



Violence
and Society

NEWSLETTER

October 2024

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ISA FORUM IN RABAT

Last two days to submit an abstract!

Deadline October 15th - No extensions



For more information, click on this [link](#).

Information about WG11 sessions, on page 15.



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MEET WG11 MEMBERS!

Emmanuel Rohn



Emmanuel Rohn is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Guelph, Canada. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Sociology and Social Work from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology in Ghana. His undergraduate degree provided him with a distinctive perspective and a way of seeing the social world. He became interested in research and a career in academia. After completing his bachelor's degree, Emmanuel undertook a Master of Philosophy Degree in Sociology from the same university.

With a shift in research focus, he pursued a second master's degree in Sociology at Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada. Specifically,

his research focused on motivations and barriers to help-seeking behaviour among female survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Ghana, related to the demography of sub-Saharan Africa. Since then, Emmanuel has developed a keen interest in intimate partner violence, intimate partner femicide, social justice, women's empowerment, and social and institutional responses to violence. Under the supervision of Professor Myrna Dawson, Emmanuel's PhD research focuses on intimate partner femicide (IPF) in Ghana, aimed at addressing the lack of information about perpetrator motivations and justification for IPF. His work with the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability (CFOJA) includes co-authoring a learning brief that provides an in-depth review of femicide, particularly regarding the ways in which newcomer, immigrant, and refugee populations are vulnerable, marginalized, and rendered invisible. Other projects Emmanuel has worked on are CFOJA's social media campaigns, such as #MakingHerVisible and #Femicidels, aimed at educating and raising awareness about femicide locally and internationally.

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Priyanka Sharma



I am a coach, consultant and facilitator for leadership development and non-violent communication. I work as an adjunct professor of communication at International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore. I am interested in research related to the following topics: Empathy and Compassion, Compassionate Communication, Compassionate Leadership, Systems Thinking. Peace and Gandhian studies and Modern Matriarchal Studies. I have degrees in the areas of Business Management; English Language Teaching; Organizational Development; Peace and Gandhian studies.

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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/compassionate-communication/>

If you would like **your profile** to be featured in the next newsletter, send us the following information: short bio, university, email, main research topic and ongoing projects. You could include requests for collaboration!

Send your contribution directly to Martín Hernán Di Marco (m.h.di.marco@fgga.leidenuniv.nl).



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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.cdhipi.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).



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Martín Hernán DI MARCO, Leiden University, The Netherlands (Secretary)



Martín Hernán Di Marco has a BA in Sociology (Buenos Aires University), a MSc in Epidemiology (National University of Lanús), a PhD in Social Sciences (Buenos Aires University), and former postdoctoral researcher at the University of Oslo. He is currently an Assistant Professor in the Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Leiden University. 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 desistance 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.



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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>.

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



Elsbeth 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 Elspeth's 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 emphasizing 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. Elspeth co-authored 2020 book *Harmful Sexual Behaviour in Young Children and pre-teens: An Education Issue*, and co-edited trauma volumes *Where to From Here? Examining Conflict- Related and Relational Interaction Trauma* (2019); *What Happened? Re-Presenting Traumas, Uncovering Recoveries* (2018), and *Trauma and Meaning-Making* (2016) <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004374843>.



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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>).



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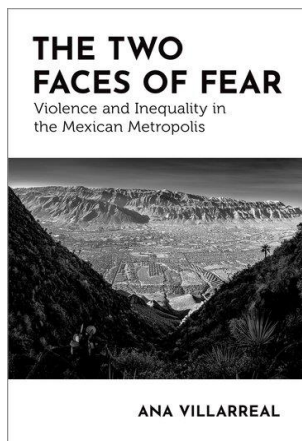
PUBLICATIONS

Ordered alphabetically based on the first author.

1. BOOKS

The Two Faces of Fear Violence and Inequality in the Mexican Metropolis

Ana Villarreal



Over the past two decades, increased criminal and state violence has profoundly transformed everyday life in Mexico. In *The Two Faces of Fear*, Ana Villarreal draws on two years of qualitative fieldwork conducted during a major turf war in Monterrey, Mexico to trace the far-reaching impact of fear and violence on social ties, daily practices, and everyday spaces. Villarreal brings two seemingly contradictory faces of fear into focus—its ability to both isolate and concentrate people and resources, deepening inequality. While all residents of one of Mexico's largest metropolises confronted new threats, the most privileged leveraged vastly unequal resources to spatially concentrate and defend one municipality more fiercely than the rest. Within this defended city, business, nightlife, and public space thrived at the expense of the greater metropolis. The

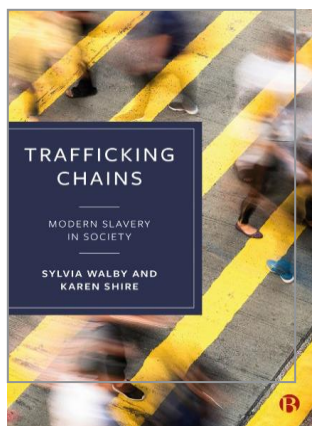
book puts forth a new approach to the study of emotion and provides tangible evidence of how quickly fear worsens inequality beyond Mexico and the "war on drugs."

For more information:

<https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-two-faces-of-fear-9780197688014?lang=en&cc=us>

Trafficking Chains: Modern Slavery in Society

Sylvia Walby and Karen Shire



This book offers a theory of trafficking and modern slavery with implications for policy. Despite economic development, modern slavery persists all around the world. The issue is not only one of crime but the regulation of the economy, better welfare, and social protections. Going beyond polarized debates on the sex trade, an original empirical analysis shows the importance of profit-taking. Although individual experience matters, the root causes lie in intersecting regimes of inequality of gender regimes, capitalism, and the legacies of colonialism. This book shows the importance of coercion and the societal complexities that perpetuate modern slavery.

Sylvia Walby is Professor in the School of Law and Social Sciences, Royal Holloway, University of London, and Co-President, International Sociological Association's Thematic



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Group 11 'Violence and Society'.

Karen Shire is Professor of Comparative Sociology, University of Duisburg-Essen, and President, International Sociological Association's RC02 Economy and Society.

For more information: <https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/trafficking-chains>

Open access publication.

