



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US
Newsletter 2018, No. 13

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WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 13. Besides the good old columns of “Good news from members”, and “Recent publications”, this issue also includes “President message”, 2018 ASC meeting highlights, membership renewal, the results of 2018 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award and our summer delegation memories. We are thankful for your support and contributions to ACCCJ.

President Message

In the spring 2017 issue of our newsletter, I proposed to develop ACCCJ into an organization that affectionately serves our members, actively collaborates with other groups and organizations, strategically makes necessary changes, and continuously and judiciously achieves our missions and goals. Over the past two years, ACCCJ has grown steadily with an increasing influence on and contribution to the development of Chinese criminology and criminal justice around the world. Some statistics signal that we are moving in the right direction.

Our number of members has increased more than 50%, expanding from 65 in the spring 2017 to over 100 in November, 2018. Our 100th member and also a life-time member is Dr. Min Shi, who received her doctoral degree in sociology from Xiamen University and currently works at Shenzhen, China. It should be noted that nearly 30% of our members hold a life-time membership. Young faculty who are not our permanent members should seriously consider upgrading your membership category.

We are also in sound financial condition. Our cash reserve has risen more than double over the past two years. A stable increase in membership income has brought adequate resources that enabled us to upgrade and maintain our website, pay for our student paper contest awards, and subsidized our annual dinner gathering.

The number of submissions for our student paper contest has increased several times over the few years. Congratulations to Tobias Smith of Berkeley who is the recipient of this year's Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award. Thanks for committee members (Shanhe Jiang, Bin Liang, Jianhua Xu, and Yue Zhuo), who read, ranked and provided comments on all papers.

This past summer also witnessed another highly successful ACCCJ delegation to Chinese societies. We visited six universities in five cities,

including Peking University and People's Public Security University of China in Beijing, East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai, National Chung Cheng University in Jiayi, Central Police University in Taoyuan, and National Taipei University in Sanxia. In Taiwan, we also visited a prominent law enforcement agency, Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau. We had not only our first official trip to universities in Taiwan but also a record-breaking number of participants with more than 20 members participated in one or more sites.

Looking forward, what should we do to ensure a health development of ACCCJ? Two broad areas come to mind. First, two years ago when Chris Eskridge, ASC's executive director, attended our board meeting, he mentioned the idea of developing ACCCJ into an ASC's division. Back then, all board members agreed that it would be a long shot. But now, I personally feel it's an issue that deserves our greater attention and discussion. Second, we ought to upgrade the function our landmark event, summer delegation to Chinese societies, by discussing and pursuing more in-depth collaboration with Chinese universities that extends beyond conferences or talks. Summer training seminars/programs and collaborative scholarly projects (e.g., edited books or special journal issues) are some examples of expanding the function of our delegation to events that carry greater impact to the long-term growth of criminology in China.

It has been a great honor and privilege to serve you. Thanks for board directors who have furnished great assistance to me and excellent service to all members over the past two years: Bill Hebenton, Bin Liang, Siyu Liu, Fei Luo, Jianhua Xu, Shi Yan, Sara Zhong and Yue Zhuo. I have been a board member, president-elect, and president for a total of 7 out of the 8 years of ACCCJ's history. It's definitely time for me to pass the baton to our next board of directors. Under the leadership of Bill Hebenton, I am quite confident that ACCCJ will continue to flourish and be successful.

Ivan Sun
University of Delaware
isun@udel.edu

2018 ASC MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Three ACCCJ thematic sessions

ACCCJ Making Use of Empirical Data in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan Wed, Nov 14, 8:00 to 9:20am, Marriott, L403, Lobby Level

ACCCJ China, Law and Justice Wed, Nov 14, 12:30 to 1:50pm, Marriott, M109, Marquis Level

ACCCJ Studies in Criminology, Crime and Justice in China, Fri, Nov 16, 9:30 to 10:50am, Marriott, M301, Marquis Level

You can access the details of the panels, on the go, via the ASC Conference phone app. Just search under 'ACCCJ'.

Author Meets Critics Panel: “Delinquent Youth in a Transforming China: A Generation of Strain” (by Wan-Ning Bao) Wed, Nov 14, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Marriott, L507, Lobby Level

ACCCJ Annual General Meeting.

Wed, Nov 14, 5:00 to 6:20pm, Marriott, International B, International Level

ACCCJ annual dinner party during ASC18

Wednesday, Nov. 14 around 6:30pm, Hsus' Gourmet Chinese Restaurant

ACCCJ Board Meeting

Thu, Nov 15, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Marriott, L502, Lobby Level

Board of Directors (2017-2018)

President 会长

Ivan Y. Sun 孙懿贤, University of Delaware

President-elect 当选会长

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Fei Luo 罗飞, Texas A&M International University

Jianhua Xu 徐建华, University of Macau

The Results of 2018 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award

Dear ACCCJ members,

On behalf of ACCCJ, I write to announce the final result of “2018 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award”. The award committee, which is comprised of Profs Shanhe Jiang, Bin Liang, Yue Zhuo and myself, reviewed and ranked all submissions. We are very impressed by the high quality of these papers and appreciated their participation in the competition.

With recommendations from the award committee, the ACCCJ board has decided to give “2018 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award” to Tobias Smith of University of California, Berkeley for his paper entitled “Partial Disclosure: Secrecy and Transparency in Chinese Death Penalty Decisions.” The board also would like to give an “Honorable Mention” to the paper “Gender and Dating Violence Perpetration and Victimization: A Comparison of American and Chinese College Students” written by Xiaoshuang Luo from University of California, Irvine. **Congrats to Tobias and Xiaoshuang.**

The award ceremony will be held during this year’s ACCCJ Annual General Meeting at Atlanta.

Jianhua Xu, Committee Chair



Tobias Smith

Univ. of California, Berkeley



Xiaoshuang Luo

Univ. of California, Irvine

About Membership Fee

Starting from the board meeting at last ASC, we approved a rolling-basis membership, meaning that your membership covers from the day your renew for a full year (e.g. 2/11/2018 to 2/10/2019), thus no longer associated with ASC gatherings.

