NEWSLETTER
OCTOBER 2023

CURRENT BOARD

LETTER FROM THE CO-PRESIDENTS

Dear Members of TG11, ISA Thematic Group Violence and Society

Welcome to the October 2023 Newsletter of the new International Sociological Association's Thematic Group on Violence and Society.

We have held our first Board meeting with people newly elected to their posts and, in this newsletter, we introduce ourselves to you and provide summary accounts of those you elected.

We are also excited to begin to share our members' new publications, calls for papers, events, etc. which emphasize the sociological study of violence and society which will help to build our community of scholars.

We are looking forward to the ISA Forum in 2025, and ISA Congress in 2027. The ISA Forum will take place in Rabat, Morrocco, from July 7th to 11th. It will be in person. The Congress in 2027 will be held in Korea. We will launch a call for sessions for the Forum soon, followed by an open call for individual papers for these sessions.

Finally, we look back to the successful ISA Congress in Melbourne, with over 60 papers across 10 sessions, some jointly with other ISA research committees. For a new group, we all felt very proud of the achievements of our first official World Congress and thank all the participants and audience members.

Unfortunately, this is a time that violence is visible and escalating. We hope our work will contribute to less of it.

Myrna Dawson (University of Guelph, Canada)

Sylvia Walby (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

CONTENTS

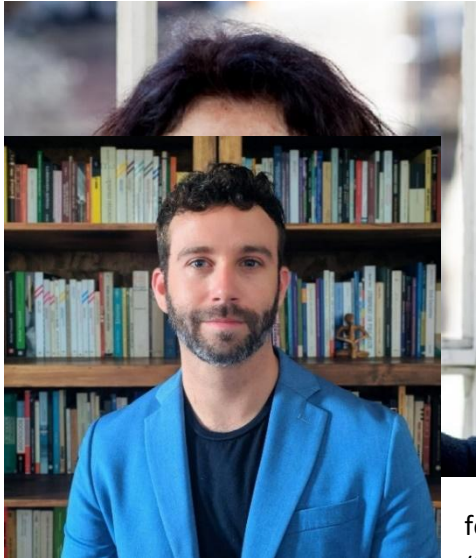# MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 2023-2027

Myrna DAWSON, University of Guelph, Canada (Co-President)

Myrna Dawson is a Professor of Sociology and Research Leadership Chair, College of Social and Applied Human Sciences, University of Guelph, Canada. She is Past-President of the Canadian Sociological Association (2018-2019) and established its Violence & Society Research Cluster in 2016. She is the Founder and Director of the Centre for the Study of Social and Legal Responses to Violence (www.violenceresearch.ca) and the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice & Accountability (www.femicideincanada.ca). She is Co-Founder and Co-Director of the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations (www.cdhpi.ca) and a former Canada Research Chair in Public Policy in Criminal Justice (2008-2018). She has spent almost three decades researching violence prevention with emphasis on violence against women, children, femicide and filicide. With over 100 publications, Dawson edited/co-edited Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews: An International Perspective (2017) and, most recently, The Routledge International Handbook of Femicide and Feminicide (2023).

Sylvia WALBY, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom (Co-President)

Sylvia Walby is a Professor in the School of Law and Social Sciences, Royal Holloway, University of London, holds the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Anneliese Maier Research Award, and is a Fellow of the British Academy. With Myrna Dawson, she has been the co-founder of the International Sociological Association's Thematic Group on Violence and Society. Sylvia has been President of ISA Research Committee 02 on Economy and Society, the founding President of the European Sociological Association, and held the UNESCO Chair in Gender Research at Lancaster University. Publications include (with colleagues) *The Concept and Measurement of Violence against Women and Men* (Bristol 2017), *Stopping Rape: Towards a Comprehensive Policy* (Bristol 2015), *Crisis* (Polity 2015), *Globalization and Inequalities: Complexity and Contested Modernities* (Sage 2009), and a special issue of *Current Sociology* on 'Violence and Society' (2013). With Shire, her next book will be *Trafficking*

Chains: Modern Slavery in Society (Bristol 2024).

Martín Hernán DI MARCO, University of Oslo, Norway (Secretary)

Martín Hernán Di Marco has a BA in Sociology (Buenos Aires University), a MSc in Epidemiology (National University of Lanús) and a PhD in Social Sciences (Buenos Aires University). He is currently a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law at the University of Norway, Oslo. He is currently a member of the European Observatory of Femicides, responsible for the Norwegian Node (EOF - https://eof.cut.ac.cy/) and a founding member of the Red Latino Americana Anti Femicidio (RIAF - https://riaf.red/). His current work focused on life history and narrative analysis of men who have been convicted for homicides or femicides. His current projects include CRIMLA (Crime in Latin America - https://www.crimeinlatinamerica.com/) at the University of Oslo, and CyTMA2 ("Studying the desistence process of male batterers in Latin America") at the National University of La Matanza. For more information about his publications: www.researchgate.net/profile/Martin-Di-Marco

Lynn RAPAPORT, Pomona College, USA (Treasurer)

Lynn Rapaport received her Ph.D. from Columbia University and is the Henry Snyder Professor of Sociology at Pomona College. She is the author of *Jews in Germany after the Holocaust: Memory, Identity, and Jewish-German Relations* (Cambridge University Press, 1997), which won the 1998 Most Distinguished Publication Award in the Sociology of Religion from the American Sociological Association and was a finalist for the C.W. Mills Award. She is also the co-editor (with Jonathan Petropoulos and John Roth) of *Lessons and Legacies IX: Memory, History, and Responsibility: Reassessments of the Holocaust, Implications for the Future* (Northwestern University Press, 2010). She specializes in Holocaust memory and is working on a project on how the Holocaust is portrayed in American popular culture from the 1940s to present day. She has published numerous articles and given various talks on the topic. She also teaches a course on the Sociology of Violence.

Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA (Board Member)

Margaret Abraham is Professor of Sociology and the Harry H. Wachtel Distinguished Professor at Hofstra University, Long Island, New York. She was president of the International Sociological Association (2014-2018). An action researcher and public sociologist, she is committed to promoting social justice. Building on her teaching and research interests, Margaret has published on domestic violence, intersectionality, citizenship and immigration. She is the author of the award-winning book, Speaking the Unspeakable: Marital Violence Among South Asian Immigrants in the United States (2000), the first book on domestic violence within the South Asian diaspora in the United States. Her edited volumes include Power, Violence and Justice (2023). Sociology and Social Justice (2019); Interrogating Gender, Violence, and the State in National and Transnational Contexts (2016); Making a Difference: Linking Research and Action (2012); and Contours of Citizenship (2010). She has served on national and international projects addressing gender-based violence. For more, see: http://margaretabrahamonline.com.

Elspeth MCINNES, University of South Australia, Australia (Board Member)

Elspeth McInnes is Professor of Sociology in Education at the University of South Australia, with a Bachelor of Arts (Hons 1) and a PhD in sociology and women's studies. The sociology of family violence and abuse, including trauma impacts on children, is the focus of my academic work. Her research and teaching on the impacts of trauma and chronic stress on children's brain development, relationships, learning, and well-being connects with key international research emphasising the significance of early childhood environments in shaping life trajectories. The research-teaching-engagement nexus works towards policymakers, educators and other professionals being able to identify and respond supportively to children and their families dealing with chronic stress or trauma, including acting for safety, pedagogical strategies, working with other professionals and meeting duty of care obligations. Current research projects include exploring service responses to children's harmful sexual behaviours and approaches to educator professional learning in fostering children's wellbeing.

