



## Green Criminology

In this third issue of Inter-News 2013 we focus on *green* criminology, that is, crimes against the environment. From the contributions in this special issue it is clear that this area of research is essential, not only to understand the plundering of earth's natural resources but also due to the impact that these environmental changes have on society. The authors who have contributed to this issue identify two key features which have an enduring effect on criminology in general. First that criminology needs to move beyond looking at crime as illegal activity, instead it needs to identify crime as behaviors and activities which cause harm. Second, the study of environmental crime also underscores the importance of a global scope on crime, after all our earth is a single ecosystem irrespective of national boundaries.

After *Jay Albanese's* report in preparation for the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Atlanta, GA, the special issue opens with some words from *Vincenzo Ruggiero* defining green criminology and understanding it as a perspective, an umbrella category, rather than any single theory. *Ronald Clarke* presents one such approach to studying environmental crime, using opportunity theory. In the next piece, *Carole Gibbs* asks an important question, what can criminology contribute to the discussion of environmental problems and convinces us that as criminologists we have much to offer and why environmental crime studies need to be mainstreamed. *Jacqueline Schneider*, the winner of the Division of International Criminology's 2012 Distinguished Book Award, talks about why she chose to become part of the solution to preserve and protect species that are at risk of extinction. If all this has stimulated your interest to read more, the final piece by *Liam Leonard* tells you about the special issue on Green Criminology in the *Journal of Social Criminology*. As usual the newsletter finishes with upcoming conferences and forthcoming publications.

*Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal, Ph.D.*  
DIC Newsletter Editor

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# Chair's Report

I am pleased to say that there are a record 85 panels on international/comparative crime and justice issues during the ASC meeting! The Division's Awards Reception is open to all, involving multiple awards and a free book raffle. All ASC attendees are welcome!

The **DIC Awards Reception is FREE** and will be held during the ASC meeting on **Friday, Nov 22 from 12:30 –1:50pm in the Atlanta Marriott Marquis** (the ASC convention hotel). See [www.asc41.com](http://www.asc41.com) for conference registration information.

The Awards Reception room will be set up with round tables, so attendees can converse and eat during the reception. Due to a generous contribution from Kennesaw State University, and also from Routledge (publisher of the DIC journal - *International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice*), we are able to offer a 'no cost' lunch to attendees of our annual awards reception.

**There will be 100 'free' bagged lunches available to the first 100 attendees** at the DIC Awards Reception in Rm.A602 in the Atlanta Marriott Marquis. The lunches will be a sandwich, chips, fruit, and bottle of water. So today's take-away message is: Be on time! There will also be a free book raffle, in addition to self-introductions of all non-U.S. attendees, presentation of the Distinguished Scholar Award, Outstanding Book Award, Outstanding Student Papers, and reports from our Division, affiliated journal, and the ASC United Nations representative.

*Please bring a friend* to the DIC Awards Reception, so both new and old faces from inside and outside the U.S. can meet and connect! I look forward to seeing you there!

-*Jay Albanese, Chair*

ASC Division of International Criminology

## DIC Award Winner at the European Society of Criminology

Nerea Marteache (California State University–San Bernardino) received the 2013 ESC Young Criminologist Award at the ESC meeting in Budapest in September in recognition of her article “Deliberative Processes and Attitudes Toward Sex Offenders in Spain,” published in the *European Journal of Criminology*, vol. 9 (2012). Nerea is also an incoming member to the ASC DIC Executive Board for 2013–15.

*Congratulations!*



Nerea Marteache

# Green Criminology: The 'green' school of thought

By **Vicenzo Ruggiero, Ph.D.**

*School of Law, Middlesex University, London, U.K.*



*Vicenzo Ruggiero*

During the early 1990s criminology witnessed the emergence of what came to be defined as a 'green' school of thought.

Perhaps green criminology did not represent an entirely new perspective or orientation within the discipline, however its specific research focus on environmental harms (defined in a broader sense than the strictly legal definitions of 'crime' would allow) made it an original and expanding branch of criminology.

