



## The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

### Newsletter 2023, No. 23

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#### **WELCOME**

Welcome to Issue No. 23 of the ACCCJ Newsletter! This Winter issue has the column of president's message, highlights from academic conferences, featured board members, featured new scholar, featured new members, the practitioner's corner, the student's corner, good news from our members, as well as recent publications of interest. Wherever you are, we hope everyone have a safe, healthy, and enjoyable new year, and we are grateful for your continuous support and contributions to the ACCCJ!

## President's Message

As my first year of presidency draws to an end, a few photos taken at the ASC in Philadelphia would best represent my goals outlined in my inaugural President's Message: "providing opportunities for members, especially young members," and "to enhance ACCCJ's reputation and impact."



1. Donors to the ACCCJ

Funding is important for a non-profit organization to thrive. The commitment and contributions of many of our members merit recognition. Much like many other academic associations, ACCCJ is dedicated to honoring its members for their excellent scholarship and service. Offering funded award is one of the ways to acknowledge our members. These awards also help to attract talented individuals, enhance our association's reputation, and inspire young scholars' commitment to our association. Moreover, the support from our donors goes far beyond financial support, it is a vote of confidence! It is a recognition that our association pursues meaningful goals, and makes impact on advancing comparative research in criminology and criminal justice.

This point came through from conversations I had with one of this year's donors, Dr. Steven Messner, and echoed by our repeat donors Dr. Shanhe Jiang and Dr. Ivan Sun. As president, I thank you for your continuous and generous support! A special thank you goes to Dr. Luye Li, who donated to the ACCCJ student travel award right after the ASC! What an amazing gift to our students!

Our first Leadership Forum was a success – in terms of both turn out, as well as the interactions between the guest speakers and our members! Thanks to our guest speakers, Drs. Dawn Beichner-Thomas, Valerie Jenness, and Peter Grabosky, for your candid conversations with our members on leadership, career obstacles, self-identity as an international student, and advice on considerations for academic job searches.

At our subsequent mentorship planning meeting, citing Dr. Jenness' "leadership as knowing the needs of the people who you serve," Dr. Vincent Cheng brought up young scholars' needs of being mentored and supported in academic publishing, which prompted a significant shift in the trajectory of the mentorship program – while the appropriateness of this new approach remains open to debate, the immediate impact of the leadership forum is evident.



2. Leadership Forum



3. Graduate Student Showcase at the ASC



4. Meeting with Vincent Liu

The active participation of students and young scholars is integral to the future of our association. I was pleased to see two students, Donghong He and Qingyang Hong, presenting their work at the Graduate Student Show Case panel at the ASC. Their works received critiques from Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh and Dr. Chenghui Zhang, and their professional responses to the comments were truly impressive!

Vincent Liu's candidacy for the Board as a student member caught my attention. I was interested in his views about our association and scheduled a meeting with him at the ASC. Gathered in a circle at the end of the conference hotel hallway, and joined by Yiwei Song, Dr. Hongming Cheng and Dr. Chenghui Zhang, the five of us had an inspiring hour-long conversation about the future of ACCCJ and how students may play a more active role in our association. The idea of establishing a Student Affairs Committee was born!

As 2024 approaches, on behalf of the board, I would like to congratulate all our members for your accomplishments in 2023. Wish each of you the best of luck for the upcoming year!

I would like to close this message with the picture on the right, capturing a celebratory moment after the Board adjourned its joint meeting at the ASC. Thanking and bidding farewell to Dr. Vincent Cheng and Xiaoshuang Luo, the two departing Board members, and welcoming the two new board members, Dr. Sishi Wu and Dr. Hongming Cheng to the 2023-2024 Board. Let's all play hard and work hard in the upcoming year!

Happy holidays to all of you and your families!

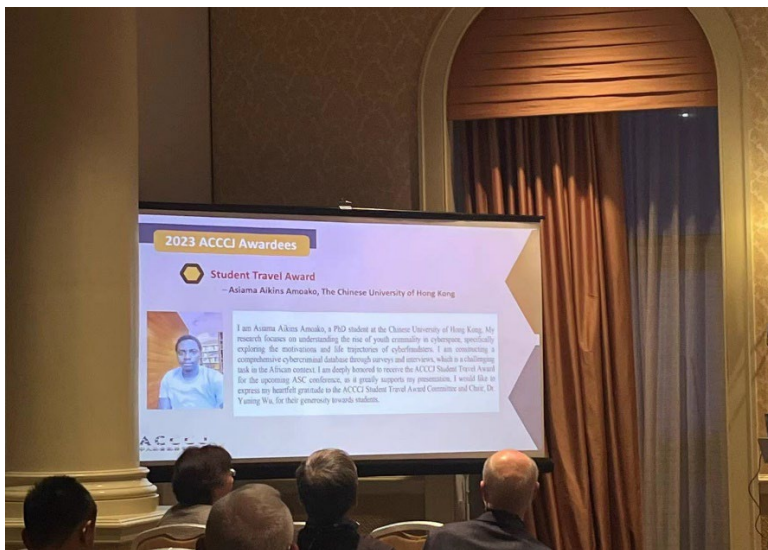
Hong Lu, President of ACCCJ  
 Professor of Criminal Justice  
 University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
 Written on December, 22, 2023 in Shanghai,  
 China



