

Bulletins

74TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY ATLANTA, GA 14–17. XI. 2018¹

The next annual conference of the American Society of Criminology (hereinafter: ASC) in Atlanta brought together as many as 3681 participants (including 388 from outside of the USA) from 42 countries, of which a significant proportion (1583) were students and doctoral candidates. It confirms the continuing interest in this criminology forum on a global level for years. Let us recall that the previous three ASC conferences exceeded the threshold of four thousand participants².

¹ The American Society of Criminology, 74th Annual Meeting: Institutions, Cultures, and Crime & Justice, November 14–17, 2018, Atlanta, GA. According to the data for 2015, this organisation, established in 1941 in Berkeley, has 3481 members. Statistical calculations show that 28% of this number, i.e. 971 people, are students and doctoral candidates, while 13.4% (467) are from outside of the USA. Currently, 62 countries are represented in the ASC and there are 11 divisions: Correction and Sentencing, Critical Criminology, Developmental/Life Course, Experimental Criminology, International Criminology, Victimology, People of Colour and Crime, Women and Crime, Policing, Terrorism and Bias Crimes, and Biopsychosocial Criminology.

² The threshold of 4,000 participants was first exceeded in 2015 at the ASC conference in Washington, D.C. (2015), which gathered 4015 registered participants, while a record number (4612) in the history of previous ASC conferences as well as criminology conferences in the international dimension was recorded at the conference in New Orleans in 2017.

The 74th ASC conference was held — as was the case with previous meetings in 2001, 2007 and 2013 — in the conference rooms of the Atlanta Marriott Marquis Hotel in 935 sessions³.

As indicated in previous reports⁴, the organisers traditionally divided the

³ Previously, there were 1156 sessions in 2017 — (including various types of conference accompanying meetings) covering a wide range of problems related to crime and criminality.

⁴ Plywaczewski E.W, Sprawozdanie z 50. Dorocznej Konferencji Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii, *Przegląd Policyjny*, 1999, No. 3; *id.*, Sprawozdanie z 53. Dorocznej Konferencji Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii (Atlanta, Georgia, 7–10 November 2001), *Przegląd Policyjny*, 2002, No. 3–4; *id.*, Sprawozdanie z 52. Dorocznej Konferencji Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii nt. Przestępczość a kryminologia w roku 2000, San Francisco, 15–18 XI 2000, *Państwo i Prawo*, 2001, No. 7; *id.*, Wyzwanie praktyki — korzyści z teorii (55. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii (Denver, 19–22 XI 2003), *Państwo i Prawo*, 2004, No. 4; *id.*, Sprawozdanie z 57. Dorocznej Konferencji Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii (Toronto, 15–19 XI 2005), *Prokuratura i Prawo*, 2006, No. 6; *id.*, Sprawozdanie z 58. Dorocznej Konferencji Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii pt. Demokracja, przestępczość i sprawiedliwość, Los Angeles, 1–4 XII 2006, *Państwo i Prawo*, 2007, No. 7; Krajewski K, Plywaczewski E.W, Sprawozdanie z 59. Konferencji Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii nt.: Przestępczość i wymiar

conference programme⁵ into 48 thematic categories, mainly substantive. The main areas of interest included: criminological theories, biosocial (genetic) factors, social institutions and crime, women, international and comparative criminology, violence, domestic violence (classified together with violence in the intimate sphere), abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances, hate crimes, problems of racial and ethnic discrimination, organised crime, gangs, guns, death penalty, prisons, juvenile delin-

