



# INTER-NEWS

Volume 28: Spring 2008

The Newsletter of the Division of International Criminology of the American Society of Criminology

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### Note from the Editor:

I hope members will continue to submit student essays for consideration or nominate a student and provide their contact information if you feel he/she would enjoy or be willing to share her/his perspectives or thoughts. Also, in the new format, we will be able to include as many photographs of events that members may want to share (e.g., international symposiums, workshops or conferences). Please feel free to send them to me for inclusion. I would also like to include short essays on topics relevant to current international research or issues from members. Please begin submitting for the Fall 2008 newsletter now.

I wanted to also share that I have accepted a position at Old Dominion University for Fall 2008. I will notify members of my new email address as soon as the move is complete and I have the forwarding information.

On another note, with the recent decisions by the Division, information such as conferences, grant opportunities, book announcements, and other information will only appear in this edition due to the overwhelming number of people that sent me notices and announcements. However, these types of submissions will not be accepted for inclusion in future newsletters to reduce the duplicity with the web-

++Please do not forget to check the Division of International Criminology website for updates, 2007 meeting minutes, kudos to members, award announcements, new or forthcoming books and/or article written by members of the division, upcoming conferences and a host of other information. This website was created and is maintained for our benefit, so lets take advantage of it and watch for changes and announcements. <http://www.asc41.com/dir1/divintcrime.htm>



## INTER-NEWS

### A New Twist: US Student Experience Abroad

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Erica Busard

University of Central Florida Undergraduate student

In the summer of 2006, I had the unique opportunity to participate in a Criminal Justice study abroad with the University of Central Florida. I spent two unforgettable weeks studying the Russian Constitution, legal system, police force, and workings of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at the Volgograd Law Academy. While in Russia, the main focus of my studies was to compare and contrast the Russian criminal justice system to that of the United States. I learned of many interesting differences between the two systems- this I expected. What I did not expect, at least to the degree in which it occurred, was the immense impact this study abroad would have on my life. The scope of this impact reached to all aspects of my life; it helped me form my future career goals as well as form a deeper understanding of the importance of being connected on an international level. Beyond the knowledge that I gained from my studies in Russia was what I learned from the insightful young men and women of the Academy. In only a short period of time, I developed very close bonds with the cadets. Together, we taught each other how important it is to understand and appreciate different perspectives and cultures. Though I had traveled nearly 5,600 miles from my home, I came to find, quite amazingly, that more than the differences between Russia and America were the similarities between the people as connected human beings on this same earth.

My studies at the Law Academy and my stay in Volgograd lead to the realization of the many differences that exist between the Russian and American criminal justice systems. The most noticeable, and surprising difference, was that the police officers that I saw in the city did not carry guns. These unarmed ground patrol-men, so to speak, looked very young, ranging from about 17- 22 years old. In America, police officers on duty carry guns not only for their own personal protection, but also for the protection of others. As for Russia's legal system, I learned of many interesting points of contrast. A trial by jury is not a constitutional right in Russia. In Russia, unlike in the United States, a jury is not thought to be necessary in order to ensure a fair and equitable trial. Also, legal precedent is not as binding as it is in the States. Legal precedence has a very minimal existence in Russia, and even when it is applied has little authoritative force. In Russia, there is a single Federal Criminal Code, in which only one definition of a crime exists. This particularly astounded me; the fact that a country so vast, covering 6.6 million square miles and spanning over eleven time zones, could have a unified Federal criminal code. Lastly, a prison sentences in Russia does not exceed thirty years. This seemed very odd to me at first, since I knew of the extraordinarily lengthy prison sentences that may be given in America. In all, my studies in Russia lead me to a greater understanding of not only its criminal justice system, but its society as well. The laws and procedures of a country are a direct reflection of its culture and people. So by learning more about the Russian criminal justice system, I also learned more about Russian culture. I began to better understand the foundation that has shaped modern Russian society.



