

INTER-NEWS

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

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Editor

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[We gratefully acknowledge the news contributions of the International Victimology Website <http://www.victimology.nl>, the International Sociological Association <http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/>, the American Sociological Association [Footnotes](#), the Law and Society Association newsletter, the IASOC Updates, CICP's [International Observer](#) and Pierre Tournier's [Informations Criminologiques Hebdo](#)]

Being a Host and Being a Guest

Chair's Report – By Rosemary Barberet

Most of my summer has been about being a host and being a guest, both in a professional and personal sense. In June, I coordinated a series of talks by Ana Soler from Denver Victim's Services Network, who visited Spain as a guest of the U.S. Embassy in Madrid. In July, I facilitated a visit by 11 representatives of the Ministry of Justice of Thailand to criminal justice training academies in Madrid. In August, I travelled to the European Society of Criminology Meetings in Amsterdam. And the DIC Executive Council is doing the same. Bill McDonald flew to Florence to teach in the Spring, and later in the summer to the Olympics in Athens. Liqun Cao has been on a Fulbright in Lithuania this summer, and Alex Vazsonyi is on a Fulbright in Slovenia this semester. Cindy Smith is busy making her group of Turkish students and families

at home at the University of Baltimore, as she learns about Turkish culture and the Turkish criminal justice system. Nancy Grosselfinger is forever the criminological adventurer at the ICTY in The Hague. It seems that we all do an increasing amount of hosting and 'guesting'. A lot of it is accompanied by translation and interpretation – or in its absence, nervous laughter, earnest looks and much pantomime. However, since seeing the film *Lost in Translation*, it is easier to be more relaxed and humorous about these kinds of encounters. Nevertheless, their significance in international criminology cannot be overstated, and the old fashioned roles of 'host' and 'guest' are still very much in demand. There is as much you learn about a culture when you play the role of 'host' as there is in playing the role of guest. This is related to what Nancy Grosselfinger meant by her lead article in the *Criminologist* last year, "When Giving is Receiving."

Moving on to new business! Congratulations to Gary LaFree, former DIC Chair, as the new ASC President-Elect!

Our vote on the DIC Constitution and By-Laws revisions, as well as journal adoption, was favourable. We received 122 votes for the Constitutions and By-Laws revisions, 1 against and 1 abstention. We received 118 votes for the journal adoption, and 7 against. Our Constitution requires a two-thirds vote for amendments, and a simple majority for matters such as a journal adoption, so in consultation with the Executive Council, these two issues are now resolved. The pre-Nashville *Inter-News* ***Newsflash*** will announce a special meeting of the DIC publications committee, which will begin structuring the DIC contribution to the journal. If you are interested in attending, please do!

Please take a minute to think about attending the UN Crime Congress in Bangkok in April. The deadline for expressions of interest is upon us – September 10th. If your work is relevant to the international criminal justice policymaking community, then you should be there.

Rosemary Barberet
DIC Chair

Readers are invited to contribute to the DIC Newsletter sections on new publications, policy-related news (key new legislation, court decisions and other developments around the world), research in progress (in particular comparative research projects), member news and position announcements, funding, requests for information and upcoming meetings/conferences. Send your news to Rosemary Barberet at: rbarbere@polsoc.uc3m.es. The next issue will be in the fall. Deadline: October, 2004.

Ślawomir Redo: the United Nations' Criminologist¹.

By Cindy Smith, with assistance from Ślawomir Redo

Editor: You are one of approximately 500 professionals behind the operations of the two UN intergovernmental commissions (on narcotic drugs and crime), and other policy-making bodies

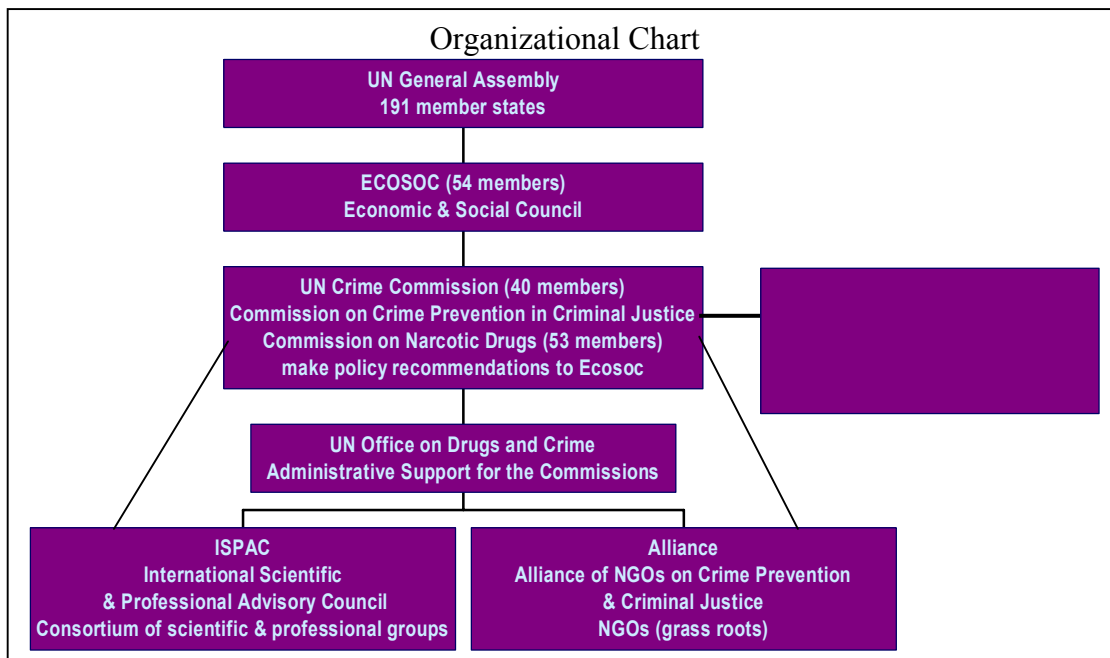
¹ Note from the Editor: Dr. Ślawomir Redo works in the Criminal Justice Reform Unit of the Human Security Branch in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The views expressed in this interview do not necessarily represent the views of the United Nations Secretariat. Mr. Redo's book on "Organized crime and its Control in Central Asia" was published by the Office of International Criminal Justice (Huntsville, Tx, USA, 2004, www.cjcenter.org/book.htm).

(Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice).

Q: The United Nations has often been depicted as a very complex bureaucracy because of the way it conducts business and the impact of the work it does, which is hardly understood or felt by the outsiders, including researchers. Wouldn't you agree with this?

A: When I first joined the UN, its structure, method of work and impact was very little known to me. It took me about five years to appreciate how the Organization works. Now, the newcomers have the same impression that I had at first. For some, they remain with this impression and leave the place, for many others who continue the logic of UN actions gets clearer with time and is more appreciated. Over the entire life span of the UN, including more than 50 years of the existence of its crime programme, its structure has changed, but even now is not so complex as it initially may appear.

The organizational chart depicts the flow of information from the bottom up. Often the information flows both directions, but final decisions are made at the top and handed down. ISPAC and the Alliance are groups of non-governmental organizations (NGO). NGOs offer the



governmental agencies (member states) research findings and support that the UNODC could not develop with its limited staffing. Some of this information is handed directly to member states in the Commissions and some of it is offered to the UNODC secretariat.

The UNODC serves as the secretariat to the Commission on Crime Prevention in Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Secretariat is responsible to both of these entities, which handle all criminological and criminal policy issues in the world. Currently, the budget is a total of over US \$200 million, whereby more than 90% is spent for drug control and less than 10% for crime control.

These two commissions create, recommend, and take stock of all activities or legislative mandates implemented by the secretariat. Moreover, they initiate two types of legislative mandates: soft law (i.e., standards and norms) and hard law (i.e., treaties), the latter of which

are later being negotiated and adopted by member states in other fora (ad-hoc committees, the General Assembly, conferences of state-parties). There have been approximately 50 soft law instruments adopted since the time of the First UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1955), which are available on the Internet and in hard copy. The secretariat is responsible for implementing these (i.e., standards on the treatment of prisoners, code of conduct for law enforcement officials, basic principles on the use of force and firearms, juvenile justice administration, alternatives to custodial sanctions, restorative justice). Additionally, the secretariat administratively handles the implementation of the treaties. Currently, there are three narcotic treaties and two crime related treaties (i.e., Transnational Organized Crime Convention and the Corruption Convention).