2. PEER-REVIEWED PAPERS

Di Marco, M. H., Baranyi, G., & Evans, D. P. (2024). Psychopathy, psychological distress, and treatment history among perpetrators of intimate partner femicide, homicide, and other violent crimes in Buenos Aires, Argentina. *PLOS Mental Health*, 1(2), e0000064. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmen.0000064>

Intimate partner femicide—the killing of women based on their gender by their former or current partners—is a global long-standing manifestation of violence against women. Despite the enactment of femicide-specific laws in Latin America, femicide rates have remained relatively constant throughout the last decade. Often perpetrators are pathologized as suffering from mental illness, yet the data on their mental health status is still relatively unknown. Thus, more research is needed to understand the extent of poor mental health among these individuals. The purpose of this study was to compare levels of psychopathy, psychological distress, and treatment history among an all-male sample of intimate partner femicide perpetrators, male-male homicide perpetrators, and offenders convicted of other violent crimes in Buenos Aires, Argentina. This study utilized a cross-sectional survey based on data derived from a two-stage sampling strategy. The questionnaire included two standardized instruments for the measurement of psychopathy (revised Psychopathy checklist and the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy scale) and one for general distress (Spanish version of 12-item General Health Questionnaire). The final sample included 205 prisoners including 68 intimate partner femicide perpetrators, 73 homicide perpetrators, and 64 individuals convicted of other violent crimes. There were no significant differences across these groups based on their socio-demographic characteristics. Participants did not differ in terms of their psychopathology; however, femicide perpetrators were statistically more likely to experience psychological distress. In addition, femicide perpetrators self-reported more prior episodes of mental and substance use treatments. The findings of increased psychological distress and prior mental health and substance use treatment among femicide perpetrators suggest that there may be missed opportunities for femicide prevention within the public health subspecialties of mental health and substance use disorders. This study suggests that femicide perpetrators likely require distinctive interventions, including self-assessments and harm mitigation tactics, to prevent their potential for femicide perpetration.

Di Marco, M. H. (2024). Illustrative Case 10.3. Femicides: Towards the medicalisation of a socio-political problem? In X. Guillaume & K. Grayson (Eds.), *Security Studies: Critical Perspectives* (1st ed.).



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Oxford University Press.

This illustrative case chapter explores how femicide—the intentional killing of women and girls due to their gender—is a tragic example of how violence and security are shaped by dominant political views. Through the exploration of this case, we go through three analytical and practical domains of violence against women: its structural and gendered nature; the current reluctance to understand perpetrators' rationalities; and the increasing trend for explaining intimate partner violence through a psychological lens. By looking into the case of the medicalisation of femicide perpetration, we can gain a better understanding of how the political and theoretical views on crimes have profound consequences for how these acts are addressed.

Di Marco, M. H., & Santi, M. F. (2024). Racionalidades, clausuras y dilemas. Problemas éticos y metodológicos en el trabajo de campo con varones perpetradores de violencia hacia sus parejas mujeres. *Perfiles Latinoamericanos*, 32(64). <https://doi.org/10.18504/pl3264-009-2024>

La investigación social y criminológica sobre violencia hacia mujeres en relaciones de pareja ha despertado diversos debates académicos. Sin embargo, dada la escasez de estudios cualitativos focalizados en varones agresores, la reflexión sobre las dificultades y los procesos de trabajo de campo implicados en estas investigaciones ha recibido exigua atención. A partir de cuatro estudios cualitativos sobre perpetradores de violencia hacia sus parejas mujeres en América Latina, este artículo reconstruye los principales problemas éticos y metodológicos encontrados en experiencias de trabajo de campo en instituciones para varones con conductas violentas. Se identificaron cuatro ejes problemáticos: comités de ética, pedidos institucionales, coacción de participantes, y protección de los entrevistados. Las particularidades de las instituciones y de las racionalidades de los actores sociales imprimen tensiones y obligan a repensar los modos de realizar entrevistas. Discutimos la necesidad de explicitar los desafíos institucionales y éticos en los estudios sobre violencia en publicaciones académicas.

FarrHenderson, M., **Di Marco, M. H., & Evans, D. P. (2024).** Perceptions of Social Capital Before and After the Perpetration of Femicide, Homicide, and Other Serious Crimes: Evidence from Argentina. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 8862605241265918. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605241265918>

Over the past two decades, femicide—the gender-based killing of women or girls—has become an issue of international concern. Yet relatively little data on perpetrators exist. Current research primarily focuses on individual risk factors with less attention on community and societal factors. We use a social capital approach to examine femicide by analyzing the extent to which crime perpetrators experience and perceive social punishment (exclusion) from their social networks. Using a quota sampling strategy, we administered a cross-sectional questionnaire to perpetrators of femicide (N=71), male–male homicide (N=73), and other serious crimes (N=64) across four prisons in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Other crime perpetrators served as a control to the two lethal crime groups. Perceived social capital scores were assigned based on responses to two scales adapted from the



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World Bank's "Integrated Questionnaire for the Measurement of Social Capital." Before committing murder, femicide and homicide perpetrators' scores were not statistically different. Yet after the crime, femicide perpetrators retained significantly greater scores than homicide perpetrators. The perceived social capital scores of other crime perpetrators did not change after the commission of their crimes. As a secondary objective, we examined the individual and social contexts of femicide perpetrators. Most (85%) of the femicide perpetrators could name at least one other person in their social network whom they knew to be physically violent during disagreements with their partner, while 11% stated that "everyone" they knew used violence during disagreements. Although the penalty for committing femicide and homicide is ostensibly equivalent—a life sentence of 50 years—we found that the informal social punishment femicide perpetrators perceived is less severe than that experienced by homicide perpetrators. These data indicate a lack of social punishment for femicide, compared to other crimes, showing social legitimization of the crime. These findings support the development of community-level interventions to prevent femicide.

Holtmann, C., E. Tastsoglou, M. **Dawson** and L. Wilkinson. 2023. Surviving gender-based violence: A social ecological approach to migrant and refugee women's resilience. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 55(3): 57-78.

Many migrant and refugee women (MRW) experience different forms of gender-based violence (GBV) along the migratory pathway. GBV is rooted in intersecting structures of domination and extends beyond individual experiences to include the failure of policies and practices to protect women. In this article, through the lenses of "key informants" (KIs), we explore how MRW express resilience to GBV in the face of intersecting structural inequalities through resisting, adapting individual behaviours, navigating to resources and transforming relationships and self. Furthermore, drawing upon social ecological approaches to resilience, we examine the factors and processes of building resilience to GBV by MRW at the individual, relational, community and societal levels in Canada. Our research findings are based on thematic analysis of 43 qualitative interviews with KIs who are counsellors, shelter staff and directors, government staff, and settlement workers who provide services to MRW. Our empirical findings contribute to the research literature by identifying and fleshing out the particular expressions, complexities, supporting factors and processes of resilience to GBV by MRW in Canada.

