ms. Yinzhi Shen (yshen7@albany.edu), State University of New York at Albany.

The deadline to submit a nomination is midnight on October 26th, 2016.

The current board members include:

Officers

President
Zhang, Lening, Saint Francis University

President-Elect
Sun, Ivan Y., University of Delaware

Treasurer
Jiang, Xin, Slippery Rock University

Other Board Members

Liang, Bin, Oklahoma State University

Zhuo, Yue, St. John's University

Wu, Yuning, Wayne State University

ACCCJ encourages members to take pictures at the annual meetings and other organization-sponsored events, and submit these pictures to be displayed in our newsletters, official website, etc. Please contact yuningwu@wayne.edu.

2016 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award Recipient

Congratulations to Ms. Lin Liu from the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware, on winning the 2016 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award. Her paper is titled “Police officers’ attitudes toward citizens in China.” Ms. Liu will receive a plaque and a \$200 cash award, and will be recognized at the 2016 ACCCJ AGM.



The ACCCJ student paper award was established in 2014 to encourage scholarly work among graduate students. The competition is open to both published and unpublished article-length papers written in English by a student or a team of students who are currently enrolled on a full-time basis in a Master’s or Ph.D. program anywhere in the world. Papers may be theoretical or empirical but must be directly related to

Chinese criminology and criminal justice or comparative criminology and criminal justice involving Chinese societies (e.g., mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau). This year’s award is named after Dr. Shanhe Jiang of Wayne State University, Dr. Kenneth C. Land of Duke University and Dr. Jin Wang of Sun Yat-Sen University, who made a generous donation to ACCCJ. Thanks also go to this year’s Award Committee, consisting of Drs. Liqun Cao, Shanhe Jiang, and Yue (Angela) Zhuo (chair).

2016 ACCCJ Summer Tour

The ACCCJ organized a summer tour again in 2016. Our delegation visited several Chinese universities including Nanjing Normal University, Huazhong Normal University, and Zhejiang University. Xiaogang Deng, Liying Li, Shanghe Jiang, Ivan Sun, Yan Zhang, and Lening Zhang participated in one way or another. The delegation gave talks to students and faculty on application of quantitative methods in legal research at Nanjing Normal University and explored collaborative opportunities. The delegation also participated and presented research papers in the conferences of community-based corrections and comparative criminal justice sponsored by Huazhong Normal University and Zhejiang University, respectively. The host universities expressed strong interests and warm welcome and provided nice local accommodations. As invited by the Police Department of Suizhou, Hubei province, some of the delegates also visited neighborhood police stations and had exchanges with local police officers in the city, which is the 炎帝故里. We had another successful summer tour and members of the delegation enjoyed it much.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

This issue's "Getting to Know You" features Jianhong Liu, a Professor at the University of Macau. Professor Liu is currently the elected President of the Scientific Commission of the International Society for Criminology (since 2014), the chairman of the General Assembly of the Asian Criminological Society, and a member of the steering committee of Campbell Collaboration's Crime and Justice Group (since 2009). He was the founding president of Asian Criminological Society (from 2009 to 2015). He has been involved in numerous leading international academic organizations, such as being an Expert Nominator for Stockholm Prize in Criminology appointed by the Stockholm Prize in Criminology Foundation, a Grant Reviewer for the European Research Council, a council member of World Economic Forum for the Global Agenda council, and a consultant for United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime East Asia and Pacific Center. Professor Liu has been appointed by numerous prominent universities and research institutes as honorary professors or research fellows. He has been invited to give more than 50 keynote speeches, Endowment lectures, and invited seminars and talks at universities and academic organizations around the world. Professor Liu is also the editor-in-chief of the *Asian Journal of Criminology* (Springer Publishing) and a member of the editorial boards of 16 international academic journals, including *British Journal of Criminology*. He is the author, editor-in-chief, or co-editor of more than 20 books. He has published about 60 journal articles and more than 30 book chapters. He is the first editor of the *Handbook of Asian Criminology*. His recent work includes the Asian Paradigm and

Relationism Justice Theory, and he is currently working on three edited books to be published by Springer.



1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you?

Steve Messner has been the most helpful. I have worked with him as his student and continue our collaborations throughout my career. We are currently collaborating on three projects. I have convinced him that comparative studies with China is a most promising direction to go, and he agrees and has been a strong supporter of Asian criminology.

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

I would say the greatest challenge was English. When I came to SUNY Albany for graduate study I was 33, it was not a good age to learn a foreign language. American classmates can read the assigned books quickly and easily, while I had a lot of trouble finishing the readings on time. I guess there is no short cut to learn English but work harder.

3. If you were compelled to identify a key book in criminology/criminal justice field which you would recommend to all students (and fellow academics) to read, what would it be? Why?

Steve Messner's *Crime and the American Dream*, and John Braithwaite's *Crime, Shame and Reintegration*. These are master pieces that show you how you should think profoundly about crime and justice.

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

You certainly have to be highly motivated to achieve, while many of our new students are not very persistent on that. You should try to work with experienced professors and collaborate with them. Research is a complicated process that you have a lot to experience.

Collaboration will reduce your hurdles and get you the opportunity to use your strength, rather than stopped by the hurdles and losing the opportunity to express your strength.

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

A key problem with the Western criminology paradigm is an overly strong reliance on the positivistic approach, although this approach has brought great success for Western criminology. Students are taught and firmly leaned toward the Western ways of thinking and doing criminology. While this is important and the basic for our profession, the challenge is that American criminology tends to rely on a set of fixed approaches, which are often biased by focusing on questions that are narrowly defined by the availability of data and methods. I believe there is much wisdom in different cultures and traditions on crime control that need to be considered in the future, and that is why I choose comparative criminology and Asian Criminology as my primary focus of work today.

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

I like many things, particularly traveling. I travel quite a bit to different places, combining work, lectures, and sightseeing together to enjoy life.

GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Congratulations to our members on their productivity and continuing contribution to the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice during the past six months (reported in the order of submission).

Dr. Shi Yan has been appointed as a tenure-track assistant professor at Arizona State University's School of Criminology & Criminal Justice in fall 2016.

Bao, Wan-Ning, Ain Haas, and Ling Tao. 2016. "Impact of Chinese Parenting on Adolescents' Social Bonding, Affiliation with Delinquent Peers and Delinquent Behavior." *Asian Journal of Criminology*, DOI:10.1007/s11417-016-9239-0.

Ling Ren, Ni He, Hongwei Zhang, & Ruohui Zhao. (Forthcoming). Self-control, risky lifestyles, and victimization: A study with a sample of Chinese school youth. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*.