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A New Twist: US Student Experience Abroad

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As a result of my study abroad in Russia, I have developed an ardent interest in this country. I have incorporated the closer study of this country into my academic agenda when possible, and have conducted extensive research on the current political, economic, and judicial climate of Russia. One of the main impacts this study had on me was that it sparked my desire to learn the Russian language. This summer, I will embark on a ten-week language intensive study abroad in Russia- studying in both St. Petersburg and Moscow. In the future, my goal is to become fluent in Russian and continue my study of Russia during my graduate education. In addition, I have thought of applying for a Fulbright scholarship. I think that applying to be a Fulbright scholar will be beneficial to me both academically and professionally. My study abroad in Russia helped me to narrow even further my intended career path. I have always wanted a career with an international focus, as my current University studies reflect. After going to Russia, I have more seriously considered working for the Department of State. My interests in the study of other cultures, coupled with my passion for traveling and gaining knowledge fit the description of many career opportunities within the Department of State. Whatever career I decide to pursue, I am confident that my knowledge of Russia and of the Russian language will be a valuable asset.

The most inspiring aspect of my study was the people I met while in Russia. I was amazed at the compassion I was shown and how warmly I was received by the cadets and their families. I could have never fathomed the connections and friendships I formed while on my study abroad. Like me, these cadets are preparing themselves to become future leaders. As such, our relationships not only represent mutual respect between persons, it symbolizes mutual respect between nations. I found this to be the most influential and moving facet of my entire Russian abroad experience. It gave me much hope to know that, across the globe, there are young people like me who understand the importance of respecting different perspectives. Of all the knowledge I gained from my trip to Russia, what I learned from my companionship with the cadets was the most valuable to me. Even though Russia and America embody two very different cultures, my experiences in Russia have showed me that people from different countries have more in common than not. I have come to put a greater importance on cross-cultural understanding as a result of my study abroad, and I look forward to furthering my discoveries of the connections between people. Realizing such connections plays an important role in the area of international relations and is becoming a phenomenon as the world increasingly resembles a globalized community.

I am forever grateful to have had this unique learning opportunity in Russia. My experiences in Russia have enhanced my academic studies, lead to my pursuit of the Russian language, and have made my future career path clearer. Through the life-long friendships I have formed while on this study, I have come to embrace the importance of acceptance and understanding. My study abroad experience was enriching both academically and personally and has had an immeasurable impact on my life.



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### CHAIR'S CORNER—UN Crime Commission



The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Crime Commission) ([www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org)) meets each year in Vienna, Austria to address the mutual crime concerns of the world. Generally, the Crime Commission develops resolutions on current issues of concern and through the process of negotiation and consensus either passes or moves the resolutions to the UN Economic and Social Council for their action. This year, the Crime Commission had a special focus on violence against women. Many countries sent their experts on this topic. The US sent Cindy Dyer, Director, Office on Violence Against Women as its expert. Cindy is an expert in violence against women,

Kristina Rose, Cindy Dyer, Jay Albanese, Cindy Smith

having come to serve the federal government directly from prosecuting these types of cases in Dallas, Texas. Kristina Rose, Senior Advisor to the Director at the National Institute of Justice went to the Crime Commission to hold a side event, demonstrating the Sexual Assault virtual training. This new interactive multimedia program for medical and criminal justice professionals covers a host of issues, such as how to perform an effective medical forensic examination in sexual assault cases, during its 12 hours of training via a CD. I went as the Chief of the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) International Center. NIJ is one of the 17 Program Network Institutes around the world (see a listing below). Each year, the Program Network Institutes present current research on the main theme of the Crime Commission. My presentation briefly discussed the effectiveness of coordinated community responses. The Crime Commission members were unable to come to agreement on a *resolution* on violence against women. The topic is so broad and the issues so numerous that consensus was not possible in the short span of one week. However, a *decision* was successful. This will result in an expert's meeting and the topic of violence against women will reappear on the floor of the Crime Commission in the near future.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has numerous stakeholders, including Member States, the Secretariat, Intergovernmental bodies, Program Network Institutes, and Non-governmental organizations, such as ASC and ACJS. The following is a list of some of the Institutes.

The UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network Institutes (PNI)

UNICRI - United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institutes; Turin, Italy

UNAFEI - United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Tokyo, Japan



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CHAIR'S CORNER CONTINUED—UN Crime Commission

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ILANUD - United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; San José, Costa Rica

HEUNI - European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations; Helsinki, Finland

UNAFRI - United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Kampala, Uganda.