Q: In an organization of only 500 individuals to carry out the entire world's criminal justice agenda, one can imagine the wide variety of duties. What are yours?

A: Generally, my job is to assist requesting countries to build capacities for criminal justice reform and crime reduction, in accordance with international standards and good practices. Specifically, there are four work areas: juvenile justice, penal reform, victim support and urban security. For post conflict societies, we deal with more overall strengthening of operational capacity of the criminal justice actors (judiciary, prosecution, law enforcement authorities). We support juvenile justice projects in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, prevention of urban crime in Brazil and Senegal, and justice capacity building in Afghanistan.

Our office began its work in Afghanistan by helping to build an administration for the penitentiary system there. The reform includes both soft and hard reforms. Our task is to improve the physical state of the system and to promote UN policy, in terms of humane treatment of prisoners, meeting special needs of female prisoners, alternatives to imprisonment, and rights of victims. On the other hand, in Brazil, the focus is on urban security. The world is so very different from one place to another, that the UN must adapt to these unique circumstances.

Q: Unique as they are, are you meeting only the traditional concerns of member states, like above or is the UN also addressing the other problems of the contemporary world?

A: A more global example of the criminal justice reform is that of the UN's attempt to close the great digital divide. Therefore we are also involved in the control of problems associated with organized and cyber crime at the transnational level. I spent three years in Central Asia dealing with organized crime problems there, and now I am also dealing with cyber crime - with which I did also before I went there. One example of the great digital divide is in the levels of protection of data and information in the developed and developing countries, including private sector (i.e., credit card fraud). There is very little done in developing countries regarding privacy protection in general – the concept is still too fresh to be implemented there, and the rules or regulations which could facilitate privacy protection are either weak or lacking. The information has no value.

Developing countries are more likely to focus on legislation regarding financial controls because of the stream of laundered money that flows into poor countries. Money launderers tend to focus on those countries with fewer financial controls. It is important to have even protection of laws throughout all countries. When the laws vary, business is moved to countries where the laws are absent or not enforced. It is important to establish a legal environment where the criminal justice system functions and incorporates the private sector. There will be a

special workshop at the Eleventh UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Thailand (Bangkok, 18-25 April 2005) where these issues will be addressed.

But the congresses, which are organized every fifth year, are much bigger events covering a very wide spectrum of global and local crime and justice issues. Almost anything in the world that is brought by member states to the congresses, gets discussed there. However, we always try to stay focused and respond to the most pressing concerns brought to the congresses. We hope that the forthcoming congress will be another example of how the UN stays abreast of those concerns in the world that are so different since the time of the first Congress in 1955. The general movement of the UN policy is to develop approaches that are in harmony, reciprocal and enforceable, between countries. The congresses are the fora for sharing data and information on particular topics and initiating new avenues of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Q: UNODC is a vast resource for data that is not known to international, including U.S. criminologists. Are these data publicly available?

A: Indeed, one may have an impression that UN data is hardly publicly available. When I attended in 2003 annual conference of the American Society of Criminology, I was struck by the lack of references to the UN data sets or UN crime and justice reports. However, we have a great number of data sets, reports and publications, readily available from our web page (www.unodc.org) and not only from there, but also from or through other UN sites, for example in New York or Geneva. Recently, ODC has published a remarkable "World Drug Report" – a flagship publication based on lots of UN data. Collecting data across multiple cultures and multiple governments is extremely difficult. Of course, there is a cultural factor and these data are very sensitive. One problem is that different data are sensitive in different countries. Most recently we embarked on the process of data collection on HIV/AIDS infected inmates in pre-trial and correctional facilities. The UN began collecting data on crime trends at the inception of the crime programme. Over the past 30 years, it has developed a remarkable database on crime and drug problems in the world. It has taken all of these years to get to a point of trust between the countries and the UN. The trust was built by demonstrating how the data would be used in a mutually beneficial way. The objective is to share information; it is not to point fingers at countries that have higher or lower rates. Instead, the UN stresses the mutual benefit to the process, thereby gaining the trust.

Q: What does the secretariat do on the crime side of the house?

A: Against the backdrop of data collection, the secretariat is involved in the following: 1) support to treaty implementation (legal assistance, law enforcement); 2) counteracting trafficking in humans; 3) criminal justice reform and crime prevention. Separately, the ODC is also counteracting terrorism through assistance in the implementation of 12 international anti-terrorist conventions. Last but not least, we counteract money laundering.

With the exception of counter-terrorism activities, the other activities really spread across the "crime and drugs" spectrum.

The UNODC was created relatively recently by combining the crime office with the drugs office. The new combination is still searching for ways of mutual action in the field of drugs and crime in their own structure.

Most of the work in the UNODC is based on projects. The process is as follows:

1. A country requests assistance.
2. The U.N. responds if there are available funds.
3. A needs assessment mission is conducted.
4. A plan is formulated and an agreement signed.
5. The plan is then implemented in the field.

Depending on the project, activities might include services, advising, various inputs, consultants, and sometimes the need for a person to travel to the country for 1 to 18 months. (The UN is always looking for practitioners that have qualified research and experience in the needed field.)

Q: How do you think the work of the UN has changed in the course of the existence of its crime and drugs programme?

A: It has changed as much as the world has changed over that time. In the 1960s nobody spoke of technical cooperation to stop the flow of drugs from producing to consumer countries or curb transnational firearms trafficking. I recall an excellent key note address by Professor Bill Chambliss, one of the participants at the last year ASC meeting, in which he so vividly brought into the picture how drugs smuggled from Thailand in the 1960s have caused in the U.S. cities gang violence, but literally no technical cooperation existed between the supply and demand countries in the world to stop the “export” of drugs and violence across the borders. Both sides were helpless. Nowadays, Thailand has almost ceased to cultivate opium, thanks to alternative development supported by bilateral and multilateral donors, such as the UN. Thailand exports now abroad (who knows, maybe also to the U.S.), the licit crops cultivated instead of drugs.

I also recall Professor John Laub’s ASC address on the life course of criminology in the United States in which he encapsulated the state of American 100 years old research on crime. He said that in the current millennium U.S. criminology must address its “poverty”, caused, inter alia, by “here and now” research which he called “presentism”. But I want to take his point a little bit further – to the international plane, and add that the criminology of the immediate future is also the one of addressing the United Nations Millennium Declaration and its Development Goals (2000) by doing more international and comparative research on the alleviation of poverty and its relationship with the access to justice or if you will, the need for democratic criminal justice reform, accepted not as an external imposition of the rule of law but as a genuine local drive to increase security and humanize justice when dealing with crime, organized or not. In short, our Office’s call is to help the world’s poorest regions by institutional reforms addressing development, security and justice. Historically and presently, our criminological profession has done very little to bring up the discipline of criminology to such a new challenge at the global and local levels. Therefore, we are very happy to see the American Society of Criminology in the family of non-governmental organizations cooperating within the United Nations. The ASC with its long history, vast U.S. and international membership and excellent analytical capacity is clearly well equipped to help us in meeting the new challenges.

United Nations News: Expression of Interest Solicited for the Eleventh United Nations Crime Congress in Bangkok – By Nancy Grosselfinger

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY **An NGO in Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC**

ELEVENTH UNITED NATIONS CRIME CONGRESS

Bangkok, Thailand
April 18-25, 2005

The American Society of Criminology is empowered and encouraged by the United Nations to provide financial, organizational and technical support for the upcoming Crime Congress. This is the single largest meeting of approximately 3,500 international public policymakers in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, held every five years since 1955. It is populated by diplomats, ministry officials, and criminal justice administration senior personnel as well as representatives of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Three types of sessions are held; High Level Diplomatic Sessions at which Member State representatives speak about progress and problems on the Agenda Items, Workshops organized by U.N. Institutes on specified themes, and Ancillary Meetings run by NGOs on subjects of their own choosing, compatible with the above settled agenda or 'new and emerging issues'. ASC is permitted to join with others in these Ancillary Meetings, usually by joining with other NGOs in developing a shared theme with diverse perspectives. As one of the very few academically oriented NGO's this is an opportunity for ASC members to insure that research is brought into the international debate to influence global public policy formulation.

Ancillary Meetings usually last 90 minutes each, with approximately four presenters and time for discussion with the balance of the attendees at the end. That means a presentation of approximately 15-20 minutes each, made at a slow rate, because of simultaneous interpretation. The audience ranges from 30-100 persons from all over the globe and reflecting the diverse types of attendees. Presentation should be aimed at the non-NGO sector as usually NGO representatives are quite knowledgeable.