## Highlights from the 2023 American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting



## Highlights from the 2023 American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting



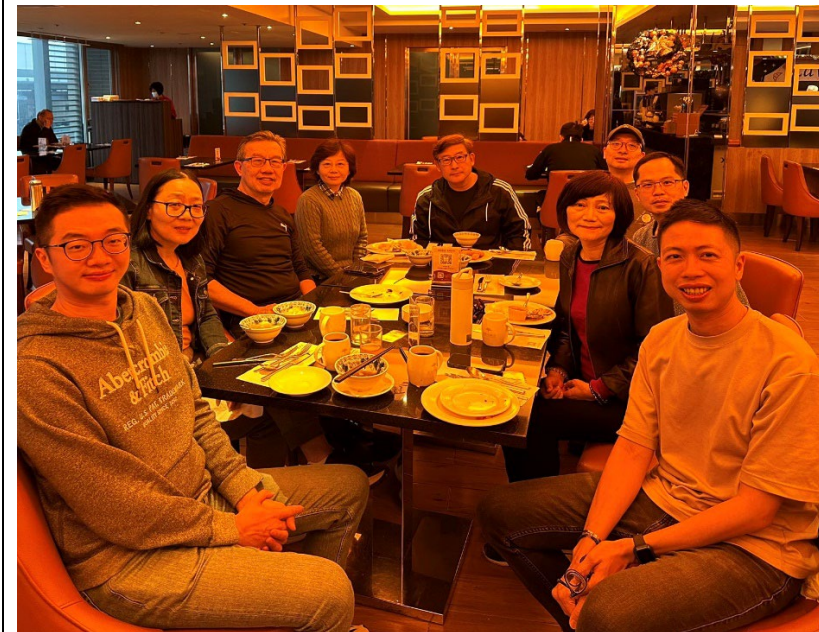
Congratulations to all awards winners for the year 2023. Please visit <https://accj.org/awards-recipient-highlight/> for the detailed information.

## Highlights from 2023 Summer Chinese Law Society and Economy (CLSE) & ACCCJ Mini-Conferences



Thanks to Dr. Anqi Shen (Northumbria Law School) and Dr. Vincent Cheng for coordinating the mini-conferences! CLSE (Chinese Law, Society and Economy) ([northumbria.ac.uk](http://northumbria.ac.uk)) is a research outlet and a platform for China-related socio-legal research at Northumbria University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, United Kingdom.

## Highlights from 2023 AAPS (Asian Association of Police Studies) Annual Conference, New Taipei City



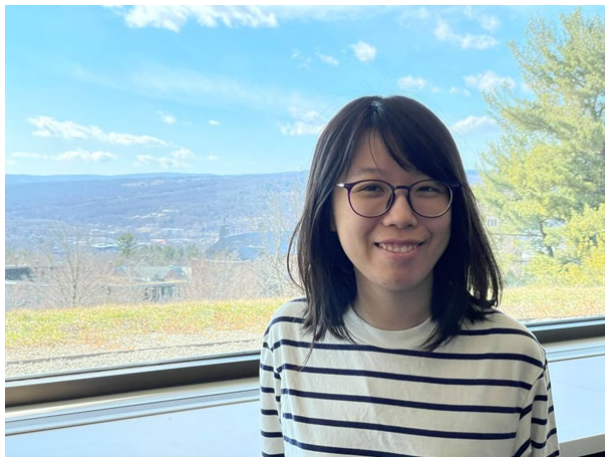
Thanks to AAPS Conference Organizing Committee and Dr. Ivan Sun for coordinating the participation in this conference!

## Featured Board Members

### Getting to know Dr. Sishi Wu

Sishi Wu is an assistant professor in criminology and criminal justice at California State University, San Bernardino.

Q1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you? (it perhaps may be an inspirational school teacher, university teacher, or supervisor who helped shape your interest in criminology or your later ideas and research)



My undergraduate advisor, Dr. Yingjie Lyu, who told me criminology could provide unique perspective in understanding criminal law; my master's advisor, Dr. Zongxian Wu, who encouraged me to pursue a PhD; and my doctoral advisor, Dr. James Acker, who is my role model in research and teaching. professional community.

Q2. Can you tell us about your research interests, and how did you become interested in that field?

I am interested in wrongful convictions, the death penalty, and criminal justice policies in general. It started with the famous (although fictional) wrongful conviction case of Sirius Black in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. It was the most dramatic plot twist I encountered during my childhood. It drew me to think about what leads to wrongful convictions, how to prevent such errors, and how the readers feel about the tragic elements in cases like these.