Johnson, A., & **Dawson**, M. (2024). Filicide and criminal justice outcomes: Are maternal and paternal perpetrators treated differently? *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 157, 107019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CHIABU.2024.107019>

Background Most child homicides are committed by a perpetrator who has a maternal or paternal relationship with their victim which is commonly referred to as filicide. Previous research has examined differences in how maternal and paternal perpetrators are discussed in the media but there is a paucity of research comparing the treatment of maternal and paternal perpetrators in the criminal justice system. **Objective** The goal of this study is to examine whether criminal justice outcomes vary



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for male and female perpetrators of filicide. Participants and setting This study examines 298 cases of filicide between 1985 and 2018 in Ontario, Canada. Methods Bivariate and multivariate analyses are used to compare charges, convictions, conviction types, sentence types, and sentence lengths imposed on maternal and paternal filicide perpetrators. Results Results show that maternal perpetrators are less likely to be convicted (Odds = 0.279, $p < 0.01$), less likely to be convicted of murder (Odds = 0.364, $p < 0.01$), less likely to receive a prison sentence (Odds = 0.087, $p < 0.01$), and receive sentences that are shorter on average ($B = -2.183$, $p < 0.001$) compared to paternal perpetrators. Conclusions Future research should examine how criminal justice actors weigh and consider the motives and broader social and structural factors that may lead to filicide when determining criminal justice outcomes. An integrated social role and medicalization framework may allow researchers to develop a better understanding of these results.

Sisic, M., Tastsoglou, E., **Dawson**, M., Wilkinson, L., Holtmann, C., & Falconer, C. (2024). The Continuum of Gender-Based Violence Experienced by Migrant and Refugee Women in Canada: Perspectives from Key Informants. *Frontiers in Sociology*, 9, 1420124. <https://doi.org/10.3389/FSOC.2024.1420124>

Little research has been done on conceptualizing gender-based violence (GBV) against immigrant and refugee women as a continuum of violence. The objective of the larger study was to understand gender-based violence in migration and analyze the ways in which discriminations and inequalities interact to increase vulnerability and decrease access to supports and services for some women. Using (a) the concept of continuum of [sexual] violence and (b) intersectionality, we demonstrate the need to both document the range of violence in women's lives and the tactics of victimization among immigrant and refugee women and show how they are different than the cumulated literature showing victimization tactics against the Canadian-born population. Using semi-structured interviews via phone or video, we asked professionals ($N = 43$) who worked with migrant women across Canada about forms of GBV experienced in the immigrant and refugee populations they worked with. Participants reported that non-physical forms of violence are more normalized, but also more commonly experienced than physical forms of violence in Canada. Additionally, intersecting social identities impact both the distinct and amplified forms of GBV immigrant and refugee women experienced. Results contribute theoretically and empirically to the conceptualization of the GBV experiences by immigrant and refugee women in Canada.

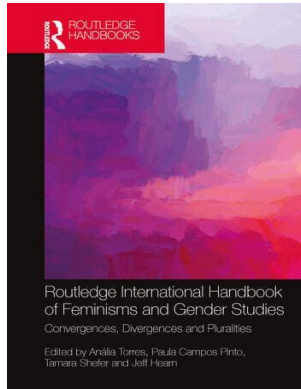
3. FORTHCOMING

Routledge International Handbook of Feminisms and Gender Studies. Convergences, Divergences and Pluralities

Edited by Anália Torres, Paula Campos Pinto, Tamara Shefer, and **Jeff Hearn**



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This handbook is a fundamental contribution to the recent history and contemporary context of feminist, gender, and women's studies in a global perspective. It tackles current developments in the area, by examining their multiple configurations in different countries across the world and taking stock of the tensions and controversies that have recently emerged against and within the field. The volume is unique in bringing together essays from renowned feminist and gender studies academics from the global north and global south, as well as early stage, emerging scholars. The diversity of the geopolitical and disciplinary locations and the quality of their reflections provides rich, comprehensive, and interdisciplinary

discussions that are rarely found in similar collections, making this an essential resource for advanced students and academics in the field.

ISA FORUM 2025 - WG11 SESSIONS

Last days to submit an abstract!

Index of WG11 sessions

- Domestic Labour, Violence and Exploitation: Global Gendered Perspectives
- State, Violence and Society
- The Borders of Violence: Temporary Migration and Domestic and Family Violence.
- A Tool of Division and Unity: Hate-Motivated Violence in the Contemporary World
- The Impact of Violence: Its Consequences for Memory, Representation, and Trauma
- Christian Churches, Religious Fundamentalism and the Ideological Grammar of Brazilian Extreme Right
- Family Law and Family Violence Responses Failing to Support Safety for Mothers and Children
- Gendered Violence, Abuse and Exploitation in the Shadow of Bordering Regimes and Border Control
- Interrogating Femicide and Feminicide: From the Local to the Global
- Youth, Protests, and State Responses
- Challenges and Opportunities in Measuring Violence
- Terrains of Possibility for Non-State Uses of Interpersonal or Intergroup Violence
- Debates on Juvenile Criminal Issues
- Violence and Society: Part I
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- Inspecting Lives of Those Who Harm – with **RC38 'Biography and Society'**
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- Authors Meet Critics: Trafficking Chains: Modern Slavery in Society By Sylvia Walby and Karen Shire – with **RC02 Economy and Society**
- Elder Abuse and Neglect – with **RC11 Sociology of Aging**
- Cold Emotions: Experiencing the Violence of War through Social Media – with **WG08 Society and Emotions**
- Student Camps in Solidarity with Palestine. Protest Against the International Order in Light of a Genocide – with **RC48 Social Movements, Collective Actions and Social Change**
- The Political Economy of Violence – with **RC02 Economy and Society**
- Revisiting Revolutions: Debates and Trajectories – with **RC02 Economy and Society**

Domestic Labour, Violence and Exploitation: Global Gendered Perspectives

Session Organizer(s):

Shih Joo TAN, sj.tan@unimelb.edu.au, University of Melbourne, Australia

Marie SEGRAVE, marie.segrave@monash.edu, University of Melbourne, Australia

Session in English

Much of the broader focus on domestic labour tends to differentiate the exploitation experienced by waged domestic workers, as a problem of employment and migration conditions, which sits apart from the abuse of unwaged women's labour in the context of intimate partner and familial relationships. This poses significant challenges in recognising that the domestic setting remains a place of significant gendered violence that is largely unaccounted for by states globally: as a form of interpersonal violence and as a form of labour exploitation. In this regular session, we are seeking to bring together new and established scholars who have interrogated domestic work from a variety of perspectives, with a view to challenge understandings of gendered labour and gendered violence, and to consider the failings and failures of local, national and international responses to the violence that women differentially experience in this setting. We specifically seek to encourage critical work that have explored how notions of violence, safety and exploitation in domestic labour are sustained, challenged and interrogated in different societies and temporal contexts.