NAUSS - Naif Arab University for Security Sciences; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

AIC - Australian Institute of Criminology; Canberra, Australia

ICCLR & CJP - International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy; Vancouver, Canada

ISISC - International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences; Siracusa, Italy

NIJ - National Institute of Justice; Washington D.C., USA

Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; Lund, Sweden

ISPAC - International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; Milan, Italy

“The network has been developed to assist the international community in strengthening co-operation in the crucial area of crime prevention and criminal justice. Its components provide a variety of services, including exchange of information, research, training and public education.”

Details about each institute can be found at: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/institutes.html>



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JRP Project Director, Dr. Heike Gramckow, to leave the National Center for State Courts



Dr. Heike Gramckow has directed the Mongolia Judicial Reform Project since its beginning in January 2001. But her involvement with judicial sector reform in Mongolia began even earlier. In 1999, she was part of the first team of consultants sent by USAID to assist the Mongolian stakeholders in developing a Strategic Reform Plan. This plan still outlines the guiding goals of the justice system in Mongolia today. On April 21, Heike will take on a new position at the World Bank's headquarters in Washington, DC. There she will be working as Senior Legal Counsel within the Bank's Legal and Judicial Reform Group.

Above photo: On March 12, 2008 Dr. Heike Gramckow was awarded with the Honorary Award and Medal of the Prosecutor General's Office for her valuable contribution and advancement of the PGO of Mongolia.



# INTER-NEWS

Essay By: K. Michael Reynolds, Ph.D.  
Dept. of Criminal Justice/Legal Studies; University of Central Florida

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During the fall term of 2007 I had the opportunity to live, teach, and conduct research at the Volgograd Law Academy (VLA) of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation . This unique experience was made possible through a Fulbright Scholarship Award and sabbatical from the University of Central Florida. The VLA is one of five executive police training institutions in the Russian Federation. The future managers, detectives, prosecutors, judges, and forensic scientists of the Russian police and criminal justice system receive their training there during the five year program. The Academy has about 4,000 students, 200 faculty members, and a large short term international training program for foreign practitioners from Africa, the orient, western Europe, and the U.S.

The Volgograd Law Academy is located in Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) which is situated on the Volga River and is about 500 miles south of Moscow. Volgograd is an historic city most widely known for the epic Stalingrad battle; however, it was founded more the 500 years ago and was originally known as Tsaritsyn. Volgograd has about 1.2 million residents and nearly 3 million in the Volga Region. The region is primarily agricultural interspersed with manufacturing facilities for raw materials and farming machinery.

The city features an attractive river front promenade that is filled with thousands of residents in the warm weather months. They arrive in the early afternoon and remain well into the evenings as daylight lasts until about eleven o'clock. The city was rebuilt after the one year WW II siege where more than two million German and Russian soldiers perished in the epic military struggle. Now, the centre consists of tree lined streets with the Alley of the Heroes prominently displaying monuments dedicated to the fallen heroes of Stalingrad. The Alley begins with a commemorative obelisk overlooking an eternal flame honoring those who sacrificed valiantly to save their city. From there, the Alley proceeds to the Embankment park that overlooks the wide and scenic Volga River where there is a festive atmosphere each warm day. For United States citizens, it is a unique experience to see thousands of Volgograd residents visit the park each day talking, laughing, enjoying concerts from local volunteer musicians, eating ice cream, savoring their favorite beverages, while relaxing with their friends and family. This activity is indicative of the genuinely warm and hospitable Russian personality that my students enjoy the most during their two week visit to Moscow then Volgograd.

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The Volgograd Law Academy has been a leader and innovator in the area of human rights. The Academy developed and distributed a new curriculum designed to provide protection for the accused during the investigative process. The Human Rights Department was the first created in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. The VLA is also a designated research center with a mandate to conduct citizen surveys related to police satisfaction and police-citizen interaction. Surveys have been conducted annually for the past ten years to monitor quality of life, citizen perceptions of the police and criminal justice system, along with information related to crime activity. Dr. Nikolai Demidov leads the research while avidly supporting an on-going collaboration with the University of Central Florida's Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies (UCF). He also participates with other international research institutions in areas of policing research.

