



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

Newsletter 2024, No. 24

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WELCOME

Welcome to Issue No. 24 of the ACCCJ Newsletter! This Spring issue has the column of president's message, featured board members, the featured scholar, the student's corner, call for applications, good news from our members, as well as recent publications of interest. Wherever you are, we hope everyone have a safe, healthy, and enjoyable summer, and we are grateful for your continuous support and contributions to the ACCCJ!

President's Message

2024 kicked off with the first time in my 26-year career at UNLV that I held a Chinese New Year celebration party with my doctoral students. It was a blast!



Photo 1 / Chinese New Year celebration party

For the ACCCJ, two programs were officially launched. Our first group mentorship program consisted of 12 ACCCJ members and 3 advisors, with monthly mentorship meetings designed to foster the exchange of ideas on research, teaching, and service-related issues, aim to enhance and promote both professional and personal growth among members. Thus far, Dr. Vincent Cheng and Shujing Shi chaired a meeting on IRB and ethics, Dr. Chenghui Zhang and Kathy Mao on data transparency, and Dr. Serena Zhang and Dr. Wan Huang on teaching pedagogy. I was very impressed by our members' initiatives and insights into these substantive and cutting-edge issues, and I personally benefited from the discussions!

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Photo 2 / 2024 April mentorship meeting on Data Transparency: Benefits, Challenges and Practices

The ACCCJ database program is tailored to gear our first cohort of mentorship program, towards working on building databases in criminology and criminal justice within Greater China. This initiative stemmed from multiple conversations I had with participants at the Roundtable on Community Corrections in summer 2023, the subsequent Chinese Sociology Conference in Tianjin, the ASC in Philadelphia, and the AAPS (Asian Association of Police Studies) in Taipei. While expressing concerns about the scarcity of resources and the daunting tasks associated with building the database, many of us recognized the importance of laying the groundwork – such as clearing data access barriers – to facilitate and attract more scholars to study criminology and criminal justice in Greater China. I am pleased to report that our database program has secured a special issue

from the Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice to publish our work on crime and corrections data pertaining to Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and mainland China. It is my hope that the database program will thrive beyond its initial two-year duration, and that more of our members will become involved in the future to help expand the database. After all, ACCCJ is the only international academic association aimed at facilitating research and teaching in criminology and criminal justice in Greater China. With the expertise of our members from mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau, as well as North America, Europe, and Australia, we can create one-of-a-kind crime and criminal justice databases with expert annotations. These databases will not only benefit our members, but also facilitate comparative work, enhance the impact of our association. I am indebted to Dr. Shanhe Jiang and Dr. Bin Liang, my co-editors of the special issue, for your unwavering support. A special shoutout to Dr. Yiwei Xia for your insights, enthusiasm, and support, Dr. Jianhua Xu for your ingenuity, and Dr. Kevin Wang and Dr. Moulin Xiong for your ideas and advice.

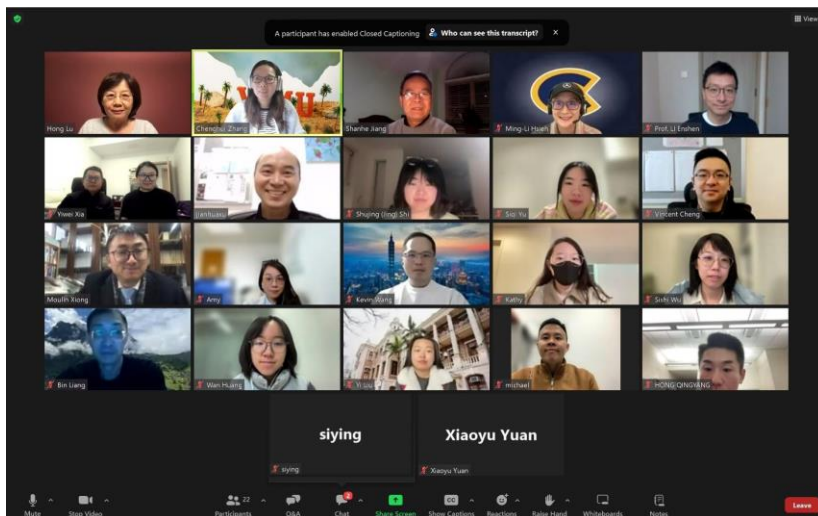


Photo 3 / 2024 Database program: the Special Issue Contributors Meeting

Besides these two programs, I am happy to announce the establishment of the Board of Advisors. The Board will consult our first four Advisors for advice as needed. I also encourage our committees and members to reach out to them for career supports and advice. Whether you need advice on a grant application, a job search, or a letter of recommendation, please do not hesitate to seek their expertise.

The Student Affairs Committee is up and running! The committee has sent out a survey to gather student members' input, and has been involved in the 2024 spring newsletter editing. The committee will also play a more prominent role in planning our upcoming ASC events. With their involvement, we hope to strengthen student representation in setting the agenda for our association.

As summer is approaching, the ACCCJ has resumed its tradition to send delegations to various universities for research exchanges. This year, five delegations, chaired by Dr. Ivan Sun and Dr. Shanhe Jiang, will visit Taipei, Hangzhou, Changsha, Xiangtan, and Mianyang for conferences and events with local universities. I wish you successful and fruitful trips!

I also hope all of our members have a productive, safe, and restful summer!

May power, strength, wisdom and good luck be with you in the Year of the Dragon and for many years to come!

Hong Lu

President, ACCCJ
Professor of Criminal Justice
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Featured Board Members

Getting to know Dr. Chenghui Zhang



Dr. Chenghui Zhang is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. She specializes in criminology, bias crime, racial/ethnic inequalities, and quantitative methods. Her research explores how social structure influences crime and crime reporting behaviors, specifically focusing on how social inequalities affect perceptions of and reactions to bias crimes. Methodologically, Zhang employs survey experiments to obtain first-hand data as an alternative to official statistics and applies advanced statistical methods and machine learning techniques to reveal how social inequalities manifest in crime experiences and crime reporting behaviors.

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

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My research is guided by an overarching research question: how social inequalities manifest in crime and victimization experiences. My main research agenda involves hate crime perceptions and reporting, with a specific focus on racial/ethnic hate crimes. My academic journey has exposed me to various theories and frameworks within sociology and criminology that highlight the interplay between social inequalities and criminal behavior.

As arguably the most explicit form of bias and discrimination, hate crime is a suitable research subject as it is at the center of the interplay. In addition, by understanding how hate crimes are perceived and reported, I aim to shed light on the disproportionate impact of these crimes on certain groups and to identify barriers to justice and develop strategies to enhance reporting mechanisms, support victims, and empower the marginalized communities.

Q2. 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?

Shore, Z. (2016). Grad School Essentials: A Crash Course in Scholarly Skills. Univ of California Press. Having navigated grad school myself, I recommend this book as a go-to companion for this journey. From read, write and speak to act and research, this book equips you with the tools to thrive in academia and offers practical advice for success.

Sandel, M. J. (2009). Justice: What's the Right Thing to Do? Farrar, Straus and Giroux. It is inevitable for social scientists to consider the overarching question of what is justice. This book offers profound yet easy-to-read insights that will challenge and

enrich the understanding of justice in the world. There is an open course on Justice with Michael Sandel available online at <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL30C13C91CFFEFEA6> , or a short Podcasts on part of the book at <https://podcasts.apple.com/lv/podcast/michael-sandel-on-justice/id257042117?i=1000090388983>.

Q3. What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field?

Read, read, and read more. While it is important to delve deeply into your chosen area of study, do not confine yourself to an overly narrow topic. Stay open-minded and explore a wide range of literature. Even seemingly unrelated works can spark fresh insights and broaden your perspectives.

Q4. How do you manage the work-life balance?

One of the most effective strategies that works for me is to establish clear boundaries between work and personal life. It involves not only setting specific work hours but also creating a distinct working environment. I almost only work in my, clearly delineating my workspace from my living area. This strategy helps me to switch between tasks easily and establish routines.

It is also important to maintain self-care, albeit its definition varies among individuals. For me, self-care extends beyond personal life; sometimes, working effectively and ticking off tasks from my to-do list also boosts my mental health by reducing stress and anxiety.

Getting to know Dr. Shuai Wei



Dr. Shuai Wei is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology at the University of Liverpool. His research focuses on gender, law, and crime, approached through an international and comparative lens. His work explores sentencing variations between male and female judges in China and investigates the prevalence of intimate partner violence myths among legal practitioners. Additionally, he examines the challenges of conducting criminological fieldwork in China. Dr. Wei's scholarly contributions are published in academic journals, including the British Journal of Criminology, Criminology and Criminal Justice, Feminist Criminology, International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, and the Asian Journal of Women's Studies, among others.

Q1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you?

Professor Loraine Gelsthorpe, who works at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, supported me enormously during my time as a PhD student. At the beginning of this journey, despite having some training in law and gender studies, I was unsure how to prepare for the challenges ahead. Loraine was incredibly patient, guiding me by discussing classic books and articles in the field during my first year. The weekly meetings in the first semester were initially unbearable because I felt ignorant of many criminological debates, particularly within the UK context. However, I improved significantly in the second semester, laying a solid foundation for my second year. Loraine then introduced me to several high-quality PhD dissertations, asking me to focus on their theses and structures. With her support in preparing for the first-year examination, I passed without much difficulty, boosting my confidence to conduct fieldwork in China in my second year. Additionally, I am deeply grateful to many friends and colleagues in the ACCCJ who supported me unreservedly throughout this journey.