Mônica Maria Borges MESQUITA, NOVA University Lisbon, Portugal (Board Member)

Ph.D. With a degree in Educational Sciences, with specialization in Science Teaching (Pt) and Socioanthropology of Space (UK), Mônica developed her studies on violence with children in street situation and with native peoples, both in Brazil. In Portugal since 2001, she developed two post-doctorates (Political Philosophy of Education; Critical Environmental Science) and is guest assistant professor at the NOVA University Lisbon and a principal researcher on the MARE Centre, where she coordinates the Ocean Literacy Observatory and still researches, through transdisciplinary and transcultural paths, the intelligibility-based violence. She currently leads Smart Fishing and Marine Science, Technology & Society, both projects in Portugal, and Labour Praxis into Small Resilient Communities, in Brazil. As ISA member since 2003, she is on the Board of RC54 – Body in the Social Sciences, where she is vice-president, and of TG11 – Violence and Society. Mônica has experience as a master's and doctoral advisor and in teaching in the areas of critical literacy, liberation pedagogy, and environmental justice. As an ethnographer, with a main focus on dynamics of intellectual encounters (traditional-local-technical-scientific), she has worked to encourage the full exercise of environmental belonging and intellectual justice.

Oliver NAHKUR, University of Tartu, Estonia (Board Member)

Oliver Nahkur (PhD in Sociology) is a Research Fellow of Research of Social Wellbeing in University of Tartu, Institute of Social Studies, Estonia. His research topics include interpersonal relationship quality, violence, immigration-related conflicts, conflict prevention, social indicators construction, cross-national comparative research, quality-of-life (QOL), happiness, and wellbeing studies, mental health, child well-being and vulnerability, healthcare, volunteering. Oliver has constructed several indicators measuring different social phenomenon, e.g. global cross-country comparable Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (SIID; https://hdl.handle.net/10062/65358) and subnational level Immigration-related conflict risk index (MICRI; https://doi.org/10.31577/cas.2021.04.592). Both can be used also for conflict and violence prevention purposes. Together with prof Rein Taagepera, Oliver confirmed prof Steven Pinker's recent violence decline thesis by using SIID, also specified the speed of its' decline (https://doi.org/10.1163/15691330-12341494) and lead and lag times of individual countries compared to world average (https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-020-02540-3).

PUBLICATIONS

Ordered apathetically based on the first author.

1. PEER-REVIEWED PAPERS

Di Marco, M. H. 2023. La visceralidad de la violencia letal. Un modelo fenomenológico del homicidio entre varones en Buenos Aires, Argentina [The viscerality of lethal violence. A phenomenological model of homicide between men in Buenos Aires, Argentina]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 81(2): e227. https://doi.org/10.3989/ris.2023.81.2.P21-01550

This paper analyses the experiences of men who committed the homicide of other men in Buenos Aires, Argentina (2000-2020). Drawing upon radical interactionism and social studies of emotions, the situational dynamic of lethal violence is reconstructed. Stemming from a hermeneutic design, a corpus of 73 narrative interviews with perpetrators was inductively coded. Three domains were identified (emotions, descriptions of rivals and ways of experiencing audiences) to analyse the situational construction of the self and the experiential elements at stake. A phenomenological model is presented, integrating these domains, and the concept of viscerality of violence is formulated to describe the diversity of sensible elements present during homicides. This paper expands simplistic notions of the naturalisation of violence and honour, by showing that perpetrators experience inevitability, threat, and evaluation.

Di Marco, M. H., & Sandberg, S. (2023). "This is My Story": Why People in Prison Participate in Qualitative Research. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 22. https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069231171102

This study aims to understand why people agree to participate in qualitative research. While some studies have emphasized the motivation to participate in research, the nuances and underlying stories that favor participation have not yet been examined. Using data from repeated biographical open-ended interviews with men and women convicted of violent crimes in Argentina and Chile, we distinguish between stories emphasizing the interviews as a space or opportunity for a) healing and self-improvement, b) venting emotions, c) presenting alternative stories, and d) creating individual or systemic change. We also discuss stories that indicate a different direction, namely e) skepticism regarding research participation. The stories are discussed in view of self-presentations, the prison context, and issues of consent. Our study underscores the importance of critically exploring widespread narratives about the benefits of qualitative interviews. Understanding the stories that encourage or discourage participation in research allows for a more nuanced comprehension of the recruitment processes.

Giesbrecht, C.J., M. Dawson, W. Verhoek-Oftedahl, C. Dumont-Smith, and A. Dugal. 2023. Addressing Data Gaps: Implications for Preventing Domestic Homicide. *Journal of Family Violence* 38(6): 1255-1270. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-023-00532-8].

Purpose Over a ten-year period (2010–2019), there were 815 victims of intimate partner/domestic homicide (IP/DH) in Canada. Definitions of IP/DH not only shape our understanding of these deaths; they also shape how data are collected as well as policy and prevention efforts. The Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations (CDHPIVP) examined IP/DH with a focus on four specific populations: Indigenous; immigrant and refugee; people living in rural, remote, and northern areas; and children exposed to domestic violence. Not only is the issue of defining IP/ DH complex, but complexity also arises in how we define specific populations that experience different risks, barriers, and vulnerabilities to intimate partner violence and IP/DH. Methods At the conclusion of the CDHPIVP, the authors participated in a panel discussion; this article reports and expands upon that discussion by discussing the availability and accessibility of IP/DH data, including official data sources, court decisions, media reports, and domestic violence death reviews. Results We provide an overview of available data, as well as data gaps, regarding IP/DH among each of the four populations, as well as available data sources and challenges in data accessibility. Conclusions We share our priorities for enhancing data to inform researchers, policymakers, and practitioners who are working toward the prevention of IP/DH. Specifically, we note the importance of partnerships for collecting and working with data and opportunities for enhancing data quality regarding research with each of the four populations.

Hall, M., Hearn, J. & Lewis R. (2023), Image-based sexual abuse: Online gender-sexual violations. *Encyclopedia*, 3(1), 327-339. https://doi.org/10.3390/encyclopedia3010020

Image-based sexual abuse describes the offline or online non-consensual sharing of real or fake images or videos with (un)known others of a person that are either sexually explicit or sexually suggestive. New information and communication technologies (ICTs) provide many open-ended and undefined possibilities for image-based sexual abuse (IBSA), such as 'revenge pornography', 'upskirting', deepfake pornography, sexual spycamming, and cyberflashing, to name just a few. These forms of abuse refer to the online, and also at times offline, non-consensual distribution or sharing of explicit images or videos of someone else by ex-partners, partners, others, or hackers seeking revenge, entertainment, or peer group status. The vast majority of these are committed by men against women. Given the many adverse impacts on physical and psychological health and well-being it has on its victim-survivors, exploring this form of online gender-sexual abuse and violation becomes an important endeavor. Situating the discussion within debates on gender and sexuality, the entry discusses the increasing use of new technologies for online gender-sexual abuse and violation, highlighting the motivations of those perpetrating IBSA, the negative physical and psychological impacts of IBSA on victim-survivors, and what has been, and could be, done to combat image-based sexual abuses and other misuses of new technologies, notably through legal, policy, and practice interventions within and between nations.

Hearn, J., Hall, M., Lewis, R. & Niemistö, C. (2023). The spread of digital intimate partner violence: Ethical challenges for business, workplaces, employers, and management. *Journal of Business Ethics*. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-023-05463-4

In recent decades, huge technological changes have opened up possibilities and potentials for new socio-technological forms of violence, violation and abuse, themselves intersectionally gendered, that form part of and extend offline intimate partner violence (IPV). Digital IPV (DIPV)—the use of digital technologies in and for IPV—takes many forms, including: cyberstalking, internet-based abuse, non-consensual intimate imagery, and reputation abuse. IPV is thus now in part digital, and digital and non-digital violence may merge and reinforce each other. At the same time, technological and other developments have wrought significant changes in the nature of work, such as the blurring of work/life boundaries and routine use of digital technologies. Building on feminist theory and research on violence, and previous research on the ethics of digitalisation, this paper examines the ethical challenges raised for business, workplaces, employers and management by digital IPV. This includes the ethical challenges arising from the complexity and variability of DIPV across work contexts, its harmful impacts on employees, productivity, and security, and the prospects for proactive ethical responses in workplace policy and practice for victim/survivors, perpetrators, colleagues, managers, and stakeholders. The paper concludes with contributions made and key issues for the future research agenda.

