



# INTER-NEWS

**Volume 30: Winter 2009**

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

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## **From the editor:**

Once again I am posting a call for essays to be included in the newsletter. Please remember, the newsletter is only what we all make it and I can only include what you provide. Our new google group does provide us with a much needed outlet for advertisements, calls, and other information, however, I hope the newsletter can also sustain interest. Please be thinking of the next newsletter and encourage students to submit essays as well as yourselves. You can send your materials to me either through postal mail or e-mail at the following address:

E-Mail: [drothe@odu.edu](mailto:drothe@odu.edu)

Dawn L Rothe, PhD.  
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Old Dominion University  
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Best regards,

Dawn



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## Chair's Report:

Happy New Year! Our 2008 meeting in St. Louis was filled with exciting events. We enjoyed many familiar faces and missed some of you. We had our usual Business meeting immediately before the luncheon on Friday. On Saturday, I presented a verbal report to the ASC Executive Board on the status of the DIC. The following bullets outline what I reported:

- The theme of our luncheon this year was *Internationalizing Criminology*.
- Our membership is holding steady at slightly below 400 covering 25 countries with 377 paid members and at least 20 unpaid members from developing countries. (Number of members from moderately developed and developing countries in ASC are down.)
- Thanks to Alex Vazsonyi's efforts, our luncheon was catered rather than a buffet. Based on the comments I overheard, this will become the preferred style, leaving more time for conversation.
- Our luncheon had stiff competition from other sessions this year, but 109 of us chose the luncheon (up from 105 last year).
- Thanks to the generosity of Aaron Fichtelberg & Prentice Hall, we had a book to raffle off. (*Crime without borders: An introduction to international criminal justice*)
- Thanks to the generosity of Mangai Natarajan & Ashgate, we had a book to raffle off. ([\*Women Police in a Changing Society\*](#))
- Travis Morris, University of NE at Omaha, won the student paper competition at the Ph.D. level and Chris Bzduch, SUNY Albany, won at the undergraduate level. Each was presented with a check and we look forward to their papers being peer reviewed for the DIC journal. There were no entries at the Master's level.
- Hans J. Kerner was presented with the DIC Distinguished International Scholar Award, followed by a brief talk.
- Cengage Learning sponsored \$2500 of our luncheon this year. Thank you!
- Frank Cullen donated his \$75 royalty to help the DIC. Thank you!
- Each year the DIC has scoured the preliminary program, identifying and listing all sessions that have an international focus. From 2001 to 2005 we grew from a handful to about 45 sessions. In 2006 it grew to over 100 and this year we are at 162! ASC is internationalizing!
- We had our usual Table with international information available. Thanks to Heike Gramckow for the volumes of information.
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Several issues were discussed at the business meeting (minutes will be posted on the NEW website that should be operational in a few weeks – thanks to Blythe Bowman's volunteer efforts!!). The following highlight these issues:



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- This year we started the list serve, thanks to the hard work of Sheldon Zhang. It is intended to deliver time sensitive information, such as funding opportunities, new publications, conferences, etc. Do you like it? If so, let us know. If not, please let us know that also!
- We revamped this Newsletter last year and continued the new format, thanks to the hard work of Dawn Rothe. Do you like it? Is there something you want added?
- Our journal, *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, soon will be indexed. Please consider sending your manuscripts for review.
- There was no book award this year. There was considerable discussion about how to make the award more meaningful in the foreign languages. (See the minutes.)
- A new group, *Criminologists without Borders*, held a meeting at ACJS and again at ASC in 2008. A group of international scholars agreed to go forward with this informal group. They will not be associated with the ASC. The purpose is to develop unbiased literature reviews into one page digestible documents to submit to policy makers and United Nations Member States. To date, two topics have been identified for the 2009 April meeting; trafficking in antiquities and women in prison. Anyone interested in preparing the drafts, please contact me for further details.

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Looking forward to Philadelphia:

- We are pleased to announce the new *Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award*. It is fitting that Freda has graciously agreed to be available to present the first award in Philadelphia. As a University of Pennsylvania graduate, Freda has recently returned *home* as a visiting Professor and will present the first award in Philadelphia.
- We would like to endow the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award to ensure our awardees can attend the meeting to accept it. If you can assist, even in a small way, I encourage you to do so.
- We are looking for additional volunteers to work the committees to prepare for the conference. Those of you who volunteered, we'll be in touch (and if we aren't – please let me know).
- This is an election year. Please consider running for an office. If you are interested or have nominations, please contact me at [cjsmithphd@verizon.net](mailto:cjsmithphd@verizon.net). At this time, we do not have a chair of that committee. Would you like to chair it?