Hongwei Zhang, Jihong Zhao, Ling Ren, & Ruohui Zhao. (Forthcoming). Subculture, gang involvement, and delinquency: A study of incarcerated youth in China. *Justice Quarterly*.

Fei Luo, Ling Ren, & Jihong Zhao. (Forthcoming). The effect of micro-level disorder incidents on public attitudes toward the police. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*.

Cao, Liqun, Huang, Lanying, & Sun, Ivan. (2016). From authoritarian policing to democratic policing: A case study of Taiwan. *Policing and Society*, 26, 624-658.

Wu, Yuning, Sun, Ivan, & Hu, Rong. (2016). Public trust in the Chinese police: The impact of ethnicity, social status, and hukou. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 49, 179-197.

Sun, Ivan, Liu, Jianhong, & Farmer, Ashley. (2016). Chinese police supervisors' occupational attitudes: Role orientation, community policing, and job satisfaction. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, 39, 190-216.

Sun, Ivan, Luo, Haishan, Wu, Yuning, & Lin, Wen-Hsu. (2016). Strain, negative emotions and level of criminality among Chinese incarcerated women. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 60, 828-846.

Jiao, Yanpeng, Sun, Ivan, Farmer, Ashley, & Lin, Kai. (2016). College students' definitions of intimate partner violence: A comparative study of three Chinese societies. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 31, 1208-1229.

Lin, Kai, Sun, Ivan, Wu, Yuning, & Liu, Jianhong. (2016). College students' attitudes toward intimate partner violence: A comparative study of China and the U.S. *Journal of Family Violence*, 31, 179-189.

Dr. Ni He and Dr. Yue (Angela) Zhuo has co-edited a special issue of *Crime, Law & Social Change* currently in press. You

can access their editorial piece online from:

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10611-016-9636-4>.

The issue includes the following seven articles –

1. He, Ni and Yue Zhuo. Criminology's new frontier in China: opportunities, possibilities and challenges.
2. Zhang, Hongwei, Ruohui Zhao, Jihong Solomon Zhao, and Ling Ren. The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse and Psychological Distress on Delinquency among Incarcerated Juveniles in China.
3. Liu, Jianhong and Siyu Liu. Are Children of Rural Migrants More Delinquent than Their Peers? A Comparative Analysis of Delinquent Behaviors in the City of Guangzhou, China.
4. He, Ni. Legal Representation and Trial Outcomes: A Bourdieusian Analysis of Chinese Criminal Court Practices.
5. Zhuo, Yue and Liqun Cao. Intended and Actual Use of Civil Dispute Resolution in Contemporary China.
6. Wang, Liang and Jihong Solomon Zhao. Contemporary Police Strategies of Crime Control in U.S. and China: A Comparative Study.
7. Pat Lauderdale. Book Review -- The Death Penalty in China: Policy, Practice, and Reform (edited by Bin Liang and Hong Lu).

Min, Xie and James P. Lynch. In Press. The effects of arrest, reporting to the police, and victim services on intimate partner violence. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*.

Dr. Min Xie is the Principal Investigator on a federal grant funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) Law and Social Sciences (LSS) Program and Sociology Program (09/01/2016-08/31/2018). (\$85,398). This collaborative research (with Co-PI, Eric Baumer, Penn State University) is titled "Crime Risk and Police Notification in Immigrant Communities: A Multilevel Analysis of the NCVS across Traditional and New Destinations."

Bin Liang, Michael Long, & David Knottnerus (2016). What do Clients Achieve in Drug/DUI Court? Examining Intended and Unintended Outcomes. *Justice System Journal*, 37(3), 272-289.

Bin Liang, Phil He, & Hong Lu (2016). Political Embeddedness and its Impact on Chinese Lawyers' Practices in Criminal Defense Cases. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 22, 341-361.

Bin Liang, David Knottnerus, & Michael Long (2016). A Theoretical Model of Drug/DUI Courts: An Application of Structural Ritualization Theory. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 41, 31-46.

Kai Kuang & Bin Liang (2015). Efficiency and Justice and Fairness: An Empirical Analysis of Criminal Appeals in Hunan Province, China. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*. 21(4), 565-590.

Kai Kuang & Bin Liang (2015). Criminal Appellants' Claims and Appellate Courts' Answers: An Empirical Analysis of Criminal Appeals in Hunan Province, China. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 48(4), 543-571.

Dr. Liang Bin was promoted to full professor in July 2016.

Professor Ivan Sun from the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware is appointed as an Adjunct Professor in the Institute of Criminology at Hunan University, 2015-2018. Ms. Luye Li from the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware is appointed as an Adjunct Researcher in the Institute of Criminology at Hunan University, 2015-2018. The Institute of Criminology at Hunan University is a research and teaching oriented academic unit that promotes cross-disciplinary and international exchanges.

Qingli Meng, 2016 "Corruption and Land Expropriation in Rural China." The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Criminology (IHRC), Routledge Taylor & Francis Group. Chapter 22, Pp. 223-231.

Dr. Liqun Cao has two public speeches:

http://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzAwNTcyNDU5MQ==&mid=2657145710&idx=1&sn=f5a4d589649a49fee0fa86ff8c242eb6&scene=5&srcid=0529G2soFQhSfZCICLJNmjGH#rd

http://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzIzOTA0MzkwNw==&mid=2651154134&idx=1&sn=1d2171af0c3ad624165b82b3be75c715&mpshare=1&scene=5&srcid=0518Qf7IIFzSxgKMvtuziLHz#rd

Dr. Cao has also won the 2016 Highly Commended Paper for "Differentiating confidence in the police, trust in the police, and satisfaction with the police" in *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, issued by Tony Roche, Publishing Director and Jim Bowden, Head of the Emerald Literati Network, Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

Cao, Liqun, Lan-Ying Huang, and Ivan Sun. 2016b. The development and reform of police training and education in Taiwan. *Police Practice & Research* 17 (6): 531-542.

Cao, Liqun. 2015. Differentiating confidence in the police, trust in the police, and satisfaction with the police. *Policing* 38 (2): 239-249.

Cao, Liqun, Jihong Zhao, Ling Ren, and Ruohui Zhao. 2015. Do in-group and out-group trusts matter in predicting confidence in order institutions: A study of three culturally distinctive countries. *International Sociology* 30: 674-693.

Wu, Yuning, Rodney Lake, and Liqun Cao. 2015. Race and social bonds on juvenile attitudes toward the police. *Justice Quarterly* 32 (3): 445-470.

Cao, Liqun. 2014a. Aboriginal people and confidence in the police. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* 56 (5): 499-525.

Cao, Liqun. 2014b. Thinking about criminology in China (in Chinese: 中国犯罪学的几个基本问题). *Issues on Juvenile Crimes and Delinquency* (《青少年犯罪问题》) 193: 13-18.