Johnson, A. and M. Dawson. Child Homicide in Ontario, Canada: Comparing Criminal Justice Outcomes. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* [https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcj.2023.100625].

Child homicide remains responsible for a high number of child deaths despite decreasing in recent decades. Much of the research on child homicide has focused specifically on filicide or the broader characteristics of child homicide. Little research has examined whether the degree of intimacy between victims and perpetrators in child homicide cases may impact criminal justice outcomes. Focusing on 603 cases of child homicide between 1985 and 2018 in Ontario, Canada, this exploratory study compares the criminal justice outcomes of perpetrators with a familial relationship, non-familial relationship, and no prior relationship with the victim. Results show that familial perpetrators were less likely to be convicted of murder. Stereotypes about intimacy and violence that may impact criminal justice outcomes in child homicide cases are explored. Suggestions for future research on the effect of intimacy on criminal justice outcomes are highlighted, and policy implications are also discussed.

Kohtala, S., P. Jaffe, D. Chiodo, M. Dawson, and AL Straatman. 2023. Barriers to safety planning for female victims of domestic violence in Canadian rural, remote, and Northern Communities. *Journal of Family Violence* [https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-023-00559-x]

Purpose Domestic violence and domestic homicide are significant community concerns in Canada. Recent studies suggest that female victims residing in rural, remote, and Northern (RRN) regions faced

both greater levels of domestic violence and barriers to seek safety and support. Methods This study was part of a national research program that sought to understand the barriers to safety planning and survivors' views on what could be done to enhance possible support in RRN regions. A qualitative thematic analysis of fifteen interviews conducted with survivors of DV in these regions provided some insight into these questions. Results Barriers to safety planning included victim blaming and patriarchal attitudes, geographical barriers, confidentiality concerns, and a distrust in justice systems and community agencies. Participants made suggestions for those supporting survivors of DV in RRN regions that included meeting survivors where they are at, providing a non-judgmental space, believing, and validating survivors' experiences. Conclusions Rural victims of domestic violence were found to have significant barriers in disclosing their stories and seeking help which placed them at further risk of ongoing violence. Rurality was seen to be an important factor in understanding the context of their lives from an intersectional analysis. The implications of these findings were discussed in terms of enhanced outreach and practice among community members and service providers.

MacKenzie, M & Wadham, B. (2023) Is the problem with military culture one of bad apples or bad orchards?: war crimes, scandals, and persistent dysfunction, *Australian Journal of Political Science*, DOI: 10.1080/10361146.2023.2223502
This article examines the historic and current role of 'culture' in Australian Defence Forces' responses to scandals, war crimes, and illicit behaviours. It makes the case that the ADF has moved from arguing that illicit activities are the product of isolated soldiers, to arguing that illicit activities are the result of 'rogue' groups of soldiers. We call this a shift from the 'bad apples'' to the 'bad orchard' thesis. Drawing on the concepts of camouflage and building a theoretical understanding of military exceptionalism, we argue we argue 'military culture' provides covering fire and camouflage for the institution to protect it from public scrutiny and to hide systemic dysfunction. We also engage with our understanding of institutional gaslighting, to argue that strategies to dismiss and legitimize dysfunction serve to gaslight civilians raising concerns about military conduct by rendering their concerns inexpert, illegitimate, unfounded, or hostile.

Sandberg, S., Tutenges, S. & Ilan, J. (2023) The street-jihadi spectrum: Marginality, radicalization and resistance to extremism. *European Journal of Criminology.*
For over a decade, jihadi terrorism in Europe, and the recruitment of Europeans to fight for ISIS in Syria, have increasingly involved marginalized youths from a social context of street culture, illegal drug use and crime. Existing theoretical models of the crime-terrorism nexus and radicalization arguably do not sufficiently explain the fluid and dynamic ways by which the street cultural come to be politico-religiously violent. This paper provides a novel retheorization, the street-jihadi spectrum, which is better placed to explain a wide range of behaviours, from the merely stylistic to the spectacularly violent. On the street culture end it includes subcultural play with provocative jihadi symbols and on the jihadi end the terrorism of 'gangster-jihadists'. We emphasize that the spectrum, consisting of a multitude of confluences of street and jihadi cultures, also includes resistance to jihadism.

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Troung, M., L. Yeganeh, A. Cartwright, E. Ward, J. Ibrahim, D. Cuschieri, M. Dawson, L. Bugeja. 2022. Domestic and family homicide: a systematic review of empirical evidence. *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* 24(3): 1908-1928 [https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380221082084].

Background: Domestic/family homicide (D/FH) is a global social, economic and public health problem. To date, the research studies into risk factors associated with D/FH has largely focused on intimate partner homicide (IPH). A more contemporary approach recognizes that D/FH extends beyond the intimate partner relationship. This systematic review sought to identify and quantify the individual, relationship, community and societal factors in the empirical evidence literature on D/FH. Methods: Eight electronic databases were searched from January 1999 to December 2020. Published journal articles on studies of D/FH were included if the study included victims and/or perpetrator of D/FH, reported risk and/or protective factors associated with D/FH, reported primary data and was published in English. Factors were descriptively synthesized by the categories of the social ecological model and D/FH sub-type. Results: Three hundred and forty published articles met the inclusion criteria. From 1999 to 2020 the number of articles on D/FH increased globally from 10 to 40 respectively, declining to 23 in 2020. Almost half of the articles examined populations located in the Americas (160, 47.1%), predominately the United States and the majority of articles used quantitative designs (277, 81.5%). The forms of homicide more commonly studied were intimate partner (171, 50.3%), and filicide (98, 28.8%). Approximately 90% of articles reported individual victim and perpetrator factors, 64.7% examined relationship factors, 17.9% examined community factors and 15.6% examined societal factors. Conclusion: To inform universal and targeted D/FH elimination and prevention strategies, more research across different regions and a greater emphasis on community and societal-level factors is needed.

Tutenges, S., & Sandberg, S. (2023). Varieties of Violence in Street Culture. *Deviant Behavior*. https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2023.2243371

Violence is central to social life, especially for people at the margins of urban society. This article

examines ethnographic data collected in Oslo among individuals who are involved in street life and crime. We propose the following typology for understanding violence in this population: respect-based violence, business violence, drunken violence, and family violence. We argue that from an emic perspective, these types are substantially different from one another and evoke varying moral evaluations. Violence that has to do with respect, business, or drinking tends to be tolerated, sometimes even celebrated, whereas family violence tends to be condemned. Violence is not a uniform phenomenon. It comes in different types and is experienced and made sense of differently across cultural contexts. These findings challenge a dominating trend in contemporary micro-sociology, spearheaded by Randall Collins, which focuses on identifying universal rules of violent situations at the expense of sensitivity to cultural variation.

Villarreal, A. (2022). The logistics of fear: violence and the stratifying power of emotion. *Emotions and Society*, *4*(3), 290-306.
This article contributes to growing sociological interest in theorising fear by providing cross-class evidence of what people do when they are afraid and how their emotion strategies matter for broader inequalities. Drawing on and extending pragmatist approaches to the study of emotion, I conceptualise the logistics of fear as the strategies that people employ to manage fear when prompted by a large-scale threat at the societal level. I argue that fear in such contexts can quickly exacerbate inequality by means of the unequal resources people draw on to solve or manage fear on a daily basis. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork conducted in the midst of a violent criminal war in urban Mexico, I trace the restructuring of metropolitan nightlife as a three-stage process: destruction, dispersion, and classed re-concentration. Attention to classed variations in emotion strategies over time provides evidence of the destructive and creative facets of fear, as well as of its stratifying power. More broadly, this research puts forth a pragmatist approach to the study of emotion that centres emotion as a problem and social process.