sprawiedliwości w skali lokalnej i globalnej, Atlanta, 14–17 XI 2007, *Państwo i Prawo*, 2008, No. 6; Pływaczewski E.W., 62. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii (San Francisco, 17–20 November 2010), *Prokuratura i Prawo*, 2011, No. 7–8; *id.*, 63. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii, Washington D.C., 16–19 November 2012, *Prokuratura i Prawo*, 2012, No. 7–8; *id.*, 68. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii (Chicago, 14–17 November 2012), *Prokuratura i Prawo*, 2013, No. 6; *id.*, 69. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii (Georgia, Atlanta, 20–23 November 2013), *Prokuratura i Prawo*, 2014, No. 6; *id.*, 70. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii (San Francisco, 19–22 November 2015), *Prokuratura i Prawo*, 2015, No. 9; *id.*, 71. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii (Washington, DC 18–21 XI 2015), *Prawa człowieka. Humanistyczne Zeszyty Naukowe*, 2015, No. 18; *id.*, 71. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii, Washington, DC, 18–21 XI 2015, *Przegląd Policynjny*, 2016, No. 4(124), Pływaczewski E.W., Guzik-Makaruk E.M., 72. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii, Nowy Orlean, LA, 16–19 XI 2016, *Przegląd Policynjny*, 2017, No. 3(128) as well as Pływaczewski E.W., 73. Doroczna Konferencja Amerykańskiego Stowarzyszenia Kryminologii, Philadelphia, PA (November 15–18, 2017), *Prawa człowieka. Humanistyczne Zeszyty Naukowe*, 2018, No.21, pp. 171–181.

⁵ For the conference in Philadelphia, it was published in book format, with 432 pages.

quency and juvenile justice, crime prevention, white collar (corporate) crime, employment crime, religion, family, economics, victimisation, criminal policy, and criminal education and training. In Atlanta, for the first time in the history of the ASC conference, as many as 81 thematic categories⁶ were distinguished. Among the new topic areas, the new themes include complicity, cybercrime, deterrence, law, mental health, sex work and human trafficking, fear of crime, and the media.

In the structure of previous ASC conferences, the leading position was occupied by criminological theories (in the broadest sense), which was addressed during at least one third of all sessions. At the conference in Washington (2015), for the first time, there was no further increase in interest in this area. In fact, 180 sessions were generally qualified to this thematic category, more than 20 less than at the previous conference in 2014 held in San Francisco. In New Orleans (2016), criminological theories returned to the previous level (199 sessions). However, at the conference in Philadelphia, there was a noticeable decrease, *i.e.* to 175 sessions. At the conference in Atlanta, the decrease was particularly high, as there were only 102 sessions of this nature. Some areas or criminological theories, classified separately, also recorded a decline. At the conferences in Washington and then New Orleans, 149 sessions were devoted to the subject of 'critical' (radical) criminology, while in Philadelphia, there were 136⁷ sessions, and in Atlanta, the number dropped to 84 sessions. Previous conferences also saw a visible decline in sessions on rational choice theory⁸. In Philadelphia, however, their

⁶ In the 392-page conference programme.

⁷ At the ASC conference in 2013, there were 26 sessions less.

⁸ In 2014 and 2015, 23 sessions were devoted to this topic, in 2016, only 20 sessions. This was a significant decrease com-

number rose to 26, while in Atlanta there were only 14. By 2017, however, there was no upward trend in feminist theories⁹, since the topic in Philadelphia was only present in 53 sessions. The drop to 26 sessions in Atlanta was therefore actually a record. The data concerning the conference in New Orleans (2017) showed a much higher upward trend in relation to theories analysing criminal careers, to which references were made in 97 sessions (compared to 78 sessions in 2015 and 70 in 2014). At the conference in Philadelphia, however, the sessions of this category fell to 82, while in Atlanta they amounted to 59.

Since the San Francisco conference in 2014, the area of criminal justice policy has had by far the highest upward trend and was the subject of speeches in 291 sessions¹⁰. In Washington, D.C. (2015), this issue was presented in 265 sessions. At the next conference in New Orleans, a clear increase in interest in this issue is evidenced by the fact that it was present in as many as 322 sessions, and a few fewer sessions (310) took place in Philadelphia. The fall in the number of the sessions of this category to 187 in Atlanta is therefore particularly high.