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

During my PhD studies, I dedicated most of my time to researching sentencing disparities between male and female judges in China. This interest stemmed largely from dinner-time conversations with my mom in my childhood, who has always been my role model and source of inspiration. When she worked for a district court in the early 1990s, she began her career as a typist. However, she never gave up on her studies and continued to learn about Chinese law through community college education. Her perseverance paid off when she transferred to the criminal division and became a judge after passing the National Bar Examination. Growing up, I had many opportunities to have my conversations with her, which planted the seed for my research interests in gender and judging. Three years ago, she retired as the chief judge of my hometown, and I am proud of her beyond words.

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?

Feminism Unmodified, a book written by Catherine MacKinnon, my post-doctoral mentor at the Michigan Law School, has had a lasting impact on me. This book is a classic in law and gender studies not just because it has been cited nearly 7,000 times, but because its discourses from 40 years ago remain relevant today. In the second part of this book, MacKinnon argued that basing *Roe v. Wade* on the right to privacy rather than on the right to equal protection under the law was a bad idea. This concern proved prescient on 24 June 2022, when the Supreme Court ruled in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, overturning *Roe* largely due to its shaky grounds on the right to privacy. MacKinnon's primary goal in her legal and theoretical writing is to highlight that the abstract person in law is a man, exposing the gaps where laws and theories tailored to this theoretical man do not work as well for women. However, the book's biggest shortcoming is its assumption that all women are similarly failed by male-defined laws and male-dominated social structures. The study of these differences is known as intersectionality, which is a significant concept in feminism.

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

Participation in the academic community allows individuals to gain new insights and perspectives that can enhance their understanding and approach to criminology. For instance, networking with professionals and academics in organisations like the ACCCJ can provide opportunities for collaboration and career advancement. Such professional organisations often host conferences, seminars, and workshops where members can present their research, receive feedback, and stay informed about

cutting-edge developments in the field. Additionally, being an active member of such a community can lead to mentoring relationships, which are invaluable for career guidance and professional growth.

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

During my decade-long career as a professional table tennis player in China, I dedicated the majority of my time to honing my skills and competing at the highest levels. My passion for the sport did not wane when I moved to the UK; instead, it found new avenues for expression. At Fitzwilliam College, I became deeply involved in the student club, continuing to play table tennis enthusiastically. In recognition of my dedication and achievements, I was honoured to receive the Paul Day Sports Scholarship from Fitzwilliam College in 2017. This prestigious award not only acknowledged my commitment to table tennis but also provided invaluable support for my athletic and academic pursuits. Furthermore, I had the privilege of representing Cambridge University as a member of the Cambridge Men's First Table Tennis Team. Competing in the Varsity Matches in both 2017 and 2018 was a remarkable experience, allowing me to showcase my skills and contribute to the team's success in these highly competitive events. These experiences have been instrumental in shaping my journey as an athlete and a student, blending my love for table tennis with my academic endeavors.

Getting to know Ming-Li Hsieh, Ph.D.



Ming-Li Hsieh, PhD, is an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice at University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (UWEC). She has maintained an active role as a researcher engaged in hands-on student/faculty collaboration research projects at UWEC. Dr. Hsieh's outstanding performance has allowed her to be recognized as one of the Outstanding Scholars of the Year at the 2017 and the 2022 Authors Celebration designated by the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs (ORSP). Her research performance has been profiled in the Blugold Spotlight (2019) on campus as well. This year, Dr. Hsieh received the 2024 Excellence in Mentoring in Research, Scholarship and Creative Activity Award and the 2024 CAS Excellence in Research or Creative Activity Award at UWEC, which recognized her commitment, and achievement as a role model and inspiration for student/faculty collaborative research. In addition, Dr. Hsieh is continuing to serve as a project manager at the Washington State Institute for Criminal Justice (WSICJ) for research project/grant mapping and data analysis on crime prevention and policy/program

evaluation.

Dr. Hsieh's scholarly performance has also been recognized by her professional colleagues in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), awarding her the Braswell/Routledge Outstanding Dissertation Award (2017), Sage Junior Faculty Professional Development Teaching Award (2021), and Dorothy Bracey/Janice Joseph Minority and Women New Scholar Award (2021). Dr. Hsieh research includes an examination of policing and cybercrime, crime control policies, and comparative criminal justice and recidivism risk assessment. Her recent work has been published in the *Crime and Delinquency*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *Police Quarterly*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *Sexual Abuse, Victims and Offenders*, *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, *International Criminal Justice Review*, and *Feminist Criminology*, among others. She regularly presents papers at professional conferences, and has co-authored a textbook with Marilyn McShane, *Women in Criminal Justice* (1st and 2nd Eds, Wolters Kluwer). Recently she co-authored a research monograph for the SpringerBriefs series, "Digital Robbery: ATM Hacking and Implications." Currently, she also serves on the Executive Board of ACJS as the Region Three Trustee.

Q1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you?

I did not really think about criminal justice or the criminology field until I was perusing my first master degree in security management under the criminal justice program at University of Houston-Downtown (UHD). At that time, security management was an emerging field and predominantly established to respond to the raising issue of homeland security and security policy across levels in private and public sectors from law enforcement, crisis management, risk analysis and abatement, and business, legal,

criminal justice, and criminological aspects.

In the program, I met my academic "godfather and godmother", Dr. Frank P. Williams III and Dr. Marilyn D. McShane. They had impressive academic reputations and contributed to the criminal justice and criminology field through outstanding publication records. One of their published textbooks— criminological theory — has been translated into many languages (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Arabic). Drs. Williams and McShane broadened my view of social science research and methods and criminological theory and inspired me to dive into law enforcement and legal authorities from evidence-based policies and practices. Their interactive teaching style and philosophical forum-oriented pedagogy intrigued me to explore unsolved debates and challenges and controversial issues existing in rapid change criminal justice systems and political climates, and identify and examine diverse facets presented by scholars, practitioners, administrators, legislative bodies, and policy makers. The hands-on skills and experiences obtained at UHD precipitated my further learning interests in this regard. To advance myself gaining capacity and capability to promote fair treatment, solve crime problems, and enhance public health and safety within the context of the disciplines of criminal justice and criminology, I obtained my second master degree in criminal justice and the doctoral degree in criminal justice and criminology at Washington State University (WSU) after I graduated from UHD and determined my path in this academic arena.

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

Briefly, I keep developing and tweaking my research interests through academic training and teaching, collaborative research projects with colleagues and students and new issues emerging in the criminal justice/criminology field. Primarily, my research history follows three study threads. First, I focus on

interdisciplinary and comparative studies across jurisdictions and societies by using underrepresented samples (e.g., special populations, regional or non-Western data, understudied subjects). Deviance, crime and victimization are not just criminal justice and ecological injustice problems in America, rather, they are human issues across countries and societies. I conceptualize criminal justice and criminology in a multicultural framework that would foster cross-cultural dialogue and further the search for effective solutions to differential treatments, systemic bias, unequal punishment, and other forms of socio-legal injustice. For instance, police officers' criminal lifestyles have largely been ignored in national debates and discussions. Therefore, one example of my current studies is to understand individual and organizational factors that predict police crime. And how such attributes could further affect departmental sanctions and legal punishments in criminal cases against police. Another project demonstrates how differences between the autopsy decision-making process in the United States and France lead medico-legal practitioners to classify deaths differently. This phenomenon may affect the reliability of mortality statistics that have been used in homicide studies across jurisdictions.

Second, I confront the limits and challenges of structures and seek to design effective practices that impact legal systems, law enforcement and community supervision via impact assessment policy/program evaluations. As an affiliated fellow at WSICJ, I am able to examine the utility of risk assessment instruments in court, prison, and community supervision practices, as well as assess the effectiveness of interventions and case management within the context of relevant legal and policy input. For instance, my recent project in corrections goes beyond identifying the treatment effects of standalone programs as it examines the joint effects of multiple program assignments on recidivism reduction. Another project examines how standardized risk assessment instruments could be affected by local context and population-level moderators across jurisdictions. The work examines heterogeneity in the prediction of recidivism, which bridges the gap between the risk assessment and

sentencing discrepancy literature.

Third, I continue to work in the areas of cybersecurity, cybercrime, and policing as there is currently no “new” or “real” cybercrime/cybervictimization theory based on both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The fact that traditional social and criminological propositions and theory assumptions developed in a physical environment means that they may not capture online human behaviors appropriately. I believe it is necessary to examine the suitability of theory applications, the effectiveness of theory integration, and the potential utility of metatheory to address cyber criminality. I am also exploring the dynamics between types of cybercrime and new technologies, cyber victimization prevention provisions, cybercrime control policies, and cyber policing to understand the impact of cybercrime across institutions. For example, a project explores how features of the crypto economy and the role of blockchain technology affect criminal behaviors. Another one examines adolescent cyberbullying incidents in depth, not only from a student perspective, but also from teacher, parent, and counselor viewpoints that have been largely omitted in the field.

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?

Honestly, I would not be able to recommend any key books for ALL students to read because each of you are unique. I seriously don't know which books would touch and inspire you, or make you reflect on the research topics that interest you the most, or even change and improve your life, career, and the future. In order to figure this out, however, there are two things are critical. First, you have to keep reading books/monographs in social and criminal justice and/or inter-/cross-disciplinary fields. Reading always enriches the mind and grows ideas and spirits as an old Chinese phrase noted “開卷有益”. In other words, you can build your own knowledge, refine thoughts and recalibrate arguments with the help

and effective paths of other people's knowledge, ideas, expertise, and experiences.