Wadham, B., Connor, J., Hamner, K & Lawn, S. (2023). Raped, beaten and bruised: military institutional abuse, identity wounds and veteran suicide, *Critical Military Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/23337486.2023.2245286
The Australian government has recently established a Royal Commission on Defence and Veteran Suicide (DVSRC). Veteran suicide rates for those who have left the Australian Defence Force (ADF) are higher than the national average and there has been little success in reducing this over an extended period of time. Veteran suicide is poorly understood, and the collected data is imprecise and incomplete. Deployment trauma and Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD i.e. a mental health lens) are taken for granted as the principal causes. This article presents a case study on institutional abuse in the ADF which led to the veteran attempting suicide on numerous occasions. The article draws upon the mental health and moral injury knowledge but questions their centrality and dominance. Military Institutional Abuse (MIA) and its consequent identity wounds are explained as institutional causes of military trauma. We argue that these institutional abuse processes and their consequences, occurring

within military moral geographies, lead to suicidal ideation and attempt. These are situated within wider relations of civil society, the state, and the military.

Walby, S. (2023). 'Authoritarianism, violence, and varieties of gender regimes: Violence as an institutional domain', *Women's Studies International Forum*, 98, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2023.102677.

Gender regime theory is developed by adding 'authoritarian' as a further variety and deepening the conceptualisation of violence. Authoritarian is added as a further variety of public gender regime in Walby's typology of domestic and public (social democratic and neoliberal) varieties to increase its transnational and global relevance. The analysis of violence as an institutional domain is differentiated between varieties of gender regime. The framework is used to analyse projects and politics that use the criminal justice system of states to address violence in intersectional contexts. Whether the consequences are carceral or not is found to depend on the variety of gender regime. A critical review of concepts and theories of gender regimes and of violence underpins the analysis. The macro level and complex systems analysis aid the analysis of variations in gender relations and the consequences of different kinds of interventions from feminist projects against violence.

Walby, S. (2023). 'What is femicide? The United Nations and the measurement of progress in complex epistemic systems', *Current Sociology*, 71(1): 10–27 https://doi.org/10.1177/00113921221084357
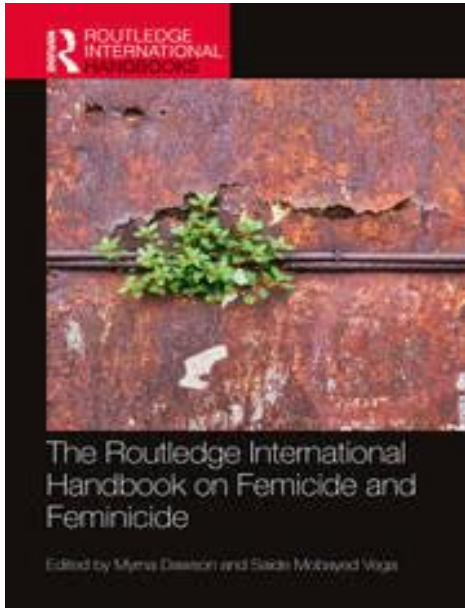
Femicide is a key global indicator of progress towards gender equality. The occurrence of some but not all five gender dimensions in the indicators of violence used to measure progress towards United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11 and 16 are analysed as resulting from the tension between divergent feminist strategies that focus either on women-only or on mainstreaming intersecting inequalities. The tension between universalist and particularist projects underlies the contestations over the construction of these gendered indicators. The analysis develops a conceptualisation of indicators as assets in order to capture the social relations of power involved (rather than as boundary objects), supported by platforms (which can be public as well as corporate) and generated by dynamic epistemic systems (rather than stable epistemological infrastructures).

2. BOOKS

The Routledge International Handbook of Femicide and Feminicide
Edited by Myrna Dawson and Saide Moyabed Vega

This volume explores in depth femicide and feminicide, bringing together our current knowledge on this phenomenon and its prevention. No country is free from femicide/feminicide, which represents the tip of the iceberg in male violence against women and girls. Therefore, it is crucial and timely to better understand how states and their citizens are experiencing and responding to

femicide/feminicide globally. Through the work of internationally recognised feminist and grassroots activists, researchers, and academics from around the world, this handbook offers the first in-depth, global examination of the growing social movement to address femicide and feminicide. It includes the current state of knowledge and the prevalence of femicide/feminicide and its characteristics across countries and world regions, as well as the social and legal responses to these killings. The contributions contained here look at the accomplishments of the past four decades, ongoing challenges, and current and future priorities to identify where we need to go from here to prevent femicide/feminicide specifically and male violence against women and girls overall. This transnational, multidisciplinary, cross-sectoral handbook will contribute to research, policy, and practice globally at a time when it is needed the most. It brings a visible, global focus to the growing concern about femicide/feminicide, underscoring the importance of adopting a human rights framework in working towards its prevention, in an increasingly unstable global world for women and girls.

For more information: https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-International-Handbook-on-Femicide-and-Feminicide/Dawson-Vega/p/book/9781032064390

The experience and fear of violence in the public realm. Hegemonic Ideology and Individual Behaviour

Charlotte Fabiansson

Routledge 2023 - ISBN 9781032473765.

The Experience and Fear of Violence in The Public Realm, Hegemonic Ideology and Individual Behaviour explores violent and discriminatory values and beliefs and their interconnectedness between societal echelons. Fashioning nation-states' hegemonic ideology and framing individual behaviours and attitudes, enabling a milieu that normalises discrimination and violence. A societal order underpinned by structural, systemic and symbolic violence, integrated into contemporary society's cultural and social fabric through inconspicuous social norms and internalisation.

The research is framed by sociological and risk society perspectives, underpinned by the discourses of Arendt, Bauman, Bourdieu, Marx, Foucault, Galtung and Beck of violence as an integral part of

present-day societies.

For more information, please visit: https://www.routledge.com/The-Experience-and-Fear-of-Violence-in-the-Public-Realm-Hegemonic/Fabiansson/p/book/9781032473765

3. BOOK CHAPTERS AND REPORTS

Aktaş, O., Collinson, D., Hearn, J. & Yeşim Sünbüloğlu N. (2023). Men, masculinities and military organisations. In Jeff Hearn, Kadri Aavik, David L. Collinson & Anika Thym (eds.), *Routledge Handbook on Men, Masculinities and Organizations: Theories, Practices and Futures of Organizing*, Routledge, London, 2023, pp. 262-275.

Strid, S, Humbert, A. & Hearn J. (2023), The violently gender-equal Nordic welfare states. In Maja Lundqvist, Angelica Simonsson & Kajsa Widegren (eds.), *Sexual Harassment and Beyond: Re-imaginations from a Nordic Outlook.* Bristol University Press, Bristol, 2023, pp. 48-67. https://bristoluniversitypressdigital.com/display/book/9781447366546/ch004.xml
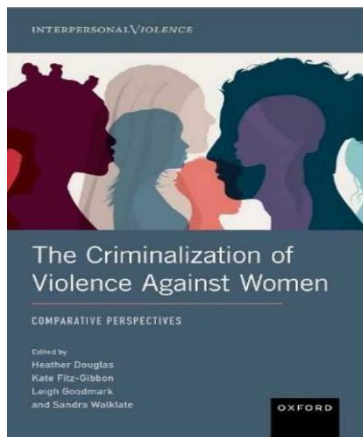
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4. FORTHCOMING

Edited Collection: The Criminalisation of Violence against Women

Profs Heather Douglas, Kate Fitz-Gibbon, Sandra Walklate and Leigh Goodmark are very excited to announce the forthcoming publication of their Edited Collection 'The Criminalization of Violence Against Women: Comparative Perspectives' (Oxford University Press).

Historically states have failed to seriously confront violence against women. In response, in many countries women's rights movements have called on the government to prioritize state intervention in cases involving violence between intimate partners, sexual harassment, rape, and sexual assault by both strangers and intimate partners. Many countries have relied upon intervention by the criminal

legal system to meet their requirements under international human rights standards that obligate states to prevent, protect from, prosecute, punish, and provide redress for violence. Although states have taken divergent approaches to the passage and implementation of criminal laws and procedures to address violence against women, two things are clear: criminalization is a primary strategy relied upon by most nations, and yet criminalization is not having the desired impact.