Since we have a different rate to renew onsite (\$15), and an increased rate after this ASC (student \$10, non-student: \$20, non-student on-site renewal: \$30), **please renew NOW so that you enjoy the lower rate one last time AND your eligibility to vote is not affected.**

Simply click on this link and complete the online transaction: <http://accj.org/thank-you/>. Thank you for your continuous support. Please let me know if you have questions.

Siyu Liu, ACCCJ Treasurer

Degree Announcements and Conferences

Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration (with specializations including Criminal Justice) – Penn State University (Harrisburg)

Scholarships and assistantships are available. Deadline to apply for starting in Fall 2019 is Jan. 15, 2019. If applying to program without consideration of assistantships, the deadline is Mar. 15, 2019.

(please check the university website for details)

Master of Criminology, Justice & Regulation – Australian National University

(please check ANU website for details)

2018 Asian Criminological Society 11th Annual Meeting

11th ACS Annual Meeting, June 23-26, 2019 in Cebu, Philippines

www.acs2002.com

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.

Prof. Jianhua Xu, University of Macau, was awarded *Multi-Year Research Grant (MYRG) Level 4 (2019-2021)* for “Commodification of policing and the production of underclass violence: the case of para-police *chengguan* and street vendors in Guangzhou, China”. (MOP2,100,000/USD260,481) *Award Number: MYRG2018-00109-FSS.*

Prof. Mengyan Dai, Old Dominion University Research Foundation, obtained the *Awards Related to Understanding the Impacts of Policing Strategies and Practices, Fiscal Year 2018* funded by NIJ (National Institute of Justice) for the project titled “Applying Artificial Intelligence to Person-Based Policing Practices”. (USD563,411) *Award Number: 2018-75-CX-0002(0).*

Prof. Jianhong Liu was promoted to Distinguished Professor, University of Macau.

Darrell D. Irwin has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Connecticut in a Visiting Scholar position after holding a position for four years at Central China Normal University (CCNU) as their Dean of the School of Sociology and during my final year, Distinguished Professor.

Liquan Cao was invited to give a speech for the Beto Lecture Chair Series at Sam Houston State University in April, 2018. In June, he was honored as a keynote speaker at the 2018 Taiwan’s International Conference of Crime Prevention, Corrections, and Research Ethic organized by the Central Police University. President Tiao Chien-sheng delivered the introductory speech of him. His speech was titled “Taiwan as Method: Toward Internationalization of Criminology.” In July, he was elected as a board member of University of Ontario Institute of Technology, which is the governing body of the university.

Yinzhi Shen presented at ASC a paper co-authored with Steve Messner, Jianhong Liu and Robert Sampson, “What They Don’t Know Says A Lot: Residents’ Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime in Urban China.” She published paper co-authored with Hua Zhong from in the *Asian Journal of Criminology*, “Rural-to-Urban Migration and Juvenile Delinquency in Urban China: A Social Control Perspective.”

Hong Lu, Yudu Li, & Bin Liang (2018). Restorative Justice and Probation Decisions: An Analysis of Intentional Assault Cases in China. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 24(6), 573-588. DOI:10.1080/1068316X.2017.1390116.

Moulin Xiong, Siyu Liu, & Bin Liang (2018). Criminal Defense and Judicial Sentencing in China's Death Penalty Cases. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 24(4), 414-432. DOI:10.1080/1068316X.2017.1390114.

Chen, X., & Jiang, X. (2018). Are Grandparents Better Caretakers? Parental Migration, Caretaking Arrangements, Children's Self-Control, and Delinquency in Rural China. *Crime & Delinquency*. DOI: 0011128718788051.

Guangzhen Wu, David A. Makin, Yongtao Li, Francis D. Boateng & Gassan Abess (2018) "Police integrity in China". *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, Vol. 41 Issue: 5, pp.563-577. DOI: 10.1108/PIJPSM-01-2017-0008

Francis D. Boateng & Guangzhen Wu (2018). Effect of Organizational Support on Police Effectiveness and Behavior: a Cross-cultural Comparison. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-18. DOI: 10.1007/s11417-018-9272-2

Min Xie and Eric P. Baumer (2019, accepted for publication). Crime Victims' Decisions to Call the Police: Past Research and New Directions. *Annual Review of Criminology*, vol. 2.

Lisa Marie Pierotte, Min Xie, and Eric P. Baumer (2018). Recent Shifts in the volume, nature, and scope of state immigration policies in the United States. *Migration Letters* 15: 266-283.

Shanhe Jiang, Eric Lambert, Dawei Zhang, and Xiaohong Jin (2018, accepted for publication). Supervision Strategies and Their Correlates: An Empirical Study of Chinese Community Correctional Staff. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Shanhe Jiang, Dawei Zhang, Darrell Irwin, Can Yang and Minhui Xing (2018, accepted for publication). An exploratory study of views of supervision strategies by community corrections probationers in China. *The Prison Journal*.

Eric Lambert, Shanhe Jiang, Jianhong Liu, Jinwu Zhang, and Eunsuhk Choi (2018). A Happy Life: Exploring How Job Stress, Job Involvement, and Job Satisfaction Are Related to the Life Satisfaction of Chinese Prison Staff. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 25, 619-636.

Eric Lambert, Jianhong Liu, Shanhe Jiang, Jinwu Zhang, and Thomas Kelley (2018). The Antecedents of Job Involvement: An Exploratory Study among Chinese Prison Staff. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 54, 21-33.

Wang Shun-Yung K., & Ivan Sun (2018). A comparative study of rural and urban residents' trust in police in Taiwan. *International Criminal Justice Review*. 1057567718763724.

Hsieh Ming-Li., & Wang Shun-Yung K. (2018). Routine activities in a virtual space: A Taiwanese case of an ATM hacking spree. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 112(1), 326-345.

Wang Xia, Hyunjung Cheon, and Laura O. Beckman (2018, accepted for publication). "Assessing the Violent Offending and Violent Victimization Overlap among a Sample of Chinese Youth and Young Adults." *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. DOI: 10.1177/0093854818806024.

Khade, Natasha, Xia Wang, and Scott H. Decker (2018, accepted for publication). "Examining the Link Between Childhood Physical Abuse and Risk for Violent Victimization in Youth and Young Adulthood in China." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. DOI: 10.1177/0886260518794002.