I remain at your service. If there is something you would like to see happen, please send your ideas.

Warm regards,

Cindy



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Thanks to Rosemary Barberet  
for the photographs



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Undergraduates at ASC 2008  
Emily Zava, Amanda Richardson



Thanks to Rosemary Barberet  
for the photographs



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## Economic Crisis and the War on State-Corporate Crime?

By Gregg Barak  
Eastern Michigan University

Immediately after the terrorist attacks of 9/11 a common expression was that “everything is different now.” In fundamental ways, many things are different in relation to counterterrorism strategies and the enforcement and administration of criminal justice both at home and abroad. For example, the local police are now engaged in the “war on terror” in addition to fighting crime, and the FBI—originally devoted to domestic law enforcement—has international field offices today in places like Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan. Indeed, large portions of the criminal justice system, the military, and the intelligence and security institutions have been reorganized, largely through the Department of Homeland Security, to fight a war on terror that has neither a time frame nor a reliable means of measuring the extent of success or failure in this war.

More importantly, what has fallen below the radar are the connections between these changing legal-crime fighting operations and their effects on the missing war on white-collar and state-corporate crime. It is these “omissions” in controlling many financial practices from Wall Street to Main Street that may be linked to this country’s current economic crisis. In the midst of an imminent worldwide recession, or even worse, a global depression occurring, this economic crisis of tsunami proportions may incur 5 to 10 years of price deflation without state intervention. Many people especially from such emerging economies like China and India are calling for a new world economic order or global restructuring of the Bretton Woods agreement that established the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the rules for global trade post WWII to the present.

Whether such a fundamental change in international economic relations happens now or in the future, the primary response by the USA to 9/11 and to the larger war on terrorism had been the passage of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. This law created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which represented the largest and most dramatic transformation of the U.S. government since 1947, when President Truman combined the various branches of the military into the Department of Defense. On an even grander scale, President Bush ambitiously combined 22 previously separate agencies into the new DHS.

According to the legislation, the DHS was created for seven purposes. The one that I am addressing here is the one that is most often ignored by public and private conversations alike. I am referring specifically to the legal charge that the DHS will “ensure that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland.”

Although the DHS in its short history has certainly had its share of failures, the most egregious being its mishandling of the recovery in New Orleans in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, I would argue that Homeland Security’s most serious failure to date has been not to replace those agents lost to the war on terrorism and to re-arm its divisions in the fight against the crimes of the economically and politically powerful. These omissions-- in light of the reorganization of the FBI from a domestic law enforcement agency to an international antiterrorist security agency-- by DHS along with the Bush Administration’s refusal to adjust its focus and to adapt its regulatory agents in the areas of white collar and corporate crime control, reveals how this “non-priority” has proven to be an Achilles heel for the de-regulation



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and/or non-enforcement of financial transactions directly related to the current economic crisis.

For example, following the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks the FBI shifted more than 1800 agents, or nearly one-third of all agents from law enforcement to terrorism and intelligence duties. So depleted were the ranks of the investigators in the areas of white collar and corporate crimes that many executives in the private sector were complaining that they had been having difficulty attracting the Bureau's intervention into even those cases that potentially involved frauds in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Moreover, since late 2003 and early 2004, the FBI had been requesting additional resources to the tune of one billion dollars as well as 800 more agents so that they could go after the perpetrators of mortgage fraud and other economic crimes that they viewed at the time as posing a looming threat to the financial markets.

While the agency did receive 50 million or 5% of their request for the "war on white collar crime," the current number of investigators for these crimes is down 625 agents, or 36 percent from 2001. Finally, after trying to acquire the necessary resources and person power for more than four years, the FBI has recently launched more than 1500 criminal investigations into this nation's mortgage-related business practices, including those financial and institutional transactions of such corporate giants as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, the American International Group, and Lehman Brothers.