This collection explores the extent to which nations have adopted criminal legal reforms to address violence against women, the consequences associated with the implementation of those laws and policies, and who bears those consequences most heavily. The chapters examine the need for both more and less criminalization, ask whether we should think differently about criminalization, and explore the tensions that emerge when criminal law, civil law and social policy speak or fail to speak to each other. The collection offers a wide geographic scope, featuring perspectives from Australia, the US, the UK, Central and South America, New Zealand and Asia. Read more about the collection here: https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-criminalization-of-violence-against-women-9780197651841?lang=en&cc=au#

PROJECTS

CRIMLA (Crime in Latin America)

Launch of the website of CRIMLA (Crime in Latin America), a large-scale biographical research project about people in prison in eight countries of Latin America. https://www.crimeinlatinamerica.com/

Crime in Latin America has risen sharply the last two decades. This is closely connected to the growth of US drug markets, brutalization of drug trafficking, increasingly important role of gangs, poverty, diminishing trust in governments, and weakness or failure of states. By developing a culturally sensitive life-course criminology, Crime in Latin America (CRIMLA) aims to understand the role of family, employment, culture and the state in criminal trajectories and careers in Latin America. Combining criminological theory, with institutional, cultural and narrative studies, the objective is to develop research and theorizing from the Global South. CRIMLA, headed by professor in criminology Sveinung Sandberg, explores the overall research question 'What is the best way to theorize and understand the criminal careers and life-course trajectories of Latin American offenders?' These questions are addressed through qualitative life-story interviews with prisoners in seven Latin American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Honduras and Mexico.

EVENTS, CONFERENCES AND NETWORKS

1. The 'future of gender regimes' edited by Heidi Gottfried, Sylvia Walby and Karen Shire - Webinar launching this Special Issue of *Women's Studies International Forum*: Women's Studies International Forum | VSI: The future of gender regimes | ScienceDirect.com by Elsevier**.**

The webinar took place on **15 September 2023, 15.00-16.30 CEST. Link:** https://www.uni-due.de/ekfg/research_sylviawalby

The special issue of Women's Studies International Forum on The Future of Gender Regimes brings together articles developing the analysis of gender inequalities from a macro- perspective. It engages broad comparative analyses to enrich the theorization of varieties of gender regimes around the world. This special issue deepens debates on how macro-level concepts are and might be gendered; how to engage with cross-national and transnational comparisons, and the global horizon; and how to theorize trajectories of change in forms of gender relations. Gender regimes are complex systems of inequality (domestic and public gender regimes), which vary over time and space. The articles advance arguments for new varieties and domains of gender regimes in a broad world regional perspective, including change in the Muslim world (North Africa, Turkey), non-European advanced economies (Japan), and European cases that variously converge and diverge (Spain, Italy, Sweden,

Germany). The articles draw on and contribute to the cross fertilization of a wide range of social science disciplines, including sociology, political science, gender studies, criminology, and public and social policy. At this critical conjuncture, the special issue raises important considerations for theorizing contradictory trends, and for theorizing pathways (and consequences) of gradual as compared to abrupt change.

This event was organized by Professor Heidi Gottfried, Professor Sylvia Walby and Professor Karen Shire. Funded by the Humboldt Foundation Anneliese Maier Research Award to Prof. Sylvia Walby OBE, the organisation of the event was supported by the Essen College for Gender Research at the University of Duisburg-Essen and by Royal Holloway, University of London.

2. Community of Practice for the Study of Domestic Homicide
Coordinated by John Devaney

This established network brings together scholars, practitioners, and activists in the field of homicide studies. A recent meeting of the event took place during the European Conference on Domestic Violence (https://ecdv.hi.is/) in Reykjavik. For more information or interest in subscribing to the newsletter, write to J.Devaney@ed.ac.uk.

3. Call for interested parties in measurement of violence

At ISA World Congress in Melbourne, we had an interesting TG11 session titled "Challenges and Opportunities in Measuring Violence" organised by me, Oliver Nahkur, and chaired by Prof. Sylvia Walby. There is an interest to organise follow-up online seminar about the measurement issues on violence. Thus, please send me asap an e-mail - oliver.nahkur@ut.ee - if you have studied these issues, are ready to introduce your findings to colleagues and are possibly interested in publishing your work in the special issue (e.g., in Social Indicators Research).

4. The Routledge International Handbook on Femicide and Feminicide Global Book Launch – November 6, 2023

Vienna, Austria – A Global (Hybrid) Book Launch of *The Routledge International Handbook on Femicide and Feminicide* will be hosted by the University of Vienna, Austria, November 6, 2023, from 18:30-20:00 (CET).
Released in the spring, this one-of-a-kind collection is the first in-depth, global examination of the growing social movement to address femicide and feminicide, including more than 120 contributors from over 30 countries and world regions. Co-edited by Myrna Dawson and Saide Mobayed Vega, it includes 50 chapters from internationally recognized feminist and grassroots activists, researchers, and academics from around the world as well as emerging scholars and experts on femicide and feminicide.

book launch!

Global

ROUTLEDGE INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOKS

The Routledge International Handbook on Femicide and Feminicide

Edited by Myrna Dawson and Saide Mobayed Vega

Speakers

Henrike Landré, UNSA Global Network

Fatma Uysal, UNSA Vienna

Sven Pfeiffer, UNODC

Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph & **Saide Mobayed,** University of Cambridge; Co-Editors of the Handbook

Patsilí Toledo Vásquez, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona

Silvia Ivette Juárez Barrios, Feminist lawyer/Human Rights Defender & **Erika J. Rojas Ospina,** Independent Gender Researcher & Consultant

Vathsala Illesinghe, Toronto Metropolitan University; Canadian Femicide Observatory

Anna Alvazzi del Frate, Kennis; Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

More info & registration: https://shorturl.at/kqtJZ

Nov 6, 18.30 - 20 hrs (CET)

In person: University of Vienna (Hörsaal 1 lecture hall, Universitätsring 1, 1010)

Online: https://shorturl.at/chqQ4

Join us in celebrating the release of this one-of-a-kind publication featuring over 120 contributors from more than 30 countries!

This event will be in English only.

UNODC — United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime · universität wien · Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability / Observatoire canadien du féminicide pour la justice et la responsabilisation · UN·SA · UN·SA VIENNA · FEMI(NI)CIDE WATCH PLATFORM

The launch is co-sponsored by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which recently published a Background Paper on Femicide Review Committees, as well as the United Nations Studies Association (UNSA), the Femi(ni)cide Watch Platform (FWP), and the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability (CFOJA).

The event will be moderated by Fatma Uysal, UNSA Vienna, and Henrike Landré, UNSA Global Network, with introductory comments by Sven Pfeiffer, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC.

Handbook contributors speaking at the event include: [*Biographies follow*]

- Myrna Dawson & Saide Mobayed Vega, Handbook Co-Editors/Authors
- Patsilí Toledo Vásquez, Author, *Femicide/Feminicide & Legislation*
- Silvia Ivette Juárez Barrios & Erika J. Rojas Ospina, Co-Authors, *Feminicide in the Context of Gang-Related Violence in El Salvador*
- Vathsala Illesinghe, Lead Author, *Femicide/Feminicide Observatories and Watches*
- Anna Alvazzi del Frate, Author, *Armed Conflict Femicide*

Please note the event will be in English only.

- **Registration for In-Person Attendance in Vienna:** https://www.eventbrite.com/e/global-launch-of-routledge-intl-handbook-on-femicide-and-feminicide-tickets-740197309077?aff=oddtdtcreator
- **Registration for Online Attendance via Zoom:** https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJcvcOGrrTItHN1bz72KiL9oBml8gUP4EJP5

Handbook's Contributor Biographies: (in speaking order):

Myrna Dawson is a Professor of Sociology and Research Leadership Chair, College of Social and Applied Human Sciences, University of Guelph. She is the Founder and Director of the Centre for the Study of Social and Legal Responses to Violence and the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice & Accountability. For 10 years, Dawson was a Canada Research Chair in Public Policy in Criminal Justice (2008-2018) Currently, the Senior Advisor for the Femi(ni)cide Watch Platform, she has spent more

than two decades researching social and legal responses to violence with emphasis on violence against women, children, femicide and filicide.