The conference in New Orleans recorded great interest in crime prevention (154 sessions)¹¹, while in Phila-

delphia, there was a significant decrease in this interest — to the level of 127 sessions, *i.e.* similar to the year 2015. An even greater downward trend was recorded in Atlanta (88 sessions). A clear downward trend had previously been shown by the topic of juvenile delinquency, as evidenced by the number of 108 sessions at the Philadelphia conference¹². In Atlanta, however, there was a slight increase in interest in this topic, which was present in 110 sessions. However, this did not translate into an increased interest in juvenile justice, which was addressed in 79 sessions (96 sessions in 2017, 103 in 2016, and 75 in 2015).

The continuing slowdown in the rising trend can also be seen in relation to drug and psychotropic substance abuse, which was discussed in Atlanta in 64 sessions¹³. More widely than at previous conferences, reference was made here to, *inter alia*, the progressive trend towards the legalisation of cannabis, which is a move away from the typical U.S. prohibition approach to drugs and drug addiction, as a consequence of the 'war on drugs' strategy¹⁴ critically evaluated by criminologists. The first results of this experiment seem to indicate that crime is falling, while tax revenues have exceeded expectations.

The Atlanta conference also had a clear downward trend in violence issues with 133 sessions (compared

pared to 33 sessions in 2013. However, let us recall that in 2010, there were only 11 sessions on this topic.

⁹ In 2016, there were 65 sessions, in 2015, 64 sessions, and in 2014, 55. In previous years, the number of sessions was as follows: 2013 — 44, 2012 — 46, 2011 — 42, and 2010 — 48.

¹⁰ In previous years, the number of these sessions was: 2013 — 198, 2012 — 218, and 2011 — 195. See: Plywaczewski E.W, 70. Doroczna..., *op. cit.*, p. 187.

¹¹ While at the conference in Washington (2015) interest in crime prevention decreased to 130 sessions (148 in 2014), in 2013, 113 sessions were held on this sub-

ject, in 2012, there were 132 sessions, and in 2011, 96 sessions.

¹² In comparison to 136 sessions in 2016, and 122 sessions in 2015, 144 sessions were held earlier in 2014, 125 sessions in 2013, 121 sessions in 2012, and 63 sessions in 2011.

¹³ Compared to 75 sessions in 2017, 112 sessions were held in 2016, 94 sessions in 2015, and 98 sessions in 2014. In previous years, the number of these sessions was as follows: 2013 — 90 sessions, 2012 — 87 sessions, and 2011 — 76 sessions.

¹⁴ See: Plywaczewski E.W, 71. Doroczna..., *op. cit.*, p. 165 and following.

to 181 sessions in 2017, 193 sessions in 2016, and 166 sessions in 2015), victimisation, with 135 sessions (compared to 168 sessions in 2017, 189 in 2016, and 150 in 2015) as well as international and comparative aspects, which were presented in 101 sessions¹⁵.

The upward trend also slowed down further with regard to race and ethnicity issues. In Atlanta it was debated in only 120 sessions, a significant decrease compared to 179 sessions in Philadelphia, 204 sessions in 2016, and 150 sessions in 2015¹⁶. As before, migration issues were particularly highlighted here (the total number of illegal immigrants in the US is estimated at around 12 million)¹⁷, to which the conference organisers devoted a separate, new thematic block (immigration) with 39 sessions.

A significant reduction in interest in various aspects of the functioning of the prison system (corrections) at the conference in Atlanta is evidenced by the number of 130 sessions on this subject (190 in 2017, 202 in 2016)¹⁸. Let us add, however, that this issue was also present in 33 other sessions in a new thematic block called mass

incarceration. A further decrease was also noted in the sessions on problems related to criminological research methodology — 105 sessions (156 sessions in 2017)¹⁹ and devoted to the issue of domestic violence (classified together with violence in the intimate sphere) — 53 sessions²⁰. Another drop in interest can also be seen in the issue of restorative justice, which was the subject of papers and discussions in 19 sessions in Atlanta²¹.