I met the Academy's Director of International Affairs, Dr. Anatoly Nikonov, during my first visit in 2001. Thanks to his openness, outreach, and unyielding support, more than eighty UCF students have participated in the UCF Russia study abroad program over the last four years during the summer. The American students participate in lectures at the Academy taught by leading Russian scholars in areas of Russian jurisprudence that include criminal procedure, prosecution, and constitutional areas. They also received class-room instruction regarding investigation, forensics, geo-politics, substance abuse issues in Russia, and other areas related to law enforcement education and crime prevention. The students visit agencies and interact with criminal justice system practitioners that include the Office of Prosecution, the courts, immigration, tax enforcement, organized crime prevention, and civil court officials. Overwhelmingly, the American students have reported the Russian study abroad experience to be a life changing event.

UCF has hosted twenty-one VLA students, their past president, provost, and numerous faculty members. While in America, the Russian visitors attended university classes and are hosted by numerous local enforcement agencies that provide insight into U.S. law enforcement training and practices. It is a reciprocal exchange since many of the UCF students that participated in the Volgograd study abroad program were in-service law enforcement practitioners. UCF student hosts provided housing and transportation for Russian students just as the Russian had previously done for the American students while in Russia. These arrangements have produced dramatic outcomes that enhance and foster international understanding and multi-



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cultural awareness between the Russian and American participants alike. Students and faculty have come to appreciate the differences and similarities in crime control along with societal conditions and heritages. What all participants find is there are more commonalities than differences. Life long friendships have been formed between students and faculty. In past years, UCF and VLA students and faculty have maintained their professional and personal friendships through regular correspondence and visits.

During my four month stay at the Volgograd Law Academy I learned more about the complexities of a country in transition. Winston Churchill once said “Russia is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma.” While it is irrefutable that serious police corruption issues and other systemic problems exist within the Russian criminal justice system, what may not be readily seen is that many concerned and dedicated educators, scholars, and citizens are working diligently to overcome the unfortunate historical legacies of their past. The Ministry of the Interior (MVD) has developed new policies that promote openness and a willingness to collaborate with international independent researchers for the purpose of enhancing public safety and supporting human rights. I was honored to be the first American Fulbright Scholar accepted to reside and work in one of the executive police training academies.

The VLA recently acquired a state-of-the-art computer lab that allowed me to introduce the concepts of the western intelligence led-policing model supported by the use of data visualization through crime mapping and analysis. The train-the-trainers classes were well received as the Russian faculty and instructors have a strong educational foundation in mathematics and data analysis. Their eagerness to learn as much as possible about intelligence led-policing and crime mapping was refreshing and contagious.

I am positive that during my brief time at the Volgograd Law Academy I learned more from the highly motivated, serious scholars and advanced students, than they from me. While the challenges they face each day to combat a culture of corruption from within are daunting, I am encouraged that the educators and students, who are soon to be the future leaders of the Russian police, will strive to restore citizen confidence and enhance public safety.



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I left Russia on Christmas eve with a greater understanding of its people, history, and the abundant current and future challenges they face. We in America began our journey at a much different starting point than Russia. Our foundation was from the beginning the foremost protection of human rights and dignity. It still took decades to professionalize and reduce the levels on internal corruption that were endemic in certain areas of America. My experiences and interactions in Russia with honest and determined educators, practitioners, and policy makers were encouraging. Those that I lived with and worked with are deeply concerned about modernizing the police and developing the citizen confidence that is essential to crime control.

My time spent in the international arena has produced an acute awareness of the common problems we all face. The problems the Russian educators and police cope with are really not much different than our own. We have a charge to share and understand more about our commonalities, forge international partnerships, and introduce students to spheres they otherwise would never experience or understand. It is a rewarding journey.



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Hart Publishing PUBLISHED December 2008 ISBN 1841136301 / 9781841136301

### **Studies in International and Comparative Criminal Law - no. 1**

#### **Principles of German Criminal Law By Michael Bohlander**

German criminal law doctrine, as one of the more influential ones over time and on a global scale, takes rather different approaches to many of the problems of substantive law from those of the common law family of countries like the UK, the US, Canada, New Zealand, Australia etc. It also differs markedly from the system which is most often used in Anglophone writing as a civil law comparison, the French law. German criminal law is a code-based model and has been for centuries. The influence of academic writing on its development has been far greater than in the judge-oriented common law models. The book will serve as a useful aid to debates about codification efforts in countries that are mostly based on a case law system, but who wish to re-structure their law in one or several criminal codes. The comparison will show that similar problems occur in all legal systems regardless of their provenance, and the attempts of individual systems at solving them, their successes and their failures, can provide a rich experience from which other countries can draw and on which they can build.