Second, the quality of reading outweighs the quantity of reading. Reading one book over several months could be better than reading a book in a hurry. When I was a doctoral student at WSU, I always remembered the day walking into my mentor's office with the recommended reading list for my comprehensive exam — a total of 80+ books across criminal justice in general, policing, corrections, courts, juvenile justice, policy analysis/evaluations, and research methods/statistics areas — and asked him, "Is this real? I cannot do it. It is impossible to finish all books and other must/recommended read articles." My mentor told me, it might be only a few people can actually read every single piece on the list. It is not about the numbers of books you read, or how fast you could read all of them. It is about what you do to fully digest, absorb, learn, and sublimate from books you read thoroughly, even if it is just a few of them on the list.

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

Given I was born and raised in Taiwan, my advice might be more relatively practical to those international students who would pursue a master's or doctoral degree overseas and would like to stay in the state to develop their life and career. Through many years of mentoring and working with the multicultural office on campus, I keep encouraging international graduate students in the following focal areas.

Fully understand the rule of game (including values and norms) in American society and do your best to be a positive game player with decent working ethic no matter where you are and which programs/institutions you are in. Then you can survive and thrive, and can possibly beat the rule of the game one day.

Effectively protect your rights and invoke your rights on campus, in the workplace, and in your life when necessary. Understanding risks and benefits, pros and cons, and catches and perks associated with your decisions and positions, and any offers presented by private and public sectors.

Work hard and play hard. I have little worry about working hard (because as being an international student, I know you will work hard), yet, don't be a shut-in or homebody. Actively assimilate yourself into groups and memberships, make friends, do social events, and participate in activities and events to grow your social capital.

It doesn't hurt to ask (even a small question). It could be a cultural barrier if you are too shy to ask questions. However, if you do not fully grasp any information in class, in a meeting, or in other settings, ask authorities to clarify it. You might not be able to meet expectation and/or get hurt eventually if you are in a state of uncertainty and assume or presume your interpretation and understating could be correct and/or appropriate.

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

I believe you might already hear a lot of advice on how to manage the work-life balance, yet, I would still like to underline some helpful tips in this regard.

Set feasible and tangible goals. Ask yourself deep down, "what are your desired goals?" Then you can plan it accordingly and keep yourself on the right track. For instance, when I was at WSU, I set the goal to accomplish my comprehensive exam and become an A.B.D. within three years (Oh, and I did, by the way). Once you have a very clear objective, you will know how to weight your coursework, research projects, TA, RA etc collectively.

Prioritize tasks and plan ahead. It is true, this sounds like a cliché,

yet, you might still find it is hard to manage. Because you need to sort out your tasks based on your goals and plan ahead on either a semester-based or an academic (calendar) year. Frankly, you might have to say “no” and turn down many interesting side-projects (e.g., research, working, internship) that might hinder your plan. Without effective prioritization and planning, it is impossible to be productive within a limited time and with limited resources.

Consider life and/or leisure activities into your equation. If you do not think about your life and/or leisure activities, then they will never be part of your work-life plan. Many things in life (e.g., engagement and marriage, having babies, traveling, habits, sports) should be part of your plan. You need a room and time to breathe, rest and relax, and switch the mode and vibe rather than being a workaholic.

Time management and time blocking. You might quickly realize how easily and fast your calendar is blocked automatically by several reoccurring assignments/work/meetings related events weekly, monthly, and annually via your programs/institutions if you partake in Microsoft/Google/iCall calendar. Therefore, using the same strategy, you can have a better picture on how to manage your time by allocating specific blocks of time to different work-related tasks, private events, individual/group activities, and travels.

Getting to know Dr. Hua (Sara) Zhong



Dr. Hua (Sara) Zhong obtained her PhD at The Pennsylvania State University, University Park. Currently she is an associate professor of Department of Sociology and Director of Gender Studies Programme at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. She has been a visiting scholar at University of California Irvine, Cambridge University and the National Australian University. Her research and teaching interests include criminology, criminal justice, social development, youth studies and gender studies. Currently she has several ongoing projects on social change and trends of homicide/cybercrime/delinquency/substance use by gender, by age and across cultures. Her publications have appeared in *Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Feminist Criminology*, *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* and *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* etc.

Q1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you?
My PhD Supervisor, Prof. Darrell Steffensmeier, is a distinguished

sociologist and criminologist. He has devoted his entire career to understanding the relationship between social development and changes in crime. Sociologists and criminologists have long debated whether social development can reduce or increase crime. After conducting numerous empirical studies in this area of research, scholars have gradually reached a consensus that social development affects the criminality of different social groups in varied ways. Prof. Steffensmeier's research, therefore, aims to examine crime trends by age, gender, race/ethnicity, and across cultures.

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

Having collaborated with Prof. Steffensmeier and his team members for more than 15 years, I have developed similar research interests but integrated them with my cultural roots (Chinese background). My research focuses on age-specific and gender-specific crime trends and patterns in modern Chinese societies, in comparison with other societies. Within the Chinese context, I pay particular attention to crime, delinquency, and victimization among rural-to-urban migrants and rural left-behinds, as they are among the most vulnerable social groups (to some extent akin to disadvantaged racial, ethnic, and immigrant groups in Western societies).

In recent years, with the advancement of technology, I have observed a rising trend in cybercrime, cyber delinquency, and cyber victimization within Chinese societies. I plan to conduct more studies in this direction.

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?

Laub, J. H., & Sampson, R. J. (2006). Shared beginnings, divergent

lives: Delinquent boys to age 70. Harvard University Press. This serves as an excellent example of how leading criminologists often publish their top journal articles first and then compile them into a book. It provides a comprehensive reading for understanding the life course perspective, inspiring readers to reflect on their own lives. Additionally, it is an engaging study that skillfully applies both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

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

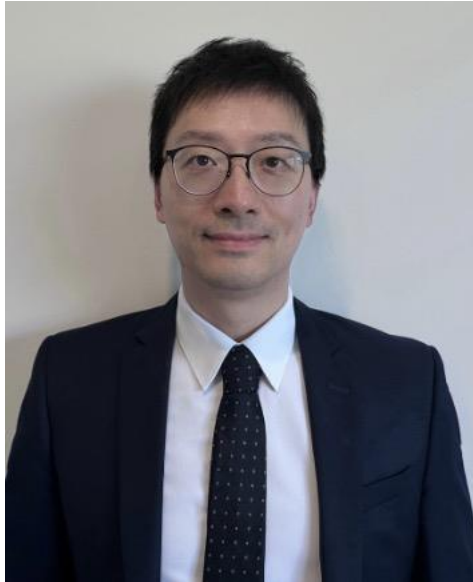
Criminology may seem very interesting to outsiders. However, becoming a proficient researcher in this field requires solid theoretical and methodological training. Beyond taking courses, one of the most efficient ways to enhance your academic skills is to collaborate with other scholars and senior students on real research projects. Through this collaborative process, you will gain invaluable insights from experienced scholars, develop deeper understandings of major theories, accumulate hands-on experience in data analysis, and learn how to effectively connect your theories with your findings.

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

There is no definitive 'work-life balance.' Each semester, I juggle multiple roles: a mother, a wife, a daughter, a teacher of two undergraduate classes, a supervisor to 5-7 postgraduate students, along with extensive administrative responsibilities across the department, faculty, college, university, and various external academic organizations. I continue to struggle to fulfill all these responsibilities. The key is understanding and setting 'priorities' for any given time period, and scheduling activities based on these priorities. It's important not to strive for perfectionism—you can't 'have it all' at the same time.

The Featured Scholar

Getting to know Dr. Enshen Li



I am an Associate Professor at the School of Law, City University of Hong Kong. My research focuses primarily on comparative criminal law, criminal justice and terrorism. I have published extensively in the leading criminology, law and interdisciplinary journals, including British Journal of Criminology, The China Journal, Punishment & Society, Theoretical Criminology, Asian Journal of Criminology, Law & Social Inquiry, Social & Legal Studies, New Criminal Law Review, Terrorism and Political Violence, Emory International Law Review and Columbia Journal of Asian Law among others.

Before joining CityU School of Law, I was a Senior Lecturer in law at the University of Queensland, Australia. Prior to entering academia, I worked at Tilanqiao Prison (Shanghai) as a prison officer and practised for many years as a criminal defense lawyer in

China. I have been widely consulted by international media (e.g., ABC, CNA, SBS, The Economist and The Guardian) on issues concerning criminal law, criminal justice and punishment in China and Australia. I have also served as an expert witness in more than a dozen of criminal trials in Australia and the US. I was the General Editor of The University of Queensland Law Journal and LawAsia Journal and now sits on several editorial boards of international journals. I am the inaugural Editor-in-Chief of the Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the United States (ACCCJ) Research Bulletin.

Q1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you?

My previous work experience as a prison officer and criminal defense lawyer has radically shaped my understanding of criminology/criminal justice. I was exposed to a real world of crime and punishment where I got to learn things that are not exactly covered in the textbooks. Seeing how the criminal justice system and corrections play out on the ground, I soon realized that what the law/policy advocates does not necessarily materialize as intended in actual practice. I was particularly surprised by the fact that real-life practice could be so much lagged behind or run counter to ideal even though the operational system is well in place. All these have inspired me to explore further the true meanings and purposes of criminology/criminal justice and to understand what they ought to entail in a practical sense.

Q2. What do you believe is your most significant contribution to the field of criminology/criminal justice?

My research lies at the intersection of several research fields:

comparative criminal law, theoretical criminology, terrorism and socio-legal studies of punishment. Over time, I have developed a special interest in China's criminal justice and punishment. One of my contributions to the field of criminology/criminal justice is the monograph I published a few years ago – 'Punishment in Contemporary China: Its Evolution, Development and Change'. This book fills the gap of existing research by developing a distinctive theoretical framework for China's penalty, exploring it as a separate and complex legal-social system to observe the impact social foundations, political-economic genesis, cultural significance and meanings have exerted on penal form, discourse and force in contemporary China. This is the first study that systematically scrutinizes the China's penal system from a socio-legal perspective.