Xiaoshuang Luo (2018). Gender and Dating Violence Perpetration and Victimization: A Comparison of American and Chinese College Students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. DOI: 10.1177/0886260518804168

Xu Jianhua, & Anli Jiang (2018). Police civilianization and the production of underclass violence: the case of para-police *chengguan* and street vendors in Guangzhou, China. *The British Journal of Criminology*, DOI: 10.1093/bjc/azy018.

Jia Xue, Kai Lin, Ivan Y. Sun, and Jianhong Liu (2018). "Information Communication Technologies and Intimate Partner Violence in China." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. (forthcoming)

Eric G. Lambert, Jianhong Liu, Shanhe Jiang, Jinwu Zhang, Thomas M. Kelley (22/06/2018). "The Antecedents of Job Involvement: An Exploratory Study among Chinese Prison Staff." *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 54: 21-33.

Eric G. Lambert, Shanhe Jiang, Jianhong Liu, Jinwu Zhang, Eunsuhk Choi (14/06/2018). "A Happy Life: Exploring How Job Stress, Job Involvement, and Job Satisfaction Are Related to the Life Satisfaction of Chinese Prison Staff." *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*.

Ivan Y. Sun, Yuning Wu, Jianhong Liu, Maarten Van Craen (07/06/2018). "Institutional Procedural Justice and Street Procedural Justice in Chinese Policing: The Mediating Role of Moral Alignment." *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*.

Eric G. Lambert, Jianhong Liu, and Shanhe Jiang (03/04/2018), "An Exploratory Study of Organizational Justice and Work Attitudes among Chinese Prison Staff". *The Prison Journal*.

Jianhong Liu (2018). (Editor) *Springer Series on Asian Criminology and Criminal Justice Research*. Springer, New York.

Jianhong Liu and Setsuo Miyazawa (2018). (Editors) *Crime and Justice in Contemporary Japan*. Springer. New York.

Honglan Shuai and Jianhong Liu (forthcoming). "Human Trafficking in China", in *Palgrave Handbook of Human Trafficking*, edited by John A. Winterdyk. Palgrave Publishing.

Jianhong Liu and Cui Shan (forthcoming). "Chinese Juvenile Delinquency Research and the Asian Criminology Paradigm" in *Current Problems of the Penal Law and Criminology 8th edition / Aktuelle Probleme des Strafrechts und der Kriminologie* edited by Emil Plywaczewski, Wolters Kluwer Publishing.

Jianhong Liu (2018). "The Asian Criminological Paradigm and How It Links Global North and South: Combining an Extended Conceptual Tool box from the North with Innovative Asian Contexts" (reprint) in Kerry Carrington, Russell Hogg, John Scott and Maximo Sozzo. (Editors) *The Palgrave Handbook of Criminology and the Global South*, Springer International Publishing.

Cao, Liqun. 2018. Forensic science in criminology and criminal justice programs. *Journal of Forensic Sciences And Criminal*
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Investigation 6 (5).

Cao, Liqun, Velmer Burton, and Liu Liu. 2018. Correlates of illicit drug use among Indigenous peoples: A test of social support theory. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 62 (14): 4510-4527.

Cao, Liqun and Bill Heberton. 2018a. China and "La questione criminale" ("The Criminal Question"): Revolutionary and reformist periods. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 52: 98-105.

Cao, Liqun and Bill Heberton. 2018b. Criminology in China: Taking stock (Again). *The Criminologist* 42 (No. 2): 1-9.

Cao, Liqun, Ruibin Lu, and Xiaohan Mei. 2017. Acceptance of prostitution and its social determinants in Canada. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 61 (10): 1171-1190.

Cao, Liqun & Yan Zhang. 2017. Governance & regional variation of homicide rates: Evidence from cross-national data. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 61 (1): 25-45.

Liu Liu, Huimin Wang, Wing Hong Chui, and Liqun Cao. 2018. Chinese drug users' abstinence intentions: The role of perceived social support. *Journal of Drug Issues* 48 (4): 519-535.

Wu, Yuning and Liqun Cao. 2017. Race/ethnicity, discrimination, and confidence in order institutions. *International Journal of Police Science & Management* 19 (3): 171-186.

Wu, Yuning, Ivan Sun, and Liqun Cao. 2017. Immigrant perceptions of the police: Theoretical explanations. *International Journal of Police Science and Management* 19 (3): 171-186

何思洁 (编译): Cao, Liqun and Bill Heberton. 2018. Criminology in China: Taking stock (Again). *The Criminologist* 42 (2): 1-9. 犯罪学在中国, 前进还是停滞? 《社论前沿》, 2018年9月25日。

邱格屏 (翻译)。吴瑜宁, 罗德尼 莱克, 曹立群。2017年。种族、社会联系和对警察的信心, 《青少年犯罪问题》. 2017年第6期. 101-118。

Darrell Steffensmeier and Yunmei Lu. 2018. Age-Crime Relation in India. *British Journal of Criminology*. (May 14).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan during April 2018- October 2018.

A qualitative study of methamphetamine initiation among Chinese male users: Patterns and policy implications

Liu, L., Chui, W. H., & Chai, X. (2018). A qualitative study of methamphetamine initiation among Chinese male users: Patterns and policy implications. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 62, 37-42.

China is a major producer and distributor of methamphetamine (meth) worldwide. Within the last two decades, China has seen rapid growth in meth use, especially among young men. However, patterns of Chinese male users' initiation of meth is rarely explored. To address this void in the literature, this study adopts China's mian'zi culture to explore Chinese male meth users' initiation patterns qualitatively. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 35 male meth users from seven Chinese compulsory drug treatment institutions. Thematic analysis was applied to data analysis. Most participants reported their beginning to use meth as a strategy or approach to handling peer influence stemming from structured social networking. The motivation to have fun with friends, colleagues, or business fellows to maintain these people's mian'zi, together with the curiosity about meth and lack of understanding that meth is a potentially addictive drug, contribute to male users' meth initiation. Moreover, we found that most male meth users' initiation occurs in enclosed locations, such as nightclubs, karaoke rooms, hotels, and private residences because these

locations were considered "safe." Additionally, some participants initiated meth use because they perceived it could be a way of harm reduction from heroin or alcoholism. However, such perception neglects the harmful outcomes of the concomitant use of meth with other drugs or alcohol. We suggested social support programs for young Chinese men who are located in high-risk social networking where meth use is accepted as a way of interaction. Up-to-date drug education on meth is also necessary for school students, and mass media could play its role in educating the public about potential risks of meth use.