In order to facilitate ASC members' participation the following general information is provided to potential contributors. (Also see www.unodc.org for wider understanding, especially Crime Commission 2004 resolutions E.CN.15/2004/L.3/Rev.1 Preparation for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice).

Main Theme: "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice".

Approved Agenda items (E/CN.15/2003/L.8):

1. Effective measure to combat transnational organized crime
2. Corruption: threats and trends in the twenty-first century
3. Economic and financial crimes: challenges to sustainable development
4. Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_standards.html)

Workshops:

- a. Enhancing law enforcement and criminal justice reform;

- b. Strategies for crime prevention;
- c. Measures to combat terrorism;
- d. Measures to combat economic and computer-related crime

ASC members are encouraged to review the above, ask questions if necessary, and file an Expression of Interest for institutional support, that is, being presented under the ASC umbrella. Please note there is **no** financial support available from ASC.

Please forward your submission no later than **Friday, September 10, 2004** to grosselfinger_un@hotmail.com For further information contact either Dr. Cindy Smith at cjsmith@ubmail.ubalt.edu or Dr. Nancy Grosselfinger at grosselfinger_un@hotmail.com Each submission will be promptly acknowledged in confirmation of receipt.

**U.N. Crime Congress, Bangkok, April 18-25, 2005
EXPRESSION OF INTEREST**

Name:

Title:

Affiliation:

Address:

Telephone:

FAX:

Email:

Previous U.N. Crime Congress Participation:

Attendee: (year) (affiliation)

Presenter: (year) (subject)

Other:

Institutional Support From Other Organizations Anticipated:

Source(s) of Financial Support Anticipated:

A. Subject Area from within the U.N. defined agenda above:

Or

B. Subject Area not falling within the U.N. defined agenda above:

Collaborators or other panelists (if any) in this presentation: (Name, affiliation)

In which of the other U.N. working languages beside English (Arabic, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian) could you make your presentation:

Keeping in mind that presentations run about 20 minutes each, please prepare a two page concept paper (as a Word attachment) on what you would like to contribute to the U.N. Crime Congress. Describe the format and any visual or audio aids needed. Briefly explain the importance of your contribution for the international audience assembled.

Please list prior international presentations and any interpreter experience. (A special workshop at ASC 2004 in Nashville is being organized for UN presenters to strengthen these skills and participation is strongly encouraged.)

Year	Language	Interpreter?
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STUDENT FEATURE: What am I Getting from a Criminal Justice Graduate Program in America?

By Haiyan Liu, Ph. D. student, Criminal Justice Department, Indiana University
Bloomington, IN, 47405 haiyliu@indiana.edu

Whenever I introduce myself to another Chinese student in America as a criminal justice major, they would raise their eyebrows. If they were blunt, they would ask directly, "Why criminal justice?" Alas! Looking around me, almost all of my Chinese friends here are studying math, physics, statistics, or electronic engineering. More and more Chinese and second/third generation Asian American students I know are applying for accounting, computer science, finance, management, and business. Why am I studying criminal justice?

What's worse, I didn't even start with criminal justice. I got my bachelor degree of law in international commercial law at Nanjing University in China before I came to America. There is no criminal justice or criminology major in China even today (They are still covered in law schools and sociology departments). I started my college education with the ambition to be a successful lawyer, or a prestigious judge. I did get a good offer after graduation to be a legal assistant in a large joint venture oil corporation in China with exact the same amount of starting salary I am getting now as an associate instructor (the currency exchange rate is 8:1). However, one *yuan* can buy as much goods and services in China as one US dollar here most of the time. And China's economy is booming and the whole world is staring at this big, untilled market, dribbling. "Why are you working twelve hours a day, six days a week for a Ph. D. degree in criminal justice in America while you could have led a yuppie life with plenty of opportunities to be abroad on business trips now in China? Do you think it is worth it?" my roommate keeps on asking me, and I keep on replying, "Sure it is. I am getting exact what I want."

Above all, studying in a social science graduate program in America is both challenging and enjoyable, especially for a subject as interesting and challenging as criminal justice. There are four tracks in Indiana University-Bloomington's criminal justice Ph. D. program: nature of crime and delinquency, criminal justice administration, law and society, and cross-cultural studies. The kind of questions we are asking and exploring are: what causes the various criminal behaviors? What can be changed about the current criminal justice system and aspects of society to help reduce crime? What is the function of law and its relationship with other aspects of our life? What can different countries learn from each other about those topics? Most people like to study the positive and productive areas of our life, like global economy, personal relationship, social welfare, child education, public policy, etc. Criminal justice scholars are more inclined to focus on some sensitive or negative aspects: crime, violence, war, victimization, political propaganda, power abuse, delinquent youth, abused children, battered women, etc. Actually, production and problem are two sides of the same coin. While we are talking about how to better cultivate our future generations, we should not avoid the topic of how to deal with their feelings of aggression, frustration, depression, alienation, and rebellion. While we are talking about how to construct a more equal and democratic society, we cannot ignore addressing problems like learning disability, poverty, gender discrimination, racial segregation, majority tyranny, etc. Yes, negative topics are usually depressing, painful and burdensome. But if we always dodge problems, we will never learn from them, and we will never improve. No matter how rapidly our physical science is developing, it is always a two-edged sword. It can be used to build both medical equipments and nuclear weapons. Facing problems is exactly what makes this major so intriguing to me.

I never knew what a high-qualified graduate program could be like until I came to IU. Most classes I took only had five to ten students. Each student could get plenty of attention and considerable academic guidance not only from faculty in our own department, but also senior graduate students or even other members in the academic field. Actually, I believe whatever academic help you want, if you reach out, you can always get it. Instead of merely working as tiny screws of a machine in some big research projects without your voice ever heard, we are encouraged to do something creative and original from the time we enter the field. Competition does exist, but the academic environment is basically free, cooperative and open-minded. In such an environment, you feel like somebody and your work is something no matter whether it would bring immediate material value or not. I still remember how shocked I was when I first attended the department meeting, and saw how aggressively senior graduate students complained in front of faculty. However, the faculty listened to those gripes attentively and tried to give reasonable responses. Of course, not all problems can be resolved immediately, but at least everyone's voice is heard, and information and opinions get exchanged well. I doubt this could ever happen in a Chinese department meeting. Long history of patriarchy and bureaucracy make us more likely to conform than to communicate.

On one hand, studying criminal justice in America offers me precious experience that I could have never gotten if I stayed in a graduate program at home. On the other hand, my international student and bilingual background provides unique perspective and discernment for research. There are several excellent cross-cultural and comparative scholars in our department. From them, I have learned that different societies usually have the same type of social problems, but people have quite different reactions to them across societies. Sometimes we just need to jump out of the box to find solutions. China and America are learning from each other all the time. Aerobic exercises are so popular in China now while more and more Americans are becoming fascinated with martial arts and taiji. I can always contribute some unique ideas in class discussion, and I feel more and more aspirant because my ideas are

acknowledged and cherished. Anyway, it is just my second year in this Ph. D. program, and there is still a long way ahead of me. I have never felt so confident and enthusiastic in my seventeen years of education before.

MEMBER NEWS

Eastern Michigan University's **Liqun Cao**, Professor of Sociology and criminology, has been awarded a Fulbright Senior Specialists grant from the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Fulbright Senior Specialists Program offers short-term grants to leading U.S. academics and professionals. Beginning August, 2004, Cao will spend five weeks lecturing on "Law and Local Culture" at the Law Institute under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania. Since joining the European Union May 1, Lithuania and the surrounding countries must move from socialism to a more democratic way of ruling. Cao will discuss how police function in the local community and will discuss potential reforms. In addition to lecturing, he will also set up a survey so the institute can evaluate public attitudes towards police.

Nancy Wonders (Northern Arizona University) is living in Valencia, Spain while on sabbatical from August 2004-July 2005. In Spain, she will be conducting research on the relationship between globalization, migration, and border enforcement practices, with particular focus on the extent to which border performances are gendered. This work is part of a larger comparative project on border performativity under globalization. She looks forward to working with Rosemary Barberet while in the country, and welcomes researchers with similar interests to contact her directly at: nancy.wonders@nau.edu Nancy gave a sociology faculty seminar earlier this year at the Universidad Carlos III entitled "Bodies, Borders and Globalization: Women's Migration and Women's Human Rights".