Green Criminology can be defined as a framework of intellectual, empirical and political orientations toward primary and secondary harms, offenses and crimes that impact in a damaging way on the natural environment, diverse species (human and non-human) and the planet. Introducing such a green or environmentally sensitive framework into criminology does not set out any one particular theory but rather introduces a *perspective* which can inform theoretical and empirical work. The term has acquired a function as an umbrella category but it is not subscribed to by all engaged in similar work nor is it necessarily the best title or label for this field of study.

Major themes and topics include pollution and regulation; corporate criminality and environmental impacts; health and safety breaches with environmentally damaging consequences; syndicated crime and official corruption in legal and illegal waste disposal; impacts of law enforcement and military operations on landscapes, water supply, air quality and living organisms; and forms of law enforcement and rule regulation relevant to all these.

**Contributions, comments, or suggestions should be sent to:**

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\*\* On the subject matter see:

Ruggiero, V. and South, N. (2010), 'Green Criminology and Dirty Collar Crime', *Critical Criminology*, 18 (4): 251-262.

Ruggiero, V. and South, N. (2013), 'Green Criminology and the Crimes of the Economy: Theory, Research and Praxis', *Critical Criminology*, 21 (3): 359-373.

Ruggiero, V. and South, N. (2013), 'Toxic-State Corporate Crime', *International Journal of Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 2 (2): 12-26.



Ronald V Clarke

## Conservation Criminology: Wildlife Research at Rutgers

*By Ronald V. Clarke, Ph.D.*

*School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ, U.S.A.*

Interest has been growing steadily in the previously neglected field of “Conservation Criminology”. Whether in its “green”, critical version or its more preventive version, this field is focused on crimes against the environment, which come in many forms including illegal dumping of waste materials and illegal extraction of resources, such as timber, fish and minerals. The field also includes illegal killing and poaching of endangered animals, which is the focus of a small program of research being undertaken by the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice. This program pursues several objectives:

(1) to make these crimes more visible to criminologists, (2) to show that it is possible to obtain relevant data sets and conduct rigorous research in this field, (3) to explore the openness of leading criminological journals to publishing these studies, (4) to attract young scholars into this new field, (5) to help countries with limited criminological resources to deal with these crimes and, (6) to make genuine contributions to the prevention of these crimes.

This note briefly reviews the program. None of the studies have benefitted from external funding. All have been completed with the assistance of doctoral students, sometimes but not always as part of their dissertation work. Their enthusiasm has been exhilarating. The broader program, into which their individual studies could fit, was a considerable inducement and helped to forge mutually-beneficial bonds between them.

The program is guided by a framework of opportunity theory: routine activities theory, crime pattern theory, the rational choice perspective and situational crime prevention. Several well-supported assumptions underpin this approach:

- a) People are situated decision makers. They decide to commit crimes in order to bring themselves some benefit, not just financial but also for a wide range of other motives -- sexual pleasure, revenge, prestige, dominance, respect, etc.
- b) Their decisions can be influenced by changing the situational contexts in which these decisions are made - not just the immediate contexts but the broader opportunity structure of the social and physical arrangements of society that makes the crime possible.
- c) The opportunity structure can be usefully studied only by focusing on very specific kinds of crime - for example poaching would be too broad, even tiger poaching would be too broad, but poaching tigers from Indian tiger reserves would probably be sufficiently crime-specific.
- d) To understand the opportunity structure for any specific kind of crime, an analysis must be made of the modus operandi or crime script - how the crime is committed, step-by-step, and the facilitating conditions at each step in the process.
- e) This analysis will reveal a series of pinch points where preventive effort might be focused. This preventive effort can take one of five main forms: increase the difficulties of crime, increase its risks, reduce its rewards, remove provocations and temptations, and remove excuses for crime.

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# Conservation Criminology: Wildlife Research at Rutgers

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These theories proved to be much more useful in this field than the traditional criminological theories that focus almost exclusively on so-called root causes of offender motivation.