Common Crime and Domestic Violence Victimization of Older Chinese in Urban China: The Prevalence and Its Impact on Mental Health and Constrained Behavior

Qin, N., & Yan, E. (2018). Common crime and domestic violence victimization of older Chinese in Urban China: the prevalence and its impact on mental health and constrained behavior. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 33(6), 889-914.

This article examines the prevalence of victimization among older Chinese living in urban China and its psychological and behavioral impacts. A representative sample of 453 older adults aged 60 or above was recruited from Kunming, the People's Republic of China, using multistage sampling method. Participants were individually interviewed on their demographic characteristics, experience of common crime and

domestic violence victimization, fear of common crime and domestic violence, mental health, and constrained behavior. Results showed that 254 participants (56.1%) reported one or more types of common crime and 21 (4.6%) reported experiencing domestic violence in the past. Seventeen participants (3.8%) reportedly experienced both common crime and domestic violence victimization. There was no gender difference in the overall incidence of victimization but in some subtypes. Regression analyses indicated that past experience of common crime victimization was significantly associated with greater fear of common crime ($\beta = .136$, $p = .004$), poorer mental health ($\beta = .136$, $p = .003$), and more constrained behavior ($\beta = .108$, $p = .025$). Fear of common crime predicted increased constrained behavior ($\beta = .240$, $p < .001$) independent of gender, age, education, household finances, living arrangement, and physical health. Domestic violence victimization was not significant in predicting poor mental health and constrained behavior but was significant in predicting fear of domestic violence ($\beta = .266$, $p < .001$), which was related to poorer mental health ($\beta = .102$, $p = .039$). The study suggests the importance of taking older people's risk and experience of victimization into consideration in gerontological research, practice, and policymaking.

General Trends in Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime on a Global Scale

Kassab H.S., Rosen J.D. (2019) General Trends in Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime on a Global Scale. In: *Illicit Markets, Organized Crime, and Global Security*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham

This chapter examines the trends in drug trafficking and organized crime, focusing on the evolution of organized crime. While some of the actors have changed and the world has evolved, there are some trends across time, particularly in the policy realm in terms of which policies have been effective and which have been less effective. Moreover, drug trafficking organizations present challenges not only for state security but also for regional security as a result of the violent tactics that some organizations employ.

Research on Computer Network Defamation Crime in China

Li, X., & Qin, Y. (2018). Research on Computer Network Defamation Crime in China. *Procedia computer science*, 131, 1217-1222.

Based on the “Amendment 9 to Chinese Criminal Law” and the relevant judicial interpretations of China’s Supreme People’s Court and the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, this paper studies the subject and objective aspects of the crime of defamation in Chinese computer networks. As for criminal subjects, we have discussed the criminal liability of the forwarders and network service providers of cybercrime. With regard to the objective aspects of crime, we discuss the “fabricated facts” act of “defamation”, the act of “spreading” and the serious circumstances.

Crime and the Chinese Dream

Bakken, B. (2018). *Crime and the Chinese dream*. Hong Kong University Press, HKU.

Although official propaganda emphasizes the Chinese Dream as the dream of all Chinese, the opportunities of achieving the prosperity by legal means are distributed unequally. Crime and the Chinese Dream reveals how people on the margins of Chinese society find their way to the Chinese Dream through illegal or deviant behaviours. The case studies in this book include corrupt doctors in public hospitals in Beijing, fraudsters in a village called 'cake uncles', illegal motorcycle taxi drivers in Guangzhou, drug users being 're-educated' in detention centres, and internet-addicts who are treated as criminals by the system. Despite the patriotic and collectivistic tint of the official dream metaphor, the contributors to this volume show that the Chinese Dream is essentially a state capitalist dream, which is embedded within the problems and opportunities of capitalism, as well as a dream of control.

Digital Criminology Crime and Justice in Digital Society

Powell, A., Stratton, G., & Cameron, R. (2018). *Digital criminology: Crime and justice in digital society*. Routledge.

The infusion of digital technology into contemporary society has had significant effects for everyday life and for everyday crimes. *Digital Criminology: Crime and Justice in Digital Society* is the first interdisciplinary scholarly investigation extending beyond traditional topics of cybercrime, policing and

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the law to consider the implications of digital society for public engagement with crime and justice movements. This book seeks to connect the disparate fields of criminology, sociology, legal studies, politics, media and cultural studies in the study of crime and justice. Drawing together intersecting conceptual frameworks, *Digital Criminology* examines conceptual, legal, political and cultural framings of crime, formal justice responses and informal citizen-led justice movements in our increasingly connected global and digital society.

Building on case study examples from across Australia, Canada, Europe, China, the UK and the United States, *Digital Criminology* explores key questions including: What are the implications of an increasingly digital society for crime and justice? What effects will emergent technologies have for how we respond to crime and participate in crime debates? What will be the foundational shifts in criminological research and frameworks for understanding crime and justice in this technologically mediated context? What does it mean to be a 'just' digital citizen? How will digital communications and social networks enable new forms of justice and justice movements? Ultimately, the book advances the case for an emerging digital criminology: extending the practical and conceptual analyses of 'cyber' or 'e' crime beyond a focus foremost on the novelty, pathology and illegality of technology-enabled crimes, to understandings of online crime as inherently social.

Restorative justice and probation decisions – an analysis of intentional assault cases in China

Lu, H., Li, Y., & Liang, B. (2018). Restorative justice and probation decisions—an analysis of intentional assault cases in China. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 24(6), 573-588.