Q3. What is your biggest challenge during graduate studies in criminology/criminal justice? How did you overcome this challenge?

Rejections. Knowing that you are not alone helps me greatly in dealing with rejections. Even the best scholars get rejections. And I had amazing support from my advisor and my peers.

Q4. What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field?

Remember to take care of yourself. Don't forget to protect your eyes and your neck while working.

Q5. How do you manage the work-life balance?

Let your family and friends drag you out of work. Do some fun things with them. Remember "the time you enjoy wasting is not wasted time."

Sishi Wu, Ph.D.  
December 2023



## Featured Board Members

### Getting to know Dr. Hongming Cheng

Dr. Hongming Cheng is a Full Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Saskatchewan. He earned a Master of Laws degree from Birmingham Law School in the UK and completed his doctoral studies in Criminology at Simon Fraser University. His academic interests focus on the dynamics of power in crime and criminal justice. Dr. Cheng's scholarly contributions are reflected in his extensive research, which includes topics like white-collar crime, corporate and state crime, violence against women, media's role in deviance and social control, and the intersection of law with societal issues in China. His work has been published in academic journals such as the *British Journal of Criminology*, *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, *Crime Law Social Change*, and *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, among others. He is the author of the book "Financial Crime in China: Developments, Sanctions, and the Systemic Spread of Corruption," published by McMillan/Palgrave in 2015. He was an Edmond J. Safra Network Fellow at Harvard University and a Senior Fellow at the Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research in Germany.

Q1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you? (it perhaps may be an inspirational school teacher, university teacher, or supervisor who helped shape your interest in criminology or your later ideas and research)

I conducted my Ph.D. research at Simon Fraser University. There, I met my senior supervisor Professor Joan Brockman and other leading criminologists in Canada, like Bob Menzies, Margaret Jackson, Dorothy Chunn, Karlene Faith, Paul and Patricia Brantingham. Of these, Joan has the most profound impact on my

career. I consider myself fortunate to have had an academic mentor like her, who showed immense care for my work and always responded swiftly to my questions and inquiries. Her



extensive knowledge, excellence, and remarkable capabilities in everything she undertakes make her an outstanding scholar and a role model, not just for me, but for many scholars in Canada. I am particularly inspired by Joan's approach to supervising graduate students. She treats her students as equals from the start of their academic journey, allowing them significant freedom to propose and implement their ideas, a distinctive aspect of her mentorship. Her meticulous review and feedback on my dissertation and academic papers were instrumental in enhancing the quality of my work. My intellectual journey has also been shaped by influences from other great social scientists including David Friedrichs, Lawrence Lessig, Gary S. Becker, and Henry Pontell. Whether it was through their encouragement and advice or through engaging with the questions they posed, their contributions have been invaluable in my development as a scholar in criminology and criminal justice.

Q2. Can you tell us about your research interests, and how did you become interested in that field?

My journey in the field of criminology and criminal justice, particularly focused on white-collar and corporate crime, began with my role at the Shanghai Prosecution Service. This path led me to the late Lord Rodger of Earlsferry, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and a renowned legal scholar. My encounter with Lord Roger, during my time as an English translator for his meeting with the Attorney General of China at the International Anti-Corruption Conference in Beijing in the 1990s, was a pivotal moment. There, while presenting a paper on corruption in China, I received his encouragement to pursue graduate studies in the UK. Heeding his advice, I completed my Master of Laws degree at the University of Birmingham, with a focus on intellectual property violations. My friendship with Lord Roger continued over the years, his wise and thoughtful insights on law and justice greatly influencing me. For my Ph.D. research in insider trading at Simon Fraser University, Professor Joan Brockman, my senior supervisor, played a critical role. She not only inspired but also guided my research, reshaping my interests in criminology. Throughout my career, my academic pursuits and interactions with esteemed colleagues globally have significantly shaped my perspective and contributions in the fields of white-collar and corporate crime.

Q3. If you were compelled to identify one or two key books which you would recommend to all students to read, what would it be? Why?

It is challenging to recommend to students just one or two books due to the vastness and diversity of subjects. However, starting with classic works is crucial, since they often lay the groundwork for a field, providing students with essential concepts, theories, and methodologies that have shaped the discipline. Understanding these foundational elements is crucial for students to develop a comprehensive understanding of their subject. For those studying criminology and criminal justice, reading widely is important; it's about developing a deep, multifaceted understanding of the field. This approach prepares students to think critically, engage

effectively in debates, and contribute meaningfully to the field.

Q4. What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field?

Deciding to pursue graduate studies in criminology is an excellent choice if you have a strong interest and passion for the subject. Such enthusiasm is crucial because a lack of genuine interest in your chosen field can lead to a sense of wasted time and potential departure from the program. Commitment, dedication, and hard work are key to thriving in academia. You should be prepared for the rigorous demands of intense research and extensive writing, which are integral parts of a graduate program. Nonetheless, fully committing to your graduate studies can be immensely rewarding, equipping you with invaluable skills and creating opportunities to forge strong relationships with mentors and leading researchers in the field. When it comes to selecting a graduate program, one critical piece of advice stands out: choosing the right graduate advisor is paramount. Your advisor will play a significant role in your success in graduate school, acting as both a mentor and a key reference for future opportunities. It's essential to ensure a good fit with your advisor from the outset, as any misalignment can have far-reaching impacts on your academic journey.