To date the studies have fallen into three groups: (1) empirical studies of specific forms of poaching and illegal killing; (2) theoretical articles discussing diverse contributions of opportunity theory; and (3) detailed studies of ranger patrols. These studies are explained in the web site established for the program: <http://www.rutgerswildlifecrime.org/#> Here it is possible to convey only a flavor of the work by describing some of the studies of poaching.

## Poaching and illegal killing of endangered species

One study evaluated the effects on **elephant poaching** of the international ban on ivory secured in 1989. The African continent's overall population of elephants increased after the ban, but some African countries continued to lose substantial numbers of elephants. This pattern is largely explained by the presence of unregulated domestic ivory markets in and near countries with declines in elephant populations.

One of the three studies of **neotropical parrots** used digitized maps of bird ranges, to individually match 145 parrots with control species from similar ranges and, by proxy, from similar habitats. It was found that nearly five times as many parrot species (59 out of 145) as compared with the controls (13 out of 145) were threatened with extinction to some degree. The study shows that poaching is now perhaps a stronger threat to the conservation of neotropical parrots than habitat loss. The two other studies used existing data to examine the ranges of parrot species found in illegal street markets in cities of Mexico and Bolivia. The studies found that parrot poaching was undertaken by impoverished rural dwellers and that organized crime seemed to be little involved.

Two studies of poaching of **Bengal tigers** from India's tiger reserves are awaiting publication. Because many visitors to the reserves are disappointed not to see a tiger, one study examines the scope for making the tigers more visible to tourists by using CCTV cameras to stream live video displays to the Visitor Centers and to nearby lodges. Images streamed on the Internet could also promote tourism and attract foreign donors. The scheme would provide local people with an incentive to protect the tigers from poaching. A detailed assessment of the technological requirements of the scheme found that the plan was feasible. The second study found that two important variables were unrelated to tiger densities in the reserves: the number of Tribal villages in the core of the reserve and the number of tourists. It was concluded that government efforts to evict Tribal settlements from the reserves and to exclude tourists could be relaxed.

Finally, two studies on **illegal commercial fishing** have been completed. The first used available data from 54 countries to analyze the role of situational factors, including resource attractiveness, access to an easy escape route, formal and informal surveillance, and fisheries management efforts. All these were related to illegal fishing except informal surveillance. The second study found that the 56 illegally fished species fitted the CRAVED model of theft choices better than an individually matched sample of fish not commercially fished. The main practical recommendation was that closer monitoring of long-line fishing boats was needed since these play an important part in illegal fishing.

## Conclusions

Highly-ranked criminological journals have shown interest in this work. Three papers were accepted by the British Journal of Criminology and one each by the Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency and Journal of Experimental Criminology. In addition, it is gratifying that four of the Rutgers doctoral students engaged in this program have secured tenure track university positions.

# Environmental Problems: How Criminology Can Solve Them

By *Carole Gibbs, Ph.D.*

*School of Criminal Justice / Department of Fisheries and Wildlife,  
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At its most basic level, green criminology refers to the criminological study of environmental harm (Potter, 2010). The domain of inquiry is broader than violations of law because many environmentally destructive behaviors are technically legal. A variety of theoretical perspectives on how to define and explain environmental harm have been advanced, but the links between power, inequality, and environmental harm are the central theme of the green criminology perspective (Lynch 1990; White, 2008).

Other concepts and frameworks have also been developed to complement or expand upon green criminology. The **Eco-global criminology framework**, for instance, advances criminological analysis of legal, ecological, and justice-oriented definitions of harm through critical assessments of how and why specific transnational environmental crimes occur (White 2011; White 2013). It has a particular focus on how structures and pressures that “commodify all aspects of social existence” produce harm. The **conservation criminology framework** also seeks to expand inquiry beyond illegal activity, in this case building on methods from natural resources management and the risk and decision sciences to systematically define, assess, and govern environmental risks. The scope of the framework includes environmental crime and harm, as well as environmental risks that have a nexus to issues of crime (e.g., environmental risks that may require regulation in the future) and justice (e.g., the need for interventions in the aftermath of natural disasters; the need for equity in policies to address environmental risks). The framework is built on the contention that complex environmental issues that impact social and natural ecosystems will require knowledge and interventions from multiple disciplines (Gibbs, Gore, McGarrell and Rivers, 2010).