The book provides an outline of the principles of German criminal law, mainly the so-called "General Part" (e.g. actus reus, mens rea, defences, participation) and the core offence categories (e.g. homicide, offences against property, sexual offences). It sets out the principles, their development under the influence of academic writing and judicial decisions. The book is not meant as a textbook of German criminal law, but is a selection of interrelated in-depth essays on the central problems. Wherever it is apposite and feasible, comparison is offered to the approaches of English criminal law and the legal systems of other common and civil law countries in order to allow common lawyers to draw the pertinent parallels to their own jurisdictions.

#### **Studies in International and Comparative Criminal Law: The German Criminal Code**

##### **A Modern English Translation; Translated by Michael Bohlander**

German substantive criminal law has been influential in many civil law countries, most notably in the Hispanic world. In the common law countries, not surprisingly because of the systemic differences in approach, its impact has been much less, if not negligible. This may be largely explained as a result of the language barrier. An up-to-date and reliable English translation of the German Criminal Code has been conspicuously missing for some time. This book presents a new English translation of the Strafgesetzbuch, (the Criminal Code), in its most recent amended form of August 2007. The Code is the centrepiece of German substantive criminal law and informs the interpretation and application of any other criminal provisions which can be found in specific legislation. The translation thus affords an opportunity to profit from a legal tradition that has had a major influence over history and has a rich experience of doctrinal analysis. The translation adheres as closely as possible to the textual structure of the original, but has been made palatable to an English ear. It is intended as a companion to the author's Principles of German Criminal Law which is also scheduled for publication in 2008.

Michael Bohlander had been a member of the German judiciary for over 13 years before he joined the Department of Law of Durham University in 2004. From 1999 until 2001 he was the senior legal officer of Trial Chamber II of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. He is the editor-in-chief of the International Criminal Law Review, the General Editor of Studies in International and Comparative Criminal Law, a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Criminal Law and a co-editor of Beiträge zur Strafrechtswissenschaft, a German series of monographs on criminal law. He has published 6 books and monographs and over 100 book chapters, articles, essays, case comments, book reviews and notes.



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#### **OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY**

##### **Norfolk Virginia**

The PhD in Criminology & Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University began this fall 2007 as a new doctoral program in the College of Arts and Letters. Offered by the faculty of the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, the PhD in Criminology & Criminal Justice will produce scholars with strong backgrounds in criminology and criminal justice, research methods and statistics. Many Criminology and Criminal Justice programs focus primarily on the operation of the criminal justice system and how it addresses criminal offenders and their victims. That is, most programs tend to focus on the police, courts, and correctional systems. The PhD program in Criminology & Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University builds on this traditional model by focusing on the sociological and structural correlates of criminality and criminal justice responses to crime, with special attention paid to the role of gender, race, and class inequality. Our program is heavily focused on theory, research methodology, and policy, and it is designed to help students develop the skills necessary to investigate and inform our understanding of criminal behavior, societal response to rule and law violation, and the anticipated and unintended consequences our policies might engender. The program is designed primarily for students who want to pursue careers in higher education, though course offerings will provide students the education and skills needed to be employed as researchers in public and private justice agencies.

All students must complete 48 hours of course work at the post master's level including 12 hours each of core, research skills and elective courses, as well as 12 hours of dissertation-related credits. Students must also pass qualifying and comprehensive exams and complete a dissertation.

The department's faculty are prolific researchers; a recent journal article ranked them as one of the top programs in the nation in terms of publications. They are also committed to teaching and working with students and have developed strong relationships with local and state criminal justice agency officials. The department's collegiality is regularly noted by students and graduates.