The restorative justice model focuses on amending offender-victim relations. Compared to Western countries, China's criminal justice policy has relied on both formal and informal mechanisms in dealing with criminal offending. Recently a victim-offender reconciliation (VOR) program has been codified in China to provide incentives for offenders and victims to resolve their disputes through court-guided mediation sessions. Using restorative justice as an interpretive framework and drawing upon 1000 minor intentional assault cases, this study examines the impact of core VOR concepts on probation decisions. Our analysis suggests that offender compensation and attitude were significantly related to the likelihood of receiving probation, and the defense attorney played an unexpected yet impactful role in shaping judges' probation decisions. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

Child-trafficking networks of illegal adoption in China

Wang, Z., Wei, L., Peng, S., Deng, L., & Niu, B. (2018). Child-trafficking networks of illegal adoption in China. *Nature Sustainability*, 1(5), 254.

Child trafficking leads to family tragedies and social problems, and is a serious concern for social sustainability globally, particularly in China where tens of thousands of children are trafficked every year. Here, we used a new database and a set of network indicators to identify and target key cities and

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trafficking paths to help effectively break up child-trafficking networks in China. Special emphasis was placed on city-level networks. We observed that the majority of key cities were provincial capitals or located in Fujian province. Although the key paths were often between capitals and non-capitals, the top-ranked paths only controlled a small share of trafficking. Information dissemination and proactive crime fighting operations could reach over 80% of the network from just four of the selected cities. Based on our analysis, we propose new strategies for preventing illegal trafficking and adoption of children. This analytical strategy can also be useful to study other transferring activities of relevance for sustainability, such as the trafficking of adults, wildlife or waste.

The Growth of Chinese Think Tanks and the Question of Crime

McCaffree, K. (2018). The Growth of Chinese Think Tanks and the Question of Crime. *East Asia*, 35(1), 43-58.

This paper reviews several of the key issues that underlie the development and expansion of think tanks in China from both a domestic and international perspective. Substantively, the review focuses on the need to develop criminological think tanks in China due to the well-documented relationship between rapid urbanization, social displacement, and crime. Though work on urbanization, social disorganization, and crime has existed for over half a decade in Western criminology, it suffers from a lack of research outside of the Western and usually more specifically American, cultural context. To advance this call for research, the

paper identifies 14 generative research programs in the areas of the Routine Activities Theory, Social Bonds Theory, and Institutional Anomie Theory pursuable by Chinese criminological think tanks. The paper concludes with a brief discussion of some potential barriers to the successful production and dissemination of criminological research in China.

Examining the relationship between neighborhood environment and residential locations of juvenile and adult migrant burglars in China

Liu, L., Feng, J., Ren, F., & Xiao, L. (2018). Examining the relationship between neighborhood environment and residential locations of juvenile and adult migrant burglars in China. *Cities*.

Residential location of offenders has been an important topic in the crime literature. However, prior research on offender residence pays little attention to the factor of age. Coupled with the rapid urbanization in China, many Chinese have moved from rural areas to urban areas and many burglaries are committed by these migrants, especially adult migrants. They need to choose their residences once they move to a new place. This study aims to examine the characteristics of neighborhood environment of migrant burglars' residential locations and how they differ by age in a large city in China. The conceptual framework is based on social disorganization theory. In general, the spatial pattern of juvenile migrant burglars varies largely from those of adult migrant burglars. Juvenile migrant burglars mainly concentrate

in urban areas including urban villages, while a large number of adult migrant burglars reside in urban villages and suburban villages. The results of a series of zero-inflated negative binomial regression models reveal that a neighborhood with high residential instability is likely to attract more juvenile migrant burglars, while a socially disorganized neighborhood tends to include more adult migrant burglars. The residential characteristics of adult migrant burglars mostly agree with social disorganization theory. These findings can have important implications for burglary prevention and neighborhood safety.

Are Grandparents Better Caretakers? Parental Migration, Caretaking Arrangements, Children's Self-Control, and Delinquency in Rural China

Chen, X., & Jiang, X. (2018). Are Grandparents Better Caretakers? Parental Migration, Caretaking Arrangements, Children's Self-Control, and Delinquency in Rural China. *Crime & Delinquency*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128718788051>

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of parental migration and alternative caretaking arrangements on children's delinquency in rural China. Using data from the Parental Migration and Children's Well-Being Survey, our results suggest that children's delinquency is influenced by a dynamic interaction between caretaking arrangements and children's self-control. More specifically, grandparenting appears to be an equivalent substitution for normative nuclear family parenting and has some advantage over caretaking by a.

remaining parent, especially for children with low self-control. These findings can serve as a starting point for a further conversation on the benefit of extended families and collective parenting, and on how to best use cultural resources in rural China under the constraint of parental migration and other structural barriers.

Police Officers' Attitudes Toward Citizens in China

Liu, L., Sun, I. Y., & Liu, J. (2018). Police Officers' Attitudes Toward Citizens in China. *International Criminal Justice Review*, 28(1), 45-61.

Although a substantial number of studies have examined public attitudes toward the police, a relatively thin line of research has assessed police attitudes toward the citizenry in China. Using survey data collected from a sample of approximately 200 Chinese police officers, the current study examined the effects of police officers' demographic characteristics, socialization and experience factors, and role orientations on officers' attitudes toward citizen virtue, citizen cooperation with the police, and citizen input in police work. Results indicated that background and experience characteristics were ineffective in predicting the three aspects of officer attitudes toward citizens. Crime-fighting and service orientations were found to be related to officers' attitudes toward the citizenry. Findings of this study enhance our understanding of police occupational attitudes in China and provide valuable implications for policy and future research.

On Recent Changes to Life Imprisonment in the Context of the Gradual Reduction in the Use of the Death Penalty in China

Gui, H. (2018). On Recent Changes to Life Imprisonment in the Context of the Gradual Reduction in the Use of the Death Penalty in China. *University of Bologna Law Review*, 3(1), 24-63.

China is improving its criminal law to gradually reduce the use of the death penalty, particularly in the Eighth and Ninth Amendments, and the law relating to the use of life imprisonment has also been changed in these two amendments, including upgrading it to the maximum punishment for those crimes from which the death penalty has been removed and reforming its termination mechanisms which include life imprisonment with possibility of release (LWPR) and without release (LWOR). In the light of this, following the introductory section, this paper will explore the upgrading of life imprisonment to the maximum punishment in these two amendments and analyze the reasons for this, which include the requirements of the proportionality principle, and the influence of the severe penalty doctrine, as well as political considerations. The paper will then examine the reforms carried out by the two amendments and relative judicial interpretations for the termination mechanism of life imprisonment on the basis of the conditions for its use as a sentence and its prevalence. Finally, the paper will make proposals for improving the current situation. These proposals include reducing the number of crimes punishable by life imprisonment and removing LWOR from the law, as well as explicitly defining applicable conditions.