In hope to promote quantitative studies in the legal or law area of China, Dr. Lening Zhang offered a special, short class as invited by the Law School of Hunan University. The class was designed to introduce current U.S. quantitative research in crime and legal areas. The topics covered a variety of quantitative and statistical methods that U.S. researchers have been using in analysis of crime and legal issues such as plea bargaining. They included multilevel analysis, structural equation modeling, growth modeling, trend analysis, experimental research, propensity score matching, survival analysis, and evaluation research

Lambert, Eric, Shanhe Jiang, Lorri Williamson, O. Oko Elechi, David N. Baker, Mahfuzul I. Khondaker and Toyoji Saito (2016, online). Gender and Capital Punishment Views among Japanese and U.S. College Students. *International Criminal Justice Review*, 1-22. doi:10.1177/1057567716672515.

Lambert, Eric, Jianhong Liu, and Shanhe Jiang (forthcoming). Organizational justice and work attitudes among Chinese prison staff. *The prison journal*.

Xiaohong Jin, Ivan Sun, Shanhe Jiang, Yongchun Wang and Shufang Wen (2016 online). The impact of job characteristics on burnout among Chinese correctional workers. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 1-20. DOI: 10.1177/0306624X16648419.

Dr. Moulin Xiong is an associate professor at Law School of Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, and a senior partner of Haoda Law Firm in China. He is the member of Double Thousands Program launched by Ministry of

Education in P.R. China and Politics & Law Committee of Central Government. He teaches China's Criminal Law for undergraduate, and Introduction to Empirical Legal Studies and Criminal Policy for postgraduates. Before joining SWUFE, he was a visiting student at Sociology Department of University of California Irvine from September 2010 to September 2012, and then finished his Ph.D. in December 2012 from Southwestern University of Finance and Economics. His research fields include but not limited to criminal fine, overcriminalization, life span theory, juvenile delinquency, death penalty, and wrongful conviction. His recent articles were published in *Peking University Law Journal* and *ECUPL Journal*, *British Journal of Criminology*, and *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*.

Moulin Xiong, Richard G. Greenleaf, and Jona Goldschmidt. "Citizen attitudes toward errors in criminal justice: Implications of the declining acceptance of Blackstone's ratio", *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, October 18 2016, online first doi: 10.1016/j.ijlcrj.2016.10.001.

Moulin Xiong, Shuai Wei. "Unequal Treatment in Pretrial Detention in China", *British Journal of Criminology*, August 27 2016, Online first doi:10.1093/bjc/azw060.

Moulin Xiong. "Observing Pretrial Detention in China under Evidence Collection", *ECUPL Journal*, 2016(2): 141-155.

Moulin Xiong. "Two Equal Detrimental Errors in Criminal Justice: Evidence from China General Social Survey", *Peking University Law Journal*, 2016(1): 224-262.

Dr. Michael A. Cretacci was awarded a Fulbright grant from 5/22/2015 - 7/2/2015 to visit Zhejiang University in Hangzhou, during which time he taught at the Guanghua Law School. While there, he was able to collect two data sets that addressed several different types of delinquency, victimization, sexual behavior, and attitudes towards private gun ownership. He is also hoping to get a third data collection from the Zhejiang College of Public Security addressing police cadet job efficacy. Dr. Cretacco returned to China mid-July 2015 for a one-year sabbatical. He worked at Jiangnan University in Wuhan from 9/2015 - 1/2016, and will be returning to Jiangnan in November 2016 for three weeks and then again in May 2017. In December of 2015, Dr. Cretacci spoke at the National Police Academy in Taipei and National Ching-Cheung University in Taiwan. He visited the Southwest University of Finance and Economics in Chengdu and Fuzhou University as well in November - December 2015. Dr. Cretacci returned to Guanghua School of Law at Zhejiang University from 3/2016 - 4/2016 at their invitation before returning to the U.S. in April of this year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan during April 2016 – September 2016.

Life Events and Delinquency: An Assessment of Event-Based Stressors and Gender Differences among Adolescents in Mainland China

Liu, R. X. (2016). *Sociological Inquiry*, 86(3), 400-426.

Studies that test general strain theory in China have primarily focused on poor treatments by others, and few have assessed the influences of stressor events other than negative treatments as antecedents of delinquency. This study assesses both cumulative and relative effects of multiple stressor events including parent marital instability, family financial disruption, health crisis, and romantic dissolution as antecedents of delinquency in mainland China and how these effects may vary by adolescent gender. Data drawn from over 500 middle-school students from an urban city in China yielded significant observations: Stressful events are related to delinquency after controlling for poor treatments and other common correlates, and event effects are observed both as a composite index and by specific domains. Furthermore, significant gender differences are noted: For boys, delinquency is associated with family financial disruption, parent marital instability, and romantic dissolution. For girls, romantic dissolution and health crisis are associated with delinquency. These results along with others are addressed in light of general strain theory and gender disparity in the sociocultural context of mainland China.

Does The Gender Of Parent Or Child Matter In Child Maltreatment In China?

Cui, N., Xue, J., Connolly, C. A., & Liu, J. (2016). *Child abuse & neglect*, 54, 1-9.

Child maltreatment is a public health problem worldwide, and China is no exception. However, the pattern of child maltreatment remains unknown, including whether the gender of children and their parents has an impact on the occurrence of maltreatment. This study aims at examining the rates and frequency of child maltreatment, including physical abuse,

psychological abuse and neglect perpetrated by mothers and fathers. We also test whether the interaction between parents' gender and their child's gender affects the occurrence of child maltreatment in China. 997 children from the China Jintan Child Cohort Study participated in the present study and reported their maltreatment experience perpetrated by their mothers and fathers using the questionnaire, Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC_CA). Generalized linear model analyses show that boys were more likely than girls to report physical abuse, and, in particular, boys were more likely than girls to be physically abused by their fathers. On the other hand, mothers were more likely than fathers to exhibit psychological aggression and use corporal punishment for both boys and girls. There was no difference based on the child's or parent's gender in the occurrence of neglect. The findings present empirical evidence that enhances the understanding of the pattern of child maltreatment in China, provide implications for social workers and health professionals to identify children at risk of child maltreatment, and shed light on future research studies.

University Students' Views on Political Influences and the Status of Law in Post-Reform China A Moderation and Mediation Analysis

Jiang, G., & Lo, T. W. (2016). *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 60(9), 1097-1116.