For more information, visit the Web site at <http://al.odu.edu/sociology/phdprogram/index.shtml> or contact Dr. Mona Danner, Director of the PhD Criminology & Criminal Justice program, Old Dominion University, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Norfolk VA 23529; [mdanner@odu.edu](mailto:mdanner@odu.edu) 757-683-5931



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#### **TWO INTERNATIONAL CRIME STUDIES FROM THE FAMILY RESEARCH LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**

THE INTERNATIONAL DATING VIOLENCE STUDY (IDVS)  
PAPERS THAT CAN BE DOWNLOADED

The data for the IDVS was gathered by a consortium of researchers at 68 universities in 32 nations. The final sample for includes 17,404 students. Of these, 14,202 were in a dating relationship that lasted a month or more. Over 25 papers have been published or are in press, and a book is being written. Papers which can be downloaded from <http://pubpages.unh.edu/~mas2/ID.htm>

**The August 2008 issue of the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* is a special issue on transnational crime. There are several ground-breaking articles on the trafficking in human body parts, the illicit market in arts and antiquities, risk assessment in organized crime, the illicit trade in endangered wildlife, and articles on human trafficking in both the U.S. and Israel. The *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* is published by Sage.**

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Marcelo F. Aebi (University of Lausanne and Autonomous University of Barcelona) has just published a criminology book in Spanish: Aebi M. F. (2008). *Temas de criminología*. Madrid: Dykinson.

<http://www.dykinson.com/?PHPSESSID=0f9262cea9c79ab5474058dbe94219b8&do=query>



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*A new web log has been created to facilitate dialogue about research in the areas of international, comparative, and transnational criminology and criminal justice. The International Criminology Research Forum is located at <http://www.internationalcriminology.wordpress.com>. Research professionals and students are welcome to participate in this online community as readers, commenters, or contributors. Questions and suggestions about the blog should be directed to the current administrator, Janet Stamatel ([jstamatel@albany.edu](mailto:jstamatel@albany.edu)).*

#### NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCES:

In the fall of 2007, The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Northern Arizona University inaugurated a revised Masters program featuring opportunities for students interested in global criminology to focus their graduate studies on transnational justice issues. Students in the new Masters of Applied Criminology will select one of three areas of concentrated study: transnational crime and justice, communities and justice, or law, policy and social change. Students who select the area of transnational justice will have the opportunity to study and research topics such as borders and immigration, crime and culture, genocide, globalization and human justice, human rights, states crime, transnational crime, and terrorism and national security in both classes and through one-on-one study with faculty mentors. To enable students to devise a program of study that best suits their personal and career goals, the program offers four capstone options: thesis, internship, teaching practicum or exam. The NAU Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice has an established history of scholarship and social action in pursuit of social justice. Our new program is will give students to join this project by focusing their educational and research energies on understanding the justice problems of an increasingly networked globe characterized by growing inequalities between nations of privilege and nations of need. The department encourages students who want to both understand and address transnational problems of achieving justice and pursuing peace to join our engaged and motivated faculty for a challenging and rewarding graduate education. For more information please navigate to [www.nau.edu/crimj/](http://www.nau.edu/crimj/) and select “graduate.”



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#### ***Critical Sociology* and SSSP Global Division International Graduate Student Competition**

**Submission Deadline: May 5, 2008**

The Sage journal *Critical Sociology* in cooperation with the SSSP Global Division announces an enhanced 2008 Graduate Student Paper Competition. The goal is to encourage critical scholarship in the areas of global studies and social problems. Suggested paper topics include but are not limited to the following themes being featured at the 2008 Annual SSSP meetings: Neoliberalism and Global Conflict; Globalization and Transitional Politics; Alternative Forms/Models of Globalization; and/or the Post-Washington Consensus Era in Latin America. Jointly-authored papers are accepted, but all contributing authors must be current graduate students or have graduated not prior to January 1, 2008. This year's award recipient will receive a monetary prize of \$500, student membership in the SSSP, conference registration for the 2008 Annual SSSP Meeting and the 2008 *Critical Sociology* Conference in Boston, MA, and a ticket to the SSSP awards banquet. Award recipients will be expected to present their paper at the 2008 Annual Meeting and will also be invited to participate in the 2008 *Critical Sociology* Conference on August 3, 2008 at the SSSP hotel. Papers must be submitted electronically in a format compatible with MS WORD and authors should ensure that they receive a confirmation of receipt for their submission. Although faculty sponsorship is not formally required to enter the competition, participants are invited to request a note from a faculty member or independent scholar that speaks to the academic quality of the submission and they should be emailed directly to the addresses below. Papers of up to a maximum length of 30 double-spaced pages may be sent beginning on January 31, 2008 but no later than May 5, 2008 to both Co-Chairs of the 2008 SSSP Global Division Graduate Student Award Committee: Dr. Jon Shefner, [jshefner@utk.edu](mailto:jshefner@utk.edu) and Dr. David A. Smith, [dasmith@uci.edu](mailto:dasmith@uci.edu). Winning authors will be invited to submit their paper for publication in *Critical Sociology*.