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?

David Garland's 'The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society' is the first book that comes to my mind. Some of Garland's accounts of modern penalty are not entirely new, but this book offers, overall, an insightful and articulate analysis of crime and punishment through a sociological lens, examining how changes in society (e.g., economically, culturally and politically) have reshaped criminological thought, public policy, and the cultural meaning of crime and criminals. This book opened my eyes to the sociology of punishment as a subfield of criminology. In many respects, Garland's work is thought-provoking and theoretically innovative not least because it places penal change within a field of broader cultural and institutional shifts of social control (in the US and UK). Instead of viewing punishment as a traditional approach to crime prevention, Garland perceives it as a social and cultural artefact, informed by historical processes, legal developments, social transformations and cultural discourses alike in the contemporary eras.

By no means less important than Garland's masterpiece, Cass Sunstein's "Risk and Reason: Safety, Law and the Environment" has gradually moved to the top of my book list. This powerful book explains the human errors once made in responding to temporary risks, be it airplane incidents, terrorism, global warming, nuclear power, or genetically modified food. Like Ulrich Beck's pioneering book "Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity", Sunstein's crafted and multifaceted analysis of risk creation, prevention and regulation unfolds a completely new framework for understanding modern fears of risk and the way we should approach them. Although this book touches little on risks associated with criminality and public disorder, Sunstein's idea of cost-benefit principles have paved the way for us to rethink our existing crime control strategies and reminds us the need to measure what we have gained and lost in adopting particular criminal justice operations.

Q4. What do you think are the key challenges facing the discipline of criminology/criminal justice now and in the near future?

Criminology/criminal justice research has long been Eurocentric. In recent years, efforts have been made by scholars to advance criminological studies on the periphery jurisdictions (e.g., Southern criminology). This is to challenge the assumption of a global universality and such attempt, in my view, should be continuously made on a wider scale, encouraging scholarship on comparative criminology and criminal justice that is less familiar to global (Western) audiences.

The other challenge perhaps lies in the difficulty of data access, production and interpretation. This might not be such a thorny issue in jurisdictions where data sources/transparency/accuracy are trustworthy. But in countries where authorities are becoming more reserved about sharing information with the public, efforts to obtain high-quality domestic data oftentimes hit the wall. How to get around this practical obstacle to produce satisfactory research outcomes would need some strategic thinking, and there is a serious

consideration as to whether it is possible to strike a balance between the gathering of hard-to-access materials and the compliance with data ethics.

Q5. What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field or those early in their academic careers?

I think my advice would be to choose a research area according to your liking at your earliest stage of academic career. Research is a hard and long journey, so being passionate about what you do is key to success. Start writing things that are most familiar to you helps to build up interest. It goes hand in hand with self-confidence if the early works you've done receive positive reviews. Even if there is unpleasant criticism, thinking it in a way that can be used to improve the quality of your work. It's always better to have a high-quality paper to speak to your academic talent and potential than to produce a bunch of 'problematic' papers that can easily tarnish your reputation as an early career researcher before your academic career even takes off. It is also normal to accept the fact that you can't always reach your goals. Expecting imperfection is to admit the reality of research. You are entering a field where failure, rejection, and criticism are more common than not, so adjusting your expectation to reflect challenges at different phases of your career (e.g., the lack of financial support, heavy teaching commitments

and failed grant proposals) is important to prevent you from getting discouraged and help you stay motivated.

Q6. You are very productive in research and publication. How do you manage the work-life balance?

I think effective time management is a key factor. I have been trying to use time more wisely by planning my schedule ahead, prioritizing my tasks and eliminating distractions at work. This has helped me create a routine of working in 2-Hour slots on any commitment-free day (e.g., a day without teaching, meetings and conferences). Through the day, I generally work around three 2-Hour slots, and depending on the nature of the task I allow 20-30 minutes break between each time slot. When all three slots are completed, the rest of the day will be devoted to leisure and personal care. What I find particularly useful is daily outdoor workouts. Activities like running, jogging and jump rope can provide an escape from the stress of everyday life (this was perfectly doable in Australia, not so much in Hong Kong though!). Also, it would be important to reward yourself from time to time after accomplishing goals. Being an academic is not an easy job, so you will need vacation, shopping and playing games to counteract the bitter, frustration and self-doubt arising during your research journey.

The Practitioner's Corner

Getting to know Reverend Sam Cheng Chun Wah (MH) - Interviewed by Dr. Vincent Cheng, Hong Kong Polytechnic University



Vincent: Reverend Cheng, hello. Could you please introduce your organization?

Reverend Cheng: We are a residential Gospel-based drug rehabilitation institution. This means that our students live in our premises, and our program lasts a minimum of six months. If they are referred by a probation officer, which means they have been mandated by the court to receive rehabilitation due to illegal activities, they may stay with us for approximately a year. As for

me, I am the founder and director of this institution, responsible for managing the drug rehabilitation center.

Vincent: Thinking about your career, who has been the greatest influences on you?

Reverend Cheng: The person who has influenced me the most, in an abstract sense, is God. Because I myself am a former drug addict. It was through Gospel-based drug rehabilitation and belief in Jesus that my life transformed. After overcoming addiction, I felt a calling to use my personal experience to help those who are currently struggling with drug abuse. So, the person who has had the greatest impact on me is God, as He continuously calls and supports me. To be honest, when we started this institution from scratch, we had nothing—no money, no manpower, and no major denominational support. But with courage, trust in God, and step-by-step progress, we have come this far over the past few decades. So, truly, the biggest influence is God.

Vincent: Why did you establish this organization?

Reverend Cheng: When I was in high school, I didn't do well academically, and after graduation, I started to get involved with drugs and joined a triad organization. Later on, I realized that this was not a sustainable lifestyle, and I didn't want to spend my whole life addicted to drugs. One day, I saw a friend who successfully underwent Gospel-based residential drug rehabilitation, and he encouraged me to give it a try. So, I went. At first, I had little confidence, but gradually, I started participating in Christian gatherings, singing hymns, and practicing self-discipline in my daily life. After completing the rehabilitation program, I joined the church and engaged in outreach work. Eventually, I was admitted to theological college, where I graduated after four years. I then served as a minister in Hong Kong for three years before going to Australia for further studies and pursuing a master's degree. It was a perfect arrangement as my sister and mother had already

immigrated to Australia. I also continuously studied English, listened to English audio recordings, and took notes on my own. In the end, I scored 6 in the IELTS exam, and the churches in Australia were very willing to assist me. After returning to Hong Kong, I worked for a period of time in an organization serving prison inmates and noticed that many people were imprisoned due to drug addiction. I had always wanted to establish an organization specifically dedicated to helping them. So, I rented an abandoned pig farm and started the Gospel-based drug rehabilitation work.

Vincent: How do you think researchers can contribute to the field of drug rehabilitation?

Reverend Cheng: Researchers can document the transformations brought about by this rehabilitation approach. The changes brought by Gospel-based drug rehabilitation are actually supernatural transformations, similar to the process of a caterpillar's metamorphosis. It is a marvelous process. I believe that faith can bring about such changes, as stated in the key verse of the Gospel, "Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, the new creation has come." First and foremost, individuals must undergo such a change before they can seek good employment, establish healthy relationships, and truly transform. Many current methods have the order reversed, thinking that if we help someone find a job or get married to a good spouse, they will change. In reality, it is the opposite. If a person hasn't changed yet, they may still turn to drugs to relieve stress when faced with life pressures. Thus, the true agent of change is the Gospel. Scholars can gather data, transform our experiences into statistics, and describe and explain how this transformation occurs.

Vincent: How do you balance work and personal life?

Reverend Cheng: In fact, faith is my life. Life and faith cannot be separated. I am a minister 24 hours a day. If I were to treat it as a job, then there would be off-duty hours. But we are called to serve around the clock.

The Student's Corner

Getting to know Yang Vincent Liu (he/him) School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University



Q1. Can you tell us about your research interests and how you became interested in that field?

My research is interdisciplinary and examines the interplay between transnational migration, sexualities, and public opinions of crime and justice. In particular, I am interested in non-normative, violent, and criminalized sexual behaviors.

My dissertation explores digital and technology-facilitated voyeurism (in Chinese: 偷拍) among same-sex attracted men in China. Being Chinese and a member of the LGBTQIA2S+ community, I have always been interested in sexualities and sexual violence in Chinese societies. In fact, sexual and gender violence was the main reason why I decided to pursue further education in Criminology & Criminal Justice. The idea to study voyeurism in

specific came to me during a WeChat group chat towards the end of 2020 where someone posted a then-recent publication on coerced sexting and cyber-flashing (i.e., unsolicited dick pics). When reading the article, I thought, “Unsolicited dick pics are men taking photos of their own genitals and sending them to others; what happens when the men did not take these photos—when someone else takes the photos without consent?” I started to explore the literature on traditional voyeurism and later encountered the literature on image-based sexual abuse and noticed a gap in research on voyeurism (as an IBSA).

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

While I do label myself a “sex researcher,” I am interested in—and have some experience in—a broad range of topics. One of them is about public opinions about the state (e.g., attitudes toward police). I am currently working on a research project exploring how people’s perceptions of police officers’ conformity to social norms, especially relevant to their private lives, such as their sexual behaviors, may be correlated with their overall trust in the police. I will present some preliminary findings from the project at this year’s ASC meeting in San Francisco. I have also led a paper on return migration (i.e., migrants moving back to their homeland), in which we explored why migrants hold different views about returning permanently with a mixed-method approach and with a specific focus on institutional trust. I presented this paper at the American Sociological Association’s annual meeting in 2023.