Recently, **Alexander T. Vazsonyi**, Associate Professor of Human Development and Family Studies, College of Human Sciences, Auburn University, Alabama was notified by the Fulbright Scholarship Board, a 12 member board appointed by the President of the United States, that he has been selected to receive a Fulbright lecturing/research award. His proposal entitled The Etiology of Adolescent Problem Behaviors and Deviance/Problem Behaviors and Deviance in Slovene Adolescents will allow him to spend fall semester 2004 at the University of Maribor in Slovenia. The Fulbright program is administered by the United States Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Slovenia used to be part of the Yugoslav Republic and is often confused with Slovakia. Only half the size of Switzerland (7800 sq miles), Slovenia borders Austria, Croatia, Hungary, and Italy; in the northeast, Slovenia includes the Julian Alps and in the south, it borders on the Adriatic Sea. On May 1, 2004, Slovenia, together with Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, and Slovakia, joined the EU 25, formerly the EU 15. Thus, Slovenia provides a very unique opportunity to also study society-level changes and how these impact individual development and behaviors. Vazsonyi's research interests focus on adolescent development with a particular emphasis on etiological factors that contribute to our understanding of problem behaviors and deviance. As such, Vazsonyi's work has focused on and included youth from Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, and Switzerland as well as diverse populations in the United States (e.g., Black Belt teenagers). A key feature of his work is a comparative approach to the study of human development and behaviors, something he believes provides a unique opportunity to examine and understand potential similarities and differences in developmental processes that in turn inform questions about etiology * whether etiology generalizes across populations or whether it is context-specific. Maribor which is located in the northeast near the Austrian border is the second largest city in Slovenia after the better known Ljubljana. Slovenia has a very rich culture and a strong national

identity; the early Slovenes settled in the river valleys of the Danube Basin and the eastern Alps in the 6th century, though for most of the past 1400 years, Slovenes did not enjoy independence. vazsonyi@auburn.edu

Heike Gramckow, currently the Deputy Director of the National Center for State Court's international division just returned from Haiti where she and two colleagues conducted an assessment of the current situation of the Haitian courts, prosecutors, and prisons and the status of prior and current reform efforts. Funded by USAID, the team also assessed the capacities of the Ministry of Justice and other justice sector entities to absorb large scale reform assistance, and provided recommendations for future assistance design. She is also participating in a project funded by the Open Society that focuses on promoting prosecutorial accountability, independence, and effectiveness. In September, she will participate in the annual meeting of the International Association of Prosecutors in Seoul, Korea where she will discuss issues related to the independence of prosecutors and measures to curb executive branch influence on prosecutorial decision making. From there she will go to Mongolia where she has been working on a long-term rule of law project and currently assist a national level working group in defining a Mongolia-specific concept of court administration and management.

Marcelo Aebi, of the University of Seville and member of the DIC, has been selected by the European Society of Criminology board, from a strong pool of candidates, to become the society's first Executive Secretary. The position of Executive Secretary of the ESC is somewhat comparable to the position of Executive Director of the ASC. As executive secretary of the ESC, he wishes to consolidate the position of the society in western Europe and to expand its presence in central and eastern European elsewhere. He wants to strengthen the position that the society has already achieved – through its conferences, newsletter, and journal –as a major international criminological forum, one characterized by the diversity of approaches that is one of its most valuable trademarks.” Marcelo will be attending the ASC conference in Nashville. You can meet him at the booth of the ESC. For more information, visit: <http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/newsletter/July04ESCnewsletter.pdf>

Kluwer announces new journal editors
From Volume 42-Crime, Law and Social Change

Editors

Peter Manning Northeastern University, Boston, MA

Nikos Passas Northeastern University, Boston, MA

Manuscript submissions:

<http://kluwer.m0.net/m/s.asp?HB14069640991X3611045X390969>

DIC member Dr. **Sevil Atasoy**, Director of the Institute of Forensic Sciences at Istanbul University, Turkey, has been elected to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board for the term 2005-2010 by the UN Economic and Social Council. INCB is the independent and quasi-judicial control organ for the implementation of the United Nations drug conventions. The Board is independent of Governments as well as of the United Nations; its 13 members serve in their personal capacity. atasoy@istanbul.edu.tr atasoy@tnn.net or sevil34@aol.com

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANADIAN WINNERS OF THE WOMEN'S SAFETY AWARDS 2004

A neighbourhood group that brought together local schools and street prostitutes to talk about safer streets, a project offering training to Inuit girls to create television programs, and a municipality that markets wife assault prevention, are among the 12 Canadian winners of the Women's Safety Awards 2004.

Detailed descriptions of the 12 winning projects and all 95 applications received will be available on the *Femmes et villes international / Women in Cities International* website at: www.femmesetvilles.org soon.

Winners of the international Awards will be announced in the fall of 2004.

THE WINNERS FOR EACH CATEGORY ARE:

Advocacy, networking and community mobilization

The R.E.S.P.E.C.T. Project: Improving the Personal Security of Women and Girls in Rural, Northeastern Ontario submitted by The Amelia Rising Sexual Assault Centre of Nipissing, North Bay, Ontario.

Freedom from Violence through Education submitted by Working Women Community Centre, Toronto, Ontario.

West End Women's Safety Project (WEWSP) submitted by Mount Carmel Clinic – Sage House, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Capacity-building and Training

The Empowerment Project: A Train the Trainer Tool Kit for Delivering Self-Protection and Assertiveness Workshops to Women and Girls submitted by the Fredericton Sexual Assault Crisis Centre Inc., Fredericton, New Brunswick.

City of Charlottetown Family Violence Prevention Program submitted by the City of Charlottetown and the Premier's Action Committee on Family Violence Prevention, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

What's Age Got To Do With It? submitted by the B.C./Yukon Society of Transition Houses, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Educational Programmes and Public Awareness

The WTN/IBC Girls TV Camp – Nunavut submitted by the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, Toronto, Ontario.

Women and Violence: Education is Prevention submitted by SWOVA Community Development and Research Society, Salt Spring Island, British Columbia.

Project Respect submitted by the Victoria Women's Sexual Assault Centre, Victoria, British Columbia.

Safety Planning and Design for Public Spaces

Conscience urbaine submitted by L'Écho des femmes de la Petite Patrie, Montréal, Québec.

Municipal Gender-Based Policies in Crime Prevention and Community Safety

Cowichan Valley Safer Futures Program submitted by the Cowichan Women Against Violence Society, Duncan, British Columbia.

Confrontation Management for Women at High Risk, submitted by the Vancouver Police Department, Vancouver, British Columbia.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: email: concours@femmesetvilles.org
website: www.femmesetvilles.org

Useful webpages

International Human Rights Funders Group: hrfunder.org or info@HRfunders.org
Grantmakers Without Borders gwob.net

Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety

The Centre creates one central point where public and private organisations alike can find information and expertise on crime prevention and safety. The Centre became operational on 1 July 2004. The Centre is set up as a private foundation. This is to strengthen that public and private partners each contribute to crime prevention and safety according to their own responsibilities and capabilities. Initially, the Centre will focus on the following five tasks:

- Gathering information and disseminating best practices on tackling crime problems and lack of safety at a local level and in specific areas of corporate industry;
- Signalling trends, developments and problems in practice and setting the agenda;
- Advising on and promoting the quality mark for secure entrepreneurship, (the Keurmerk Veilig Ondernemen), the certification mark for going out safely, (the Kwaliteitsmerk Veilig Uitgaan), tackling commercial robbery, the local safety policy, tackling violence on the streets;
- Support and facilitation of existing networks, such as in the area of integrity and shoplifting;
- Development of policy instruments and quality control to provide more coherence.

By setting up the Centre, the executive tasks of a number of organisations in existence are combined into one single "agency". In addition to the advice centres that provide information on local safety, (Informatie Lokale Veiligheid), and on drugs and safety, (Informatie Drugs en Veiligheid), a number of foundations and steering groups will also become part of the Centre, such as (the Stichting National Platform on Crime Control) including its foundations on tackling vehicle crime, (Stichting Aanpak Voertuigcriminaliteit), on professional probity and crime prevention, (Stichting Beroepsmoraal en Misdaadpreventie), and Crime Stoppers, (Stichting M), as well as steering groups on commercial robbery, insurance foundations, quality marks for

secure entrepreneurship, certification marks for going out safely and information on technology & crime.