Q5. How do you like to spend your leisure time?

In my free time, I enjoy the great outdoors of Canada and explore different cultures in the world. I enjoy an active lifestyle. I like to do sports (golf, yoga, boating, cycling, running, ...), to cook/to eat, to read, to write, and to meet with friends.

Hongming Cheng, Ph.D.  
December 2023

## Featured Young Scholar

### Getting to know Dr. Guangzhen Wu

Dr. Guangzhen Wu is an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Utah. He obtained his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice and Criminology from Washington State University. His research interests include comparative/international criminology, policing, and drug policy. Dr. Wu's research takes an interdisciplinary approach exploring issues related to crime, justice, and public health outcomes from criminological, sociological, and psychological perspectives. His published work appears in journals such as the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, *British Journal of Criminology*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *International Journal of Drug Policy*, *Justice Quarterly*, and *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. He received the 2023 Junior Scholar Award from the American Sociological Association (ASA) Section on Drugs and Society.

Q1. 1. Can you share with us the reasons behind your interest in studying crime, drugs, and public health?

It took me a while to discover the fields that I am truly passionate about. I have a multidisciplinary educational background that covers administrative management (undergraduate degree, from China), international relations (graduate degrees, from China), and criminal justice and criminology (Ph.D., from Washington State University [WSU]). This diverse background reflects my journey to my true interests. My decision to study criminological and criminal justice-related issues is tied to my work experience at a police university in China. Prior to coming to the United States, I taught at a police university in China for ten years. As I started teaching and researching in the field of policing and crime, I became increasingly fascinated by various topics in this area.



Given my educational background in international relations, I have made an effort to study crime and policing issues from a global perspective. As my interest in this new field grew, I realized my limited knowledge and methodological skills in criminology and criminal justice created barriers to conducting quality work. This motivated me to come to the United States to pursue a doctoral degree in criminal justice and criminology. During my time in graduate school at Washington State University, my focus was initially on policing, and it remains one of my current research interests. I developed an interest in drug-related studies while being involved in an NIJ-funded project that assessed the impact of cannabis legalization in Washington State. I am thankful for the graduate school professors who introduced me to this field and provided support throughout my time at WSU and beyond. Since joining the Sociology Department at the University of Utah in 2018, my interest in drug-related societal issues, with a special focus on the implications of cannabis legalization, has continued to grow. My research on the impact of cannabis legalization for recreational use is motivated by the fact that cannabis law reform is an ongoing social experiment with significant consequences that are both substantially unknown and central to contemporary public safety and racial justice concerns. Over the past few years, I have conducted research on the effects

of legalizing recreational cannabis on various primary outcome measures such as crime rates, police procedures, drug-related offenses, adolescent cannabis use, and racial disparities in incarcerated populations. My study focused on the four states that were the first to legalize recreational cannabis: Colorado, Washington State, Oregon, and Alaska. As part of my research, I have also dedicated significant efforts to investigating policing and crime issues in the context of China. My interest in this stems from my cultural background and I want my work to be part of efforts to add to the knowledge about criminological/criminal justice issues in Chinese societies.

Q2. Were there any challenges you encountered when you arrived in the United States to start your Ph.D. study at Washington State University? How did you overcome them?

One of the main obstacles I face is the language barrier. Despite studying English for many years in China, I had difficulties communicating effectively in English on my first day of doctoral studies at WSU. Prior to coming to the United States, I believed that my English proficiency was at a good level, considering I had passed several important English tests held in China, including the TEM (Test for English Majors, even though I did not pursue English as my major) levels 4 and 8. However, the rigorous doctoral training I received in the US made me realize that my English skills were not as proficient as I initially thought. I often spent hours in front of my computer during the first semester but only managed to write a few sentences for the writing assignments. In the graduate seminars, I struggled to follow my classmates' discussions. At that time, I knew I needed to improve my English communication skills, especially my writing. Indeed, one of my professors told me that he was aware of the challenges faced by many international students like me, but if I wanted to work in the field of academia, I must write well. What I did was take each writing assignment (there were a lot! – book reviews, journal entries, and term papers) seriously and try to improve my writing gradually. I also took opportunities to write literature

reviews during my time at WSU (either for publication or for professors' projects). This was a long and hard process, but I could feel that I was writing better and faster. For non-native English speakers, the language barrier might persist for years. It is still a challenge for me today. What I can do is keep writing to reduce the barrier from year to year.

Q3. Could you provide more details about your current research project on the impact of marijuana legalization?