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

One of the biggest struggles I have regards imposter syndrome. I spent my undergraduate years preparing for industry jobs in

marketing and public relations and only began exploring graduate programs after graduating college. Moreover, fellow graduate students in my department are highly productive. While the department culture is far from “cut-throat,” a sense of friendly competition is still prevalent. Being a late starter, combined with a less impressive publication trajectory, made me constantly worry if I was not good enough—or if academia was right for me at all. I have yet to overcome this struggle and still frequently feel insecure about myself, but I am making progress towards conquering it.

Q4. How has your college life been at Michigan State University?

As a graduate student, my experience at Michigan State University is limited. I have not explored the campus much beyond Baker Hall (where our department is housed) and wherever I need to go for classes and meetings. Based on my limited and biased knowledge, MSU is a vibrant community with an open-minded student body, vast on-campus activities and events, and a peaceful college-town residential community.

Our program also has a strong faculty in policing, extremism, and cybercrime research. As I have mentioned, the department culture is anything but hostile or competitive; the professors encourage graduate students to work with the faculty and peers and offer us abundant support in exploring our own interests and developing career plans. We also have a fantastic administrative staff team. I highly recommend our program to anyone, from students seeking graduate programs in CJ to more experienced researchers on the job market.

Getting to know Siying He Faculty of Law, The University of Hong Kong



Q1. Can you tell us about your research interests and how you became interested in that field?

My research interests in the field of law and society extend beyond mediation and dispute resolution to include a focus on the role of legal discourse. I am fascinated by how different discourse is employed in legal settings to influence perceptions, navigate power dynamics, and ultimately shape outcomes.

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

In addition to my work in law and society, I have a background in criminology, focusing on policing and social control during my

master's studies. I have sought to integrate these areas of study in my doctoral research. Currently, I am conducting a study on the psychological manipulation strategies employed by Chinese authorities in mediating stability-related cases and how these strategies impact the behavior and decision-making of implementing officials. This research aims to provide insights into the mechanisms of social control and the dynamics of power in the context of stability maintenance in China. By understanding these processes, we can gain a more nuanced understanding of the complex relationship between the state, its agents, and individuals involved in stability-related cases.

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

During my PhD research, I have faced the obstacle of managing sustained and efficient productivity, particularly in terms of time management. Balancing multiple responsibilities, including coursework, research tasks, and personal commitments, has often proved challenging. The pressure to meet deadlines and the fear of falling behind have added to the difficulty. As someone who functions better when focusing on one task at a time, I have been working on overcoming this obstacle by developing long-term planning strategies

Q4. How has your college life been at HKU?

My college life at the University of Hong Kong has been incredibly enriching and full of opportunities, especially for young scholars like myself. The university provides a vibrant academic environment that fosters intellectual growth and encourages interdisciplinary collaboration. The diverse range of courses and research opportunities has allowed me to expand my knowledge and explore various fields of study. Additionally, the university offers numerous extracurricular activities, clubs, and societies that

promote personal development, leadership skills, and cultural exchange. The supportive faculty and staff have been instrumental in guiding and nurturing my academic journey.

Getting to know Qingyang HONG



Hi everyone, I am Qingyang HONG, a first year Criminal Justice Ph.D. Student at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Q1. Can you tell us about your research interests and how you became interested in that field?

My research interests include media, crime and criminal justice system, especially policing. I majored in journalism and communication in college, so I take pleasure in conducting

interdisciplinary studies that bridge my media and criminology background.

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

To finish my master dissertation about police social media in China, I spent 6 months doing participant observation in Chinese police departments when I was 21. This was definitely both an unforgettable and challenging experience for me, which brought me to many classical scenes in textbooks, such as deadly traffic cases, foot and vehicle patrol, professional training, and police PR work. Thanks to that, I have matured quickly. It instilled in me a bravery and confidence that have since shaped both my career and personal life.

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

Time and energy management. As a newbie who had never studied or lived outside of China, the first year has been extremely tough for me since I need to balance my time among various challenges: classical legal theory and advanced stats course training, teaching undergraduate class, doing my own research, improving my English, also adapting to and fitting in the new country. I am really proud of myself that I survived these and I have been more confident in myself than ever. All of those obstacles have become beautiful milestones in my life.

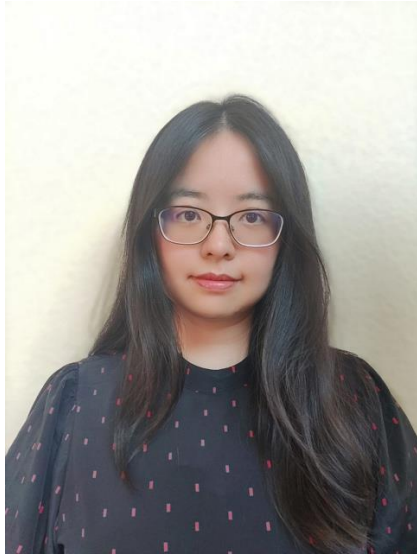
Q4. Could you share the reasons you applied for the Student Affairs Committee position at ACCCJUS?

When I was at the ASC in Philadelphia last year, I truly felt the cohesion and collective efforts in ACCCJ. And I would love to make my own contribution to our community.

Q5. How has your college life been at UNLV?

I have really been enjoying being a rebel. UNLV is a very local, diverse and outstanding R1 college. We have the best gym and stadium in Nevada, which is awesome for sporty people like me. Our department is very warm, supportive, inclusive and encouraging, which has fundamentally changed my educational philosophy. However, the limited presence of Chinese communities in the town frequently makes me miss my culture, people and food. For instance, we only have Panda Express on campus. Luckily, Vegas is very close to SoCal, so I can occasionally drive to Asian communities there to recharge myself.

Featured New Members



Dr. Hei-Lam Chio received her Ph.D. in Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. She is an assistant professor in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Saint Martin's University. Her research uses quantitative and mixed methods to explore and explain crime events and behavior. Her interests focus on crime prevention, white-collar crime, and comparative criminology.



Xueli/Sherry Qiu is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Human Development and Family Sciences at the University of Delaware. She is an interdisciplinary researcher with a focus on gender equity and justice. Her dissertation seeks to broaden the understanding of mental illness stigma and its impacts on mental health service use and well-being among young adults with mental health problems in the United States through a lens of gender. Upon her graduation, she is going to join the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health as a postdoctoral fellow, continuing her research journey in gender and health. She lives with her husband in Virginia, and they have two babies: a 4-year-old labradoodle mix, JayJay, and a 2-year-old toddler, XiXi.

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

Hong Lu Outstanding Student Service Award 2024 Call for Nomination

The **Hong Lu Outstanding Student Service Award Committee** is accepting applications for an award to recognize outstanding contributions and services to ACCCJ. The awardee(s) will be recognized at the annual ACCCJ award ceremony and receive an up to \$200 cash award along with a certificate.

Eligibility

1. Nominee must be an ACCCJ member by the award nomination deadline.
2. Nominee must be a full-time graduate student.
3. Nominee must demonstrate a strong service record to promote the values and missions of ACCCJ (Nominee's entire service record is also considered).
4. Prior recipients of Hong Lu Outstanding Student Service Awards are ineligible for this award.
5. Must not be a member of the Award Committee.

Nomination

1. Nominator must be a current or past ACCCJ Board member.
2. Self-nominations are not acceptable.

Nomination Materials

1. A cover letter by the nominator
2. A reference letter by the nominator or a supervisor of the nominee
3. Nominee's Curriculum Vitae

Nomination Deadline

August 1, 2024

Submission

Send all nomination documents in one PDF file to the Committee Chair: Dr. Spencer Li, spencerli@um.edu.mo
Copy nomination to Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, hsiehm@uwec.edu

Selection Procedures

The Award Committee will come up with a rating rubric to rate and rank candidates based on outstanding services and contributions to ACCCJ and other significant service activities. Multiple awardees may be given per the Committee's discretion. If multiple awardees are chosen, the \$200 cash award will be evenly distributed to awardees. However, the Committee may decide not to recommend the award in any given year. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the Committee's recommendation.

Ivan Sun Young Scholar Outstanding Research Award 2024 Call for Nomination

The **Ivan Sun Young Scholar Outstanding Research Award Committee** is accepting nominations for an award to recognize a young scholar's outstanding scholarly contributions to the literature of criminology and criminal justice in the greater China (e.g., mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau) or Chinese residents and immigrants and/or their communities overseas. The awardee will be recognized at the ACCCJ general member meeting and receive a \$500 cash award along with a certificate.

Eligibility

1. Must be a person who received their doctoral degree within the past five years (for example, for the 2024 award cycle, the degree must have been awarded in or after May 2019), and an untenured faculty member;
2. Must be an ACCCJ member by the award nomination deadline;
3. Must demonstrate scholarly contributions include, but are not limited to, articles, books, monographs, book chapters, or grants to scholarly associations;
4. Must not be a member of the Award Committee.

Nomination Materials

The nomination package should consist of:

1. A nomination letter by a senior scholar (i.e., at the rank of associate or above or equivalent of the rank), assessing the nominee's scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology and criminal justice;
2. The nominees' curriculum vita (including entire research record); and
3. Up to two published works (e.g., article, book, etc.).
4. Self-nominations are not acceptable.

Nomination Deadline

August 1, 2024

Submission

Send all nomination documents in one PDF file to the Committee Chair: Dr. S.-Y. Kevin Wang, ShunYungWang@gmail.com

Copy nomination to: Award Director Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, hsiehm@uwec.edu

Selection Procedures

The Award Committee will rate and rank the overall scholarly contributions that would develop a body of knowledge for criminology and criminal justice and/or policy implication. Multiple awardees may be given per the Committee's discretion. If multiple awardees are chosen, the \$500 award will be evenly distributed to awardees. However, the Committee may decide not to recommend the award in any given year. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the Committee's recommendation. The ACCCJ Board may decide not to make the award in any given year.