Regardless of one’s preferred term or framework, the issues collectively emphasized by these perspectives are important. Environmental crimes like illegal trade in wildlife and hazardous waste cause significant harm, and frequently, environmentally destructive behaviors are technically legal. For instance, in many countries, practices that contribute to climate change, often referred to as the issue of our time, are unregulated or under-regulated. In combination, these activities produce biodiversity loss, deforestation, resource depletion, species decline, and water quality impairment. Climate change is expected to increase these problems, producing dramatic physical changes (e.g., rising sea levels) that will further intensify threats to people, wildlife, and the natural environment. These changes put individuals and communities at risk, but also threaten the viability of our planet.

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# Environmental Problems: How Criminology Can Solve Them

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Criminology may seem irrelevant to the discussion of environmental problems, such as climate change. That is not the case. Criminologists can increase knowledge of and efforts to address environmental problems through the application of standard criminological research questions. Why are some activities regulated and/or defined as environmental crime (or violations) while others are not? How do we identify the characteristics of and understand those who violate environmental regulations? How effective are interventions to reduce environmental crime? If an environmental harm or risk needs to be regulated in the future, what form of regulation might work? What styles of or innovations in policing might increase compliance? Criminologists could ask these questions, for instance, about two of the drivers of climate change. The regulation of greenhouse gases and logging varies around the world. Criminological work could help inform current policy discussions of how to reduce these problems.

Standard criminological research questions will also become increasingly important to understand and address street crime in rapidly changing and unique contexts. Physical changes associated with climate change are expected to displace people, therefore producing large-scale migration, natural resource conflicts, and mega-cities with potentially high levels of crime. The frequency of natural disasters is also expected to increase. Both issues will intensify the need for order maintenance in chaotic periods of transition and recovery (Agnew 2012; National Research Council, 2010).

From a conservation criminology perspective, criminological contributions are increased through multi- and interdisciplinary efforts. For example, working with individuals who model or otherwise study migration could help develop theory regarding when and where threats to human and environmental security may be the greatest in the future, and to initiate discussion of how the criminal justice system should or should not be used to address such issues. To avoid circumstances like those following Hurricane Katrina, we need scholars from multiple disciplines to design interventions to avoid inequities in the experience of and response to natural disasters. In another instance, collaboration with physical scientists may produce opportunities to work with environmental agencies to target enforcement resources toward the most significant risks. Integrating social and natural science methodologies will help to improve assessments of the intervention through better and more accurate measurement of the dependent variable.

**Overall, criminologists can make significant contributions to the reduction of environmental problems. To date, a relatively small number of scholars are working on these issues. Given the severity of environmental degradation and the impacts on people, we need to increase criminological work in this area.**

Achieving this goal will require us to move the study of environmental dilemmas from the margin into mainstream criminology. To do so, we have to be intellectually open to non-traditional topics. We might, for instance, read a manuscript or two on green, eco-global, or conservation criminology. We can also recognize that like other non-traditional areas of inquiry (e.g., white-collar crime), data in this area is limited and theoretical development is needed. Thus, we can help our students and colleagues find creative ways to publish while simultaneously working to improve data and theory. We can also review manuscripts and grant proposals with an eye toward how they will move this area of study beyond its initial stages.