Contact

Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety

Visiting address:

Bezuidenhoutseweg 12

The Hague, The Netherlands

Postal address:

P.O. Box 20301

2509 AA The Hague, The Netherlands

T +31 70 349 06 60

F +31 70 349 06 96

E info@ccv.nu

I www.ccv.nu

Call for Nominations for the 2004 ASC Division on Women and Crime Awards

Nominations are requested for the following ASC Division on Women and Crime awards:

Distinguished Scholar Award that recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of women and crime by an established scholar. The contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of an established scholar. Eligibility includes scholars who have held a Ph.D. for eight or more years.

New Scholar Award which recognizes the achievements of scholars who show outstanding merit at the beginnings of their careers. Outstanding merit may be based on a single book or work, including dissertation or a series of theoretical or research contributions to the area of women and crime. Eligibility includes scholars who held a Ph.D. for less than eight years.

The nominees are evaluated by the awards committee based on their scholarly work, their commitment to women crime as a research discipline, and their commitment to women in crime as advocates, particularly in terms of dedication to the division on women and crime. In submitting your nomination, please provide the following supporting materials: a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award and the nominee's c.v. (short version preferred). No nominee will be considered unless these materials are provided and arrive by the deadline.

Send nominations and supporting materials by October 15, 2004:

Awards: Division Awards will be presented at the Division on Women and Crime meeting at the ASC conference in Atlanta, GA. The committee reserves the right to give no award in a particular year if it deems this appropriate. Submissions: Please send a letter of nomination describing the nominees contributions, identify the award for which you are nominating the individual (distinguished scholar, new scholar), and make sure that a vita for this nominee reaches the committee in a timely fashion. Self nominations are welcome. Send to: Kimberly J Cook, Department of Criminology, University of Southern Maine, P.O. Box 9300, Portland, ME 04104, or by e-mail: kjcook@usm.maine.edu

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) announces....

Characteristics of Chinese Human Smugglers - Most of the Chinese who help smuggle other Chinese out of their country are ordinary citizens whose social networks provide the necessary connections and resources to profit from human trade. They do not consider themselves criminals; rather they—and their clients—believe they are providing a necessary, albeit illegal, service. These and other findings are discussed in *Characteristics of Chinese Human Smugglers*, which describes the inner workings of Chinese human smuggling organizations by going right to the source—smugglers themselves. The report is available online at the National Institute of Justice Web site at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/204989.htm> .

Policing and Human Rights: Eliminating Discrimination, Xenophobia, Intolerance and the Abuse of Power from Police Work (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Identities, Conflict and Cohesion Programme Paper 4) Authors: Benjamin Bowling, Coretta Phillips, Alexandra Campbell and Maria Docking. Available at: <http://www.unrisd.org>

Roy Walmsley (2003) *Further Developments in the Prison Systems of Central and Eastern Europe: Achievements, Problems and Objectives*. Helsinki: HEUNI.

Trafficking in Women, Girls and Boys: Key Issues for Population and Development Programmes http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/266_filename_Trafficking.pdf UNFPA organized a consultative meeting in Bratislava in 2002 to seek ways of addressing the problem. The report is the outcome of this meeting.

Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, in Africa

Series: Innocenti Insight, 9 - 2004 - ISBN: 88-85401-89-9

UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre in Florence, Italy - April 2004

Summary PDF [5p.] at: http://www.unicef-icdc.org/presscentre/presskit/insight9/ct_is_eng.pdf

Available online at: <http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/insight8e.pdf>

The report looks at information from 53 African countries and provides an analysis of the patterns, root causes, and existing national and regional policy responses and effective practices.

UN Special Report on VAW

Special Rapporteur on Violence against women warns of threats to gains on women's human rights United Nations Press Release HR/CN/1074. Read the full press release at:

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/hrcn1074.doc.htm>

"*Criminal Justice Forum*" a professional forum of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, India, is bringing out a newsletter called "Crime and Justice Perspective" (CJP). CJP is different from the conventional newsletters and it aims for the analysis of crime and justice issues and to play as tool for crime prevention.

Please download from the following links

"Crime and Justice Perspective April Issue"

<http://www.angelfire.com/indie/doccj/Issue-4.pdf>

"Crime and Justice Perspective March issue".

<http://www.angelfire.com/indie/doccj/Issue-3.pdf>

"Crime and Justice Perspective January issue".
<http://www.angelfire.com/indie/doccj/Issue-11.pdf>
"Crime and Justice Perspective February issue"
<http://www.angelfire.com/indie/doccj/Issue-2.pdf>

Please send your valuable suggestions/comments after viewing it.

kind regards

Dr.K.Jaishankar

Editor, Crime and Justice Perspective

Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

Abhishekappatti, Tirunelveli 627 012

Tamil Nadu INDIA

Visit us @ <http://www.doccj.co.nr> and <http://www.angelfire.com/indie/doccj>

European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics – 2003 (second edition)

Edited by Martin Killias et al for the Home Office, ESC (France) and WODC (Netherlands)

The second edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics contains data for nearly all member states of the Council of Europe. In order to make the reader aware of possible limitations to the comparability of figures, all chapters contain information on offence definitions and recording practices. This is the largest collection on criminal justice and crime-related data covering Europe. 2003 267pp ISBN 90-5454-408-2

<http://www.willanpublishing.co.uk/eurosour.html>

Crime victimization in comparative perspective

Results from the International Crime Victims Survey, 1989-2000

Edited by Paul Nieuwebeerta (NSCR)

Most studies on crime deal with a single nation, but this study reports on the situation in over 60 countries all across the globe from a comparative perspective. The book's 25 chapters by leading scholars in this research area describe differences in criminal victimization between individuals in various countries across the world. They present in-depth discussions of the current criminological theories explaining these differences.

2002 457pp ISBN 90-5454-190-3 <http://www.willanpublishing.co.uk/crimvict.html>

Prevention of Organised Crime: A situational approach

Edited by H.G. van de Bunt and C.R.A. van der Schroot (Free University of Amsterdam)

Case studies of organised crime show that the illegitimate and legitimate environments intermingle. Although these interfaces are a threat to the legitimate world they also offer opportunities for prevention. The message is simple: if criminal organisations are able to easily acquire or access resources, then the number of these resources should be reduced or made more difficult to acquire or access. Therefore this study identifies opportunities that facilitate organised crime and presents measures to prevent them.

2003 99pp ISBN 90-5454-425-2 <http://www.willanpublishing.co.uk/prevorga.html>

The Dutch criminal justice system: Organization and operation – second revised edition

P.J.P. Tak (Nijmegen University)

The Dutch criminal justice system for some time has been famous for its mildness. This traditional mildness is now under pressure. Crime has increased considerably and so has the prison rate. Major changes have taken place in Dutch society. It has gradually become multi-ethnic, not always sharing common values and norms. Crime changed and became more violent and organized. 2003 128pp ISBN 90-5454-303-5 <http://www.willanpublishing.co.uk/dutchcri.html>

Computer simulations of criminal deterrence: From public policy to local interaction to individual behaviour

Pieter van Baal

This study analyses data that has been generated with a new computer program called ThESE (The Erasmus Simulation Environment) written by the author. ThESE is a simulation environment that models an artificial society of citizens who individually and repeatedly face a decision to comply with rules or transgress them. 2004 172pp ISBN 90-5454-443-0

<http://www.willanpublishing.co.uk/compsimu.html>

The Spanish version of the U.S. 2004 "National Drug Control Strategy" is now available. (ONDCP) View and download document at:

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/policy/ndcs04sp/index.html>

Justice Gained? Crime and crime control in South Africa's transition

Edited by Bill Dixon (Keele University) and Elrena van der Spuy (University of Cape Town)

Co-published with UCT Press, South Africa

ISBN 1-84392-053-0 <http://www.willanpublishing.co.uk/justiceg.html>

Jean-Pierre ALLINNE, *"Gouverner le crime. Les politiques criminelles françaises de la Révolution au XX^e siècle"*, vol. 1 : L'ordre des notables 1789-1920, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2003, 301 p. (coll. « Sciences criminelles »).

Proceedings of the International DIKAS Seminar, Protection and Promotion of Victims Rights in Europe held in Lisbon, Portugal, September 2003 and related materials are available online. The DIKAS Project sought to contribute to implementation of the Council Framework Decision of 15 March 2001 on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings (2001/220/JHA). The Seminar presentations and workshops focused on legal assistance for victims of crime, witness protection and victim-offender mediation in particular. The DIKAS project was co-financed by the European Commission under the Grotius II Programme of the Directorate-General Justice and Home Affairs.