At the 2016 conference, the subject area of terrorism reached its highest number of 58 sessions²² so far. However, interest in this issue in Philadelphia (44 sessions) dropped to the previous level. It is puzzling that interest in terrorism declined in Atlanta, where 41 such sessions were conducted. There was still a broad discussion on the directions and possibilities for more effective counter-terrorist financing in relation to money laundering. In the context of the shortcomings and noticeable pathologies of the concept of integration (assimilation), particularly evident

¹⁵ Compared to 145 sessions in 2017, 169 sessions were held in 2016, and 141 sessions in 2015, after an apparent decrease in 2013, which saw 116 sessions, compared to 133 sessions in 2012, and 131 sessions in 2011.

¹⁶ In Atlanta in 2013, the issue was present in only 115 sessions.

¹⁷ Let us recall that disputes in the US Congress have been blocking comprehensive immigration reform for several decades. *See more:* Mucha B, Konstytucyjność aktów wykonawczych administracji prezydenta Baracka Obamy zawieszających deportację nieudokumentowanych imigrantów na gruncie zasady separacji władz. *Przegląd Policyjny*, 2015, No. 3(119), p. 20 ff.

¹⁸ Compared to 182 sessions in 2014, and 169 sessions in 2015, this is still significantly more than at previous conferences: 144 sessions in 2013, 146 sessions in 2012, and 151 sessions in 2011.

¹⁹ Compared to 174 sessions in 2016, 146 sessions in 2015, and 132 sessions in 2014. In previous years, there were 119 sessions in 2013, 115 sessions in 2012, and 128 sessions in 2011.

²⁰ In 2017, 67 sessions were held on the subject, in 2016, 93 sessions, in 2015, 81 sessions, in 2014, 78 sessions; compared to previous years: 65 sessions in 2013, 64 sessions in 2012, 69 in 2011, and 56 in 2010.

²¹ In Philadelphia, 28 sessions, in New Orleans there were 33 sessions, compared to 35 sessions in 2015, and 30 sessions in 2014. In 2010, there were only 19 sessions devoted to this subject.

²² This was undoubtedly influenced by the inauguration, on 18 November 2015, of the next, tenth ASC section at that time — Division on Terrorism and Bias Crimes. In 2015, there were 55 sessions devoted to this subject, while in 2012 and 2014, there were 44 sessions. Compared to 36 in 2013, 35 in 2011, and 32 in 2010, it was a visible increase.

in Western European countries, the main global problem was pointed out in the form of an increasingly visible division of the world into 'rich' and 'poor'. Among the Sustainable Development Objectives (2016–2030)²³, Objective 16 (with its 10 sub-objectives) is of key importance in this respect, which states, that it is necessary to 'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, ensure access to justice for all and build effective and responsible institutions at all levels to foster social inclusion'.

The problem of hate crimes, which corresponds to terrorism, has declined in importance with 21 sessions, compared to 27 sessions in the previous year. However, let us recall that in 2016, the subject matter was discussed in only 19 sessions²⁴. At an even lower level of interest (14 sessions), speeches related to the context of 'religion' and its possible impact on the spiritual transformation of people affected by various pathologies, such as drug addiction²⁵, were presented.

Also, a clear — compared to previous years — decrease in the level of interest concerned the issue of the death penalty, which was discussed in 12 sessions (19 sessions in 2017, and 18 in 2016)²⁶.

²³ Sustainable Development Goals — SDGs. See: United Nations Organisation, General Assembly, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1. See more: Plywaczewski E.W, Bezpieczeństwo obywateli — Prawa człowieka — Zrównoważony rozwój. Białystok, 2017.

²⁴ Compared to 24 sessions in 2015, 21 sessions in 2014, and 17 sessions in 2013, there were only 10 sessions of this kind in 2012. In 2010 and 2011, 13 sessions of this category were recorded.

²⁵ In 2017, there were 24 sessions, in 2016, 25 sessions (compared to 23 sessions in 2015, 21 sessions in 2013, and 29 sessions in 2012).