Integrating broader topics into educational curriculums is also an important step. This may take the form of adding a few manuscripts on green, eco-global, or conservation criminology to a theory course or using some environmental research examples in a methods course. Others may choose to develop courses on these topics, perhaps drawing ideas from existing syllabi ([www.greencriminology.org](http://www.greencriminology.org)). At Michigan State University, we created a program entitled Conservation Criminology, based upon the previously mentioned research framework. We offer three online courses designed to introduce the key environmental risks and crimes involving individuals, businesses, and the global community. We also draw upon criminology and criminal justice, natural resources management, and risk and decision sciences to apply theories, methods, and interventions from multiple disciplines to environmental crimes and risks. The courses are online and therefore accessible across the globe. They can be taken by degree-seeking and non-degree seeking students. As such, they are geared toward professionals working in the field and graduate students interested in conducting research on environmental crime, harm, and risk. Students who complete the certificate will have improved capacity to work with individuals from multiple disciplines and professionals in the field to address real world environmental problems. I invite you to explore our program ([www.conservationcriminology.msu.edu](http://www.conservationcriminology.msu.edu)) and spread awareness of it to help us produce people ready, willing, and able to address some of the most significant problems of our time.

# Sold Into Extinction: The Global Trade in Endangered Species

## 2012 Distinguished Book Award Winner

*By Jacqueline L. Schneider*

*Illinois State University, Normal, IL, U.S.A.*

I am very thankful that the Division recognized my work and I would like to once again acknowledge Jennifer C. Gibbs, Ph.D. and her committee for their hard work. This award will be a long-lasting highlight of my career. The purpose of writing this book was two-fold. The first was to introduce the illegal trade in endangered species and its devastating effects as an appropriate field of study for criminology. The second was to demonstrate how a viable crime reduction strategy could assist governments and NGOs in reducing this very complicated crime.



For many years, I have been a supporter of several international organizations that work to preserve the earth's natural resources. The publications that are produced by these organizations (and others) are informative, interesting and depressing all at once. Over the years, I noticed that the focus of these agencies began to include information about poaching and the trafficking of threatened species' parts. I also noticed that the criminological community remained absent from the conversation, thus leaving conservationists to venture into our field. I knew that we needed to be part of the solution and that more could be done to help preserve and protect species that are at risk of extinction if only we criminologists were part of their efforts. Therefore, I started to think about how I could contribute to the dialogue.

*Sold Into Extinction* explores the complicated facets of this unexplored type of transnational crime. It seeks to help us understand, research, and reduce crimes that span countries, as well as a variety of species—each requiring a different approach in order to reduce crimes relating to them. The book examines international treaties, such as Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) and Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), as well as various countries' domestic laws that protect endangered species. A discussion about data and the unique difficulties of creating, accessing and utilizing various data sources is also presented. A review of policing efforts and subsequent prosecutions are provided—showing what is being done, but also showing how overall lack of prosecutions and lenient court sentences are impeding efforts to reduce the crime problem. Anecdotal evidence points to organized crime as being a major contributing factor in trafficking endangered species therefore this relationship is explored.

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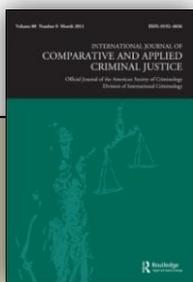
# Sold Into Extinction: The Global Trade in Endangered Species

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The remainder of the book presents case studies of various endangered or threatened animals. The chapter on terrestrial species includes: tiger (*Panthera tigris* subsp.); gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla* subsp.); African elephant (*Loxodonta Africana* subsp.); and Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus* subsp.). The great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), and the beluga sturgeon (*Huso huso*) are presented in the marine species chapter. There is only one plant-based species discussed in the book—the big leaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*). The penultimate chapter presents the fate facing two avian species—the hyacinth macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*) and the red kite (*Milvus milvus*). In some way, each chapter has a formulaic approach. An introduction of the species, including subspecies, is provided, followed by their physical characteristics, geographic range and habitat. Threats with which the individual species face are described followed by any contributing factors that increase their probability of being poached. Finally, conservation efforts are provided.