Steven F. Messner Outstanding Book Award 2024 Call for Nomination

The Steven F. Messner Outstanding Book Award is accepting applications for one award to recognize an outstanding published book/monograph on a topic related to criminology and criminal justice in the greater China (e.g., mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau) or Chinese residents and immigrants and/or their communities overseas. The award committee will consider publications in the calendar year between 2021 and 2022.

Eligibility

1. Applicants can only submit one first-author book/monograph for consideration in this award. However, the nominee may be a co-author in other submissions.
2. Prior recipients (regardless of authorship) of the book award are ineligible for nomination again.
3. Nominations from any country are welcome, but the book/monograph must be published in English.
4. Textbooks, serials and edited books/volumes are not eligible.
5. At least one author must be a current member of ACCCJ by the time the book is nominated.
6. The nominee must not be a member of the award committee.

Nomination Materials

1. A cover letter and CV.
2. One copy of the book/monograph. Copies of nominated books must be made available and sent to the members of the award committee by the submission deadline.

Nomination

1. A nominator must be a current member of ACCCJ by the time of nomination.
2. Self-nominations are acceptable.

Selection Procedures

The Award Committee will rate and rank based on contributions to criminology and criminal justice and/or policy implications. However, the committee may decide not to recommend the award in any given year. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the committee's recommendation.

Submission

All nomination documents should be combined into a single PDF and sent to the committee chair: Dr. Lening Zhang, LZhang@francis.edu by August 1, 2024

Copy nomination to: Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, hsiehm@uwec.edu

ACCCJ Outstanding Paper Award 2024 Call for Nomination

The ACCCJ Outstanding Paper Award Committee is accepting nominations for one award to recognize the outstanding contributions of a published, peer-reviewed, paper on a topic related to criminology and criminal justice in Mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau as well as Chinese communities in other societies. The Committee will consider articles published during the 2023 calendar year.

Eligibility

1. Both nominees and nominators must be current members of ACCCJ by the nomination deadline. Self-nominations are accepted.
2. Each nominee should submit a peer reviewed research article published (including OnlineFirst) in English in 2023.
3. Only one submission of a single/first-author article is accepted from each nominee. The nominee can be a co-author in other submissions.
4. Prior award recipients (regardless authorship) are ineligible for this award.
5. Nominees and their coauthors in the submissions must not be a member of the Award Committee or the ACCCJ Board.
6. Having one's advisor or student on the Committee or the Board is not a disqualifier during the nomination process. However, the nomination will not be evaluated by the committee/board member concerned due to potential conflict of interest.

Nomination Materials

1. A cover letter
2. CV of the nominee
3. One electronic copy of the published peer-reviewed paper.

Selection Procedures

The Award Committee will rate and rank submissions using research criteria such as significance of the topic, quality of the conceptualization, methodological rigor, and contribution to new knowledge of criminology and criminal justice. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the Committee's recommendation. The Award Committee or the ACCCJ Board may decide not to give an award in any given year.

Nomination Deadline

August 1, 2024

Submission

Send all nomination materials in one PDF file to the Committee Chair: Dr. Shanhe Jiang at fx6954@wayne.edu

Copy nomination to: Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, hsiehm@uwec.edu

President's Service Award 2024 Call for Nomination

The **President's Service Award Committee** is accepting applications for awards to recognize distinguished contributions and services to ACCCJ.

Eligibility

1. Nominees must be an ACCCJ member by the award nomination deadline.
2. Nominees must demonstrate a strong service record to promote the values and missions of ACCCJ and be devoted to Chinese criminology and criminal justice in the areas of research, teaching, and mentoring.
3. Prior recipients of the President's Service Award are not eligible for this award.
4. Must not be a member of the President's Service Award Committee.

Application Process

1. Submit a cover letter describing the nominee's eligibility for the award.
2. Submit a curriculum vitae that highlights achievements in the areas of research, teaching, and service with an emphasis of services and contributions to the ACCCJ (three pages maximum).
3. Submit one reference letter highlighting the nominee's research, teaching and service contributions, particularly to the ACCCJ.

Nominations

1. Both nominees and nominators must be the current ACCCJ member by the nomination deadline.
2. Self-nominations are acceptable.

Selection Procedures

1. The current board members will form the Award Committee and will evaluate the applications based on outstanding services and contributions to the ACCCJ and significant promotion, collaboration, and innovation in research, teaching and mentoring in Chinese criminology and criminal justice disciplines.
2. The Committee may decide to either give out the award, or not give out the award, in any given year.

Nomination Deadline

August 1, 2024

Submission

All nomination documents should be combined into a single PDF and sent to the committee chair: Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, hsiehm@uwec.edu
Copy nomination to: Dr. Hong Lu, hong.lu@unlv.edu

Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award 2024 Call for Nomination

The Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award Committee is accepting applications for an award to recognize an outstanding student paper on a topic related to criminology and criminal justice in the greater China (e.g., mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau) or Chinese residents and immigrants and/or their communities overseas. This award is named after Dr. Shanhe Jiang of Wayne State University who made a generous donation to ACCCJ in 2014. The recipient will be recognized at the ACCCJ general member meeting and receive a \$300 cash award along with a plaque.

Eligibility:

1. A recently published paper (after January 1, 2022) or an unpublished article-length paper written in English.
2. A paper is authored (or co-authored) by student(s) who are currently enrolled in a graduate or doctoral program domestically or internationally. (Papers cannot be co-authored with a faculty member.)
3. Students may co-author multiple papers, however, each student can only submit one first- author paper for consideration in this award.
4. Non ACCCJ student members are eligible for this award. (However, in the event of receiving the award, the recipient is expected to become an ACCCJ member.)
5. Prior recipients of the Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Awards are ineligible for this award.

Application Process:

1. A cover letter and CV.
2. One electronic copy of the paper.
3. Proof of the student's current enrollment.

Paper Requirements:

1. Papers may be theoretical or empirical but must be directly related to Chinese criminology and criminal justice or comparative criminology and criminal justice involving Chinese societies or Chinese and their communities overseas.
2. Papers should be 30 pages or less (page count excludes tables/figures/references/etc.). The submission attachments (can be submitted separately or combined into one document) should include the following:
 - A title page with author's name, department, contact information, and degree program;
 - An abstract page (150 words or less);
 - Paper (manuscript is acceptable);
 - Tables/Figures/References and along with paper format (see "Criminology" as a guide)
3. The title page will be removed prior to sending the manuscripts to the members of Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award Committee.

Selection Procedures: The Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award Committee will conduct a double-blind review to rate and rank submissions according to criteria such as significance of the topic, quality of the conceptualization, clarity and effectiveness of the methods, quality of the writing, and contribution to the ACCCJ's main interests. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the Committee's recommendation. The ACCCJ Board may decide not to make the award in any given year.

Submission: The deadline for Nominations is August 1, 2024.

1. All papers and nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee chair: Dr. Spencer Li, spencerli@um.edu.mo
2. Copy nomination to Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, hsiehm@uwec.edu

ACCCJ Student Travel Award

The *ACCCJ Student Travel Award Committee* is accepting applications for up to three awards to promote greater student participation in the activities of ACCCJ. The Award also helps students gain valuable experience and exposure from attending and presenting at the ASC meetings. Each award is \$300, which can be reimbursed to cover conference registration, travel, and/or accommodation expenses associated with attending the annual concurrent ACCCJ and ASC meetings.

Eligibility

1. The nominee must be a full-time undergraduate or graduate student.
2. The nominee must be an ACCCJ member by the award nomination deadline.
3. The nominee must participate in the ASC conference by presenting a paper (or poster).
4. The nominee must attend the ACCCJ Annual General Meeting.
5. Recipients of the ACCCJ Student Travel Awards in the prior two years are ineligible.

Application Materials

The nomination package should consist of:

1. The ACCCJ Student Travel Award Application Form;
2. A copy of the ASC presentation acceptance letter; and
3. A Curriculum Vitae

Application Deadline

August 1, 2024

Submission

Send all nomination documents in one PDF file to the Committee Chair: Dr. Yan Zhang (zhangyan@shsu.edu)

Copy nomination to: Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh (hsiehm@uwec.edu)

Selection Procedures

The Award Committee (Drs. Jihong Zhao, Jun Wu, and Yan Zhang) will review the applications thoroughly. Priority may be given to students who are presenting as a sole- or leading author of a paper over students who are non-presenting coauthors of a paper. Priority may also be given to students who have not received this award previously and who do not have funding support from other sources. If an award is declined by an individual selected, the Committee may select an alternate from the pool of applications received for that year. However, the Committee may decide not to recommend the award in any given year.

GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Members' Awards, Grants, and Editorial Leadership

Dr. Yunmei (Iris) Lu was awarded the Russell Sage Foundation Pipeline Grant 2024-2025 (see <https://www.russellsage.org/research/pipeline-grants>)

Xiaoshuang Luo got a tenure-track assistant professor job in the Department of Criminal Justice Studies at the University of Akron. She is going to graduate in May for PhD in Criminology from UC Irvine and teach in Fall at University of Akron.

Zhong, Hua, Nicole Wai-ting Cheung, Jin Sun and Jacky Cheuk Lap Siu. "Internet use and misuse among rural students in "urbanized" rural communities—an investigation of mediating and moderating social mechanisms." Internal grant of CUHK HK\$90,000

Vincent Cheng (as principal investigator) and Amy Cheung received a grant from the Beat Drug Fund Association for a project titled "Impact of Employment Experiences to Drug Abuse and Drug Rehabilitation Engagement among Younger and Middle-aged Working drug abusers." (HK\$655,960) (from July 2024 to June 2026).