<http://www.victimology.nl/onlpub/national/pt.html#Proceedings%20of%20the%20International%20DIKAS%20Seminar>

Assistance to cross-border victims in the European Union. The project was carried out by the Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice in Finland and the Ministry of Home Affairs in Portugal with support from the European Commission Grotius program. The action plan, information leaflets (in English, French, German, Spanish) and explanatory documents produced by the project "Assistance to cross-border victims in the EU" can be viewed and downloaded at:

<http://www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se/infoenheten/Projekt/EUprojekt/kort%20allm%20info%20enq.htm>

Reichel, Philip (Ed.) *The Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice*. September, 2004. Sage Publications.

Russell Smith, Peter Grabosky and Gregor Urbas, *Cyber Criminals on Trial*. Cambridge University Press.

Peter Grabosky, Russell Smith and Gililan Dempsey, *Electronic Theft: Unlawful Acquisition in Cyberspace*. Cambridge University Press.

Walmsley, Roy, *Further Developments in the Prison Systems of Central and Eastern Europe*. Helsinki: HEUNI.

Redo, Slawomir, *Organized Crime and its Control in Central Asia*. Huntsville, TX: OICJ.

Robert Cario, *"La prévention précoce des comportements criminels. Stigmatisation ou bientraitance sociale ?"* L'Harmattan, Collection "Controverses", 2004, 108 pages. Contact : robert.cario@univ-pau.fr

Robert Badinter, Hugo Adam Bedau, Peter Hodgkinson, Roger Hood, Anne Ferrazzini, *"Peine de mort - Après l'abolition"*, Les Editions du Conseil de l'Europe, 250 pages, Contact : Palais de l'Europe, 67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France. publishing@coe.int, <http://book.coe.int>

The Prediction and Control of Organized Crime, edited by James O. Finckenauer and Jennifer L. Schrock, is a collection of 10 papers (including an introduction by the editors) that summarizes the results of a unique research partnership between the USA and Ukraine, in which U.S. and Ukraine researchers were joined together into four small groups focusing on drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, the criminal justice response to organized crime, and an assessment of organized crime's nature, types, and risk. The chapters in the book reflect these issues with three chapters written by Americans, five by Ukrainians, and two are jointly authored by Americans and Ukrainians. Much of this material about Ukraine, and its implications for the U.S. and other affected countries, appears here in English for the first time. This joint project was funded by the U.S. State Department and administered by the National Institute of Justice. (Transaction Publishers, 2004).

Cyrille Fijnaut (Ed.), (2004) *The Impact of World War II on Policing in North-West Europe*. Leuven University Press. University.press@upers.kuleuven.ac.be

Human Rights and the Moral Responsibilities of Corporate and Public Sector Organisations edited by Tom Campbell and Seumas Miller, Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics, Charles Sturt University, Canberra, Australia. Kluwer.

This interdisciplinary and international project brings together eminent philosophers, lawyers, social scientists and practitioners to articulate theoretically and develop in practical contexts the moral implications of human rights for non-state actors. The analysis of human rights in moral terms and the scope, force and location of their correlative duties and responsibilities is undertaken in Part I. Part II follows these ideas through in relation to business ethics, particularly with respect to multinational enterprises. Part III focuses on similar issues with respect to the police, prisons, technological bureaucracies and the military. What emerges from the book as a whole is a distinctive contemporary vision of the emerging moral impact of human rights and its significance for organisational behaviour and performance. Hardbound ISBN: 1-4020-2360-X Date: June 2004 Pages: 250 pp.

"Codi Europeu d'ètica de la policia/Código Europeo de ética de la policía" obra coordinada por Amadeu Recasens i Brunet, director de la Escola de Policía de Catalunya. Disponible en 4 idiomas (catalán, castellano, francés e inglés), de las cuales, las versiones catalana y castellana se hayan comentadas. Pueden ver el índice de esta obra en la siguiente página: <http://www.atelierlibros.es/indiceslibros.htm>

Delinquency and Juvenile Justice: An International Bibliography, by Clayton A. Hartjen , S. Priyadarsini

This bibliography assembles literature on delinquency and the operation of juvenile judicial and correctional agencies around the world. The publications included cover a quarter-century (from 1975 through 2001) of criminological research and writing. Within each broad topic category is a reference list organized by individual country to make locating relevant literature for specific localities easy. Since many references involved research or comment on two or more localities, a "Multinational" section is included at the end of each topic grouping. Each reference is listed alphabetically by author name and accompanied by a brief annotation. Author and subject indexes help the user find all referenced publications included. ISBN: 0-313-32098-5
Publication Date: June 30, 2004 www.greenwood.com

FUNDING/POSITIONS

Student Internships at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna, Austria.

Organisational Section/Unit: Research and Analysis Section, Policy Analysis and Research Branch, Division for Public Affairs

Duty Station: Vienna, Austria. Unpaid.

Supervisor: Anna Alvazzi del Frate, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer
Anna.Alvazzi.Del.Frate@unodc.org

Proposed Dates of Internship: 1/09/2004 – 31/12/2004 (or min. 3 – max 6 months starting 1/9/2004 – but other dates will be considered)

Background information: As part of its functions, the Research and Analysis Section is responsible for the collection and analysis of data on victimization, crime trends, and the operations of criminal justice systems. RAS is currently reorganizing its activities in the area of crime statistics and trends in view of the establishment of a regular series of crime trends publications.

Internship Objective: To get familiar with the crime and criminal justice databases and reporting methods at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Specific Assignment:

1. assist in data validation from the Eighth UN Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems
2. assist in the organization of the 5th International Crime Victim Survey and the restructuring of the International Crime Victim Survey database
3. assist in the monitoring of the International Violence Against Women Survey
4. assist in the analysis of crime trends time series by using internal and external databases
5. other relevant assignments.

Learning elements: After a (minimum) three-months assignment, the intern will gain experience in:

- **Data quality analysis;**
- **Victim surveys;**
- **Data processing and tabulation; and**
- **Reporting on global crime trends and patterns.**

Expected Qualifications/Skills:

University student or graduate in social sciences or equivalent.

Knowledge of SPSS statistical software and/or R preferable. Knowledge of MS Word and Excel essential. Some experience in crime data collection and analysis (or comparable study area) would be an asset.

Languages: Fluency in English (both written and oral) required. Understanding of Spanish and/or French an asset.

The **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** had released (Feb 04) its general solicitation for "Crime and Justice Research" proposals. The Institute solicits proposals to inform its search for the knowledge and tools to guide policy and practice. The Institute's specific research and evaluation interests are continually evolving in response to the needs of the field. Themes and topic areas presented in Section II of the solicitation represent directions that NIJ intends to pursue during the next few years. Topic areas included in the solicitation include transnational crime, white collar crime, cybercrime, terrorism or counter-terrorism, organized crime, justice systems research, among other areas. Successful applicants will be able to demonstrate how the proposed research advances basic knowledge, practice, and/or policy. The next application cycle deadline is: September 28, 2004. See the NIJ website for complete details:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/funding.htm>

Marie Curie Fellowships (postgraduate students) available for a period of 3 to 12 months: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions pénales (CESDIP), Immeuble Edison, 43 Boulevard Vauban, 78280 Guyancourt France. www.cesdip.msh-paris.fr and www.cordis.lu/improving/fellowships/home.htm. Application deadline: none.

The **Institute of International Education Scholar Rescue Fund** provides fellowships for scholars whose lives and work are threatened in their home countries. These fellowships permit scholars to find temporary refuge at universities and colleges anywhere in the world, enabling them to pursue their academic work and to continue to share their knowledge with students, colleagues, and the community at large. When conditions improve, these scholars will return home to help rebuild universities and societies ravaged by fear, conflict and repression.