My prior research on the impact of marijuana legalization has primarily focused on how this drug policy change has affected different forms of crime (violent crimes vs. property crimes, serious crimes vs. less serious/minor crimes, crime overall vs. drug-related offenses) and police practices (e.g., police clearance rates, police responses to this policy change). I am expanding my research to explore its consequences on racial disparities in incarceration. The War on Drugs has been identified as a major factor in the disproportionate incarceration of minority groups, particularly Black Americans. Recreational marijuana legalization, as a step to end the Drug War, may lessen the racial disparities in incarceration. Despite this reasoning, scholarly efforts exploring this are few. In collaboration with my colleagues, I am currently working on a project examining how marijuana legalization has affected Black-White disparities in prison incarceration in legalized states. Our initial findings show little progress in reducing racial/ethnic disparities in prison incarceration as a result of cannabis legalization (related research has been published in the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*). I will continue to examine the societal impacts of cannabis legalization in the coming years.

Q4. What advice can you offer to our Ph.D. students and junior scholars who are just embarking on their academic journey?

As a junior researcher (though not that young), I avoid giving advice not only because I have a long way to go to achieve success (not sure if I can) but also because each person's journey is

unique and requires a tailored approach. It is unlikely that a single approach will work for everyone. It has taken me years to discover my true interests, but you may find your research passions early in your career. If so, you are lucky. Identifying the areas of excitement is critical. Our passion is essential to our strength and fuels us on our academic and research journey. We can enhance the value of our research by focusing on the areas and issues that are of social concern. I vividly recall how excited I was when I began researching drug control policies and discovered a plethora of fascinating topics to explore. I used to worry about running out of research ideas, but by exploring my areas of interest, I continue to generate new research questions (though not all these questions are worth further investigation). I did work diligently and spent a lot of my time on research (to address these questions!), and that is the reason why I have been consistently adding publications to my portfolio in the past few years (note “publish or perish”). I hope folks of early-career researchers can find a better way to achieve a healthy work-life balance.

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### Featured New Member

Getting to know Dr. Hexuan Liu



I received my Ph.D in sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. I am an associate professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. My research integrates different theories, designs, and data to advance the understanding of the causes and consequences of criminal behavior and criminal justice involvement. I specialize in developmental and life-course criminology and quantitative methodology.

### Featured New Member

Getting to know Dr. Wei (Amy) Wang



I am Wei (Amy) Wang, a second-year Ph.D. student in sociology at the University of Delaware. With years of experience as a college teacher in China and a research focus on health administration, physician-patient relationships, and mental health, I am now expanding my academic horizons to include criminological studies. My goal is to integrate these diverse areas of expertise to generate insightful perspectives that bridge health administration and criminology. This interdisciplinary approach is expected to contribute valuable insights to both fields.

## The Practitioner's Corner

### Getting to know Kuan-Ning Su



Thank you, Kuan-Ning Su, for agreeing to be interviewed for the ACCCJ newsletter! You are the first criminal justice practitioner in Taiwan to be featured in this newsletter!

Q1. Can you briefly tell us about your background as a criminal justice practitioner?

I graduated from the Central Police University and initially served as an escort of the President and Vice-President of Taiwan at

the Special Police Sixth Headquarters within the National Police Agency. I was later transitioned to the Criminal Investigation

Brigade of the Wanhua Precinct at the Taipei City Police Department, where I was responsible for specialized operations targeting organized crimes. Following this role, I assumed the position of director at the Zhongzheng First Precinct.

With several years of hands-on experience in precinct operations, I have developed a comprehensive understanding of maintaining public order and implementing effective crime prevention measures. Notably, my responsibilities extended to precinct areas including important national institutions such as Office of the President, Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, and Control Yuan.

In addition to handling security and intelligence for the region, I have dealt with immediate incident responses to unforeseen security situations. As Taiwan approaches the 2024 presidential and legislative elections, my precinct jurisdiction includes critical locations such as the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) Central Headquarters, People's Party Central Headquarters, and the campaign headquarters of presidential candidate Lai Ching-te. This poses a security challenge.

Q2. Thinking about your career in CJ, who has been the greatest influences on you?

The commissioner who served during my tenure as precinct director at Zhongzheng First Precinct is, without a doubt, the person who has had the most profound impact on my current career. I regularly received shared experience from his policing career, where he emphasized the importance of effective crime prevention strategies in significantly contributing to public safety and maintaining public order. The second lesson I have learned from him pertains to enhancing the mechanism of policing response. Specifically, on organizing police patrols, surveillance, and security checks in an effective manner. This strategic arrangement is designed to achieve successful crime prevention and deterrence, and goes further to proactively discover criminal

activities. Moreover, there is a strong emphasis on crime investigation. Our responsibility involves refining investigative skills, adopting corresponding techniques, and enhancing overall investigative capacity. Such efforts contribute to increasing the detection rate, upholding justice, and deterring potential criminal activities.

Q3. What are your primary goals at this stage of your career?