State, Violence and Society

Session Organizer(s):

Margaret ABRAHAM, margaret.abraham@hofstra.edu, Hofstra University, USA

Stefani VASIL, stefani.vasil@acu.edu.au, Australian Catholic University, Australia

Evangelia TASTSOGLU, evie.tastsoglou@smu.ca, Saint Mary's University, Canada

Session in English

The state's role in societal violence requires sociological examination irrespective of the form of the state governance in place. States take advantage of the means of power – military, economic, ideological to oppress and repress certain groups who often have no substantive recourse to justice. In many countries, neoliberal and/or right-wing government governments are encouraging and fostering schisms within society by playing on the fears and insecurities of ordinary citizens and



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targeting ethnic, religious, gender and racial minorities, migrants, and dissidents – effectively constructing “the other” as a target for discrimination, violence and repression. This violence in society is both instigated and sustained by the state.

This session will focus on: How do state and state managed institutional and symbolic processes frame, exacerbate or reduce societal violence? How is violence rendered invisible or even incited or abetted by the state and non-state actors? What are the challenges to lives, communities, and places in the local, national, regional and global contexts? How do state borders become a site for violence against specific social groups? How do states use their powers to uphold or restrict protections of migrant, refugee and marginalized populations? What is the role of states and state power in upholding international human rights and in extending or shrinking citizenship? What are the limitations/restrictions on access to support that exacerbate forms and patterns of violence including economic exploitation, deprivation, exclusion and migration-related violence and abuse? What are the forms of resistance and agency in countering state violence for social transformation?

The Borders of Violence: Temporary Migration and Domestic and Family Violence. Authors meets critics

Session Organizer(s):

Margaret ABRAHAM, margaret.abraham@hofstra.edu, Hofstra University, USA

Session in English

Book: *The Borders of Violence: Temporary migration and domestic and family violence*. Details [here](#).

Authors: Marie Segrave & Stefani Vasil

Discussants/Critics: JaneMaree Maher (Monash University) and Evangelia Tastsoglou, evie.tastsoglou@smu.ca, Saint Mary's University, Canada

Book summary: This book explores the structural harm of borders and non-citizenship, specifically temporary non-citizenship, in the perpetuation of domestic and family violence (DFV). It focuses on the stories and situations of over 300 women in Australia. The analysis foregrounds how the state and the migration system both sustain and enable violence against women. In doing so this book demonstrates how structural violence is an insidious component of gendered violence – limiting and curtailing women’s safety. *The Borders of Violence* advances contemporary research on DFV by considering the role of the state and the migration system. It bridges different fields of scholarship to interrogate our knowledge about DFV and its impacts and improve our critical accounts of gender, structural violence and borders. It illuminates the ways in which temporary non-citizens are often silenced and/or their experiences are obfuscated by state processes, policies and practices, which are weaponised by perpetrators in countries of destination and origin, with impunity. No further abstracts are invited

A Tool of Division and Unity: Hate-Motivated Violence in the Contemporary World

Session Organizer(s):

Myrna DAWSON, mdawson@uoguelph.ca, University of Guelph, Canada

Session in English

Hate is not new, but increasing challenges to democracy in some parts of the world where it has historically been relatively stable and the COVID-19 pandemic marked a period in our global experience where fear, mistrust, and hate has been able to thrive and both divide and unite society. From war and conflict spilling over to increase already-high levels of violence stemming from religion-



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or race-motivated hate, the growing recognition of misogyny on and offline, and the rise of violent extremist groups, hate has been described as a 'contagious disease' harmful to the fabric of individual, community and social life. Despite historical and contemporary responses, including hate crime legislation and/or frameworks, hate- or bias-motivated violence continues to be underreported, under-recorded and rarely prosecuted. Recognizing the limits of law, some argue that narrow definitions make it difficult to charge and convict. Others argue that vague criteria about what constitutes an act motivated by hate leaves those who are meant to implement the law unclear as to when and how to proceed. These critiques apply to the most common targets of hate, leaving invisible other forms of hate-fuelled violence and the intersectionality of hate which sees a combination of social identities compounding hate experiences. This session calls for papers examining social structures and processes that contribute to hate-motivated violence; definition, conceptualization and measurement of hate-motivated violence; the intersectionality of hate crime experiences; and/or the invisibility of some targets of hate.

The Impact of Violence: Its Consequences for Memory, Representation, and Trauma

Session Organizer(s):

Lynn RAPAPORT, lrapaport@pomona.edu, Pomona College, USA

Session in English

Violence is a ubiquitous feature of human society expressed as a means of domination within face-to-face interactions, intimate relations, social relations, institutions, and between nations. This panel will focus on how groups, societies, and governments deal with the impact of violence. For example, how do they commemorate their victims, punish their perpetrators, and how do violent memories affect national or group interests in forming narratives of traumatic and/or violent events? How does violence shape the relationships between victims and perpetrators? Who has the legitimacy to create narratives of traumatic and violent events? Is there one narrative or competing narratives, which narratives have more legitimacy, and how do the politics of commemoration and representation impact discussions of reparations and reconciliation?

This panel will showcase sociologists working on any aspect of violence's aftereffects, including war, genocide, terrorism, violence against women, violence in schools, the workplace, sports, family, or other institutions. Papers are welcome that deal with the impact of violence on subsequent victim and perpetrator relationships, as well as the memory of conflict, collective trauma, continued conflict, or reconciliation. Papers could also address memory and memorialization, commemoration, memory and identity politics (constructing victims and perpetrators), political sites of memory, retributive justice, forgiveness, and forgetting. The panel will address how violence impacts future peace or subsequent conflict.

Christian Churches, Religious Fundamentalism and the Ideological Grammar of Brazilian Extreme Right

Session Organizer(s):

Yans DIPATI, yanscicm@gmail.com, PUC-RIO, Brazil

Session in English

After a brief period of a certain democratic tranquility in the greater part of the globe at the turn of



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the millennium and throughout the first decade of the 21st century, the world is once again facing the resurgence of the extreme right, characterized by its aggressive, violent, supremacist and intolerant politics. In fact, this phenomenon is not something new. The singularity of the phenomenon today, however, is the religious element that makes up the new grammar of the contemporary extreme right. In the specific context of Brazil, the return of the extreme right gained strength with the ideological support of conservative currents within the churches, Catholic and evangelical. At this point, politics and religion form a unique alliance. The separation between the sacred and the profane, between the State and religion to a large extent loses its relevance. Religion advances in the field of politics. This way, it degenerates the basic principles of a democratic regime, as homogeneity gains space as a political project in place of plurality, supremacy in place of equality, intolerance of those who are different in place of respect for difference, violence in place of harmonious and respectful coexistence. It is in view of understanding the dynamics of this intertwining between religion and politics in the wave of the extreme right in Brazil that this presentation proposes to offer, above all, an analysis focused on the interaction between certain currents of Christianity and the Brazilian politics.

Family Law and Family Violence Responses Failing to Support Safety for Mothers and Children

Session Organizer(s):

Elspeth MCINNES, elspeth.mcinnnes@unisa.edu.au, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Australia

Session in English

Family law systems manage the aftermath of parental separation, including cases involving allegations of violence and abuse. Family court decisions in such cases are often failing to protect mothers and children. This session proposal aims to examine these practices and cultural narratives.