Scholars categorize societies into "rule of man" societies, "rule by law" societies, and "rule of law" societies on the basis of a status of law. After 1978, China's leaders invoked law as an alternative to the arbitrariness of the Cultural Revolution. In

this study, we used quantitative methods to explore university students' views on the status of law in post-reform China. Surveys were conducted in three national universities located in different regions of China. Responses from university students show that their perceptions of well-developed legislation and perceptions of the publicity of law are associated with their perceptions of equality before the law, which could be the consequence of a "rule of law" system. However, the study found that university students are of the view that the political nature of legislation and interference in law enforcement moderate the relationship between legislation and equality before the law. The political nature of legislation also moderates the mediation effect of interference in law enforcement between law publicity and equality before the law. As such, the article concludes that although university students are no longer primary movers in China's social and political development after the Tiananmen incident, they are still knowledgeable if not critical about the status of law and its political implications.

Public Trust in The Chinese Police: The Impact Of Ethnicity, Class, And Hukou

Wu, Y., Sun, I. Y., & Hu, R. (2016). *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 0004865814554309.

Under the shiny surface of continued rapid economic growth, China has become a country rife with discontent over social inequalities, providing a unique social laboratory for studying social divisions and public perceptions of the police. We extended the conflict perspectives developed in the West to China and became the first to simultaneously examine the effects of three most vital social stratification variables in

China -- ethnicity, social status, and hukou -- on trust in the police. Using nationwide data, we found that ethnic minorities showed the same or higher levels of trust than the Hans, rural registers held more favorable views than urban registers, and self-identified social status emerged as the most important concept associated with conflict theory in explaining Chinese trust in the police. Findings provided important theoretical and policy implications of social stratification and policing in a country of rapid modernization.

Parental Absence, Child Victimization, And Psychological Well-Being In Rural China

Chen, M., & Chan, K. L. (2016). *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 59, 45-54.

Using cross-sectional data regarding 793 rural children aged 10-16 in Sichuan Province of China, the present study examined the preceding-year rates of seven forms of child victimization (physical assault, property crime, peer/sibling victimization, child maltreatment, sexual victimization, witnessing family violence, and exposure to community violence) and poly-victimization, and found children's victimization experiences increased as the degree of parental absence increased (from the presence of two biological parents, to parental migration and parental separation and divorce). Elevated levels of depression were also found among left-behind children and children of separated or divorced parents, compared to children living with both biological parents; and child poly-victimization added to the risk of child depression. Certain demographic characteristics (being a boy and younger) and parental factors were associated with child victimization in

rural China. This study highlights the need for child protection in rural China, and in particular for parent-absent children.

Homicidal Poisoning In China Using Several Anesthetic Drugs

Ye, Y., Yan, Y., Gong, D., Guo, R., Yang, L., & Liao, L. (2016). *Journal of forensic sciences*.

The authors describe a case of a well-designed homicidal poisoning in China. A male was treated with starvation, intravenous fluids and antibiotics while in the hospital for acute diarrhea. He suddenly suffered from shortness of breath and subsequently died. A forensic autopsy was carried out, and several specimens were collected for toxicological screening. Propofol was tentatively identified in the blood by GC-MS. Based on the presence of propofol in the blood, a suspect confessed that two other drugs, namely midazolam and vecuronium, were involved in this murder. Analytical drug quantification was then performed by GC-MS and LC-MS/MS. Blood analysis revealed the following: propofol at 0.5 µg/mL, midazolam at 0.098 µg/mL, and vecuronium at 0.10 µg/mL. These results suggest that the cause of death was respiratory depression due to the acute combined effect of several anesthetic drugs administered by the victim's companion.

The Power and the Misuse of Power by China's Local Procuratorates in Anticorruption

Li, F., & Deng, J. (2016). *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 45, 1-25.

Previous literature mainly blames the party commission's leadership and the CDI's leading role in anticorruption for China's procuratorate's ineffective anticorruption work, which only reflects part of the picture. This article has analyzed the interactions between local procuratorates and other entities in anticorruption based upon findings from interviewing prosecutors, CDI officers, and suspects, and conducting content analysis of internal records and files, procedural and substantive rules regarding anticorruption and the work of the procuratorate. It argues that there exist balances between local procuratorates and other entities; and local procuratorates have strong institutional motives from the evaluation system, fundraising needs and legal loopholes to manipulate and transact the power in investigating and prosecuting corruption cases with little supervision, which contributes to the selective prosecution and light sentence in corruption.

**“Revolution Is Glorious! Revolution Is No Crime!”
International Crimes and Chinese Domestic Law, and The
Gang Of Four Trial**

O'Brien, M. (2016). *New Criminal Law Review: In International and Interdisciplinary Journal*, 19(3), 313-343.

China was active in the drafting of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, but has not become a state party, and the Chinese relationship with international criminal law is not strong. Given this, an examination of China's own abilities and actions with regard to accountability for international crimes is warranted. China does not have any legislation proscribing violations of international humanitarian law, or war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity. This article will examine some of the options under current Chinese Criminal

Law of 1997 that could be used to prosecute international crimes in lieu of express provisions. The second part of the article undertakes an international criminal law and human rights analysis of the Gang of Four trial, as the only trial of leaders linked to the mass crimes of the Cultural Revolution and thus the only real example of an attempt at accountability for mass crimes in modern China. These two parts of the article combine together to provide an analysis of China's ability to enact and attempts at accountability for international crimes committed in China.

**Effects of Work Environment Variables on Job Satisfaction
among Community Correctional Staff in China**

Jiang, S., Lambert, E. G., Zhang, D., Jin, X., Shi, M., & Xiang, D. (2016). *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 0093854816633493.

Job satisfaction is an important predictor of organizational efficiency and effectiveness; it can also predict attitudes and behaviors of staff. The field of organizational studies contains an ever-expanding quantity of empirical research on satisfaction, including research specifically focused on community corrections; however, no published research in the English language on satisfaction regarding community corrections in China currently exists. Using data from 225 community correctional officers from 15 counties (or equivalents) in Hubei, China in 2013, this study examined community correctional staff's satisfaction and its predictors. The majority of Chinese community correctional officers were satisfied with their jobs. Role clarity, formalization, and perceived promotional opportunities were significant predictors of the satisfaction. Although distributive justice and procedural justice have often been found to be predictors of job

satisfaction in the United States, particularly procedural justice, they were not predictors of job satisfaction among this group of Chinese community correctional staff.

Two Years between Life and Death: A Critical Analysis Of The Suspended Death Penalty In China

Miao, M. (2016). *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 45, 26-43.