I am eager to gain as much practical experiences as possible at this stage of my career, seeking insights into criminal investigation techniques, criminal indicators, and the psychology of offenders within the criminal justice system. Additionally, I aim to develop the ability to respond promptly and effectively to unforeseen security incidents, demonstrating on-the-spot resilience and adept pressure-handling skills. This includes tasks such as managing on-site command. I believe that the accumulation of such experiences, coupled with continuous reflection and improvement, will lay the foundation for developing comprehensive contingency plans and greatly benefits my future work.

Q4. Do you consider yourself an insider or an outsider of Taiwan's criminal justice system?

I believe that my current role falls within the internal realm of Taiwan's criminal justice system. As a precinct officer, I function on the frontline of law enforcement, dedicated to safeguarding public order and serving as a protector for the people within the jurisdiction. I reckon that the precinct plays a crucial role in identifying and addressing potential social security issues, promoting crime prevention, conducting outreach programs for juvenile offenders, and participating in the crackdown on illicit activities.

Q5. What are the top lessons you have learned that would be useful for young CJ scholars?

Given the current circumstances in Taiwan, there is an observable shift in the tactics employed by criminal organizations. They are moving away from traditional violence, such as debt collection or robbery, and instead, adopting fraudulent schemes to deceive individuals for financial gain. This strategic shift is driven by a desire to reduce the risks of legal repercussions, particularly in the light of relatively lenient legal consequences in Taiwan, resulting in a noticeable uptick in fraud cases. In response to this trend, governing authorities have consistently instructed the police to intensify efforts against fraud. However, addressing fraud should not be solely the responsibility of the police. It is imperative for relevant financial institutions and private enterprises to actively participate in the collective fight against fraud. Scholars should also undertake research on the legal consequences of fraud. I believe conducting an in-depth analysis of the effectiveness of police-implemented fraud prevention policies is necessary. Furthermore, compiling and analysing successful cases of fraud prevention can provide valuable insights into optimal strategies for combating fraudulent activities collectively. This collaborative approach involving various stakeholders is crucial in developing comprehensive and effective measures to counter the rising incidence of fraud.

Q6. What are the areas you really hope to see improvements in the criminal justice system?

In the current landscape of police operations, law enforcement and criminal investigations are frequently influenced by public opinion. For instance, high-profile cases that capture societal attention may prompt the central authorities to issue relevant policies. The long-standing practice of using police performance as a benchmark for evaluation can sometimes lead grassroots police officers to perceive their efforts as wasted or unnecessary.

The pursuit of public safety through policing should be viewed as a long-term commitment. Leaders in law enforcement should possess forward-thinking perspectives and a clear understanding

of the fundamental focus of police work. There is a need to prioritize strengthening various aspects within the criminal justice system, recognizing that effective law enforcement requires sustained efforts and a strategic approach that goes beyond short-term performance metrics.

Q7. How do you manage the work-life balance?

Police work is a continuous commitment; ensuring public order is our responsibility, and serving the community is our duty. However, police officers are also human beings, and the accumulated mental and physical strain over time requires moderate adjustments to prevent excessive wear and tear. Personally, outside of work, I maintain a healthy exercise routine, engaging in activities such as running, fitness workouts, basketball, and golf. Sweating it out helps me maintain a sense of well-being.

Additionally, I regularly meet with friends for casual conversations, participating in cross-disciplinary exchanges and sharing experiences. This not only keeps my curiosity alive and broadens my perspectives, but also allows me to take a break away from work, helping to balancing the high-pressure environment.





## The Student's Corner: Office Manager

### Getting to know PhD Student Kathy Di Mao

Hi everyone, my name is Kathy. I am a current Ph.D. student at Rutgers University in criminal justice. I think this world can become more beautiful and peaceful if there is no war, crime, violence, or hurt. Each of us has the responsibility to build a harmonious society as a member of this world.

Q1. Can you tell us something about your research interests, and how did you become interested in that field?

I am interested in human trafficking, immigration policy issues, financial crimes, and victimization. I study these topics because I want to stop and prevent these problems.

Q2. Is there a story or anything in particular you would like our community to know about you or your work?

I have several personal stories related to violence, and I hope there is no violence in this world. That is why I chose criminal justice as my major.

Q3. What obstacles have you overcome in doing your PhD research?

Since I just conducted several research studies so far, I have not faced any obstacles or difficulties.

Q4. Can you share with us about the reasons you applied for the office manager position of ACCCJUS?

I want to make my contributions to the ACCCJ as well as to the criminal justice field.



Q5. How is your college life at Rutgers?

I like Rutgers University since it provides students with various interesting seminars, activities, training, courses, and opportunities.

## GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

### Members' Awards, Grants, and Editorial Leadership

Dr. Vincent Cheng, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, is the Co-investigator of Ageing without children: the lived experience of childless Chinese older couples, Faculty Development Fund, Research Grant Council (UGC/FDS16/M09/23), HKD 458,375, January 2024 - June 2025.

Dr. Jessica Li has been appointed by the Hong Kong Social Worker Academy as a fellow.