Saide Mobayed Vega is a researcher interested in the intersections between human rights, violence against women, digital technologies, and data. Her research traces how feminicide is recounted across scales by zooming in on global practices of data collection and local data activism with a focus on Mexico. In 2017, she co-founded the Femi(ni)cide Watch Platform with the UN Studies Association. She is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of Cambridge.

Patsilí Toledo Vásquez is a lecturer, researcher and consultant specialised on legal responses to gender-based violence, her research has focused on the criminalisation of femicide/feminicide and sexual violence, especially in Latin American and Southern Asian countries. She holds a PhD on Public Law from Autonomous University of Barcelona, and a Law Degree and a Postgraduate Diploma on Women Human Rights from University of Chile. She is currently adjunct professor on gender and criminal justice at Pompeu Fabra University and adviser on women and LGBTIQ+ rights to the Ministry of Equality and Feminisms of the Government of Catalonia (Spain).

Silvia Ivette Juárez Barrios is a Feminist lawyer, human rights defender in El Salvador, and current coordinator of the program a Life Free of Violence for Women from the Salvadoran Women's Organization for Peace, ORMUSA.

Erika J. Rojas Ospina is a doctoral candidate in the program of International Environment and Development Studies, at NMBU (Norwegian University of Life Sciences), Norway. Her research examines the narratives of In/Security of diverse groups of women in San Salvador (including young women, sex workers, and trans women), in their relationships with the police and their communities.

Vathsala Illesinghe, MD, is a Policy Studies Ph.D. Candidate at the Yeates School of Graduate Studies, Toronto Metropolitan University, Toronto, Canada. An experienced violence against women researcher in South Asia with some of the most cited works from Sri Lanka on gender-based violence, she is working on unravelling the complex intersections of gender, violence, and South Asian women's experiences of migration to Canada. She was a Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Joseph-Armand Bombardier scholar and serves on the expert panel of the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability (CFOJA) since 2019.

Anna Alvazzi del Frate is a criminologist with vast experience in international comparative studies on crime and violence, with a special focus on armed violence and gender-related matters, which she developed during her career as a UN official at the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Rome/Turin) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) and as an academic at the Small Arms Survey (IHEID, Geneva). She is a Founding Director of Kennis: Knowledge for Safety and Good Governance and the 2019-2023 Chair of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

TG11 SESSIONS AT THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION - XX WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY 2023

Melbourne, Australia

- **Session "Challenges and Opportunities in Measuring Violence" – O. Nahkur and S. Walby**

Let us imagine a "Harsh World" at one extreme, "the war of all against all" as described by Thomas Hobbes, and a "Gentle World" at the other, where all people communicate nonviolently. Do we live in a "Harsh World", a "Gentle World" or somewhere between the middle, and to which world are we trending towards? In the first presentation, Oliver Nahkur from University of Tartu quantitatively specified the trend toward "a kinder, gentler world" suggested by Pinker (2011), Ingelhart (2018) and Welzel (2013) for various indices (e.g., Welzel's Gender Equality and Nahkur's Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness) using extrapolations from previous decades. Moreover, compared to world average, the lead and lag times of 26 countries for selected indices were shown. For example, it was found that Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness ranged from a 25-year lag (Russia) to a lead of more than 100 years (Sweden) compared to world average.

Relevant and good-quality data is needed in measuring all forms of violence. Christopher Winter from Victoria University introduced his Lone Actor Terrorist Micro-sociological Database (LATMD), capturing most lone actor terrorist attacks conducted globally in the last two decades, including attack-level and situational factors, something largely missing from lone actor terrorism research. Mare Ainsaar from University of Tartu showed the impact of different survey data collection methods on sexual violence prevalence results as CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) method produced the most different results, compared to CAWI (computer assisted web survey) and CAPI (computer assisted personal interview).

Last but not least, Cynthia Cook's (Creighton University) and Kelechi Kalu's (University of California at Riverside) presentation addressed the determinants of (non)violence, and Carlos Peris Castiglioni's (Montevideo entre Oliva y) and Marcelo Moriconi's (Universitario de Lisboa) presentation the motivations of criminal behaviour.

This TG11 and RC55 joint session, attended by around 15 people, was organized by Oliver Nahkur and chaired by Sylvia Walby.

- **Session "The Consequences of Violence" – L. Rapaport and M. Dawson**

"The Consequences of Violence" panel organized by Lynn Rapaport (Pomona College) and chaired by Myrna Dawson (University of Guelph), showcased current research on violence in the Philippines, Australia, Germany, the United States, Bangladesh, and Israel. In "Violent Incidents and School Safety: Avatar of Basic Education in the Era of Fire," John Rey Codilla (Davao Oriental State University) presented on violence in secondary schools in the Philippines. Drawing on focus groups and in-depth interviews with teachers, students, and administrators across the Philippines, Codilla discussed the threatening and intimidating atmosphere teachers faced responding to violent incidents perpetrated by students. In her paper, "Public Inquiries and the Societalization of Child Abuse Crises," Katie Wright (La Trobe University) examined the ways in which victims-survivors of institutional child abuse mobilized to raise public awareness and demand action and justice from governments and key organizations, notably churches. In "The Border within: Vietnamese Migrants Transforming Ethnic Nationalism in Berlin" Phi Su (Williams College) discussed how different wartime memories from north and south Vietnamese immigrants shaped their religious, ethnic, and national identities as they created ethnic boundaries to distinguish themselves from each other in their new lives in Germany. In "Navigating Intimate Trans Citizenship While Incarcerated in Australia and the United States," Annette Bromdal (University of Southern Queensland) and Amy Mullens (University of Southern Queensland) explored how trans women navigate choices and ways "to do" gender, identities, bodies, emotions, desires and relationships while incarcerated in men's prisons and governed by cis and gender normative paradigms. In "Preserving a Respectable Self – Victim Narratives in Face of Institutional Programs and Closed Awareness Contexts of the Private Environment," Lars Alberth (University of Lüneburg) discussed the narratives of persons who experienced family abuse and/or maltreatment during childhood, who received some recognition of abuse only in adulthood based on how child protection social workers interpreted the violence and recognition/non-recognition of victims, and the recognition of the violence in the victim's private environment. The panel also included two distributed papers: (1) Masudur Rahman. Jatiya Kabi Kazi and Faizah Sultna, "Gender Based Violence and Women's Empowerment in 21st Century: A Critical Analysis in Bangladesh," and (2) Ben Bornstein, "The Double-Edged Sword of Multidimensional Victimhood: Competing Justifications of the Public Support for Victims of Terrorism."