²⁶ The issues were presented in 19 sessions in 2015, 17 sessions were held in 2014, 20 sessions in 2013, 16 sessions in 2012,

There was also a noticeable increase regarding the issue of the possession and use of guns, which was discussed in 37 sessions (28 sessions in 2017, 33 sessions in 2016, and 30 sessions in 2015). However, it is worth recalling that in 2014, the results of research related to this issue were presented in 43 sessions²⁷. At that time, the results indicated, among other things, the relationship between the availability of firearms and the level of crime, especially since the increase in the number of weapons holders translates into both the dynamics of violent crime and the increase in its gravity²⁸. It is worth noting, that since 2005, the number of victims of the use of firearms in the USA has amounted to around 120,000, *i.e.* around 500 times as many as victims of terrorist attacks. As we know, the long-standing demands, not only from criminologists, to restrict access to firearms are difficult to implement both in the context of the Second Amendment to the Constitution (adopted in 1791), which guarantees the right of American citizens to bear arms, and the strong opposition from the National Rifle Association (NRA), an organisation

and 18 sessions in 2011. Additionally, it is worth bearing in mind data from Amnesty International, which shows that the number of executed death sentences worldwide in 2015 increased by 54%, reaching the highest level for over 25 years. See: Amnesty International, W 2015 r. liczba wykonanych wyroków śmierci najwyższa od 1989 r. *Electronic source:* <https://www.gazetaprawna.pl/artykuly/933860,amnesty-international-kara-smierci.html>, accessed: 24.01.2020.

²⁷ In Atlanta (2013) and in Chicago (2012), the issues were presented in only 14 sessions.

²⁸ A draft law prepared at the initiative of President Obama, containing a provision on universal control of all arms buyers, is still pending. The FBI controls only customers of stores. This means that the control activity does not cover arms buyers from private individuals or those who make such purchases at arms fairs.

defending the interests of arms dealers and owners. The slowdown in the declining trend in the courts' activities in the context of related legal aspects, which amounted to 125 sessions²⁹ at the ASC conference in 2017, was not sustained at this conference. This issue was only discussed in 83 sessions.

It is also puzzling that interest in the issue of organised crime (only 15 sessions) continued to decrease, compared to 36 sessions in 2017, and 47 sessions in 2016³⁰. A separately classified problem of gangs was discussed in 33 sessions, and compared to 39 sessions in 2017, there was also a decrease in interest in this topic³¹.

The report of the ASC conference in San Francisco (2014) signalled a record interest in the issue of policing, which includes, in particular, new possibilities of solving problems in the relationship of the police with society and other institutions³². At that time, 181 sessions were devoted to this subject, and compared to the 136 sessions held in 2013, this was

²⁹ In 2015, there were 111 sessions, while in 2014, there were 125 sessions, in 2013, there were 103 sessions, in 2012, 91 sessions, and in 2011, 96 sessions.

³⁰ There were 55 sessions in 2015, and 34 in 2014; in earlier years, there were 30 sessions in 2013, 39 in 2012, and 30 in 2011.

³¹ 47 sessions in 2016, 45 sessions in 2015, and 44 sessions in 2014; in earlier years there were 37 sessions in 2013, and 36 in 2012. See: Pływaczewski E.W., XVI Światowy Kongres Kryminologii (Monterrey, Mexico, 10–14 August 2014). *Prokuratura i Prawo*, 2015, No. 7–8. At this congress, gang issues were highlighted in the main theme of the congress, entitled: Gangs, Trafficking and Insecurity: Empowering the Community. In the Polish literature see: Pływaczewski W., *Gangi motocyklowe, Od wydarzeń w Hollister po współczesne przejawy przestępczości zorganizowanej*. Warsaw, 2018.