Jessica Li (as principal investigator), Ivan Sun, Albert Ho, Ricky Kwan, and Angel Lai (as co-investigators) successfully got a General Research Grant from the Hong Kong Research Grants Council for a project on procedural justice for the mentally incapacitated: a mixed qualitative study using timelines and vignettes with young people and criminal justice personnel. (HK\$809,700) (RGC ref: PolyU 15614623) (from Jan 2024 to Mar 2026).

Dr. Guangzhen Wu is the recipient of 2023 Junior Scholar Award from American Sociological Association (ASA) Section on Drugs and Society.



Dr. Lin Liu receives a two-year \$379,455 National Institutes of Health (NIH) Grant for research on the cultural and social precipitants of suicide among justice-involved youth. Drs. Liu and Jeremy Pettit, a Professor of Psychology at Florida International University and the co-PI of this project, will work in collaboration to implement the project.

Professor Jianhong Liu was invited to the Scientific Council of the Quarterly CONSILIUM IURIDICUM from October 2023, which is a scientific organ of the National Council of the Judiciary in Poland.

Professor Jianhong Liu was invited to deliver the keynote speech at the 23rd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology on September 8, 2023. The 23rd annual conference had approximately 2,500 scholars in attendance who formally registered from various countries around the world.

Bo Zhang, a student member of ACCCJ, is a second-year PhD student in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Bangor University. In December 2023, he became one of twenty recipients of the 11th Fellowship Programme for Graduate Thesis on Chinese Anthropology Fieldwork. He is the only recipient who majors in Criminology and Criminal Justice.

This fellowship was established in 2013 and is currently hosted by the Center for Social Sciences and the Institute for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences at Southern University of Science and Technology. It aims to encourage global Chinese postgraduate research (PGR) students to engage in in-depth thematic fieldwork, focus on cutting-edge academic issues and promote theoretical and methodological innovation. The fellowship is not only open to PGR students who specialize in anthropology and ethnology at universities, but also face to other PGR students who hold other discipline backgrounds and apply anthropological fieldwork research methods in their thesis. To date, the fellowship has successfully held eleven sessions, benefiting nearly 150 PGR students and impacting various fields within the humanities and social sciences.

Bo's doctoral thesis aims to explore the impact of the victims experience of anti-Chinese hate crimes on British society after COVID-19. He primarily conducts qualitative research analysis, using fieldwork research combined with semi-structured interview methods for data collection. With the successful acquisition of this fellowship, Bo expects to expand his fieldwork scope further, thereby enriching his data sources. Bo also hopes to stand a chance to further discuss related research topics with peers and senior scholars at ACCCJ.

### Members' Publications

#### Book/Book Chapter:

1. Chen, Xiaojin (2024), *China's Left-Behind Children: Parenting, Caretaking, and Struggles*. Rutgers University Press.
2. Cheng, Vincent. S. and F. K. Lapto (2023), Employment Experience of Marginalized Older People Who Use Drugs in Hong Kong. In: Chun Tat Shum, T., Kwong, C.C.L. (eds) *Housing and Ageing Policies in Chinese and Global Contexts: Trends, Development, and Policy Issues* (pp. 247-263). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
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19. Mlyakado, B.P., Li, J.C.-M., & Jia C. X.S. (2023). Online sexual exploitation of adolescents in Tanzania: explaining help-seeking intentions using the theory of planned behaviour. *Children & Youth Service Review*.
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27. Wang, X. (2023). The influence of social media consumption on college students' perceived commitment to the police occupation. *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal*, doi: 10.1080/15614263.2023.2168665.

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29. Wu, Guangzhen, Biskupiak, Anya, Mei, Xiaohan & Song, Yuying (2023). Impact of Recreational Cannabis Legalization on Adolescent Cannabis Use in Washington State. *Youth & Society*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X23120533>.
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32. Xu, J., Wang, X., and Sun, G. (2023). Sacrifice spirit and police work-family conflict among rank-and-file officers in China. *Policing and Society*, 1-17.
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35. Zhang, Yan, Liu, Jianhong and Braithwaite, John (06/2023). The Pluralism of Restorative Justice in Greater China: an Introduction. *Asian Journal of Criminology*.18(2): 83–87. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-023-09402-0>. (SSCI) (Scopus)
36. Zhuo Yue, Chen, Xiaojin Liu, Jianhong, and Xin, Jiang (2023). Interdependency, Perceived Shame, and Probability of Wrongdoing Among Chinese Students: A Partial Test of the Reintegrative Shaming Theory. *Crime & Delinquency*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00111287231207>.(SSCI) (Scopus) (online first)

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications concerning Chinese society between May and November 2021.

Shuai, H., & Liu, J. (2023). The relationship between criminology and criminal law: implications for developing Chinese criminology. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10(1), 1-11.