IIE Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowships
809 U.N. Plaza, Second Floor
New York, New York 10017
Tel: 1-212-984-5472, Fax: 1-212-984-5401
E-mail: SRF@iie.org, Web: <http://www.iie.org/SRF>

British Academy Grants

Travel grants for British scholars to visit Latin America, or Latin American scholars to visit the UK. Up to £1000 per award. For further information see www.britac.ac.uk/funding/guide/44icaf.html

Humanities and Social Sciences: funding for meetings between small networks of scholars. Up to £5000 per year for up to 5 years. For further information see www.britac.ac.uk/funding/guide/networks.html

The Marie Curie Training Site and attached Fellowships is part of the 5th Framework Programme 'Improving the Human Research Potential and Socio-Economic Knowledge Base of the EU' and specifically encourages and supports training and mobility of young researchers throughout the EU. There is no deadline for the receipt of application. For further information and application details, please contact Jochen Clasen Jochen.Clasen@stir.ac.uk or visit the following website:

<http://www.stir.ac.uk/Departments/HumanSciences/AppSocSci/CCRSW/index.HTM>

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Tel: +44 (0)1786 467706, Fax: +44 (0)1786 467689

MARIE CURIE TRAINING SITE FOR EU-CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCHERS

Starting in 2002, the Department of Criminology at Keele University will be a Marie Curie Training Site for young researchers from the European Union (EU). The Training Site at the Department of Criminology "The Governance of Urban Safety: Crime Prevention and Public Policy" will be the first in the EU in the field of criminology. For a period of four years, the Department will host PhD students from countries in the EU and from East European states who will do research particularly on comparative aspects of community crime prevention. During their stay at Keele (6-12 months) they will investigate the intersections between urban crime, community efficacy and public policy across Europe; social contexts of crime, victimization and risk perception; effectiveness of community crime prevention; and the role of social cohesion. The system of Marie Curie Training Sites and Fellowships is part of the European Commission program "Improving the Human Research Potential and the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base of the EU". It is specifically designed to support training and mobility of young researchers through the member states of the EU and the states who are associated and will become members. For further information, please contact Susanne Karstedt, Department of Criminology, email: s.karstedt@crim.keele.ac.uk, or visit the web site of the EU 5th Framework Programme: <http://www.cordis.lu/improving/fellowships/home.htm>

Fullbright Scholars Program. www.cies.org.

CALL FOR PAPERS/CONTRIBUTIONS

We are writing to request your assistance in creating a sociology textbook for American students. The work examines American society and culture from an "outsiders" standpoint. It is often the case that outsiders have insights overlooked by those born and raised in a country. Moreover, in the wake of recent events, many Americans are reflecting on how they are viewed by members of other societies, but have inadequate information. We are asking for your help in identifying one or more non-American authors who have published analytical insights and commentary pertaining to some aspect(s) of the domestic American social, cultural, economic or political environment. Writings can address such aspects as social stratification, migration, political participation, criminal surveillance and justice, gender relations, labor issues, race and ethnic relations, mass transit, moral issues, the environment, education or religion –to name a few. On the other hand, writings could address similar issues related to American influence in other lands. Our primary intent is to embed sociologically informed materials from a variety of sources (journal articles, paper presentations, newspaper commentary, etc.) within the text. Author observations may be either critical or supportive, a product of direct or indirect experience acquired while inside the U.S.A. or out, and on a case study or comparative basis. While writing style and format are secondary, literature should be written in English.

Thank you, Alan R. Smith, M.S. and Michael C. Hoover, Ph.D.

Missouri Western State College
Department of Government, Social Work and Sociology
St. Joseph, Missouri U.S.A. 64506 Tel. 816-271-4340
Alan Smith smithandhoover@yahoo.com

CALL FOR PAPERS. *Crime Media Culture: An International Journal*, published by Sage. This journal will be published three times a year starting in April, 2005. Editors: Yvonne Jewkes, Chris Greer and Jeff Ferrell. Email y.jewkes@hull.ac.uk

Online Quarterly Review of Crime, Ethics and Social Philosophy

The Online Quarterly Review of Crime, Ethics and Social Philosophy, a new interdisciplinary international journal, is the official journal of the European & International Research Group on Crime, Ethics and Social Philosophy (ERCES). The second issue is now online at www.erces.com. All submissions must be in English and submitted electronically (in Microsoft Works, Microsoft Word(6.0 or higher), or Word Perfect format). All submissions and enquiries should be addressed to Thomas Gilly, chief-editor at editorqreverces@yahoo.fr

American Society of Criminology Division on Women and Crime Student Paper Competition

Eligibility: Any student currently enrolled at the undergraduate or graduate level (from any country).

Paper Specifications: Papers must be about or related to feminist scholarship; gender issues; or women as offenders, victims or professionals. Papers must be no longer than 7500 words (30 pages) with an acceptable referencing format such as APA or MLA. Papers must contain an abstract of 100 words. Papers must be typed double-spaced and submitted with verification of student status. Papers by multiple authors are acceptable as long as all of the authors are students.

Deadline: Papers must be submitted by September 15, 2004 to the Awards Committee.

Judging: The Awards Committee will evaluate the papers based on significance of the topic, conceptualization, analysis (if appropriate) and clarity of the writing.

Award: A winner will be presented a \$500.00 cash award and plaque by the Division on Women and Crime at the American Society of Criminology annual meeting in Nashville, Tennessee. In cases in which there are multiple authors, the award will be divided among the recipients.

Please Provide 3 copies of Submissions to:
Angela M. Moe, Chair of DWC Student Paper Competition
Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University
1903 W. Michigan Ave., Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5257
Ph: (269) 387-5275 Fx: (269) 387-2882
Email: angie.moe@wmich.edu

CALL FOR PAPERS: The World Police Encyclopedia

The World Police Encyclopedia will contain substantive articles on policing systems in each of the United Nations member countries plus Switzerland and Taiwan, the European Union, Interpol, Europol, and Civpol. The 198 articles will be contributed by experts and arranged alphabetically, making a two-volume work that we anticipate will become the definitive reference work on all policing systems worldwide. It will serve your colleagues, students, scholars, policymakers, and the general public in academic and public libraries around the world. The Editor of the Encyclopedia is Dr. Dilip K. Das. We are currently seeking qualified individuals to write on the following countries:

Algeria: 5000 words

Bahrain: 2500 words

Cape Verde: 2500 words

Central African Republic: 2500 words

Democratic Republic of the Congo: 2500 words

Iraq: 5000 words

Malawi: 2500 words

Mali: 2500 words

Palau: 2500 words

Saudi Arabia: 5000 words

Seychelles: 2500 words

Yemen: 5000 words

Each entry will be signed, and the contributor will receive a set of the encyclopedia as well as a modest honorarium. The due date for entries would be December 2004. Contact: Kristen Holt, Assistant Development Editor, Reference, Routledge, Taylor & Francis Books, worldpolice@taylorandfrancis.com

Call for Papers: Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

“Democracy, Crime and Justice”

Special Issue Editors: Susanne Karstedt, Keele University, UK and Gary LaFree, University of Maryland, USA

This volume seeks to consolidate and advance the study of democracy, crime and justice. We invite contributions from criminology, political science, sociology and related disciplines that explore the reciprocal connections between democratic institutions and processes and criminal behavior and criminal justice institutions. We seek broad coverage of these topics but with an emphasis on cross-national comparative approaches and democracies in transition. We plan to solicit both empirical and theoretical papers, and seek both cross-national comparative and case studies from both mature and newly emerging democracies and for a range of crime types and criminal justice institutions.

The following questions suggest the breadth of topics to be addressed: Under what circumstances does the transition to democracy initiate a wave of crime and corruption? Is democracy, especially in the context of market economies, inherently criminogenic? How do responses to crime in both established and transitional democracies undermine civil liberties and affect public demands for restrictive changes in democratic institutions? How can transitional countries develop new democratic institutions and yet meet public demands for safety and security? How can criminal justice innovations (e.g., community crime prevention, restorative justice) be used to strengthen democracies? What new roles can communities develop for providing the moral order on which democracies rely and on which they thrive? How can principles of democratic governance be transferred to the supra- and international level in an increasingly globalized security environment? How do democratic states preserve and defend justice in the face of increasing threats from transnational crime and terrorism?

The editors plan to use the 14th World Congress of Criminology [Philadelphia, USA, 7 – 12 August 2005 (www.worldcriminology2005.com)] as an opportunity to identify papers for the volume.

Timetable and deadlines: We plan to have a final list of contributors by **November 30, 2005** and final manuscripts by **June 30, 2006**. Final acceptance of all manuscripts will be made by the Editors of the *Annals*.