Inspecting Lives of Those Who Harm – Joint Session WG11 ‘Violence and Society’ & RC38 ‘Biography and Society’

Session Organizer(s):

Dabney EVANS, dabney.evans@emory.edu, Emory University, USA

Martin DI MARCO, m.h.d.marco@jus.uio.no, University of Oslo, Norway

Session in Spanish, English

Working Group 11 ‘Violence and Society’ and Research Committee 38 ‘Biography and Society’ invite proposals for papers exploring the intersection of biographies and the perpetration of violence. This theme seeks to delve into the multifaceted relationships between personal life histories and stories, societal contexts, and various forms of violence. Scholars have examined these intersections through diverse lenses, such as the trajectories of perpetrators, their own experiences of victimisation, the contexts in which individuals enact, reproduce, and survive violence, and the discourses shaping views and practices of violence. Key concepts in sociological discussions have emerged from these overlapping themes, including chains of violence (J. Auyero), intergenerational haunting (K. Wale), and changing projects (R. Dobash & R. Dobash). The main aim of this session is to foster a candid discussion about how biographies and violence intertwine in those who inflict harm. We welcome contributions that critically engage with theoretical frameworks, methodological innovations, and



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empirical findings that illuminate these complex dynamics. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to, perpetrators of femicide/feminicide, intimate partner violence, and workplace violence; perpetrators; life courses, life stories, and biographical contexts; the challenges of considering scales in biographical work about violence; the dangers of decontextualisation; and ethical, methodological, and moral discussions in biographical research on violence. Papers in English, Spanish, and Portuguese are welcome.

Gendered Violence, Abuse and Exploitation in the Shadow of Bordering Regimes and Border Control

Session Organizer(s):

Sundari ANITHA, S.Anitha@sheffield.ac.uk, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Session in English

Over the last decade, the lens that has been utilised to understand gendered violence has expanded beyond a focus on the interpersonal, family and community dynamics to incorporate the role of intersecting social relations of power based on gender, race, ethnicity, class, (dis)ability, sexuality and citizenship in enhancing vulnerability for particular categories of women. However, we are still in the early stages of exploring the ways in which structural violence of migration and migration policies, practices of migration control and bordering regimes enable and sustain gendered violence in national contexts and across transnational spaces. Conducive contexts for such violence include hostile environment created towards migrants in different parts of the world and bordering processes, policies and practices that are weaponised by perpetrators in countries of destination and origin, with impunity. We want to bring together a panel to consider these themes that have hitherto been explored within distinct scholarships related to criminology and crimmigration, migration studies and sociology of violence. Beyond a focus on the particular actions of perpetrators and its effects upon women and girls with precarious citizenship or non-citizenship, we are keen to receive submissions which also explore how bordering practices construct precarity and enhance vulnerability in diverse contexts. We welcome contributions that can help us understand the nature and forms of gendered violence, abuse and exploitation that occurs in the shadow of bordering regimes, the nature of resistance to such violence, and the possibilities of accountability in relation to this violence.

Interrogating Femicide and Feminicide: From the Local to the Global

Session Organizer(s):

Myrna DAWSON, mdawson@uoguelph.ca, University of Guelph, Canada

Martin DI MARCO, m.h.d.marco@jus.uio.no, University of Oslo, Norway

Session in English, Spanish

The recent special thematic section on femicide and feminicide in *International Sociology* is only one step in the journey to foster a much-needed dialogue about the realities of femicide and feminicide locally, regionally and globally. The heterogeneity of this phenomenon is complex, requiring interrogation from various angles, and incorporating varying theoretical and methodological approaches. Despite intense attention in the past decade, there remain many unanswered questions about femicide and feminicide. How can we better document and understand the role of community



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and societal contributors? Why have specific groups of women and girls remained at disproportionate risk despite increasing recognition of their vulnerabilities and the role of overlapping oppressions and inequalities? How can we better understand what has worked and what has not worked in prevention efforts? This session will serve as a platform to showcase papers examining these and other issues with the aim of catalyzing meaningful and critical dialogue.

Youth, Protests, and State Responses

Session Organizer(s):

Emmanuel ROHN, emarohnny@gmail.com, University of Guelph, Canada

Session in English

Demonstrators globally have rallied in solidarity in recent months, condemning civilian casualties in Gaza from Israeli attacks, and calling for a ceasefire to protect further loss of civilian lives. Dominant among demonstrators are university students in many countries, despite threats of, and actual, suspensions and arrests. While this is not the first time that university campuses have been the sites of such activities, protestors and observers alike suggest that the crackdowns have been particularly intense, especially on student encampments, with often harsh governmental and institutional responses. This has led to discussions and debates about what the role of student protests at universities and beyond should be and the appropriate responses. Some questions are what role do private-public partnerships play in determining institutional responses? Are universities public or private property? Are universities privileging property over people? Are universities perpetuating colonial violence on campus? Who get to decide what counts as disorder? If and when are police crackdowns warranted to respond to political expression on campuses? When do peaceful protests transform themselves into rising extremism? This session calls on papers which can contribute to ongoing discussions and debates about the appropriate responses to youth protests and political expression globally.

Challenges and Opportunities in Measuring Violence

Session Organizer(s):

Oliver NÄHKUR, olivernahkur@gmail.com, University of Tartu, Estonia

Session in English

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? By headlines, it seems that we live in a quite harsh world and it gets harsher every year. But is this impression backed up by data? There is some evidence that a move towards a gentle world has occurred. For example, in the West homicide rates fell dramatically and quite continuously from the late Middle Ages through the middle of the twentieth century. According to Steven Pinker, we may be living in the least violent era our species has seen. However, investigating changes in the rate of violence is methodologically challenging. E.g., the repeat nature of domestic violence makes it hard to measure, especially the experiences of those relatively few people who suffer large numbers of repeat offences. There are also other challenges in the methodology and measurement of violence and its’ change in our societies. Each source of data, including survey and administrative data, has its’ own pros and cons. This session calls for papers addressing the challenges and/or offering



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opportunities to measure the rate of violence in our societies to be better able to answer to the question “how harsh or gentle our world is and to which world are we trending towards?”