The National Supervision Commission: A New Anti-corruption Model in China

Deng, J. (2018). The National Supervision Commission: A New Anti-corruption Model in China. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 52, 58-73.

Based upon interviews, field observations and content analyses, this article argues that continuing from institutional reforms and preparations during the campaign, the implementation of the decisions to establish the National Supervision Committee system (the SC system) has transformed China's previous dual-track anti-corruption system into a single anti-corruption agency model in the three experimental locations. Merging with the party's Discipline Inspection Committees (DICs), the SCs have absorbed the anti-corruption force of the procuratorates and have become the only anti-corruption agency. The local party leaders' influence in anti-corruption substantially decreases. The party center has taken several steps to maintain its control in the new model, rather than relinquishing control or necessarily promoting the rule of law. Lacking empowered outsiders and motivated agencies for providing supervision, the SCs still rely upon strong political leadership and the supervision against manipulation of their anti-corruption power is urgent.

China and “La questione criminale” (“the criminal question”): Revolutionary and reformist periods

Cao, L., & Heberton, B. (2018). China and “La questione criminale”(“the criminal question”): Revolutionary and reformist periods. *International Journal of Law, Crime and*

Justice, 52, 98-105.

While there is good recent scholarship on the social production of police and crime statistics in China, arguably the matter of the more contextualising “criminal question,” particularly during Mao's time (1949-1976), has not been re-visited or scrutinised in recent years. The mixing of revolutionary socialist and post-reform discourses has permitted usages of terms according to their surface meanings in English without consideration of their complex historical meanings. Thus Chinese realities can be misunderstood. In the revolutionary period, crime became broadly conflated with China's own version of Marxist-Leninist law and justice. This article examines the changing nature of the “criminal question” during both Mao's time, where the political question of friend/enemy was key, and the economic reformist period where the social dynamic was based on profit and loss and where the myth of markets and commodities came to be “naturalised.”

What’s wrong with corruption? Messages from confessions in China

Wang, J. (2018). What’s wrong with corruption? Messages from confessions in China. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 69(3), 447-463.

Primarily based on contextualized discourse analysis of confessions from 119 convicted party cadres on corruption charges in China, this article makes two arguments. First, these confession texts are propaganda that signals the government’s

strength to punish outliers. Second, using such warning to deter corruption is subject to escalating scale of corruption given social pressure for success and peer learning among grafters. This article contributes to the scholarship of corruption by suggesting possible mechanisms of endogenous reproduction of corruption within the officialdom. It also presents confession as a new type of information communication among political elites for studies of authoritarian regimes.

Strong state institutions are essential to limit corruption [1]. From a structural framework where corruption is understood as agency relationship [2, 3], strong state institutions indicate capability to ensure agent compliance and curb corruption, or to enforce organized corruption in bribe collection as those in the Soviet Union under Brezhnev and the Philippines under Marcos [4]. From a sociological perspective where corruption is understood as a social construction [5], strong state institutions indicate capability to manipulate the standards for what (corrupt) behavior is appropriate.

The demonstration of capabilities to shape behavioral standards of appropriateness and punish outliers constitutes a difficult task for authoritarian rulers who operate in an environment of information opacity and uncertainty [6]. Communicating its capabilities is particularly difficult when it is not corruption per se that the regime wishes to eliminate, but some form of it. In the case of China, for example, organizational ethos of the Chinese government are receptive to corruption [7, 8] and political elites have been strategically using corruption to form alliances and remove opponents [9]. To have less harmful corruption for the regime survival, autocrats need to signal its strength to discipline outliers and communicate its standards as well as tolerance for corruption. How can this be done?

Built on the insight from Schedler and Hoffmann [10] who emphasize the dramaturgical foundations of authoritarian rule to overcome information opacity and uncertainty, this article uses China as a case to show that government circulation of confessions from corrupt officials serves the purpose of communicating the regime's intention: falling into line in corrupt activity.

The Chinese government's anti-corruption efforts have been considered as a farce and ineffective [11], or partially effective by deterring corruption from spiraling out of control [12]. This article suggests an alternative function of anti-corruption efforts: communicating the regime's position on corruption to its agents. As some argue, beliefs about the prevalence of corruption and the reliability of government as enforcer of rules ostensibly constraining official venality are important factors accounting for the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts [13]. Where does the state agents' perception about regime tolerance toward corruption originate? This article shows that circulation of confessions from convicted public office holders on corruption charges helps signal the regime's position on corruption. Based on content analysis of confession texts, this article contends that two main messages are being delivered. First, the regime is aware of its agents' wrongdoing. Should it choose to police, there would be no escape. The survival of these officials, therefore, is at the courtesy of the regime. Second, a grave consequence of being caught and losing freedom is the inability to fulfill their family duties as required by Confucian norms. In other words, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) regime has used publicized confessions to help overcome moral hazard of agency control and resort to Confucian culture instead of legal consequences of corruption as warning. Do such

anti-corruption efforts help check the level of corruption? This article further suggests that, given general tolerance of corruption, the scale of corruption will mount as a result of peer learning effect among grafters within the officialdom.

Using officially published confession texts as analytical materials contributes to the scholarship of corruption by probing into views about corruption from both the government and its agents, or insiders' view about corruption. In so doing, this article illustrates the regime's position on corruption and peer learning within the government, which suggests possible mechanism of endogenous reproduction of corruption within the officialdom. For studies of authoritarian rule, confession texts provide a unique angle to analyze information communication between the ruler and his agents. That is, confession texts are the official use of potentially highly manipulated narratives from agents to signal the ruler's position to his agents. This method of communication constitutes both formal institutions [14] and theatrical politics [10] that current studies of authoritarian politics have addressed separately.