The suspended death sentence is a unique form of penal punishment in the Chinese criminal regime. In the context of the recent death penalty reform, an increasing resort to the suspended death penalty has been acclaimed to facilitate a substantial reduction in the use of the death sentences and executions. While most academic attention has been paid to its utility as an alternative to the death penalty, little is devoted to examining its penological grounds and practical use. This article seeks to fill this gap by describing the unduly complicated penal landscapes and discussing problematic consequences concerning the use of the suspended death penalty in contemporary China. It investigates its ambiguous nature, fuzzy boundaries and problematic implementation processes. It is the hope that the article will inspire further empirical exploration on this topic of great theoretical and policy import.

Knowledge and Skills of Sexual Abuse Prevention: A Study on School-Aged Children in Beijing, China

Jin, Y., Chen, J., & Yu, B. (2016). *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 25(6), 686-696.

To examine the level of child sexual abuse prevention knowledge and skills in a sample of school-aged children, a total of 559 children from first to fifth grade were recruited from one primary school in Beijing, China. Participants were asked to finish a questionnaire surveying their knowledge and skills of child sexual abuse prevention. Results showed that accurate rate of knowledge on child sexual abuse prevention were between 44.0% and 80.0%. Percentage of participants having applied the self-protection skills of "saying 'no,'" "going away," and "telling adults" properly in hypothetical situations was 57.4%, 28.3%, and 48.3%, respectively. Third-to-fifth graders had a better performance than first-to-second graders, and girls performed better than boys. Findings suggest that Chinese school-aged children are in need of knowledge and skills related to child sexual abuse prevention, and education programs should be developed as soon as possible.

Motivations of Women Who Organized Others For Prostitution: Evidence From A Female Prison In China

Shen, A. (2016). *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 16(2), 214-232.

This article discusses women's involvement in sex work management -- an offence defined under section 358 of the 1997 Chinese Criminal Law and one of the re-emerged areas of illegality following the economic reforms since 1978. It first provides the historical context, legislative background and relevant sections of the Chinese vice laws so as to help make sense of the data obtained. Then it discusses the methodological issues before presenting the empirical findings to explore the socio-demographic profile of the incarcerated female sex work organizers who participated in this study and

their motivations for organizing others for prostitution. Based on empirical data, this article explores the impact of social conditions on female offenders in China's reform era and also the effects of the anti-prostitution policy in the country. Moreover, through a Chinese case study, it makes contributions to broader scholarship on the sex trade regulation. It concludes with a couple of implications for policy and practice.

Creative Death Penalty Reform in China: The Case of Drug Transportation

Trevaskes, S. (2016). *Law & Policy*. 143-161.

China's criminal justice system has, for decades, been consistently notorious as one of the world's most punitive. Recent reform of the nation's decades-long harsh criminal justice policy to instead balance severity with greater leniency has given reformist-minded judges and legal experts some cause for optimism. However, it has also created a judicial dilemma in determining how to apply this more lenient ethos in sentencing some capital crimes. This is particularly the case for the capital crime of transporting drugs, which is the focus of this article. This article reveals how reform can be achieved through skillful legal maneuvering for a crime category that is caught between two contesting views of the social benefits of punishment.

Organized Crime And Illegal Gambling: How Do Illegal Gambling Enterprises Respond To The Challenges Posed By Their Illegality In China?

Wang, P., & Antonopoulos, G. A. (2016). *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 49(2), 258-280.

Since China initiated its economic reforms in 1978, illegal gambling has become the primary source of revenue for organized crime groups. However, there remains a startling paucity of literature on the subject. This paper provides the first scholarly account in English of Chinese illegal gambling organizations and examines how three major types of enterprising entities (local gambling dens, trans-regional gambling rings and online gambling networks) mitigate external uncertainties. Using Chinese- and English-language sources, it explores how gambling organizations develop strategies to achieve optimal efficiency in the face of substantial challenges, including finance, marketing, debt collection, and police suppression.

Double Whammy: Lay Assessors as Lackeys in Chinese Courts

He, X. (2016). *Law & Society Review*, 50(3), 733-765.

Primarily drawing on in-depth interviews with lay assessors and judges in Chinese courts, this study suggests that assessors are little more than lackeys. To determine the role of lay participation in decision making across different jurisdictions, this article proposes two variables. The first is whether lay assessors are separate from, or mixed with, professional judges; the second is whether the regime is democratic or authoritarian. Viewed according to these variables, China's lay-assessor institution is subject to a double whammy: one, the superior legal knowledge of professional judges and their dominance in procedures, and two, the ultimate control of the regime over judges, who, for self-protection, firmly control lay assessors. This article advances our understanding of the operation of the

Chinese lay-assessor institution, and more generally the relationship between lay participation and political regimes.

College Students' Definitions Of Intimate Partner Violence A Comparative Study Of Three Chinese Societies

Jiao, Y., Sun, I. Y., Farmer, A. K., & Lin, K. (2016). *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 31(7), 1208-1229.

Although a large number of studies have been conducted worldwide to examine various aspects of intimate partner violence (IPV), comparative study of people's views on such violence in Chinese societies has been scarce. Using survey data collected from more than 850 college students in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, this study specifically assessed the impact of attitudes toward gender role and violence, personal and vicarious experience, demographic characteristics, and locality on students' definitions of IPV. The Taiwanese students were most likely to define a broader range of abusive behavior as IPV, followed by Hong Kong and Beijing students. Gender role and violence attitudes appeared to be most important predictors of IPV definitions. College students who supported the notion of male dominance were more likely to have a narrower definition of IPV, whereas those who viewed domestic violence as crime were more inclined to have a broader definition of IPV. Implications for future research and policy were discussed.

A Cross-Cultural Understanding Of Depression Among Abused Women

Wong, J. Y., Tiwari, A., Fong, D. Y., & Bullock, L. (2016). *Violence against women*, 22, 1371-1396.

Little research has addressed depression in abused women across cultures. This review examines depression and intimate partner violence (IPV) by comparing and contrasting the IPV definitions, family dynamics, coping, and expressions of depression of women in China, Japan, India, and the United States. Findings reveal that depression is expressed differently across cultures. Somatization is commonly found in Asian countries, but it is not properly assessed by existing Westernized depression assessment tools. In addition, cultural factors were shown to shape abused women's ways of adaptive coping. Cultural awareness and sensitivity are fundamental for successful assessment and intervention for abused women with depression.

Testing For Measurement Invariance of Attachment Across Chinese and American Adolescent Samples

Ren, L., Marshall, I. H., Zhang, H., Zhao, R., & Jin, C. (2016). *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 60(8), 964-991.