The final chapter introduces crime reduction strategies that have the potential to impact the illegal trade in endangered species. The **market reduction approach** (MRA) has had tremendous success in reducing traditional stolen goods in the UK. It is applied here to a trade where tigers replace highly desired property like iPads. I hypothesize that the highly demanded endangered flora and fauna replace traditional types of property. The MRA incorporates the principles of situational crime prevention, which also has a healthy track record of reducing various types of crime. Together, these strategies, given their successes, will no doubt assist local, state, federal, and international policing agencies in their efforts, as well as to afford an opportunity for NGOs and conservation agencies to work collaboratively with criminology.

If you decide to read the book, I hope you enjoy reading it as much as I did writing it! Again, many thanks for the distinction.



**Forthcoming Publication in the  
*International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*:  
Bad victims?: Understanding social service providers' responses to Roma  
battered women**

by Gabriela Wasileski & Susan L. Miller

Many European Union (EU) policies encourage member countries to combat discrimination against Roma communities. This essay examines the issues related to intimate partner violence within Roma communities in Slovakia. Using interview data collected from representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations who deal with issues of interpersonal violence and provide services to victims of domestic violence, it explores the general national policies toward domestic violence, the contemporary forms of discrimination against Roma battered women, and their limited access to judicial sanctions and social services. In addition, this study seeks to make a contribution to the line of future research and policy recommendations by analyzing the historical and cultural dimensions of the Roma population and their rights.

# Journal of Social Criminology: Special Issue on Green Criminology

By Liam Leonard, Ph.D.



The CRIMSOC international collection on Green Criminology has now been published as our Autumn/Winter 2013 Edition. In his Introduction to the Issue, Co-Editor Rob White of the University of Tasmania, outlines a broad understanding of Green Criminology as an emerging discipline:

'Green criminology takes as its focus issues relating to the environment (in the widest possible sense) and harm (as defined in ecological as well as strictly legal terms). Much of this work has been directed at exposing different instances of substantive social and ecological injustice. It has also involved critique of the actions of nation-states and transnational companies for fostering particular types of harm, and for failing to adequately address or regulate harmful activity. Issues of environmental victimization – pertaining to humans, specific eco-systems, and species (animals and plants) – are also of major concern' (White, R. CRIMSOC Vol. 1 No. 2, 2013, Introduction).

Concern about environmental crime, risk and harms have significantly increased in recent years. Accordingly, we have seen the emergence of Green Criminology as a significant area of research. This subject matter has also been enhanced by an increase in research and output, including the Green Criminology website, [www.GreenCriminology.org](http://www.GreenCriminology.org), the homepage of the International Green Criminology Working Group. This interest has also led to the CRIMSOC 'Green Criminology' special issue. The primary goal of this edition was to provide a collection examining issues relevant to the discipline of Green Criminology, in order to further underpin this subject's position in the wider field of criminology. The collection has succeeded in this aim, and new CRIMSOC readers will be pleased with the quality and diversity of issues discussed within the issue.

Rob White outlines his understanding of Green Criminology in the Guest Editor's Introduction. This definition incorporates environmental laws, regulations and harms. He sets out his definition of environmental degradation as something which is global and "inescapable" for humans, animals and plantlife. Jacques, Gibbs and Rivers explore the changes and impacts in agricultural production, from family farms of scale to industrialized agriculture.

Lorenzo Natali examines a 'Visual Qualitative Approach' to green activism from an **Eco-global and Green-cultural Criminological Perspective**. Natali highlights the significance of online activism and social media for green advocacy movements globally. Stephanie Kane and Avi Brisman detail the emergence of the hybrid in their contribution. Their study focuses on the concept of technological drift to by examining the way 'humans invent and use new devices and systems without sufficient thought for or ability to control the unpredictable effects that radiate outward through cultures and environments'.

Tanya Wyatt outlines the security implications of the Illegal Wildlife Trade in her chapter. In so doing, Wyatt moves beyond a national security perspective in order to open up a wider global discussion of illegal wildlife crimes. Diane Heckenberg closes the collection with an interesting contribution from her research on the global harms associated with toxic children's toys. This edition maintains CRIMSOC's commitment to innovative research in all areas of criminology, and in so doing keeps CRIMSOC: the Journal of Social Criminology to the fore of scholarly publications in the wider criminological discipline. CRIMSOC will continue to promote innovative research in global criminology, and I welcome you to submit your research for inclusion in future editions of our publication.