This article will first situate these confession texts within China's anti-corruption education programs for the CCP and government officials and introduce the sources of our sample data. Primarily based on contextualized content and discourse analysis of these confession texts, the second section illustrates what information is being communicated in them and how. More specifically, it suggests that confession texts convey two main messages to officials, namely, be afraid of the Party and be a family man. The third section analyzes the limited deterrence function of fear on corruption given peer competition and peer learning effect among grafters within the government. The final section discusses the

implications for the study of corruption.

Hukou Status and Sentencing in the Wake of Internal Migration: The Penalty Effect of Being Rural-to-Urban Migrants in China

Jiang, J., & Kuang, K. (2018). Hukou Status and Sentencing in the Wake of Internal Migration: The Penalty Effect of Being Rural-to-Urban Migrants in China. *Law & Policy*, 40(2), 196-215.

While the disparate legal treatment of immigrants in Western jurisdictions has been well documented in sociolegal scholarship, the potential legal inequality experienced by rural-to-urban migrants in China, who have become China's largest disadvantaged social group, has not garnered much attention. To fill the gap, this article empirically examines sentencing disparities related to the Hukou status of criminal offenders by employing quantitative data on criminal case processing in China. The results of our analysis reveal that rural-to-urban migrant defendants are more likely to be sentenced to prison than their urban counterparts. In addition, the penalty effect of being a rural-to-urban migrant is further magnified in jurisdictions with a larger concentration of migrants. Our findings suggest that discrimination against rural-to-urban migrants has become an emerging, significant form of legal inequality in China's criminal justice system, refracting and reinforcing the deep-seated structural inequality associated with Hukou status in China. The research and policy implications of these findings are discussed.

Strains and Delinquency of Migrant Adolescents in China: An Investigation From the Perspective of General Strain Theory

Gao, Y., & Wong, D. S. (2018). Strains and delinquency of migrant adolescents in China: An investigation from the perspective of general strain theory. *Youth & Society*, 50(4), 506-528.

Migrant youth are widely considered to engage in more delinquency than their local counterparts because they experience more strains, but few studies have empirically examined the delinquency of migrant adolescents in China. This study applied data of 496 local and 667 migrant adolescents in Shenzhen, China, and examined the effect of migrant status on delinquency and the mechanism of how strains contribute to delinquency. The study found that migrant adolescents, compared with their local counterparts, generally did not engage in higher levels of delinquency despite experiencing higher levels of strains. The pathways to delinquency under strains were similar between the two groups, which were partially mediated by weakening social control and increasing delinquent peer affiliation. The findings of this study challenge the migrant–delinquency link in the dominant Chinese discourse and suggest that migrant adolescents are not necessarily more deviant compared with local adolescents.

Police Civilianization and the Production of Underclass Violence: the Case of Para-police Chengguan And Street Vendors in Guangzhou, China

Xu, J., & Jiang, A. (2018). Police Civilianization and the Production of Underclass Violence: the Case of Para-police Chengguan And Street Vendors in Guangzhou, China. *The British Journal of Criminology*.

Using data collected from systematic social observation, participant observation, interviews, and content analysis of media reports in Guangzhou, this article studies violent confrontation between China’s para-police chengguan (urban management officers) and street vendors. We find that most violent confrontations occur between street vendors and civilian staff—auxiliary chengguan—rather than between street vendors and sworn officers—official chengguan. We further reveal that the unequal power structure within the chengguan system shapes the division of labour between official chengguan and auxiliary chengguan, resulting in most of the ‘dirty work’ of street-level law enforcement being conducted by the latter, the second-class staff in the system. The research contributes to our understanding of pluralised policing and how police civilianization affects a convergence of violence within the underclass as both auxiliary chengguan and street vendors are recruited from urban poor.

Assessing Two Measurements of Self-Control for Juvenile Delinquency in China

Weng, X., & Chui, W. H. (2018). Assessing Two Measurements of Self-Control for Juvenile Delinquency in China. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 34(2), 148-167.

The purpose of the present study is to examine the theoretical efficiency of Hirschi's reconceptualization of self-control in two groups of Chinese adolescents. The study also incorporates the well-established attitudinal scale from Grasmick et al. to examine whether there are any differences in the explanatory power between the two self-control scales among a comparison group of Chinese adolescents (N = 2,048). Structural equation modeling is applied to investigate the underlying theoretical structure of the self-control construct and the robustness of the scales across diverse samples. Our results provide evidence that Grasmick's attitudinal scale has more explanatory power than that of Hirschi's revised measure in predicting Chinese juvenile delinquency. Both measures show a better model fit in the offender sample than in the student counterparts. Our empirical test provides solid evidence for Grasmick's attitudinal scale as a consistent predictor of Chinese juvenile delinquency compared with Hirschi's revised measure. Theoretical and empirical directions for future research are discussed.

Pleasure and Risk: A Qualitative Study of Sexual Behaviors Among Chinese Methamphetamine Users

Liu, L., & Chai, X. (2018). Pleasure and risk: A qualitative

study of sexual behaviors among Chinese methamphetamine users. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 1-10.

In China, the number of methamphetamine (meth) users has increased dramatically in recent years. This issue has caused researchers to consider the association of meth use with public health concerns, such as the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Despite the potential outcomes of meth use, qualitative research has not as yet explored Chinese meth users' sexual experiences and feelings associated with meth use. To contribute to the literature, this study employed semistructured interviews to collect data from 19 female and 16 male Chinese meth users (mean age = 31) who were predominantly heterosexual and were recruited from seven compulsory drug treatment institutions in Eastern China. Most participants had completed nine or fewer years of education. Gender similarities and differences were observed in the participants' pursuits of sexual pleasure while using meth. Meth use can enhance the likelihood of high-risk sexual behaviors in both genders and therefore increases the number of public health issues. Men largely dominated the discussion of unprotected sex, while women reported transactional sex in their interviews. Based on research findings, we suggest policymakers strengthen safer-sex educational programs. Policymakers should also enhance prevention methods targeting meth use among women who may engage in transactional sex.