Bo Zhang has been awarded Taith Research Mobility funding £6,090 by the Welsh Government to be a visiting PhD student at the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) lasting a fall semester.

Professor Jianhong Liu was invited to be the Member of the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Committee, USA from February 2024.

Professor Jianhong Liu was invited to be the Editorial Board Member of the Social Forces (SSCI) and Humanities & Social Sciences Communications (SSCI) from 2024.

Prof. Liu Jianhong was invited to give a public guest seminar for the Institute of Criminology of the Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge on the theme of "The Relationism Theory of Criminal Justice - A Paradigm Shift, On March 21. In this seminar, Professor Liu addressed the significant difficulties in building a general criminal justice theory. Then he outlined a unified theory to explain multiple criminal justice outcomes at the system, institutional, and individual levels across cultures under a paradigm shift from the current "monotonic paradigm" to a more general "comparison paradigm". The new paradigm logically contains the existing paradigm while broadening research questions and scope of criminal justice studies. It constructs a new set of concepts and propositions, presenting an effort toward a general causal criminal justice theory. The event attracted a diverse audience, including academics, researchers, and

policymakers, from various disciplines. The recording is now on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IEoD0WyYja4>

Prof. Liu Jianhong was invited to give a keynote speech at the University of Oxford on March 25. The theme of his keynote speech was “Restorative Justice: The Chinese Paradigm”. The speech explored how the distinctive nature of Chinese philosophical and legal cultural traditions, particularly Confucianism, impacts the development of restorative justice in China, and critically reflects on how the contemporary political and legal context interacts with the growth and practice of restorative justice. This speech was presided by Professor Sir Malcolm Evans. This symposium, organized by the Regents’ Parke College, University of Oxford, from March 25 to March 26, was to present the most recent development of Restorative Justice with the most famous scholars from Europe, UK, and China.

Prof. Liu Jianhong was invited to give a keynote speech at the Hindu College, University of Madras, India on March 1. The theme of his keynote speech was “Chinese Women’s Acceptance of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women”.

Professor Jianhong Liu has presented 5 co-authored papers at the 2024 annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Members’ Publications

Book/Book Chapter:

Chen, X. (2024). *China's Left-Behind Children: Caretaking, Parenting, and Struggles*. Rutgers University Press.

Donna Soi Wan Leong, Jianhong Liu corresponding (2024), “Rehabilitation Practices in Macao: An Overview of Approaches and Recent Developments”, in Michael Daffern Chi Meng (Eds.), *Offender Rehabilitation in Asia: Integrating and Adapting Western Models to Improve Outcomes*, Routledge.

Enshen Li, Xiaoyu Yuan, Yan Zhang (eds) (2024) *Criminal Case Dispositions through Pleas in Greater China: Conception, Operation and Contradiction*. Palgrave Macmillan

Jianhong Liu corresponding, Pin Yu, and Jie Zhang (2024), “The State of Criminological Studies in East Asia”, in Luiz Dal Santo, Carla Sepulveda Penna (Eds.), *Southernising Criminology: challenges, horizons and praxis*, Routledge. ISBN 9781003349761 (eBook).

Lin, K., Wu, Y., & Sun, I. Y. (2024). *Integrating Three Prongs of Social Control: China's Pandemic Response*. In *Policing during the COVID-19 Pandemic* (pp. 25-44). Routledge.

Pin Yu, Jianhong Liu, “Restorative Justice and Confucianism”, *International Encyclopaedia of Restorative Justice Asia*. (forthcoming)

Yixuan Wang, Jianhong Liu corresponding (2024), "Reform and Punishment: An Overview of Correctional Rehabilitation in Mainland China", in Michael Daffern Chi Meng (Eds.), *Offender Rehabilitation in Asia: Integrating and Adapting Western Models to Improve Outcomes*, Routledge.

Journal Articles:

Cheng, V. S. (2024). Coexisting with Drug Addiction: Strategies Used by Hong Kong's Older Mixed Users to Improve Their Perceived Quality of Life. *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, 1-14.

Eric Lambert, Jianhong Liu corresponding, Monica Solinas-Saunders, Jennifer Wareham, Shanhe Jaing, Jinwu Zhang (forthcoming). "Organizational Trust and Work Attitudes among Chinese Prison Officers". *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*. (SSCI)(Scopus)

Eric Lambert, Hanif Qureshi, Shanhe Jiang, Mia Abboud Holbrook and James Frank (2024). Testing the Effects of Workplace Variables on the Job Burnout Among Prison Officers in India: An application of the Job Demands-Resources Model. *The Journal of Criminal Law*

Eric Lambert, Jianhong Liu, & Shanhe Jiang (2023, accepted). Research Note - The Connection of Organizational Justice Views with Chinese Police Officer Organizational Commitment. *Policing: An International Journal*, 46 (5/6), 697-708

Gloria Yuxuan Gu and Hua Zhong*. *Forthcoming*. "The Relationship between Gender Inequality and Female-Victim Intimate Partner Homicide in China: Amelioration, Backlash or Both?" *Justice Quarterly*.

Jianhong Liu (03/2024). "The Relationism Theory of Criminal Justice — A Paradigm Shift". *Asian Journal of Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-024-09419-z>.(SSCI) (Scopus) (online first)

Jianhong Liu, Eric Lambert, and Shanhe Jiang (2023, accepted). Correlates of Chinese Police Job Satisfaction. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*.

Li, Luye, Sun, Ivan. (2023). Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy: Untangling the Effects of Racial and Ethnic Combinations Between the Police and Civilians. *Criminal Justice Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/07340168231218944>

Li, Luye, Sun, Ivan, Yuning, Wu. (2024). Linking Police and Citizen Data: A Multilevel Analysis on the Effect of Organizational Effectiveness and Fairness on Officer Procedural Justice. *Policing: An International Journal*. <https://10.1108/PIJPSM-01-2024-0004> [SSCI]

- Liu, T. H., Ma, Z., & Xia, Y. (2024). Serving on WeChat: Understanding the logics of police's engagement with the public in Chinese contexts. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 77, 100665.
- Luo, Xiaoshuang, John R. Hipp, and Adam Boessen. (2024). "Parolee Concentration, Parolee Embeddedness, and the Reciprocal Relationship with Crime Rates: A Longitudinal Study of Neighborhoods and Reentry." *Journal of Criminology* (forthcoming).
- Ma, Z., Liu, T. H., & Xia, Y. (2023). Individual Stress, Contextual Stress, and Network Attributes on Cyberbullying Perpetration Among Young Adults During the COVID-19 Lockdown. *Deviant Behavior*, 1-16.
- Qu, Jia and Cheng, Hongming. (2024). Policing telecommunication and cyber fraud: Perceptions and experiences of law enforcement officers in China. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-024-10143-z>
- Ruidun Chen, Cong Fu, Shanhe Jiang, Minxuan Lan, & Yanqing Xu (2024). The Impact of Spatial Changes on the Assessment of CCTV Effects: An Example of the Green Light Project in Detroit. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, 1-7.
- Shanhe Jiang, Eric Lambert, Monica Solinas-Saunders, Jianhong Liu, and Jinwu Zhang (2024 accepted). Research Note: Using the Job-Demands Model to Examine Possible Correlates of Fear of Being Harmed at Work Among Chinese Prison Officers. *The Prison Journal*.
- Shanhe Jiang and Jian Zhang (2024). Restorative Justice: the rise and major models in the West and Chinese practice (2024). *Juvenile Delinquency Study*, no. 1.
- Shanhe Jiang, Marcus Felson, Michael S. Scott, and Kathryn Tapp (2023). *Carjacking: Problem-Specific Guides Series, Guide No.75*. ASU Center for Problem-Oriented Policing, <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/carjacking>
- Shi, C., & Xu, J. (2024). Surveillance Cameras and Resistance: A Case Study of a Middle School in China. *The British Journal of Criminology*, azad078.
- Sudershan Pasupuleti, Eric G. Lambert, Susheelabai R. Srinivasa, Terry Cluse-Tolar & Shanhe Jiang (2024). The Importance of Organizational Justice on Job Burnout Among Midwestern U.S. Social Workers. *Studies in Clinical Social Work*, 94(1), 67-89
- Xia, Y. (2023). Trade-off Between "Big Data" and "Small Data": a Simulation Study on The Application of Random Sampling in Chinese Empirical Legal Studies. *HONG KONG LAW JOURNAL*, 53, 1217-1242.
- Xia, Y., & Ma, Z. (2023). Network structure of the links between extracurricular time-use and delinquent behaviors: Moving forward and beyond linear relations. *Child Development*, 94(6), 1697-1712.

- Xin Jiang, bin liang, Jianhong Liu (forthcoming). “The dynamics of anti-corruption campaigns in China: An empirical study of the official rank-punishment nexus in the context of political and legal changes”. *Journal of Contemporary China*. (SSCI) (Scopus)
- Xue Jia, Kai Lin, Li Luye, Hayden Wang, Sun Ivan. (2024). Supportive Interventions of Chinese Police in Domestic Violence: Do Officer Knowledge and Training Matter? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605241233266> [SSCI] PubMed ID: 38389326
- Xue Jia, Qiaoru Zhang, Yun Zhang, Hong Shi, Chengda Zheng, Jingchuan Fan, Chen Chen, Luye Li, Michael Shier. (2024). Bridging and Bonding Social Capital by Analyzing the Demographics, User Activities, and Social Network Dynamics of Sexual Assault Centers on Twitter: Mixed Methods Study. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 26, e50552. <https://doi.org/10.2196/50552> [SSCI] PMC ID: PMC11007606
- Zhan Tuo, Jianhong Liu corresponding(03/2024). “Police legitimacy and collective efficacy: An example of Chinese community” (警察合法性與集體效能：中國社區的經驗). *Revista das Ciencias Policiais de Macau (澳門警學)*, 2024 (5), 24-41. <https://www.fsm.gov.mo/ESFSM/Media/Default/Journal/Science/S5.pdf>

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Cheng, V. S. (2024). Coexisting with Drug Addiction: Strategies Used by Hong Kong's Older Mixed Users to Improve Their Perceived Quality of Life. *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, 1-14.