- **Session "Violence, Culture and Traumatic Memory" – L. Rapaport and E. McInnes**

"Violence, Culture and Traumatic Memory" organized by Lynn Rapaport (Pomona College) and chaired by Elspeth McInnes (University of South Australia) featured papers on violence in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, and Australia. In "Can Faith-Based Organizations Change the Culture of Violence in Chicago," Elfriede Wedam (Loyola University Chicago) asked if religion can provide solutions to the problem of violence at the individual and group level by evaluating the effectiveness of anti-violence programs in Chicago that religious actors propose. She posited that violence at both

the personal and community levels is an endemic, but solvable, social problem, and is a public health rather than policing problem requiring a multi-institutional and multi-sector response. Drawing on in-depth interviews with police in the Netherlands, Naomi Gilhuis (Radboud University) showed how continuous exposure to seeing, using, and being on the receiving end of violence leads to trauma at their job. In "Sisyphus in Court: A Study of the Dynamic between the Dutch Police Organization and Personnel in Light of Requests for Recognition in the Wake of Trauma" Gilhuis described how vast amounts of paperwork, slow bureaucratic procedures, and a dynamic between the individual and the organization that turns increasingly sour, including years of legal battles causing immense stress and sadness, left respondents with an intense feeling of betrayal by the organization they once considered family. Lily Ivanova (University of British Columbia) presented "Back to 'Settler': Challenges to Canadian Multiculturalism after Genocide" focusing on how Indigenous peoples' struggles are being recognized as "survivors" and intergenerational survivors of genocide, thus upsetting the long-standing narratives of Canadian multiculturalism and tolerance. In "Post-Conflict and Post-Dictatorship Latin American Migration to Australia: Doing Difficult Memory-Work through Desire-Centred Research," Laura Rodriguez Castro (Southern Cross University), shows how migrant's intergenerational, every day and place memories are part of difficult memory work that is unsettling normative understandings of Latin American migration in Australia. David Cunningham's (Washington University in St. Louis) paper, "Institutionalizing Violence: Trajectories of Memory and Redress in Three Cities," focused on analyzing the narratives around initiatives mobilized in the wake of three widely-known instances of historical violence within the United States: the Philadelphia Special Investigation Commission's efforts to address the 1985 siege and bombing of the MOVE headquarters; the Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Commission's proceedings around the "Greensboro Massacre"; and the Equal Justice Initiative's construction of the National Memorial for Peace and Justice in Montgomery, Alabama, to recognize lynching in the United States.

- **Session "Persistence and Change: Collaborative, Conceptual and Contextual Global Understandings of Gender-Based and Intersectional Violence" – M. Abraham and S. Vasil (org.); M. Segrave Arc (chair).**

Paper Presenters

- **Title:** *Scales of Violence: Iranian Kurdistan in Context.* **Valentine MOGHADAM**, Northeastern University, USA and **Omid GHADERZADEH**, University of Kurdistan, Iran
- **Title:** *Migrant Women, Domestic Violence, and the State: A Comparative, Intersectional Analysis of the United States of America and Australia.* **Margaret ABRAHAM**, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, United States and **Stefani VASIL**, Monash University, Australia
- **Title:** *The Gbv-MIG Project: A Collaborative, Conceptual and Contextual Global Understanding of Gender-Based and Intersectional Violence.* **Evangelia TASTSOGLOU**, Saint Mary's University,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada and **Jane FREEDMAN**, Université Paris 8, France.

- **Title:** *Gendered Violence and Urban Transformation in India and South Africa.* **Kammila NAIDOO**, University of Johannesburg, South Africa and **Manali DESAI**, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, Nandini GOOPTU, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, Lyn OSSOME, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa and Sanjay SRIVASTAVA, SOAS, University of London, United Kingdom

- **Title:** *Violence Against Women and the Layers of Racist and Cissexist Patriarchal Junction: A Decolonial Reading.* **Marlise MATOS ALMEIDA**, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Brief reflection submitted by session organizers.

Our TG11 and RC32 joint session at the XX ISA World Congress in Melbourne was very well received by our colleagues in attendance. The session drew upon the concept of contextual global sociology to enhance our understanding of how we critically engage with the global issue of gender-based and intersectional violence. It brought together sociologists/social scientists from Australia, India, Latin America, MENA, South Africa, UK, and US, who engage in comparative, collaborative, transnational and interdisciplinary research on gender-based and intersectional violence. Although scheduled as "in person" session, two of the five papers were presented online due to travel constraints. The papers were informative and thought provoking. The presenters discussed some of the existing and emerging theoretical frameworks, methodologies, policies, and practices in addressing violence in various contexts; how these enhance our understanding of the commonalities and differences in lived experiences; and the challenges of bridging research and action for transformative change. Together, the presentations provided an opportunity to critically examine, debate, and dialogue on the global dynamics of violence and society; the diverse social-histories and contexts that shape violence in people's everyday lives; the importance of various forms of inequality that intersect to exacerbate gender-based violence and possible pathways for contextual global sociology to increasingly engage and work to reduce violence in the 21st century. Our sincere thanks to the TG 11 Program Coordinators, Myrna Dawson and Sylvia Walby and RC32 Program Coordinator, Melanie Heath for this joint session.

- **Session "Lethal Violence: Sociological Approaches to Homicide and Femicide/Feminicide" – M. Di Marco (chair/organizer)**

Papers presented

- **Title:** *Femicide in Sub-Saharan Africa*. **Authors**: Emmanuel ROHN, University of Guelph, Canada and Eric Y. TENKORANG, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada.
- **Title:** *Identifying femicide using the UN statistical framework: Exploring the feasibility of sex/gender related motives and indicators to inform prevention*. **Authors:** Myrna DAWSON, University of Guelph, Canada; Angelika ZECHA, University of Guelph, Canada and Haleakala ANGUS, University of Guelph, Canada.
- **Title:** *¡Cuidado Con Ellos! La Importancia De La Despatologización Del Agresor Sexual*. **Authors:** Carmen RUIZ-REPULLO, University of Jaen, Spain.
- **Title:** *The Murder of Mhelody Bruno: Media, Violence, and Justice*. **Authors:** Jessica GILDERSLEEVE, University of Southern Queensland, Australia; Annette BROMDAL, University of Southern Queensland, Australia; Tait SANDERS, University of Southern Queensland, Australia and Heidi TONE, University of Southern Queensland, Australia.
- **Title:** *Promising Practices and Barriers to Help-Seeking in Severe Cases of Domestic Violence: Findings from the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations.* **Authors:** Diane CROCKER, Saint Mary's Univeristy, Canada and Mary ASPINALL, St. Thomas University, Canada.

Brief reflection submitted by session organizer

This session originally aimed to be an opportunity to share research and experiences focused on lethal violence, including male-male homicide, femicide and feminicide. Interestingly, the five presented papers addressed forms of gender-based violence. In the discussions, *how* to study lethal violence became a focal point. The session illustrated a strong current interest in making explicit how social scientists are defining, operationalising, measuring and interpreting different forms of lethal violence. Furthermore, the fact that the authors came from such a varied range regions of the world, also contributes to consider this hypothesis. A noteworthy topic dealt with in the session was the definition of femicide/feminicide, and how to understand and measure the intentionality of perpetrators "based on the gender of women". The conversation encouraged a collective reflection process about the work that scholars are doing, and that States and international organisations are implementing in current times.

- **Joint session hosted by ISA RC02 Economy and Society and TG11 Violence and Society**

Keynote Address: Sylvia Walby, Royal Holloway, University of London. ***Commentators:*** Margaret

Abraham, Professor of Sociology, Hofstra University, US; Bill Carroll, Professor of Sociology, University of Victoria, Canada. **Organized and Chaired:** Heidi Gottfried, Wayne State University

Political Economy, Multiple Crises and Violence: The Implications of Taking Violence Seriously for Theories of Hegemonic and Counter-Hegemonic Forces

The "Political Economy, Multiple Crises and Violence" Keynote addressed a timely topic at this critical conjuncture of war in Europe, de-democratization, rising economic nationalism, right-wing populism, political polarization, fragmentation and the spectre of authoritarianism amid multiple crises (war, climate, COVID).

Several questions frame the presentation:

- *What are the implications of taking violence seriously for theories of hegemonic and counter-hegemonic forces?*
- *What difference does it make to a theory of society to take violence more seriously?*
- *What difference does it make to political economy when treating violence as a distinctive basis of power irreducible to other forms?*
- *What are the implications of taking violence as a fourth institutional domain for analysis of society?*

Sylvia Walby's keynote presentation argued that taking violence more seriously makes gender and colonial inequalities more visible in social theory. It argued, further, that recognizing the importance of violence improves the analysis of counter-hegemonic forces and practices. The massive and repeated mobilisations of people around the world against violence, including violence against women, are typically marginalized in left theories of politics. This presentation further challenged the theoretical basis of this marginalisation. It established how and why violence should be treated as an institutional domain alongside economy, polity and civil society, drawing together the multiple practices of deployment and regulation of violence in society and their interconnections. It provided an analysis of the cascade of the crisis from finance to economy to polity to divisions in civil society and to more violence. The paper re-theorised the relationship between violence and political economy, to better understand potential and actual hegemonic and counter-hegemonic forces.