³² For more on the international aspect — see: B. Bradford and others (Eds.), *The SAGE Handbook of Global Policing*, Los Angeles–London–New Delhi–Singapore–Washington DC–Melbourne 2016..

a significant increase³³. Such a considerable result was translated into the creation in 2014 of a new ASC section called *Policing*, which inaugurated its activities with 116 members. At the ASC conference in Washington, D.C. (2015), policing issues were slightly reduced to 174 sessions³⁴. The record-breaking increase in the interest in policing issues is evidenced by the number of 236 sessions at the conference in New Orleans. Only 193 sessions of this category were organised in Philadelphia, while at the conference in Atlanta, another drop to the level of 173 sessions should be noted.

A much greater downward trend was observed in relation to community policing, which covered 109 sessions — 166 sessions were held in 2017, and 196 in 2016³⁵. It is worth mentioning that the notion of 'local community' is questionable due to the fact that the administrative boundaries of the areas of activity of individual police units contrast with the cultural boundaries of communities living in a given area.

Traditionally, the Wednesday session had a special character (*ASC Award Plenary*), at which, as always, the annual ASC awards in ten categories were presented. The main one — the 'Edwin H. Sutherland Award' — was given by ASC President Professor Karen Heimer to Professor Sally S. Simpson (Universi-

³³ 131 sessions in 2012, and 134 sessions in 2011.

³⁴ Nevertheless, its importance can be proven by the fact that the organisers of the conference devoted one of the so-called presidential sessions to the issue of crime prevention in urban areas, and this decision was the result of a series of dramatic protests and demonstrations against the police violence and brutality that swept through many American metropolises earlier that year. See: Pływaczewski E.W., 71. *Do roczna...*, *op.cit.*, p. 169.

³⁵ A decrease can also be seen in comparison with 155 sessions in 2015, and 139 sessions in 2014, while 119 sessions were held in 2013, 116 in 2012, and 136 sessions in 2011.

ty of Maryland). The ceremonial lecture accompanying the ceremony was entitled *Re-imagining Sutherland 80 years After White-Collar Crime*. Professor Lorraine Mazerolle from Australia (University of Queensland) was the winner of another prestigious award, granted to criminologists from outside of the North American area — the ‘Thorsten Sellin and Sheldon and Eleonor Glueck Award’.

The previous report from the ASC conference in Philadelphia (2017) stressed that it was an exceptional event for the Polish criminology. For the first time in the several decades of the history of this largest and most renowned criminological forum of this category in the world, the Polish criminological center — Białystok School of Criminology (hereinafter: BSC)³⁶ — had a separate thematic session devoted entirely to it³⁷. In turn, at the conference in Atlanta, which is the subject of this report, two thematic sessions were devoted to BSC’s activities, which were attended by a large number of well-known criminologists. Young re-

searchers from BSC participated in the first of these sessions³⁸. During the second session³⁹, moderated by Emil W. Pływaczewski, with the participation of the older generation of BSC⁴⁰, papers on the international activities and achievements of BSC were also presented by leading criminologists from the USA: Obi N. Ebbe and Maria (Maki) Haberland, and Japan: Minoru Yokoyama. The session was also attended by a number of criminologists cooperating with BSC from China, Canada, South America and Australia. For the first time in the almost 80 years of ASC’s history, the Polish criminological community was represented at this conference by a record-breaking delegation of 9 people from Poland. All representatives of Poland came from BSC⁴¹, similarly to the previous ASC conference in Philadelphia.

Two poster sessions — 708 and 711 — were held on 15 November 2018, and gave the attendees the opportunity to get acquainted with a wide spectrum of criminological research conducted in various research centres by criminologists, mainly the younger generation. Each of the 309 topics (there were 379 at the previous conference, and 401 in 2017) was illustrated on a dimensional poster space with graphs, photographs or other forms

³⁶ See: Pływaczewski E.W, Guzik-Makaruk E.M, Filipkowski W, *Teoria i praktyka — inicjatywy i prace badawcze Białostockiej Szkoły Kryminologii. Państwo i Prawo*, 2019, No. 3, p. 116.