In Hong Kong, the percentage of older drug users has increased over the last two decades. However, the motivations behind their drug-use behaviours have received little research attention. This study focuses on older drug users who are enrolled in methadone treatment programmes but still use illicit drugs (mixed use). Some studies in the criminological literature and government discourse consider drug users to be passive and lacking self-control. However, in-depth interviews in with 25 older mixed users (aged over 50 years) in Hong Kong revealed that mixed use is one of the various strategies they actively employ to improve their self-perceived quality of life. Using the framework of the selective optimization with compensation model, this study (1) describes the strategies older mixed users adopt as active agents to improve their self-perceived quality of life while coexisting with their addiction; and (2) explains how these strategies were affected and constrained by Hong Kong's prohibitionist drug policy. I infer that prohibitionist drug policies that emphasize on total drug abstinence may fail to cater to the needs of older drug users who have undergone several relapses and treatments in their lifetimes and do not think they can give up using drugs. This study also provides evidence to show how some drug users may act as active agents to manage and coexist with their addiction, and their agency seems to be constrained by the wider drug policy implemented in Hong Kong.

Lambert, E. G., Liu, J., Solinas-Saunders, M., Wareham, J., Jiang, S., & Zhang, J. (2024). Organizational trust and work attitudes among Chinese prison officers. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 1-19.

Organizational trust is an important workplace factor for organizations and their employees. There are different types of organizational trust, with coworker, supervisor and management trust being major ones. Yet, limited research has examined how organizational trust is associated with the work attitudes of correctional officers, such as job involvement, job satisfaction and organizational commitment. The current study explored how coworker, supervisor and management trust were related to the job involvement, job satisfaction and affective organizational commitment of Chinese correctional officers at two prisons in southeast China. Management trust had significant positive associations with involvement, satisfaction and commitment. The current results indicate the need to enhance management trust among the studied Chinese correctional officers to raise the three work attitudes.

Lambert, E., Liu, J., & Jiang, S. (2023). Research note—the connection of organizational justice views with Chinese police officer organizational commitment. *Policing: An International Journal*, 46(5/6), 697-708.

Police officers' attitudes toward their employing organizations are impacted by officers' perceptions of justice within the organization itself, and these perceptions can affect the bond that officers form with their organization. The current study explored how perceptions of three dimensions of organizational justice (i.e. interpersonal, procedural and distributive justice) were related to the affective (i.e. voluntary) organizational commitment of Chinese police officers. The data for the current study came from a voluntary survey of 589

Chinese police officers in three areas, one each in southern, central and western China. Based on an ordinary least squares (OLS) regression equation, interpersonal, procedural and distributive justice had similar sized positive associations with organizational commitment. The findings support the contention that perceptions of organizational justice views are related to the commitment of Chinese police officers. Raising the interpersonal, procedural and distributive justice views should raise the level of affective commitment of officers. Enhancing the justice views of officers should benefit officers by treating them more fairly, as well as benefiting the police organization by increasing commitment of officers. There has been limited research on how the different forms of organizational justice are related to officer commitment, especially among Chinese officers.

Liu, J., Lambert, E. G., & Jiang, S. (2023). Correlates of Chinese Police Job Satisfaction. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 17, paad063.

Very little research has been conducted on how workplace variables are associated with Chinese police job satisfaction. The present study fills this gap. Using responses from 589 Chinese police officers, the association of job satisfaction with workplace job demands (i.e. role ambiguity, role conflict, role overload, and perceived dangerousness of the job) and workplace job resources (training, job variety, job autonomy, and quality supervision) were tested. Ordinary least squares regression analysis indicated that role conflict, role overload, and dangerousness of the job all had non-significant associations with job satisfaction. Role ambiguity was a significant negative predictor, while training, job variety, job autonomy, and quality supervision all had significant positive relationships with job satisfaction. The results indicate that Chinese police administrators need to reduce role ambiguity and to improve training views, job variety, job autonomy, and quality supervision, which, in turn, should increase the level of satisfaction gained from the job by officers.

Liu, T. H., Ma, Z., & Xia, Y. (2024). Serving on WeChat: Understanding the logics of police's engagement with the public in Chinese contexts. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 77, 100665.

This study investigated how Chinese police engage with the public via WeChat to manage their image, communicate risks, and enhance legitimacy. Drawing on supervised machine learning and topic modeling of 162,981 posts by 31 provincial capital Chinese police forces on WeChat from 2013 to 2020, this study categorized three periods, encompassing six types of posts: image building, civil service, political broadcasting, crime broadcasting, crime prevention advocacy, and others. The results demonstrated a significant decline in image management posts during the pandemic, as the police prioritized risk communication. The research also highlights the increased use of political broadcasting posts during crucial political events. Furthermore, image management posts constitute a substantial portion of image-building content, while civil service posts increasingly emphasize risk communication, especially during the pandemic. In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the evolving presentation strategies of Chinese police on WeChat, revealing their multifaceted use of social media.

Shi, C., & Xu, J. (2024). Surveillance Cameras and Resistance: A Case Study of a Middle School in China. *The British Journal of Criminology*, azad078.

China has rapidly evolved into a surveillance society. While much attention has been paid to describing the leviathan represented by the presence of surveillance cameras in China, empirical evidence on the mechanisms of the creep of surveillance remains limited. Using data collected through fieldwork and in-depth interviews, this study explores the spread of surveillance cameras and the resistance encountered in a middle school in northern China. We find that surveillance cameras were first introduced for security purposes, but their application was quickly expanded to discipline students and avoid responsibilities in school management. We further explore the resistance to the creep made possible by the existence of exempted spaces, the difficulty of self-surveillance, and what might be called the boomerang effect. Through the case study of a middle school, this research sheds light on the formation of the Chinese surveillance society from a bottom-up approach and contributes to the global literature on surveillance creep.

Jiang, X., Liang, B., & Liu, J. (2024). The Dynamics of Anti-Corruption Campaigns in China: An Empirical Study of the Official Rank-Punishment Nexus in the Context of Political and Legal Changes. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 1-23.

Along with the escalating corruption problem in China comes the Chinese government's continuous effort to combat corruption. The increased intensity, duration and scope of anti-corruption campaign over time culminated with Xi's effort to fight both 'tigers' and 'flies' during his administration. Despite growing research interests, few empirical studies took a dynamic approach to compare the effect of Xi's campaign with that of his predecessors. Based on 2,034 cases, this study investigates judicial sentencing and its correlation with official ranking within a continuum of anti-corruption initiatives that spanned over several decades, incorporating the effect of both political changes (administration transition from Hu to Xi) and legal changes to the Criminal Law. The findings cast doubt on the claimed severity of Xi's campaign relative to that of Hu's but lend support to more visible and harsher punishment against the tigers than the flies. Our study sheds invaluable light to the ongoing debate about the relationship between official ranking and judicial punishment in the discussion of potentially effective strategies against corruption.

Xue, J., Lin, K., Li, L., Wang, H. H., & Sun, I. (2024). Supportive interventions of Chinese police in domestic violence: do officer knowledge and training matter?. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 08862605241233266.

Policing domestic violence (DV) poses significant challenges in China due to cultural, legal, and organizational complexities. Policing DV in China favors mediation over assertive interventions, complicating law enforcement's role. While previous research has focused on coercive interventions by Chinese police, there is limited information on non-coercive, supportive approaches. This study investigates the relationship between police officers' knowledge and training regarding the Anti-DV law and their willingness to provide supportive services to DV victims in China. It also considers various individual and organizational factors. The data used in this study are derived

from the Policing DV in China project, with a sample of 1,353 respondents who had experience dealing with DV cases within the past 3 years. The study focuses on three dependent variables representing supportive approaches to DV cases: Referral, Counseling, and Protection orders. Independent variables include officers' knowledge of the Anti-DV law and agency training. Control variables include the use of body-worn cameras (BWC) and attitudes toward Violence Tolerance, Male Dominance, and Gender Equality. Additionally, demographic variables, working environment, length of service, and police rank are considered. The analytical approach involves a three-step strategy, incorporating descriptive, bivariate analyses, and regression analyses. The results are interpreted using odds ratios and average marginal effects, and statistical software such as SPSS by IBM and R by Open-Source Model is utilized for data analysis. Key findings indicate that more than half of the officers referred intimate partner violence survivors to shelters and assisted victims in filing protection orders. Counseling practices varied across provinces and between male and female officers. Agency training and the use of BWC were positively associated with non-coercive and supportive approaches, while knowledge of the DV Act, male dominance score, and gender equality score did not predict the use of such approaches. Demographic characteristics, including police rank, length of service, and province of employment, influenced the utilization of non-coercive and supportive approaches. This study examines the challenges faced by Chinese police officers when responding to DV cases and their willingness to provide supportive interventions. The study highlights the complexities surrounding the initiation of protection orders due to officers' legal knowledge and discretion. The study emphasizes the importance of police support in addressing DV in China and the role of agency training in promoting non-coercive responses. It highlights regional variations in police support and underscores the need for addressing disparities in service provision across different provinces.