# Forthcoming Publications

## **Chinese Criminal Trials: A Comprehensive Empirical Enquiry**

by Ni He

(November 20, 2013)

## **Legitimacy and Criminal Justice: An International Exploration**

by Justice Tankebe and Alison Liebling

(November 21, 2013)

## **Preventing Corruption: Investigation, Enforcement and Governance (Crime Prevention and Security Management)**

by Graham Brooks, Chris Lewis, David Walsh and hakkyong Kim

(November 21, 2013)

## **Reloading Data Protection: Multidisciplinary Insights and Contemporary Challenges**

by Serge Gutwirth, Ronald Leenes and Paul De Hert

(November 30, 2013)

## **Counter-Terrorism, Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Crossing Legal Boundaries in Defense of State**

by Aniceto Masferrer and Clive Walker

(November 30, 2013)

## **The Torture of Children During Armed Conflicts: The ICC'S Failure to Prosecute and the Negation of Children's Human Dignity**

by Sonja C. Grover

(November 30, 2013)

## **Empirical Views on European Gambling Law and Addiction**

by Simon Planzer

(December 15, 2013)

## **Exchange in Information and Data Protection in Cross-border Criminal Proceedings in Europe**

by Ángeles Gutiérrez Zarza

(November 30, 2013)

## **Prisons, Terrorism and Extremism: Critical Issues in Management, Radicalization and Reform**

by Andrew Silke

(January 12, 2014)

## **The Sustainability of Restorative Justice (Advances in Sustainability and Environmental Justice)**

by Paula Kenny and Liam Leonard

(January 13, 2014)

## **Energy Security, Equality and Justice**

By Benjamin Sovacool, Roman Sidortsov and Benjamin Jones

(January 29, 2014)

## **Radicalizing Rawls: Global Justice and the Foundations of International Law**

by Gary Chartier

(February 5, 2014)

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about your book?  
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# Upcoming Meetings and Conferences

Fancy a trip?

Here is a list of some important meetings taking place in the coming year

14–15 November, 2013

International Policing and Security Conference  
Sydney, Australia

<http://csupolicingconference.com.au/>

21–22 November, 2013

Countering Violent Extremism  
Perth, Australia

[humanities.curtin.edu.au/schools/MCCA/international\\_studies/pdf/cve-2013.pdf](http://humanities.curtin.edu.au/schools/MCCA/international_studies/pdf/cve-2013.pdf)

28–29 November, 2013

IV Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia  
Belgrade, Serbia

[www.vds.org.rs](http://www.vds.org.rs)

6–8 December, 2013

5<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Terrorism and Transnational Crime: Perspectives on Strategy Security  
Antalya, Turkey

[http://www.utsam.org/images/upload/attachment/Bildirir%C3%87a%C4%9Fr%C4%B1s%C4%B1\\_2013\\_EN.pdf](http://www.utsam.org/images/upload/attachment/Bildirir%C3%87a%C4%9Fr%C4%B1s%C4%B1_2013_EN.pdf)

18–22 February, 2014

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences  
Philadelphia, PA, USA

[www.acjs.org](http://www.acjs.org)

28–30 April, 2014

National Cyber Crime Conference  
Norwood, MA, USA

<http://www.mass.gov/ago/bureaus/criminal/the-cyber-crime-division/national-cyber-crime-conference.html>

21–23 May, 2014

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy  
Rome, Italy.

<http://www.cibb.uniroma2.it/index.php/ct-menu-item-28?id=32>

8–12 July, 2014

British Society of Criminology Annual Conference  
Liverpool, UK

<http://britsoccrim.org/new/?q=node/6>

*Have you told me  
about the conference  
you are hosting?  
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