During the last four decades, Chinese criminology has grown steadily but modestly. One consensus is the lack of a clear understanding of the relationship between criminology and criminal law. This paper attempts to provide a critical review of the relationship between the two disciplines by first tracing the historical development of criminology in both China and Western countries. It then clarifies the distinctions and overlaps between criminology and criminal law and explains how this relationship has influenced the growth of criminology in China. It concludes by proposing implications for developing criminology in China, particularly discussing potential collaborations that could be forged between criminology and criminal law and how such partnerships can benefit both fields in China.

Yu, P., & Liu, J. (2023). The Theoretical Contributions of Asian Criminology in Reconstructing Criminology. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*.

A recent primary development in criminology is a growing recognition that there has been Western domination in knowledge production and dissemination. The imbalance of knowledge in criminology is a significant weakness of the discipline. Prominent scholars have called for the decolonisation of criminological knowledge to correct this bias. Asian criminology and Southern criminology are the latest developments and promising forces in decolonising criminology (Liu 2018; Moosavi 2018). One of Asian criminology's exceptional contributions to the current decolonisation movement is its significant theoretical achievements. This paper reviews theoretical efforts in Asian criminology and the theoretical innovation of the theoretical works, particularly those developed by Liu (Liu 2014; 2016; 2017; 2021a; 2022; 2023). It shows how theory development in criminology can gain insights from observations based on Asian contexts. The paper provides an update on these developments and their contributions to the reconstruction of criminology.

Jiang, Y., & Zhang, N. (2023). Does commerce promote theft? A quantitative study from Beijing, China. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10(1), 1-14.

Commerce, as both an environmental and a social factor, is essential to the study of the causes of urban crimes. This paper aims to comprehensively propose research hypotheses based on these two types of commercial factors and optimise statistical tools with which to analyse commerce's impact on the level of theft in Beijing. Combining criminal verdicts, census data, points of interest, and information on nighttime lighting, this paper first applies a hierarchical regression model to verify the effectiveness of using commercial environmental and social factors to explain theft statistics and then constructs a structural equation model to analyse the joint influence of multiple commercial factors on those statistics. This paper finds that Beijing's commerce does not significantly promote theft, verifies the effectiveness of two types of commercial variables and the corresponding Western theories in explaining commerce's impact on theft in Beijing, and provides empirical data for the study of the causes of theft in a non-Western context.

Ding, Y., Sun, I. Y., Wu, Y., & Zhao, Q. (2024). Connecting Supervisor Procedural Justice to Perceived Tensions With Litigants Among Chinese Judges. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 51(1), 107-126.

Recent literature on procedural justice has consistently shown positive organizational outcomes resulting from fair and just treatment by supervisors. This study expands the current literature by assessing the beneficial effect of being treated fairly and justly by supervisors in court settings. Based on survey data from Chinese judges, this study analyzes the direct linkage between supervisor procedural justice and judges' perceived tensions with litigants and their indirect relationship through trust in litigants and external procedural justice. The results of structural equation modeling indicate that supervisor justice is positively related to trust in litigants and external procedural justice and negatively associated with tensions with litigants. The indirect connection between supervisor justice and tensions with litigants is mainly through external procedural justice. Female and seasoned judges are more willing than their male and less-experienced counterparts to treat litigants in a procedurally just manner.

Wu, Guangzhen, Katherine Durante, Heather Melton & Ariel Roddy (2023). Marijuana legalization and racial disparities in prison incarceration in Colorado and Washington State: a quasi-experimental study. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 1-24.  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-023-09590-w>

This study examines the impact of recreational marijuana legalization on Black-White disparities in overall prison incarceration and drug-related prison incarceration in Colorado (CO) and Washington State (WA). Methods: We employ a quasi-experimental research design via a matching approach using the synthetic control method (SCM) as well as the difference-in-differences (DiD) method, using data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) and the U.S. Census Bureau's state population estimates from 2006 to 2018. Results: Our findings suggest that recreational marijuana legalization in these two legalized states is not associated with sizable and significant decreases in Black-White disparities in overall prison incarceration rates or drug-related prison incarceration rates over the post-legalization period, relative to the nonlegalized states. Conclusions: Recreational marijuana in CO and WA has had a limited impact on lessening racial inequality in imprisonment.

Wu, Guangzhen, Anya Biskupiak, Xiaohan Mei & Yuying Song (2023). Impact of Recreational Cannabis Legalization on Adolescent Cannabis Use in Washington State. *Youth & Society*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X23120533>.

An important public concern about the impact of recreational cannabis legalization is how it may affect adolescent cannabis use. Prior research on this issue has primarily focused on the implications of medical cannabis legalization for adolescents and used data that cover a relatively short post-legalization period. This study extends this line of research by examining the relationship between recreational cannabis legalization and adolescent cannabis use in Washington State, using the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) data from 2005 to 2019. Based on a quasi-experimental research design, this study found some evidence suggesting a positive effect of recreational legalization on the prevalence of adolescent cannabis use and cannabis initiation. Findings suggest the need to create a



cannabis regulatory environment that minimizes adolescent access to this drug.