Terrains of Possibility for Non-State Uses of Interpersonal or Intergroup Violence

Session Organizer(s):

Colleen WOODS, woodscp@umd.edu, University of Maryland, USA

Karen MILLER, kamiller@lagcc.cuny.edu, Graduate Center, CUNY, USA

Session in English

This panel explores a contradiction: States *claim* a monopoly on the legitimate use of violence. At the same time, their use of violence has the effect of disbursing legitimacy to non-state actors. Indeed, when states use violence, they build terrains of possibility for non-state uses of violence, including interpersonal and intergroup violence. This happens because states that initiate violence cannot simply end it; organized violence cannot be stopped at will (Von Holt 2012). For example, states may equip populations with small arms for purposes they deem legitimate, but then are unable or unwilling to disarm those populations if and when they come to define those populations' uses of arms as illegitimate. This panel explores how small arms distributed by the state confer legitimacy that remains even after the legitimacy given by the state to use those arms ends. This happens when a state does not retract weapons at the end of an inter-state or counterinsurgent war. We show that legitimacy can remain in the material object. When states prosecute inter-state wars, counterinsurgencies, or settler colonization, even when that violence is ostensibly “legitimate,” they cannot fully define or circumscribe it. Considerations of the afterlives of state-violence cannot be reduced to an analysis that interprets such violence as either opposition to the state (resistance) or state-building (the drive to monopolize violence within the state's territory). States help to build terrains of possibility that can undermine their monopolies on the legitimate use of violence.

Debates on Juvenile Criminal Issues

Session Organizer(s):

Carolina GONZÁLEZ LAURINO, carolsoc@gmail.com, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Sandra LEOPOLD COSTABILE, sandra.leopold@cienciassociales.edu.uy, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Session in English, Spanish

As a crucial platform for sharing your valuable research findings and sparking insightful discussions, our conference aims to examine adolescent infractions and penalization processes critically. By problematizing these issues, we hope to contribute to the ongoing discourse on juvenile criminal justice, with your research playing a pivotal role in this endeavor. New normative dispositions and institutional configurations indicate that, once again, addressing juvenile criminal issues involves expanding all forms of control and restorative agreements rhetorically, with little chance of becoming actual alternatives for adolescents who violate criminal law. This clear regressive signal seems to be based on the recurrently illusory idea that punishing by increasing penalties and depriving liberty to adolescents who infringe criminal law would be appropriate measures to address juvenile criminal



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issues. To problematize this spirit of the times regarding treating adolescent infractions, the thematic table is conceived as a space for dialogue that counters clichés and dichotomous discourses. To this end, presentations are invited that consider some of the topics listed below:

- Legal reforms and juvenile criminal system
- Punishment and juvenile criminal system: the issue of confinement and non-custodial measures
- Adolescent infraction and gender perspective
- Ethnic and racial discrimination in the apprehension of juvenile offenders
- Selectivity of the juvenile criminal justice system
- Adolescent infraction and sociocultural transformations
- Crimes against sexual integrity: adolescents as offenders and as victims
- Criminal processes and restorative justice
- Juvenile criminal issues from a historical perspective
- Professional practices in the juvenile criminal system
- Diagnosis, therapy, and desistance strategies in the juvenile criminal system

Open calls for WG11 papers

Violence and Society: Part I

Session Organizer(s):

Myrna DAWSON, mdawson@uoguelph.ca, University of Guelph, Canada

Session in English

This is a general call for papers focused on topics related to Violence & Society.

Violence and Society: Part II

Session Organizer(s):

Martin DI MARCO, m.h.d.marco@jus.uio.no, University of Oslo, Norway

Session in English, Spanish

This is a general call for papers focused on topics related to Violence & Society.

Violence and Society: Part III

Session Organizer(s):

Lynn RAPAPORT, lrapaport@pomona.edu, Pomona College, USA

Session in English

This session is a general call for papers on the topic of Violence & Society.

Joint sessions of WG11 with other Research Committees

Bodies, (trans) Genders and Violences

Session Organizer

Dulce FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, Physical Education Faculty University of Brasilia, Brazil

Email: dulce.filgueira@gmail.com

Language: English, French, Spanish



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Working Group: RC54 The Body in the Social Sciences (host committee)

Joint Session with WG11 Violence and Society

Joint Session with RC32 Women, Gender and Society

Session Description:

The various faces of violence afflict the bodies of the most vulnerable. We can say that there are several types of vulnerabilities and women, trans people, non-binary people, among others are certainly more susceptible to pressures from society, as well as various forms of violence. The purpose of this session is to address the most vulnerable bodies in relation to expressions of violence, institutional, sexual, reproductive, physical, among others. Different theoretical-methodological approaches that deal with gender relations are welcome, as well as research that reflects both the theoretical and empirical points of view on the subject.

Authors Meet Critics: Trafficking Chains: Modern Slavery in Society By Sylvia Walby and Karen Shire

Session Organizer

Heidi GOTTFRIED, Wayne State University, USA

Email: heidi.gottfried@wayne.edu

Language: English

Working Group:

RC02 Economy and Society (host committee)

Joint Session with WG11 Violence and Society

Session Description:

Trafficking/modern slavery operates at the intersection of the economy and coercion. The theorization of trafficking chains centers on how trafficking/modern slavery is driven by a search for profits, value, and material benefits through the coercive exploitation of the vulnerability of others. Yet, trafficking/modern slavery is not an outcome of capitalism alone but depends on situations of vulnerability that are systematically structured by colonial and gendered inequalities. The policy analyses show how trafficking/modern slavery has been made a crime under international law but argues that the regulation of the economy is critically important. Eradicating trafficking/modern slavery depends on bodies of law other than the criminal, the drive for more sustainable models of development and the deepening of democratic institutions. Society as a whole – economy, violence, polity, and civil society – creates the situations of vulnerability that are exploited, so interventions need to be wide-ranging and comprehensive. Covering theory, law, available data and the urgent need to improve it, the book outlines the policy fields and pathways that address the root cause of trafficking/modern slavery in complex inequalities with an emphasis on the intersectional inequalities in a detailed analysis of sexual exploitation, the form of trafficking that most affects women and girls, as well as large proportions of migrants from lower income countries. An important theme developed throughout the book is how the alternative forms of modernity – social democratic, neoliberal, authoritarian – provide different contexts and opportunities for exploitation, situations of vulnerability, and interventions.



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Critics: Margaret Abraham and Chris Tilly

No further abstracts invited

Elder Abuse and Neglect

Session Organizer

Jolanta PEREK-BIALAS, Institute of Sociology Jagiellonian University, Poland

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Language:

English

Working Group:

RC11 Sociology of Aging (host committee)

Joint Session with WG11 Violence and Society

Session Description:

The EAN phenomenon, ie. elder abuse and neglect is being rediscovered in the social sciences as a topic framed by human rights issues. As an important policy issue, Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons Claudia Mahler defined the phenomenon as a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person. The active or passive act may or may not constitute a criminal offence and may be committed by individuals, institutions or society. Various definitions recognize these forms of abuse of older persons: (a) physical abuse; (b) psychological or emotional abuse; (c) sexual abuse; (d) financial or material abuse; (e) neglect and (f) hate speech against older persons.