Unfortunately, the "stolen" money has already evaporated in cyberspace as evidenced by the downward spiraling stock and real estate markets. Before there is another economic crisis of global proportions, perhaps the United States will learn, once and for all, the powerful lessons of the adverse effects of anti-regulation policies and non-enforcement of upper world white collar and corporate crime on the wider society and world as a whole. Historically, that was not the case with either the Savings and Loans' scandals of the late 1980s or the corporate frauds perpetrated early in the 21<sup>st</sup> century by those CEOs in charge of Enron, Health South, Adelphia, Worldcom, Global Crossing, Xerox, and Waste Management to name the most conspicuous offenders. And, when the U.S. Congress has acted to reform the situation by passing legislation such as Sarbanes-Oxley in an attempt to control and regulate "corporate fraud gone wild," it was only a matter of time before those legal efforts were stripped of their enforcement teeth by lobbyists working on behalf of anti-regulation.

Even Alan Greenspan has finally come to the realization that "free enterprise" without regulation is no way to run the economy. In fact, I would argue that it is criminal to run an economy that way, for which it is now costing the American taxpayers almost a trillion dollars as part of a plan to rescue the nation's financial system from a Wall Street orchestrated, federally encouraged, multibillion-dollar pyramid scheme consisting of low-grade mortgages wrapped into flimsy securities insured by obscure derivatives that have been described by some economists as "radioactive waste in paper form."

GB, November 1, 2008



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## Taking Stock in Field Research

Submitted By: **Sheldon X. Zhang**

In October 2008, the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) organized a workshop, focusing on field strategies in obtaining first hand data from offenders. The aim was to address the truthfulness, veracity and validity of what we can learn about offending from offenders through autobiographies, interviews and in ethnographic research. NSCR brought together a group of active field researchers (see photo) who in their work have observed and talked to offenders to learn more on their criminal behavior. The workshop, named “Offenders on Offending,” was organized by Wim Bernasco of NSCR and moderated by Michael Tonry. You can find more information about this workshop at: <http://www.nscr.nl/activiteiten/OOWorkshopE.htm>.



*Front row left to right:* Wim Bernasco, Claire Nee, Fiona Brookman, Birgit Zetinigg, Veronika Polišenská, Lucia Summers, Ric Curtis, Richard Wright, Scott Jacques, Hester Bosman. *Back row left to right:* Heith Copes, Margit Averdijk, Carlo Morselli, Andy Hochstetler, Danielle Reynald, Neal Shover, Michael Tonry, Peter St. Jean, Sheldon Zhang, Henk Elffers. *Not on photo:* Jody Miller, Gerben Bruinsma, Marie Lindegaard



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## United Nations Secretary-General's Symposium to Support Victims of Terrorism

by Sam Rozenberg

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**September 9th, 2008 was a historic day** because victims of numerous terrorist attacks from across the world came together for the first time at the UN. While we, as a global community, watch the number of terror attacks increase at a rapid pace, not much attention is given to the people affected the most. We tend to think mostly about those who perpetrate the attack and ways to prevent future attacks. We forget about the victims. On September 9th, The U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon convened this historic symposium so that these mostly unheard victims would be heard. As a student of international criminal justice I have learned about victims of crimes like genocide and human trafficking, but never terrorism. I am going to attempt to give you a brief eye-opening look into the way in which these victims of terror survive and go on to attempt to live normal lives.

After a moment of silence for all the victims of terror the event was opened by the UN Secretary-General followed by the first victim of terror. Ms. Ingrid Betancourt, whose story has been widely reported in the news media, was introduced by the Secretary-General. Ms. Betancourt described her experience as a hostage for six years after being captured the terrorist group in Colombia, FARC. Along with her trying and heart wrenching testimony, she highlighted some key issues that she, as a victim of terrorism, would like to see implemented within the U.N. and in International Law. More specifically what Ms. Betancourt sees as essential are an international status for victims to be protected under International law as well as a U.N. website resource for victims. One thing that Ms. Betancourt stressed was that media coverage for victims of terror needs to rival that of the terrorist groups who gain a majority of the attention.

The next victims to speak described the most gruesome details of their ordeals. Aleta Gasinova and her daughter Saneta Sabanova were victims of the 2004 massacre and attack at a school near Beslan, in South Ossetia. For the next fifteen minutes or so, they described what they saw, which included bombs hanging over their heads, dead bodies strewn everywhere as well as Saneta's own grandfather, who was an administrator at the school, being buried under the gymnasium floor. Saneta explained how lucky she was to have her mother there with her, while other kids did not have anyone and were crying for Mommy and Daddy. I know I will never be able to remove the pictures from my head that Aleta and Saneta gave me and I believe that is why this event is so important.