³⁷ It was held on 17 November 2017 under the motto: Criminology School in Białystok (Poland) Achievements and New Direction in Criminological Research. During this session, BSC’s achievements to date and research intentions were presented. See: Pływaczewski E.W, 73. *Doroczna...*, *op. cit.* On the Polish side, the conference was attended by a delegation from the Faculty of Law of the University of Białystok, composed of: Emilia Jurgielewicz-Delegacz, PhD, Magda Olesiuk-Okomska, MA, Emilia M. Truskolaska, MA, and Prof. Emil W. Pływaczewski from the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, and two students from the Faculty of Law of the University of Białystok, currently on student exchange in Boston (Northeastern University): Aleksandra J. Lewandowska and Józef Doellinger. At that time, this six-person team was the only and most numerous group of participants from Poland ever to attend the ASC conference.

³⁸ Session No. 1047 entitled: Białystok School of Criminology from the Point of View of the Young Researches, headed by Magdalena Perkowska, Ph.D. It presented four papers prepared by 9 young researchers from BSC: Diana Dajnowicz-Piesiecka, Magdalena Perkowska, Emilia M. Truskolaska, Magda Olesiuk-Okomska, Marta Dzieniszewska, Ewelina Wojewoda, Paulina Pawluczuk-Bućko, Marta Dąbrowska and Piotr Mroczko.

³⁹ No. 817, entitled: Criminology School in Białystok (Poland), Achievements and New Direction in Criminological Research.

⁴⁰ The presented ‘Polish’ papers were delivered by Ewa M. Guzik-Makaruk, Emilia Jurgielewicz-Delegacz and Emil W. Pływaczewski.

⁴¹ E.M. Guzik Makaruk, E.W. Pływaczewski, E. Jurgielewicz-Delegacz, M. Perkowska, E. Truskolaska, P. Pawluczuk-Bućko, E. Wojewoda, M. Dąbrowska and A. Lewandowska.

of graphic illustration, including a synthetic description of the research methodology and results obtained. The 'holders' of particular topics during the hour-long sessions were at the disposal of those interested in the presented topic.

Traditionally, an important event for criminologists from outside of the USA is the annual meeting of the International Criminology Section⁴², at which statutory DIC awards are presented. The main award — the Distinguished International Scholar Award — was given to the outstanding Swiss criminologist, Professor Martin Killias. It is worth noting that during the discussion part of the meeting, Emilia Truskolaska, Ph.D. presented a statement about the second edition of the National Forum for Young Criminologists (Białystok, 15–16 May 2018)⁴³, and invited young criminologists from abroad to participate in this event (the third edition will take place on 13–15 May 2020).

The location of the next 75th Annual ASC Conference in November 2019 will be San Francisco, and its main topic will be: *Criminology in the New Area: Confronting Injustice and Inequalities*.

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⁴² Division of International Criminology (DIC). See: *Electronic source*: www.internationalcriminology.com, accessed: 22.01.2020.

⁴³ The first edition took place on 15–16 May 2016. See: Pływaczewski E.W., Jurgielewicz-Delegacz E., Dajnowicz-Piesiecka D., *Współczesna przestępczość i patologie społeczne z perspektywy interdyscyplinarnych badań kryminologicznych*. Warsaw, 2017.

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Summary: The 74th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) in Atlanta gathered as many as 3681 participants (including 388 from outside of the USA) from 42 countries, of which a significant proportion (1583) were students and PhD students. This confirms the global interest in this criminological forum for years. At the previous three ASC conferences, the threshold of four thousand participants was exceeded.

The proceedings of the 74th ASC Conference were held in 935 sessions and 81 thematic categories. Among the new topic areas, the new themes included complicity, cybercrime, deterrence, law, mental health, sex work and human trafficking, fear of crime, and the media. For the first time in the almost 80-year history of ASC, the Polish criminological community was represented at this Conference

by a record-breaking delegation from Poland of 9 persons. All Polish representatives came from the Białystok School of Criminology, as at the previous ASC conference in Philadelphia. The venue for the next 75th annual ASC Conference in November 2019 is San Francisco, and its main theme will be 'Criminology in the New Area: Confronting Injustice and Inequalities'.