Adolescent attachment to formal and informal institutions has emerged as a major focus of criminological theories since the publication of Hirschi's work in 1969. This study attempts to examine the psychometric equivalence of the factorial structure of attachment measures across nations reflecting Western and Eastern cultures. Twelve manifest variables are used tapping the concepts of adolescent attachment to parents, school, and neighborhood. Confirmatory factor analysis is used to conduct invariance test across approximately 3,000 Chinese and U.S. adolescents. Results provide strong support for a three-factor model; the multigroup invariance tests reveal mixed results. While the family attachment measure appears invariant

between the two samples, significant differences in the coefficients of the factor loadings are detected in the school attachment and neighborhood attachment measures. The results of regression analyses lend support to the predictive validity of three types of attachment. Finally, the limitations of the study are discussed.

State Narcissism and Aggression: The Mediating Roles of Anger And Hostile Attributional Bias

Li, C., Sun, Y., Ho, M. Y., You, J., Shaver, P. R., & Wang, Z. (2015). *Aggressive Behavior*. 42, 333-345.

Prior research has documented a relationship between narcissism and aggression but has focused only on dispositional narcissism without considering situational factors that may increase narcissism temporarily. This study explored the possibility that an increase in state narcissism would foster aggressive responding by increasing anger and hostile attributional bias following unexpected provocation among 162 college students from China. We created a guided-imagination manipulation to heighten narcissism and investigated its effects on anger, aroused hostile attribution bias, and aggressive responses following a provocation with a 2 (narcissism/neutral manipulation) × 2 (unexpected provocation/positive evaluation condition) between-subjects design. We found that the manipulation did increase self-reported state narcissism. The increase in state narcissism in turn heightened aggression, and this relation was mediated by increased anger. Regardless of the level of state narcissism, individuals were more aggressive after being provoked and this effect of provocation was mediated by hostile attributional bias. The findings indicate that narcissism can be temporarily heightened in a nonclinical

sample of individuals, and that the effect of state narcissism on aggression is mediated by anger. Differences between state and trait narcissism and possible influences of culture are discussed.

College Students' Satisfaction with Police Services In Taiwan

Lai, Y. L. (2015). *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-23.

The purpose of this study was threefold: First, it explored the incidence of police-college student confrontations in Taiwan over the course of the three decades following the abolition of martial law in 1987. Second, it examined the correlates of satisfaction with police services among college students. Third, and most importantly, a Chinese cultural value I characterize as benevolent sympathy was introduced and integrated into a theoretical framework developed in Western societies to assess citizen satisfaction with police work. Using survey data collected from 688 college students across Taiwan, results derived from a series of ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analyses showed that benevolent sympathy plays a significant role in the explanation of satisfaction with police services among these students. In addition, neighborhood disorder, collective efficacy, fear of crime, voluntary contact experience and nature of locality produced significant impacts even after controlling for demographic background characteristics. The public policy implications of the findings included the following: (1) Educators in college-level institutions might benefit from reviewing the curriculum of their academic programs and include the purposeful cultivation of good virtues such as benevolent sympathy in their courses; (2) Police administrators should likely institute training

programs designed to improve communication skills, promote professional knowledge, and enhance neighborhood-specific services in sworn police officer training programs (particularly for officers serving in rural areas); (3) Police agencies should pay more attention to their behaviors and services in neighborhoods where disorder crimes and higher levels of fear exist; and (4) To enhance quality of police services to college students in particular, police departments need to take greater advantage of the effectiveness of the Internet for communicating with this population.

From Authoritarian Policing To Democratic Policing: A Case Study Of Taiwan

Cao, L., Huang, L., & Sun, I. (2016). 26: 642-658.

The literature of democratic policing has neglected the case study of unique geopolitical situation. This study examines Taiwan, one of the few countries that has experienced a relatively peaceful transition from authoritarian policing to democratic policing. While the push from the dangwai movement was necessary, democratisation could not be so peaceful without benign concession from ex-president Chiang Ching-Kuo and his hand-picked successor Li Denghui. The article then contrasts the essential characteristics of democratic policing with these of authoritarian policing before the lifting of martial law in 1987. We contend that to endure democracy, the police must accept and embody democratic values in their practices. The difficulties to democratic reforms come from both despotic past and jaundiced interpretation of Confucianism. The essay represents a systematic attempt to explore the spread of democratic policing to a post-Confucian society.

The Chorus of Formal Equality: Feminist Custody Law Reform and Fathers' Rights Advocacy in Taiwan

Chen, C. J. (2016). *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, 28(1), 116-151.

In Taiwan, paternal preference has a long history, and the introduction of the best interests of the child doctrine is a relatively new development attributed to the feminist legal reform movement. Yet anti-feminist fathers' rights movements, which are widespread in many countries, find no counterpart in Taiwan. This article explores the unusual relationship between feminist custody law reform and fathers' rights advocacy and argues that this relationship has been developed in a context where the idea of formal equality prevails and the development of post-divorce custody arrangements is both constitutive and reflective of this idea. The discussion begins with a review of how fathers' rights were privileged in law, challenged, and then reclaimed in the name of gender neutrality as gender equality. It is followed by an investigation into the reality of post-divorce custody arrangements, which identifies the trend towards "equal" distribution and debunks the myth of the courts' maternal preference. This finding leads to the conclusion that the chorus of formal equality by both feminist and fathers' rights advocates has handicapped the emergence of an anti-feminist fathers' rights movement. It also suggests the need for critical reflections on formal equality and further empirical studies of child custody that would better inform the pursuit of gender equality.

Correlation of Hope and Self-Efficacy with Job Satisfaction, Job Stress, and Organizational Commitment for Correctional Officers in the Taiwan Prison System

Law, F. M., & Guo, G. J. (2016). *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 60, 1257.

The aim of this study was to explore the correlation of hope and self-efficacy with job satisfaction, job stress, and organizational commitment for correctional officers in the Taiwan prison system while controlling for the shared effects of the nature of the institution (i.e., for male or female inmates) and personal characteristics of the officers (i.e., gender, age, and years of work experience). Hope in the context of this study refers to a cognitive set and motivational state that involves reciprocal interaction between goal-directed energy (agency) and planned pathways to meet the goals (pathway). It is a personality trait of hopefulness, rather than having hope for the prisoners restructuring their future. Self-efficacy refers to the belief that individuals have regarding their ability to perform necessary tasks to achieve goals. Although they share similar constructs, hope theory places emphasis on cross-situational goal-directed thought, whereas the concept of self-efficacy focuses on situation-specific goals. The participants were 133 correctional personnel from two correctional institutions, one with male inmates and the other with female inmates, in central Taiwan. The results of ordinary least squares regression analysis indicated that hope had a significant positive association with job satisfaction and a significant negative association with job stress. Self-efficacy had a significant positive association with job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Finally, job satisfaction had a significant positive association with organizational commitment.