Violence against older persons is a global phenomenon. It takes many different forms and occurs in all types of settings, including within families and in homes, the workplace, care institutions, public spaces, the media, cyberspace, and emergency settings. Such violence and abuse often go unnoticed and remain a taboo in many societies. In this session we focus on the theoretical and methodological challenges of investigating this phenomenon in contemporary societies and studies thematizing gendered, socio-economic perspectives and regional variation are welcome.

Cold Emotions: Experiencing the Violence of War through Social Media

Session Organizer

Paola REBUGHINI, University of Milan, Italy

Email: paola.rebughini@unimi.it

Language:

English, French

Working Group:

WG08 Society and Emotions (host committee)

Joint Session with WG11 Violence and Society

Session Description:



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This session welcomes contributions working on the way in which social media platforms are transforming the imaginary of the violence of war, fostering a specific emotional approach to violence. For example, social media platforms can offer a space to rationalize tragic circumstances through participatory practices of content production and circulation, where playfulness and irreverent humour can be used to collectively process cultural trauma, producing emotional distance from concrete violence. The visual material circulates in a media ecosystem that records a wide variety of forms of representation of war, of different kind and in different contexts. Nevertheless, in most cases, this occurs in a social context that has not had an ontological relationship to the reality of war for generations. Moreover, the rapidity and brevity of fruition make the circulation of these images particularly devoid of historical depth.

Hence, the session is interested in exploring : a) to what extent this can produce an emotional domestication of the violence of war; b) the generational dimension of this social process, that is, its impact on younger generations and their perception of the violence of war; c) the connection between the fruition of the images of war in the social media and the normalization of the discourse about war in the public space.

Student Camps in Solidarity with Palestine. Protest Against the International Order in Light of a Genocide

Session Organizer

Marcela MENESES REYES, Investigadora Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico

Email: marcela.meneses@sociales.unam.mx

Session Organizer

Camila PONCE LARA, Center for Near and Middle Eastern Studies, Philipps Universitat Marburg, Chile

Email: camila.poncelara@gmail.com

Language:

English, Spanish

Working Group:

RC48 Social Movements, Collective Actions and Social Change (host committee)

Joint Session with WG11 Violence and Society

Session Description:

Starting from October 7, 2023, the historic occupation of Palestine by Israel took a new turn following the terrorist attack by Hamas and the brutal armed response by the State of Israel, supported by other world powers. Seven months later, this has resulted in more than 35,000 deaths, 15,000 of whom are children. This supports the claim that this constitutes the genocide. Protests in various capitals worldwide quickly emerged, calling for a ceasefire and a political resolution. Additionally, there have been calls for multiple states to break diplomatic relations with Israel and for higher education institutions to sever academic and commercial ties; however, none of these demonstrations have exerted enough pressure to stop the attacks.

One manifestation that has changed the course of events is the establishment of student camps in



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solidarity with Palestine by hundreds of universities, first in the United States and later replicated in other countries such as France, England, Canada, Australia, Germany, Spain, Japan, and Mexico. However, the brutal repression they have faced from university and government authorities reveals that at their core, they are questioning the existing international order regarding the political and economic interests of Israel and its main ally, the United States.

We are interested in understanding the different experiences of these camps. Who are these students and how did they organize? How did they formulate their demands? What were the institutional responses? How did they impact their countries? How did they influence the course of the attacks against the Palestinian people?

The Political Economy of Violence

Session Organizer

Ece KOCABICAK, Dept. of Sociology, The Open University, United Kingdom
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Language:

English

Working Group:

RC02 Economy and Society (host committee)

Joint Session with WG11 Violence and Society

Session Description:

Political economy has been accused of marginalising violence in its theory of society. Is this true? Is it appropriate? What should the place of violence be within a political economy theory of society? Is violence a specific form of power, irreducible to others, or is it derivative from political economy? Does political economy overstate the significance of class as compared with colonial and gendered inequalities because it does not address violence adequately? How does political economy address violence in theory and practice?

Violence holds both empirical significance and serves as a central theoretical aspect of political economy. Exploring the broader macro-level role that violence plays in society expands current socio-economic theories. Simultaneously, it enables a detailed investigation into the extent to which violence shapes the economy, polity, and civil society. Reapproaching violence as a foundational element of political economy offers a different perspective on the world and its problems, allowing for a detailed analysis of broader social contexts to address social issues.

Our proposed session will explore the following questions:

- How does violence intersect with economy, politics, civil society and culture?
- In what ways does violence influence the formation of states, institutions, organisations, and policies?
- Is violence solely a tool for sustaining inequality and oppression, or does it actively shape capitalist and patriarchal systems and racist regimes?
- To what extent and how does violence diversity the trajectories of socio-economic transformation?



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- Under certain circumstances, could violence emerge as an effective strategy against inequality and oppression?

Revisiting Revolutions: Debates and Trajectories

Session Organizer

Heidi GOTTFRIED, Wayne State University, USA

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Session Organizer

Valentine MOGHADAM, International Affairs Program, Northeastern University, United States

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Language:

English

Working Group:

RC02 Economy and Society (host committee)

Joint Session with WG11 Violence and Society

Session Description:

Recent years a resurgence of publications theorize *revolution* from new perspectives, or revisit previous “generations” of scholarship, or deploy mixed methods to empirically examine 21st century revolutionary uprisings. Several publications appear in recent *Critical Sociology* issues. Scholars seem to agree on the first three generations of scholarship, focusing on the great social revolutions, many entailed violence, from diverse perspectives (“natural history,” “social science,” “structuralism”), but they debate identification of a fourth, or even a fifth, generation of scholarship. In some accounts, fourth generation studies, largely examining post-Cold War and 21st century uprisings, emphasize agency, unarmed uprisings, and democratic transitions. Fifth-generation scholarship blurs distinctions across revolutions, social movements, and protests, between social and political revolutions, and between failed and unsuccessful uprisings – thus presenting revolution as a (long-term) process rather than an episode with a measurable lifespan, and as occurring within a world-system rather than as a discrete state-centered phenomenon.

These studies raise several questions guiding our panel:

- How to distinguish “generations of scholarship” from “waves of revolution,” or clusters of revolutionary activity/episodes?
- Where do Wallerstein’s concepts of “world revolution” and “anti-systemic movements” fit?
- Where and how do class and gender, and capitalism, matter for analyses of revolutions and their causes and outcomes?
- If revolutions have evolved over time, how broadly can the concept be applied, and why?
- What types/forms of “regime change” – successful/unsuccessful, violent/peaceful, armed/unarmed – count as revolutions?
- Can we reconcile the frequency of revolutionary episodes during purported fourth and fifth waves with U.S. military intervention frequency?