Chinese female drug users' experiences and attitudes with institutional drug treatment

Liu, L., & Hsiao, S. C. (2018). Chinese Female Drug Users' Experiences and Attitudes With Institutional Drug Treatment. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 62(13), 4221-4235

With its rapid economic growth and the increased influence of Western culture, China has become a drug-consuming country. Forty-six semistructured interviews were conducted in a compulsory drug treatment institution to document Chinese female drug users' experiences with and attitudes toward two mandated treatment modalities: vocational training and educational activities. Detainees required to participate in first institutional treatment showed enthusiasm and had more positive attitudes; those who had entered the compulsory treatment facilities 2 or more times generally had a negative outlook on their pursuit of abstinence. Although female detainees achieved detoxification in the institution, many relapsed upon release to their community, indicating the institutional compulsory treatment model's failure to ensure long-term abstinence. By revealing four main flaws of the current institutional compulsory treatment, this study indicates the need for a comprehensive treatment system that combines improvements to institutional treatment and development of community-based treatment to address different stages of abstinence.

Chinese Drug Users' Abstinence Intentions: The Role of Perceived Social Support

Liu, L., Wang, H., Chui, W. H., & Cao, L. (2018). Chinese Drug Users' Abstinence Intentions: The Role of Perceived Social Support. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 48(4), 519-535

Discussions of China's rising domestic security expenditure often present this spending as evidence of the Chinese Communist Party's strong coercive capacity. This article argues that a lack of theoretical clarity about domestic security has resulted in flawed conclusions about these expenditures and their implications for China's coercive capacity. Challenging the conventional wisdom, the article analyses China's domestic security spending from 1992 through 2012 and argues that it is important to consider not only the total amount that China spends but also how it spends these resources and the magnitude of the threats that this expenditure must address. It finds that China's domestic security spending is not historically unprecedented, is not expanding as a proportion of national expenditure, and is not necessarily high (or producing high coercive capacity) when compared to other countries. The article also shows that certain locations struggle more to fund their coercive capacity than others, and that these locations overlap with areas where internal security threats may be particularly acute. The challenges that the coercive apparatus must address have also grown over the same period during which domestic security spending has risen. Finally, attempts to improve the political position of China's coercive agents cannot be equated with improvements in their capacity to manage Chinese society. Cumulatively, this reassessment provides more evidence of the limitations on China's coercive capacity than of its strength.

Rehabilitation policy for drug addicted offenders in China: current trends, patterns, and practice implications

Liu, L., & Chui, W. H. (2018). Rehabilitation policy for drug addicted offenders in China: current trends, patterns, and practice implications. *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*, 1-13.

Drug use in China is both associated with criminal behaviour and regarded as social deviance. Drug addicted offenders can either be assigned criminal punishment or compulsory drug treatment, depending on the severity of the crimes they have committed. Compulsory drug treatment is in many ways similar to imprisonment in China. However, both compulsory drug treatment and imprisonment fail to prevent drug relapse. The authorities have implemented methadone maintenance treatment and non-medical social work interventions, although they are still in their infancy. More efforts should be made to deliver post-institutionalization programmes to help ex-inmates stay away from drugs and crime.

SUMMER DELEGATION MEMORIES

Organizing the summer delegation is extremely complicated and tedious. Ivan has done a fantastic job!! Coordinating with various hosting universities, accommodating delegates' different schedules and needs, dealing with endless paperwork and all kinds of last minute changes, arranging seamless travels, planning wonderful conference agendas and facilitating interesting discussions... Ivan has done tremendous work, which demonstrates his strong passion, deep commitment, effective communication, great patience, high efficiency, etc. He is a true leader with big visions and also a very caring person who always goes out of his way to help colleagues and students. Thank you very much, Ivan!!

— Yue Angela Zhuo, St. John's University

I attended the Beijing and Shanghai sections of 2018 ACCCJ Summer Delegation. I am truly impressed by the leadership of Prof. Ivan Sun and really appreciate his organization of this fruitful academic trip. All the conferences and activities in Beijing and Shanghai were well prepared and run smoothly. Everyone in the team learned a lot and also enjoyed a lot. Thank Ivan so much!

— Hua (Sara) Zhong, The Chinese University of HK

Dr. Ivan Sun has been a leader of a kind. He is always well organized, motivated, and committed to the advancement of ACCCJ's primary mission: "establish and strengthen academic connections and exchanges among scholars, researchers, students and professionals from the United States and the rest of the world who are conducting research in Chinese criminology and criminal justice". The annual summer delegation has always been a highlight of my summer in the past few years, particularly during the time when I have been working closely with Ivan, as a board member. The presentations and academic exchanges have

been very helpful in keeping myself abreast with excellent scholars on Chinese Criminology. Despite all the other responsibilities, Ivan's attention to detail at every step of the way during the summer delegation visits is impressive: caring for members when they feel under the weather, making sure the meal tickets are distributed to everyone the day before, coordinating the train schedules and tickets ahead of time with members' ID promptly collected, announcing daily schedules the day before, etc. All these aspects of the trip seem minor but also important. The fulfillment of these tasks ensured a smooth and pleasant experience for both the hosting institution and the team attending the trip. I have been lucky working with him; his inspiration and encouragement will stay with our organization for years to come.

— Siyu Liu, Penn State University, Harrisburg

I had the honor and privilege to be part of the 2018 ACCCJ summer delegation. The whole trip was extremely well organized and planned with concerted efforts from the host institutions, group members, and most importantly, Ivan. The delegation cannot be as successful, or nearly as good, without Ivan's whole-hearted devotion to the trip, extensive experience of organizing overseas activities, and exceptional leadership and interpersonal skills. He has a genuine interest at the sustainable growth of the organization, and the wellbeing of every member of the group. Plus, Ivan has the magic power of making serious academic activities fun and entertaining. Thank you, Ivan, for making the 2018 delegation experience a lifelong memory for many of us, and, for all your outstanding service to ACCCJ.

— Yuning Wu, Wayne State University

Joining the ACCCJ Delegation is an honorable opportunity to visit reputable universities and interact with famous scholars and significant institutions in the field. Traveling with a group of international scholars this summer was a very delightful experience, and I would like to sincerely thank the leading faculty Dr. Sun for his thoughtful arrangement and diligent effort. Thanks!

— Shun-Yung Kevin Wang, University of South Florida