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The stories that all the victims of terrorism gave to us on this day are equally as traumatic and important; however, the next victim that I will talk about had a terrorist infiltrate one of the most important occasions of his life: his wedding. Mr. Ashraf Al-Khaled was preparing with his family to walk down the aisle at his wedding when a bomb exploded. This attacks killed many people including his father and father in-law. As you can imagine Mr. Al-Khaled to this day is shaken by his close call with death and his even more intimate encounter with terrorism.

Along with these four victims of terrorism, many more spoke on this historic occasion as well as representatives from many member states and experts in the field. We must not forget their words and not forget the people who cannot tell us their story because their bodies are in multiple pieces and they are buried underground just like Saneta's grandfather. This event was intended to open up the eyes of the U.N. Member States, as well as the global community. I can say wholeheartedly that my eyes are open, my heart feels for these victims and my mind is set on doing anything that I can do to help these victims and make the broader community of this world aware.

Lastly, I could not have written this article if it were not for some very important people. I would like to thank the Alliance of NGO's on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Women's Federation for World Peace who made it possible for me to attend this extremely important symposium. Finally, I would like to also thank my professor Dr. Rosemary Barberet, who encouraged me to attend this event and so to connect the real workings of the U.N. to my academic studies.

Thank You,  
Sam Rozenberg  
Student, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY  
New York, NY



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## Announcing the DIC's new Award:

### **Freda Adler Distinguished International Scholar Award**

After much consideration and discussion, the Executive Board of the DIC voted to rename our Distinguished International Scholar Award to the

"Freda Adler Distinguished International Scholar Award".

Freda Adler has contributed to international criminology in many ways. She was involved in the development of our Division and has been an active member since its inception. She has been a proponent for international criminology, advocating an international perspective in all research. Additionally, she has been an indispensable mentor for interested students. While many of her students recognize her mentorship during her tenure at Rutgers, she has touched the hearts and careers of many other students.

Freda's primary work for the last four decades has focused on internationalizing and globalizing the study of criminology. Her efforts began in 1976 when she wrote the report for the *Women's Year* on the role of women in the United Nations. Her efforts continued through more than 130 books and papers, including *Nations not obsessed with Crime* (1983) while working as a consultant to the United Nations and her well-known co-authored *Criminology and Criminal Justice System* text, now in its 6<sup>th</sup> edition.

In 1994/5, Freda was the ASC President, delivering her Presidential Speech at the 47<sup>th</sup> annual meeting titled "Crime and Justice: National and International." This address was one of ASC's first movements toward internationalizing the profession (published in *Criminology* (Volume 34, Number 1, 1996).

### **Endowment of award funds**

The new **Freda Adler Distinguished International Scholar Award** plaque will be awarded to one international scholar each year at the DIC annual luncheon.

According to DIC by-laws, the awardee is a non-United States scholar who has made a significant contribution to fostering research and exchange of information concerning criminology in an international perspective or a scholar whose work has been of particular interest to crimi-



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nologists in the United States and has been a mentor/advocate for students studying international criminology.

In the past, the DIC awardee traveled to ASC without any financial support. Over the last three years, due to the generosity of Dick Ward and Sam Houston State University and the DIC treasury, the awardee has received \$1500 toward traveling expenses. We would like to continue this tradition to ensure the awardee can attend.

An anonymous donor has pledged \$1000 toward the endowment of this new award and the ASC has set up a special interest bearing bank account for the funds. Anyone wishing to make a tax deductible donation toward this award is asked to forward the funds made out to ASC, specifying their destination, to the ASC headquarters in Columbus at the following address:

1314 Kinnear Road  
Columbus, OH 43212

Phone: 614-292-9207



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## NEWS:

According to the IOM - World Migration Report 2008 People are becoming increasingly mobile within and across borders to meet the social and economic challenges of globalization with the search for employment at the heart of most movement in the 21st century. The report, focusing on the theme of Managing Labor Mobility in the Evolving Global Economy, argues that demands for increased efficiency in production as a response to fierce global competition has meant that workers, independent of their geographical location, are increasingly living in an inter-connected world of work, resulting in greater labor mobility. With more than 200 million international migrants in the world today, two and a half times the number in 1965, and most States simultaneously being countries of migrant origin, transit and destination, WMR 2008 states that human mobility has become a life choice driven by disparities in demography, income and employment opportunities across and within regions. To learn more, please go to [www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int)

Submitted by Heike Gramckow