For more information, contact the special issue editors: Susanne Karstedt s.karstedt@keele.ac.uk or Gary LaFree glafree@msn.com

CALL FOR PAPERS: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

The Journal of Experimental Criminology focuses on high quality experimental and quasi-experimental research in the development of evidence based crime and justice policy. The journal is also committed to the advancement of the science of systematic reviews and

experimental methods in criminology and criminal justice. The journal seeks empirical papers on experimental and quasi-experimental studies, systematic reviews on substantive criminal justice problems, and methodological papers on experimentation and systematic review. The journal encourages submissions from scholars in the broad array of scientific disciplines that are concerned with crime and justice problems. The first issue of this exciting new Criminology journal will be published in the spring of 2005. For more information about the Journal of Experimental Criminology and for Authors' Instructions, we kindly refer you to the journal homepage at www.kluweronline.com/issn/1573-3750

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UPCOMING MEETINGS

Please note. The DIC is not responsible for organizing the meetings and conferences mentioned below. Please contact the persons and/or organizations indicated for further details.

XXXIVe CONGRES FRANCAIS DE CRIMINOLOGIE, AGEN, mercredi 8, jeudi 9, vendredi 10 SEPTEMBRE 2004: "Responsables, coupables, punis? Fragments d'un interminable débat". Congrès organisé par l'AFC, l'ENAP, l'ENM et l'ARCA à l'occasion du 100e anniversaire de la mort de Gabriel Tarde. Contact : tournier@ext.jussieu.fr

The Family Violence and Sexual Assault Institute, Children's Institute International & Alliant International University are hosting the **9th International Conference on Family Violence, SEPTEMBER 19-22, 2004, San Diego, California.** WWW.FVSAI.ORG

Du 23 au 25 SEPTEMBRE 2004, à LUGANO (Suisse), la **CONFERENCE PERMANENTE EUROPEENNE DE LA PROBATION (CEP)** tient son assemblée générale et organise un congrès international sur le thème "Criminalité et insécurité, la probation face aux médias et à la politique". Langues : français, anglais, italien, allemand (traduction simultanée). Contact : dipatronato@ti.ch, www.probation.ch, www.cep-probation.org

The **Fifth International Conference on Policing in Central and Eastern Europe**. Ljubljana, Slovenia, September 23-25. Hosted by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and its Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Maribor, Slovenia. www.fpvv.uni-mb.si/conf2004

Gendered Borders: International Conference on Women and Immigration Law in Europe. Amsterdam, the Netherlands, September 30-October 2nd, 2004. The purpose of this conference is to analyse and evaluate immigration law in Europe from a gender perspective. Women are involved in immigration in specific ways. Hence the rules regulating immigration have specific

implications for women. For more information, please consult our website at <http://www.rechten.vu.nl/genderedborders>

Montreal2004@abolition-ecpm.org or www.montreal2004.org is the address for the **2nd World Congress Against the Death Penalty**, Wednesday, October 6- Saturday, October 9, 2004. Mandatory registration is \$CND 300 or 200 Euro The organizers/supporters include Penal Reform International, Amnesty International, and various governmental backers in Canada, France, Mexico, Switzerland, Quebec, Netherlands.

The **2nd European Congress of Prison Medicine** will take place on November 4th and 5th of 2004 at the Palais des Congrès of Strasbourg (France). This event of international reach will gather highly recognized specialists who will present the progress of the professional requirements of the practitioners, of the legal and customs services through a better understanding of the legislations, of the procedures and strategies in use throughout European states as well as the development of the instruments, the methods and the know-how to sustain the cooperation between authorities. The attendees are health professionals such as nurses, psychologists, doctors and specialists operating in the prison system. Along with the sessions, many scientific and professional meetings will be held. In the exhibition hall of the Palais des Congrès, the international firms leaders of the pharmaceuticals industry will present their newest products, meet with the practitioners, the prison heads and the financial representatives of both public and private penitentiaries, understand the market and its needs better, study product developments, and acquire European partners of the highest scientific, technical or financial levels. www.congres-ucsa.com <<http://www.congres-ucsa.com/>>

Restorative Justice in Europe: Where are we heading? Budapest, Hungary, 14-16 October, 2004. Third Conference of the European Forum for Victim-Offender Mediation and Restorative Justice. www.euforumrj.org

Venezuelan Criminology Group, Annual Meeting, Mérida, Venezuela, November 4-6, 2004. For information contact Chris Birkbeck: birkbeck@ula.ve.

RENNES, 12-13 NOVEMBRE 2004, **Colloque international franco-phone "Violences en milieu scolaire, en institutions éducatives, sportives et culturelles"**. Université Rennes 2, Institut de Criminologie et Sciences Humaines. Avec la collaboration d'enseignants-chercheurs du laboratoire de recherche en didactique, expertise et technologie des APS, de l'Observatoire européen des violences scolaires (Bordeaux 2), du Laboratoire de Sciences de l'Education de Paris X - Nanterre et de l'Institut des Hautes Etudes de la Sécurité Intérieure (IHESI). http://www.uhb.fr/sc_humaines/institut-criminologie

The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice (DOCCJ), Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, India, is organizing the **First International and Fifth Biennial Conference of the Indian Society of Victimology (ISV)**, 18-20, November, 2004. The main theme of the conference is RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: A stride towards Victim Justice System. You are invited to submit a paper for presentation on the main theme or some aspect of the sub themes. The Last date for submission of abstracts is Thursday, September 30, 2004. For further details, please visit the conference website at <http://www.isvconf.co.nr> or contact Dr. P. Madhava Soma Sundaram, Organizing Secretary - IBCISV-2004, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abhishekapatti, Tirunelveli 627 012, Tamil Nadu – INDIA Email: ibciv2004@yahoo.com

And don't forget the ASC in Nashville! See the next newsletter for all the details. DIC Business Meeting and Luncheon on Thursday, November 18th.

18th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 9-11 February, 2005, Wellington, New Zealand. "Crime, Community and the State". The deadline for submission of proposals and "early bird" (discount) registration is Friday 3rd September, 2004, and for registration at "regular" rates is 31st December, 2004. For more information, please check out the conference website at <http://www.vuw.ac.nz/anzsoc/>.

1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH GROUP ON CRIME, ETHICS AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY (ERCES), 21 – 23 APRIL 2005. ST PETERSBURG RUSSIA. Organizers: ERCES and The Russian Academy of Social Sciences - Head of Deviantology Centre at St. Petersburg's Institute of sociology. THEME: SOCIAL PROBLEMS CRIME AND ETHICS INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES <http://ercesinternational.tripod.com>
Deadline for Paper Submissions is December 31 2004
The Official Conference Language is English.

International Conference: What Works with Women Offenders? A cross-national dialogue about effective responses to female offenders. 20 - 22 June, 2005 at Monash University Centre, Prato, Italy. <http://www.med.monash.edu.au/socialwork/conference/>
Email: Rosemary.Sheehan@med.monash.edu.au

The International Society of Criminology Fourteenth World Congress of Criminology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA August 6-12, 2005 at the UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA. THEME: REDUCING CRIME & PROMOTING JUSTICE: CHALLENGES TO POLICY, PRACTICE, AND SCIENCE. THE PHILADELPHIA TRADITION: 1776-2005

Criminologists all over the world are invited to come to Philadelphia in August 2005 and debate major issues in criminology and criminal justice. The venue of the conference is the beautiful campus of the oldest university of the USA, which combines tradition with the most recent conference facilities. The program will provide innovative opportunities for listening and learning, for discussion and debate:

- Special plenary sessions on far reaching global issues, with simultaneous translation.
- Special high level topical and methodological training workshops given by world renowned experts on program evaluation, crime measurement, comparative methodology and crime prevention.
- Roundtables on innovations in criminal justice
- Poster sessions

The organisers offer:

- Discounts for students and all attendees from developing nations
- International Criminology Book exhibit
- Tour first prison in the U.S., Eastern State Penitentiary
- Social activities designed to provide ample opportunities to meet new colleagues

Please join in the preparations for making the 14th World Congress of Criminology a global and intellectually most vibrant experience. Papers may be delivered in the ISC official languages:

English, Spanish and French, or in any other language common to one workshop. We would like to encourage our colleagues to organise sessions and bring their networks to Philadelphia.

For further information and pre-registration please visit the web site www.crim.upenn.edu/2005.html or contact the local organisers at 2005@sas.upenn.edu. For suggestions for contributions to the programme contact Professor Susanne Karstedt s.karstedt@crim.keele.ac.uk or Professor Lawrence Sherman lws@sas.upenn.edu.

In the next issue

Our pre-Nashville newsflash!

DIC Award Announcements

2003 ISPAC report and 2004 Crime commission report