The Effect of Taxes and Rising Cigarette Prices on the Behavior of Adolescents in Taiwan Who Smoke Smuggled Cigarettes

Hsieh, C. J., & Lee, J. M. (2016). *Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse*, 25(3), 222-228.

This article seeks to gain insight into how rising cigarette prices resulting from a 2009 health and tobacco tax affect the behavior of adolescents in Taiwan who smoke smuggled cigarettes. We find there is a high probability that adolescent smokers (especially those between the ages of 12 and 15) who are considering smoking less or thinking about quitting altogether will purchase illicit cigarettes frequently. Consequently, it is critical that government policymakers understand adolescents' attitudes, behaviors, and opinions regarding their cigarette-buying decisions and that they create smoking prevention measures that effectively target this segment of the population.

A Cross-National Examination of the Techniques of Neutralization to Account for Hacking Behaviors

Chua, Y. T., & Holt, T. J. (2016). *Victims & Offenders*, 11. 4. 534.

The global spread of technology and the Internet has produced unique threats that previously did not exist, such as computer hacking and the spread of malicious software to compromise computer systems. These acts have considerable economic and social consequences, leading them to be criminalized in most countries. Recent research with U.S. college samples have found that peer behavior and attitudes supportive of offending

are correlated with involvement in hacking. Few have considered these relationships in a cross-national context, particularly with respect to the creation of malicious software. This study addresses these limitations through an examination of college students across three regions: the United States, Taiwan, and South Africa (N = 1,065). The findings from this study demonstrate differences in the neutralizations and definitions associated with both hacking and malware use as well as regional influences on offending. The implications of this study for research on the techniques of neutralization are discussed in detail.

Understanding and Preventing Financial Fraud against Older Citizens in Chinese Society Results of a Focus Group Study

Li, J. C., Yu, M., Wong, G. T., & Ngan, R. M. (2016). *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 60.13: 1509-1531.

This study examines the public discourse on financial fraud against older citizens in Chinese society using six focus groups with 45 stakeholders comprising social workers, police officers, caregivers, nurses, community representatives, and insurance and banking personnel. This study uses qualitative data to describe the patterns and social features that facilitate this specific type of crime in Hong Kong. The narratives of the community stakeholders reveal several specific social features of Hong Kong that contribute to financial fraud against older persons, such as traditional Chinese values and ideologies, increasing cross-border activities, the Internet and technological advancements, and unfavourable economic situations. The results of this study support the assumptions of

the routine activity approach and have a number of theoretical and practical implications.

Criminal Regulation Of High Frequency Trading On China's Capital Markets

Xie, J. (2016). *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*.

The securities regulatory authority and judicial department launched investigation into allegations of market manipulation by high frequency trading companies after the recent capital market crash in China. But in the absence of any criminal prosecutions under Article 182 of the Criminal Code of the People's Republic of China till now, the potential scope of the criminal violation of market manipulation remains uncertain in the context of high frequency trading. Notwithstanding the fact that high frequency trading is not ostensibly referred as one of the forms of criminal behaviors under Article 182, the statutory text of Criminal Code is sufficiently broad, and the mechanism of criminal law interpretation is legally and legitimately efficient, to catch high frequency trading schemes when the prosecutor can demonstrate that they have created a distorted price and (or) volume.

Sorcery Crimes, Laws, and Judicial Practice in Traditional China

Zhao, X. (2016). *Australian Journal of Asian Law*, 17(1).

Wugu is a general term for all sorts of black magic in China, just as 'sorcery' or 'witchcraft' is understood in a Western context. Wugu sorcery is a living tradition that has been

practised for more than 3,000 years and has been strictly prohibited and severely punished since ancient times. This study will examine rules and punishments laid out against sorcery crimes in traditional China from the pre-Qin (221-206 BC) period through to the Qing dynasty (1644-1911), followed by a case study of relevant judicial practice. I argue that sorcery was treated primarily as a heretical or political crime in early and early medieval China, before politically motivated sorcery crimes were distinguished from non-politically motivated ones. The distinction made between them led to a sharp drop in political sorcery charges and trials in China's later dynasties but did not do much to prevent miscarriage of justice from occurring from time to time, mainly due to wide judicial discretion, lack of specific legal penalties, and the absence of effective means of gathering and verifying evidence.

Do The “Haves” Come Out Ahead In China's Prisons?—An Empirical Study Of China's Commutation Procedures

Lin, X., & Shen, W. (2016). *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*.

Based on the empirical study on the commutation procedure at prison X, located in East China's P city, this article highlights that during the period between 2011 and 2013, there were higher chances of commutation for three types of convicted “Haves” prisoners, which include those criminals convicted for duty crime, financial crime and gangland crime. This finding is to some extent consistent with the Party Capability Theory, which hypothesizes that those who are rich or powerful can more easily win or hold advantage in legal procedures. However, the Party Capability Theory alone is insufficient to

explain the empirical phenomenon of “the Haves come out ahead in commutation procedures” in China as both procedural and policy factors play increasingly important roles. Both the commutation practice and the policy of controlling three types of prisoners' commutation in China have, to some extent, challenged the universality of the Party Capability Theory, inspiring us to pay closer attention to China's judicial procedures and policies.

Using Mao to Package Criminal Justice Discourse in 21st-century China

Trevaskes, S. (2016). *The China Quarterly*, 226, 299.

"Strike hard" anti-crime campaigns, "harmonious justice" and "stability maintenance" are the three key politically inspired agendas of crime control and punishment in 21st-century China. This paper is a study of how discourse has helped to package these agendas and to mobilize politico-legal functionaries into action. It examines discourse in the first weeks of the 2014 "people's war on terror" and the agendas of "harmonious justice" and "stability maintenance" in the Hu Jintao era. It finds that each has been rationalized and shaped by an understanding of the utility of punishment based on Mao's utilitarian dialectics. The political virtuosity of Mao's dialectics is that it can be adapted to suit any political situation. In understanding how Mao connects with criminal justice in China today, this paper identifies what is the "political" in "politico-legal" discourse in the fight against crime in the 21st century.

Thirty Years Of Criminology At HKU: Themes And Trends In Crime And Its Control

Joe Laidler, K., Joe Laidler, K., Lee, M., & Lee, M. (2016). *Social Transformations in Chinese Societies*, 12(1), 21-36.

This paper, aims to contribute to the wider project of understanding the production of knowledge about crime and justice and, “to cultivate and sustain a reflexive awareness about the conditions under which such knowledge is (or is not) produced” (Loader and Sparks, 2012, p. 6). In reviewing the core issues and concerns about crime and control from the 1980s as articulated in these research dissertations, the authors seek to be self-reflexive about academic criminology as a field of enquiry in Hong Kong.

The Age of Criminal Responsibility and Juveniles Justice in Mainland China: A Case Study

Shen, A. (2016). *Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly*.