Prof. David Fasenfest,  
Journal Editor, *Critical Sociology*, and  
Book Series Editor, *Studies in Critical Social Science*  
Department of Sociology  
Wayne State University



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The Working Party on the Crime Congress of the Alliance of NGO's on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (NY) is seeking Expressions of Interest from future participants in the UN Crime Congress to be held in Brazil in 2010. Participants can propose their own papers, organize panels, or hold workshops on topics falling within the thematic areas (yet to be) identified by the UN Crime Commission, or on topics which they believe the UN should be informed about, provided the subject has implications beyond the national level. Those organizing panels are strongly encouraged to find international collaborators, including from amongst the practitioner or 'subject' populations.

The Alliance is unable to provide any financial support for travel. Participants are therefore urged to begin seeking their own funding as soon as possible. The Alliance will facilitate assignment to panels of individual presenters, assignment of time slots for fully organized panels, and assistance in securing an official letter of invitation from the UN Crime Commission which could be useful in obtaining funding, professional leave or a visa.

Individuals or formed panel groups should email their Expression of Interest as a Microsoft Word attachment to Dr. Yael Danieli, Chair, NY Alliance of NGOs, [yaeld@aol.com](mailto:yaeld@aol.com). In addition to a titled abstract of approximately 200 words, all submissions should include: the proposed presenter's name, professional title, affiliation, and full contact information (address, phone, fax, e-mail). Formed groups should include a thematic title, identified contact person for the entire group, and for each individual presenter, name, professional title, affiliation, full contact information (address, phone, fax, email) and a titled abstract of approximately 200 words.

Interested parties are encouraged to monitor the UN Office on Drugs and Crime website at [www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org) for UN thematic areas. Further questions can be addressed to Dr. Danieli and Dr. Nancy Grosselfinger at [grosselfinger@hotmail.com](mailto:grosselfinger@hotmail.com)



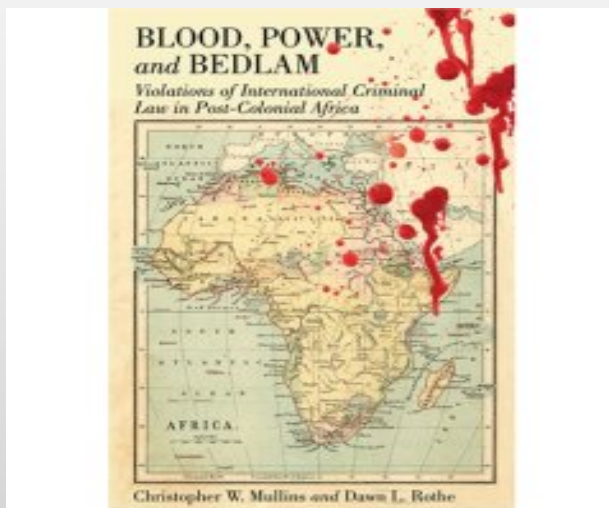
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**Blood, Power, and Bedlam: Violations of International Criminal Law in Post-colonial Africa (New Perspectives in Criminology and Criminal Justice)**

by Christopher W. Mullins (Author), Dawn L. Rothe (Author)



#### Book Description

*Blood, Power, and Bedlam* examines the etiology of violations of international criminal law in four post-colonial African states. With a particular focus on genocide and crimes against humanity, an integrated theory is produced and historical, political, economic, and structural aspects are explored. The book's main intent is an analysis of the worst crimes humans commit and how, in the cases examined, they arise out of a post-colonial environment. Attention is given to existing or potential applications of international social control.

#### From the Back Cover

"This book is a powerful analysis of a variety of forms of collective violence in Africa. The authors provide a compelling account of the etiology and enactment of some of the worst violences humans commit against each other—genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. This book is a major contribution to the field of criminology. Scholars of war, peace, and international law would also find Mullins and Rothe's book of great interest." David Kauzlarich, Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville; Author of *Crimes of the American Nuclear State*