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EVENTS, CONFERENCES, NETWORKS AND CALLS

1. *Global 16 Days Campaign against Gender-Based Violence Femi(ni)cide in Focus*

Fall 2024 Panel Series - Zoom at 10:00 AM EDT

**GLOBAL 16 DAYS CAMPAIGN
AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

FEMI(NI)CIDE IN FOCUS

Fall 2024 Panel Series - Zoom at 10:00 AM EDT
RSVP to Attend

Oct 15 - Femi(ni)cide and Femicide Watch

Charlotte Bunch Dr. Dubravka Šimonović Dr. Myrna Dawson

Oct 29 - Femi(ni)cide and Reproductive Justice

Melissa Upreti Dr. Lila Sharif Rebecca Reingold Dr. Udodiri R. Okwandu

Nov 12 - Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

Dr. Sarah Deer Dr. Shannon Speed Dr. Sherene H. Razack

EVENT SPONSORED BY:
The Department of Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies-New Brunswick;
The Institute for Women's Leadership; The Humanities Plus Pedagogical Initiative;
Rutgers Global; The Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights;
Douglass Residential College; The Center for Research on Ending Violence;
The English Department-New Brunswick; The Honors College-New Brunswick;
The Department of African, Middle Eastern, and South Asian Languages and
Literatures; The Museum of Freedom, Tolerance, and Human Rights, NJ.

**RUTGERS-NEW BRUNSWICK
School of Arts and Sciences**

Registration:

https://rutgers.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_byTEjc5cTuSLjWw7LQMFWg#/registration

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. *Publication opportunity in SAGE Studies in International Sociology (SSIS)*



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Joy Zhang, the editor of [SAGE Studies in International Sociology](#) book series and [Current Sociology monographs](#) (special issues), has invited TG11 members to consider turning Thematic Groups discussions into SAGE Studies in International Sociology (SSIS) publications. These publications especially welcome innovative formats that leverage the length of a book. We encourage colleagues to consider small group co-authored volumes (2-4 authors), allowing for an in-depth dialogical investigation of a specific topic. As indicated on the updated webpages of these two series, they have significantly reduced the turnaround time for proposals for both of these publications. For *Current Sociology* monographs, they have explicitly required guest editors to incorporate epistemic diversity and inclusivity in their calls.

4. Call for papers (in Spanish)

Llamamiento a contribuciones en la Revista del Centro de Investigaciones Penales y Criminológicas (CENIPEC) para su número 36 especial, “Criminología Narrativa”, que será publicado a finales de 2024

La Revista del Centro de Investigaciones Penales y Criminológicas (CENIPEC) hace un llamado de envío de manuscritos originales para el próximo número 36 especial sobre “**Criminología Narrativa**”, que será publicado a finales del año 2024. El propósito de este número especial es explorar y promover el estudio de la criminología narrativa tanto en América Latina como en España, además de fomentar el diálogo interdisciplinario entre criminólogos y expertos de áreas colindantes, como la psicología, la sociología y el derecho, y otras disciplinas afines. Invitamos a académicos, investigadores y profesionales a enviar sus contribuciones originales que aborden diversos aspectos de esta rama del saber criminológico, así como su aplicación en el estudio del delito y la justicia. La criminología narrativa ha emergido en las últimas décadas como un enfoque innovador que busca comprender y explicar procesos y fenómenos sociales a través de los relatos y narrativas de actores sociales. Esta disciplina reconoce la importancia de las experiencias personales, las perspectivas individuales, las anécdotas y las interacciones sociales en la delincuencia (tanto de los agresores y las víctimas, como de la sociedad), en tanto que estas moldean el crimen. El interés académico por esta disciplina es cada vez mayor a nivel internacional, aunque su estudio es todavía escaso en la literatura hispánica. Este número especial ofrece la oportunidad de extender las discusiones sobre criminología narrativa en español, incorporando estudios empíricos y debates académicos de regiones hispanohablantes.

Los posibles temas de interés para este número especial incluyen, pero no se limitan a:

- Análisis de narrativas personales de delincuentes o víctimas.
- El papel de las narrativas en la construcción de identidades criminales o victimológicas.
- Narrativas institucionales en el sistema de justicia penal.
- Metodologías narrativas en la investigación criminológica.
- Aplicaciones prácticas de la criminología narrativa en la prevención del delito y la reinserción social.
- Literatura, sociedad y criminología.

Los autores interesados están invitados a enviar sus trabajos originales que aborden estos temas o cualquier otro aspecto relevante de la criminología narrativa. Los manuscritos pueden ser artículos de investigación, revisiones teóricas, estudios de caso o ensayos académicos. Todos los trabajos enviados



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serán sometidos a un proceso de revisión por pares con el fin de garantizar la calidad académica y la relevancia temática.

Aquellos que deseen presentar una contribución deberán **enviar un resumen de su propuesta**, a la siguiente cuenta de correo: revista.cenipepec@gmail.com. El resumen deberá estar estructurado en los siguientes apartados: 1) objetivos, 2) métodos, 3) resultados (que pueden ser resultados iniciales o esperados) y 4) conclusiones (que pueden ser conclusiones iniciales o esperadas) para trabajos empíricos. Para trabajos teóricos se puede incluir en el resumen: 1) objetivos del artículo, 2) esbozo de la revisión bibliográfica realizada y 3) conclusiones. En todo caso, el resumen de la propuesta puede tener como mínimo 180 palabras y máximo 300 palabras.

En caso de ser aceptado su resumen, la versión final del manuscrito deberá enviarse antes del 30 de julio de 2024, a la precitada cuenta de correo, cumpliendo con las directrices de formato y envío de artículos de la Revista CENIPEC, las cuales pueden consultarse en <http://www.saber.ula.ve/revistacenipepec/>. La extensión recomendada para los manuscritos será de 8000 a 10000 palabras, siguiendo las pautas de estilo y formato estipulados por nuestra Revista.

Los Doctores **Adrián Jiménez Ribera** (Universidad Católica de Valencia San Vicente Mártir, España) y **Martín Hernán Di Marco** (Universidad de Oslo, Noruega), serán los editores invitados del número especial.

Para consultas o más información, no duden en ponerse en contacto con el comité editorial a través de la citada cuenta de correo electrónico de la revista: revista.cenipepec@gmail.com.

Revista del Centro de Investigaciones Penales y Criminológicas “Héctor Febres Cordero”, Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas. Universidad de Los Andes. Mérida – Venezuela.



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If you have any questions concerning the membership, please contact Martín Hernán Di Marco (m.h.di.marco@fgga.leidenuniv.nl) or Lynn Rapaport (lr004747@pomona.edu).



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FUTURE NEWSLETTERS

The next newsletter will be distributed on March 15th, 2025. 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.

If you would like **your profile** to be featured in the next newsletter, send us the following information: short bio, university, email, main research topic and ongoing projects. You could include requests for collaboration!

Send your contribution directly to Martín Hernán Di Marco (m.h.di.marco@fgga.leidenuniv.nl).