This article is about the rules on age and crime in relation to children and young people in mainland China. It starts with an outline of the Chinese law on age and crime in relation to children and young people. This is followed by a brief analysis of the international legal framework – norms, standards, rules and guidelines – pertaining to global child protection and juvenile justice policies. It then moves on to examine juvenile justice policy and practice in China, the reality of juvenile offending in the country, and accordingly the calls for reforms on the age of criminal responsibility. Finally, it concludes that China’s problem is not about a low age of criminal responsibility or resistance to the international law, but more to do with a deeper understanding of it and implementation. From a comparative perspective, it utilises China as a case study to

claim that attention in juvenile justice in any given jurisdiction should be shifted away from (re)setting the minimum crime age to the development of child-centred juvenile justice that should be research-informed, under the human rights framework and that moves away from the legal institutions and the disproportionate punitive interventions.

The United Nations, Equal And Inclusive Society And Crime Prevention: Chinese Philosophical Contributions To The Idea Of Sustainable Development For Women And Children, And The Current Practice In China

Jun, Z. Y. (2016). In *Women and Children as Victims and Offenders: Background, Prevention, Reintegration* (pp. 619-640). Springer International Publishing.

The difference between Chinese and Western legal thought in terms of concepts and methods into the question of crime prevention for women and children is very substantial. In Western criminology very little is known in this regard. The intersection of legal thoughts between one and the other world of science takes place more readily in environmental justice, among other social science fields. But in China’s 42-century long and reclusive history among many feudalization and patriarchal policies, the treatment of women, regarded as inferior to men, has been one of the recurrent governance leitmotifs. More than twenty centuries ago, the idea of equal education and women’s rights had emerged in Chinese traditional philosophy, especially through the “Hundred Schools of Thought” during the period of Spring and Autumn and the Warrior States pre-Qin dynasty. But, to some extent, the ruling class distorted the philosophical claims of that time, including Confucianism, which has been set up as the only one

national philosophy since the other schools of thought had been abolished in the West Han dynasty, thirty centuries ago. The United Nations post-2015 sustainable development agenda strongly emphasizes that education for all and promoting an equal and inclusive society would contribute to reducing crime. Against the historical and United Nations background, this chapter highlights the relevant connotations of sustainable development in traditional Chinese philosophy and reinvigorates them in the interest of attaining some elements of the envisioned peaceful and inclusive societies in a culture-sensitive manner, with particular reference to crime prevention for women and children, and the respective legal domestic regulation.

Calculating Crime and Punishment: Unofficial Law Enforcement, Quantification, and Legitimacy in Early Imperial China

Korolkov, M. (2016). *Critical Analysis of Law*, 3(1).

This article analyzes the rules and practices of unofficial law enforcement as reflected in recently excavated legal manuscripts from the Qin and Western Han periods (221 B.C.- 9 C.E.). I argue that, apart from limiting the potential abuses of the system such as excessive use of violence and arbitrary accusations, these regulations pursued an important ideological goal. By establishing encompassing, number-based hierarchies of crime, punishment, reward, and responsibility, legislators sought to make the society “legible” not only for the state but also for its common members, which was essential for legitimation of the empire in the eyes of its subjects. Early empires’ effort to promulgate number-based matrices for various social situations, including judicial ones, was an

effective solution to the problem of legitimizing imperial order by offering people an effective mechanism of improving their social standing and boosting wealth through participation in the legal institutions. Even when attempting to manipulate the system, individuals implicitly recognized the official legislation as a source of practical taxonomies to structure thinking about obligation, responsibility, and limits of legitimate self-interested behavior.

Policing and Regulating Financial Crime

Cheng, H. (2016). In *Financial Crime in China* (pp. 125-138). Palgrave Macmillan US.

Western literature provides competing perspectives on whether the powerful and the powerless receive equal treatment by law enforcement authorities. In the tradition of Durkheim (1997), the consensus position suggests that the criminal justice system embodies commonly agreed upon social norms and values (Friedman, 1977). From this perspective, decisions are made impartially and determined through legally defined offense characteristics, such as the seriousness of the crime and the offender’s prior criminal record. Conversely, the conflict perspective suggests that discrimination in criminal justice processing is a result of conflict between relatively powerless offenders and elite social groups who are able to promote and maintain self-interest (Coleman, 2006; Reiman 2007). Donald Black (1976) argues that offenders with higher status in society experience less severe legal responses. Those with diminished status in multiple stratification categories are hypothesized to be at a greater disadvantage in the eyes of the law.

Crime and Punishment in Taiwan (Republic of China)

Chen, C. M., & Tsai, T. H. *The Encyclopedia of Crime and Punishment*.

This entry overviews the trend and status quo of crime and punishment in Taiwan. Background and distinguishing features of the Taiwanese criminal justice are concisely introduced. More fundamentally, statistics of recent crimes in Taiwan are collected in order to show the patterns of crime events and the corresponding components. The correlation between the annual economic growth rate and the total number of reported crime events in Taiwan is systematically analyzed for the benefit of an in-depth knowledge of the Taiwanese crime and punishment. Finally, a discussion of items of retributive punishment such as imprisonment terms, life sentence, and the death penalty is provided.

Researching Chinese Female Offenders: The Methodology

Shen, A. (2016). In *Offending Women in Contemporary China: Gender and Pathways into Crime* (pp. 13-31). Palgrave Macmillan UK.

This chapter describes the methodological issues in this study. It explains challenges faced and how I overcame them, as well as ethical considerations and my personal reflections. It also provides an overview of the Chinese penal system to contextualise later discussions. My experience shows that conducting empirical studies into law, crime, and criminal justice in China, although fraught with obstacles, is possible. My personal emotions during the research process have motivated me to write this book and hopefully will continue to inspire my future research.

Reforms To China's Pretrial Detention System: The Role Of The Procuratorate

Lin, X., & Shen, W. (2016). *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 44, 183-211.

Pretrial detention in China is not subject to judicial review. The suspect is usually detained through the whole pre-trial and trial stages in the criminal proceeding. China's ongoing criminal justice reform attempts to change this practice in order to offer more protections to suspects through revising the Criminal Procedure Law. This article, framed in the theory of “living law”, takes an insider approach by looking into the demarcation of power and interest among various criminal justice authorities and internal units within the People's Procuratorates along with China's detention reform. The empirical findings based on intensive interviews of “insiders” show a different picture from what outsiders may expect. The power struggles among criminal justice authorities and internal units within the procuratorate failed to achieve the purpose of detention reform. Although there have been some positive changes in Province AH's pilot project, such changes are unsustainable due to the uncertain institutional arrangement.

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