Mainstreaming violence and gender into theories of political economy and of society can enable a better understanding of social change. A theory of violence and society makes gender inequalities more visible, and enables a better understanding and theorisation of empire, of the colonial, of racialisation, of ethnicity. Recognition of the significance of violence at the level of social theory facilitates a better integration or revision of 'old' social science with the 'newer' post-colonial social science. It aims at understanding the articulations between regimes of inequality, their logics, tensions, and the potential for progressive counter-hegemonic movements.

Submitted by Heidi Gottfried.

● **Session "Violence in the Contemporary Public Realm" – C. Fabiansson (org). & O. Nahkur (chair)**

Session 850*, Violence in the Contemporary Public Realm,* was organised by Charlotte Fabiansson, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia and chaired by Oliver Nahkur, University of Tartu, Estonia.

Violence in contemporary public spheres attracted a wide field of research analysing acts of violence grounded in a society's hegemonic political, economic, legal, cultural, and social milieus. The presentations drew on classical and present-day sociological discourses linking violence and power inequalities.

Mônica Mesquita, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal, discussed '*Intellectual Structural Violence',* challenging the modernist ontology of universalism while proposing a multiplicity of worlds to discover new understandings, acceptance, and intellectual co-construction. Thus, a focus on intellectual structural violence as an instrumental tool of class power.

Rosario Figari Layus, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany, examined '*Violence Against Academic*

Freedom in Latin America: Science and Education' at Risk, focusing on current attacks against academic freedom and scholars in Colombia and Brazil, including responses by universities to deal with such aggressions. Violence against academic freedom has a long history in fragile democracies, dictatorships, and armed conflicts in the 60s, 70s, 80s and 90s. It has acquired new forms and modalities in neo-liberal ideology by targeting researchers, lecturers and student movements.

Charlotte Fabiansson, Sociology, College of Arts, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia, discussed research about young adults as '*Navigating Violence in the Public Realm …',* concentrating on interconnections between hegemonic ideology and agency-level acceptance of violence and discrimination. Concentrating on acts of violence and discrimination on societal and agency levels from the perspective of university students and political leaders in the normalisation of violence. The agency research is drawn from university student responses and the violence and harassment they experience in teaching settings, public transport and campuses. The findings showed that being and staying safe in the public realm is a challenging task that demands constant alertness

and planning.

Amit Singh and co-author Anindya Mishra (Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India) discussed in the paper, *'We All Are Kashmiris but…"':* the (in)securities and vulnerability of the individuals labelled as 'Mukbirs' (Informants) in Kashmir. Underscoring the complexities of militarism and masculinity dynamics in reinforcing the patriarchal notions of masculinity. Where the (re)production of the norms and construction of Kashmiri men as someone "altruistic" legitimizes the hegemonic masculinity in the ongoing conflict.

Onur Bilginer, Baskent University Turkey, discussed in the paper, '*On Political Resistance''* how everyday political resistance and the development of a distinction between a morally and politically justifiable resistance and the kind that is not, drawing on different forms of resistance and showing why the conceptual clarification and moral justification of political resistance cannot rely upon the categories of nonviolence, visibility, and legality alone. Noting that political resistance acts upon the changing conditions of life - meaning that political activists have to engage in practical-critical activity.

Ruth Lewis, University of Northumbria, UK and co-author Matthew Hall, British University in Egypt, Egypt, '*Limitless Digital Gender-Sexual Violences…'* presented research about an existing range of digital or cyber violence. They highlighted the remarkable increase in the accessibility and capabilities of technologies using artificial intelligence and machine learning, robotics, augmented reality, and virtual and mixed reality technologies, with increasing steps toward combining these in what can be termed synthetic realities.

Hugo Bispo (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil) discussed '*Symbolic Violence and Neoliberalism…'* research based on the Fight Club (1999) with a focus on symbolic violence and exploring how individuals often internalize collective values, such as the needs and the truths of their historical time, acting on their own minds and bodies - which frequently reduces their liberty and causes them pain.

In summary, the presentations were thoughtful and thought-provoking, geographically inclusive with the audience fielding pertinent questions about the nature of violence. The photos are courtesy of Oliver Nahkur: (1) of the audience and (2) the session organiser.

● **Joint Session 15 "*Violence and Body: Reflecting Our Own Limits and Beyond*", hosted by TG11 *Violence and Society* with participation of RC54 *Body in the Social Sciences*. Mônica Mesquita | TG11 and Dietmar Wetzel | RC54 (chairs/organizers)**

Paper presented:

- **Title:** *Interplay between Habitus and Reflexivity in Agential Responses to Marital Violence*. **Kausiki SARMA**, Lancaster University, Lancashire, India
- **Title:** *Regulating Vulnerability: Analysing Australia's Policy Approaches for Preventing and Responding to Violence Against People with Disability.* **Laura DAVY,** Australian National University, Australia**; Sally ROBINSON** & **Jan IDLE,** Flinders University, Australia; **and Kylie**

VALENTINE3, University of New South Wales, Australia

- **Title**: *Huronia's Double Bind: How Institutionalization Bears out on the Body*. **Jen RINALDI**, Ontario Tech University, Canada

- **Title:** *Coercive Control in/and the Family Law System in Canada: Foregrounding Survivors' Voices*. *Robert NONOMURA, Gursharan SANDU, Vivek GILL, Katreena SCOTT, Peter JAFFE, Julie POON and Anna-Lee STRAATMA; Western University, Canada*

- **Title:** *Foregrounding Trauma and Embodiment in Ethical Feminist Research Modality. Tarang MAHAJAN, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

The JS15 was a space where the complex relationship between violence and the body was explored in interdisciplinary and transcultural contexts by the emotions, memories, and diversifying representations exemplified in the introduction, in the five presentations, and in the inner dialogue promoted by the presenters and the audience. Beyond the physical and immediate consequences of the relation violence and the body, our own concept-based reflections were revisited since the inner JS15 dialogue brough examples of the violence possessing the ability to transcend boundaries and extend into the realms beyond our limited understanding, serving as a medium through which we explore existential questions about the nature of humanity and the human condition. Violence can unveil the darker recesses of our psyche, questioning the very essence of our existence, our capacity for empathy, and our collective potential for both destruction and growth. Here, the relational thinking about violence and the body revealed intricately intertwined the limits of our own morality, resilience, and societal dynamics; it encompasses the physical, emotional, psychological, and intelligibility dimensions of human existence, leaving an indelible mark on individuals and societies alike. By exploring violence in its various forms, we embarked on a journey to understand the webs of the relational and positional human condition, transcending our own limitations to grapple with fundamental questions about power, morality, politics, and the capacity for compassion. The inner JS15 dialogue had been framed by the discussion of the decolonization of everyday life as a way of confrontation, reappropriating, and transforming our own worldview rooted in the social, opening spaces to act on the relation violence and the body. This confrontation reallocated the conceptions of violence to other margins, transposing its facts and even its acts to converge on systemic complexity approaches in their own historical-geographical perspectives and praxis.

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FUTURE NEWSLETTERS

The next newsletter will be distributed on March 15th, 2024. Contributions will be accepted until March 1st. Please send us:

- A presentation of your current project.
- Papers, chapters, books, or reports you have published (within the scope of the TG). These could be in your respective native language.
- General reports about activities in the field of violence research in your institution, university, country, continent.
- Interesting calls for papers for conferences, workshops, summer schools.
- Any other thought or information you would like to share.
- Please send your contributions in Word or rtf formats.

Send your contribution directly to Martín Hernán Di Marco (m.h.d.marco@jus.uio.no)