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INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE

International crime and justice is an emerging field that covers international and transnational crimes that have not been the focus of mainstream criminology or criminal justice. This book examines the field from a global perspective. It provides an introduction to the nature of international and transnational crimes and the theoretical perspectives that assist in understanding the relationship between social change and crime opportunities resulting from globalization, migration, and culture conflicts.

Written by a team of world experts, *International Crime and Justice* examines the central role of victims' rights in the development of legal frameworks for the prevention and control of transnational and international crimes. It also discusses the challenges in delivering justice and obtaining international cooperation in efforts to deter, detect, and respond to these crimes.

Arranged in nine parts, *International Crime and Justice* provides readers with an understanding of the main concepts relevant to the topic and the complex nature of the problems.

Mangai Natarajan is a professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York. A policy-oriented researcher, she has published widely in drug trafficking, women police, domestic violence, and international criminal justice. She is the founding director of the international criminal justice major at John Jay College.

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INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE

Edited by

Mangai Natarajan

John Jay College of Criminal Justice,
The City University of New York



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Foreword

It is a truism that the world is getting smaller. The advent of the Internet, the ease of international travel, the emergence of multinational institutions, the global awareness of genocide and other crimes against humanity, and the creation of economies that span national boundaries have all brought the people of the world into closer connection. Not surprisingly, the nature of criminal activity has also changed. New and sophisticated forms of transnational crime have emerged, challenging the capabilities of investigative and law enforcement agencies in the private and public sectors. Cybercrimes that are launched in one country with consequences in dozens of other countries raise questions about the proper locus of criminal prosecutions. Genocides and mass killings that generate a global sense of outrage underscore the need for international forums that can adjudicate these horrific criminal events. At the same time, the need for an appropriate response to these crimes has resulted in new arrangements of international cooperation among police agencies, new multilateral agreements regarding prosecution of offenders, and new efforts to prevent these crimes before they occur.

This new global reality has had important consequences for scholars, policymakers, and advocates who think about the challenges of crime and care about the pursuit of justice. As the essays in this path-breaking book highlight, the global community of criminal justice experts is engaged in a fundamental rethinking of long-standing premises that form the core theoretical and practical pillars of the disciplines of criminal justice and criminology. Indeed, this book argues for the creation of a new discipline – one that embraces the challenges of international crime and justice; one that not only bridges national and cultural boundaries that too often limit intellectual inquiry but also bridges a wide variety of academic disciplines.

The range of topics considered by the authors of these chapters is breathtaking. In terms of the international dimensions of crime, the

chapters discuss migration and crime, small arms trafficking, maritime crime, terrorism, drug cartels, tourist crime, organized crime, and genocide. In terms of the global response to these crimes, the chapters cover topics such as the International Criminal Court, the role of international treaties, truth and reconciliation commissions, crossborder policing, and the role of the United Nations. In terms of criminological theories and research strategies, the chapters explore the applicability of routine activities theory, international victimology, a criminological analysis of political violence, and the need for standardized victimization surveys and other data collection programs.

The ramifications of this intellectual inquiry in the new global realities of crime and justice are considerable. On a practical level, an improved capacity to deter, detect, and respond appropriately to the crimes described here will redound to the benefit of millions of members of the global village. On a more ephemeral level, the effectiveness of the international structures created to bring offenders to justice will provide assurance to the world that fundamental norms of a civilized society are more than words found in international treaties and national constitutions. Within the academic community, these discussions will test established theories, open doors for important empirical inquiry, and promote an international dimension to the work of the next generation of scholars. And finally, of personal interest to me and my colleagues engaged in the educational enterprise, this new focus on the international dimensions of crime and justice in the curricula of our universities will ensure that the graduates of our institutions are better prepared for the challenges of global citizenships.

It is with particular pride that I note the substantial contributions to this volume by the faculty at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. They, and their colleagues from institutions around the world who have also written chapters in this book, are exploring an exciting new frontier of our field. We share a hope that this global conversation will provide a solid foundation for a new understanding of these emerging challenges – and, even better, new responses that will promote a world that is more safe and more just.

Jeremy Travis,
President
John Jay College of Criminal Justice,
The City University of New York

Preface

“The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party, or one nation [...] It cannot be a peace of large nations – or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the cooperative effort of the whole world.” Franklin Roosevelt, quoted by Barack Obama, the 44th President of the United States in his Address to U.N. General Assembly, September 23, 2009

In furtherance of world peace, many educational institutions are now broadening their curricula to improve understanding of the global realities of the present-day world. Crime undeniably poses a serious threat to the social order and tranquility and it is certain that the rule of law, coupled with an efficient criminal justice system, is fundamental to social and economic progress. This is true of every sovereign state. The disciplines of Criminology and Criminal Justice have a vital role to play in improving the understanding of crimes that threaten the peace and security of nations and in finding the best way to deal with these crimes.

The rapid increase in globalization at the end of the twentieth century led criminologists to study “transnational crimes,” or criminal acts that span national borders and that violate the laws of more than one country. This resulted in the creation of a new field of study, “comparative criminology and criminal justice,” though it is also known by many other names, including international criminology and criminal justice, global criminology and criminal justice, supranational criminology, and crosscultural criminology. Meanwhile, growing international awareness of the millions of victims of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in the late twentieth century compelled the international community to pay attention to these “gravest crimes” that threaten the peace, security, and well-being of the world. These crimes were given formal recognition in the Rome Statute of 1998 (now signed by more than half the member states of the United Nations), which established the International Criminal Court to deal with them.

The disaster of September 11, 2001, accelerated the need to study international crime and criminal justice, not just in the United States but all around the world. A new undergraduate major – International Criminal Justice (ICJ) – was established at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in 2001 and subsequently, in 2010, a companion master's ICJ program was also started. Other universities and colleges are now beginning to offer similar programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The programs will help to expand the boundaries of criminology and criminal justice and will open up many new career opportunities for students of these fields.

As the founding director of John Jay's undergraduate ICJ program, I realized that there was an urgent need for a student text that would provide concise, up-to-date information on the broad array of topics covered by international crime and justice. This book is based on a book custom-published by McGraw-hill in 2005. It includes revised and updated chapters originally included in the McGraw-hill book and twenty additional chapters covering new topics. The book is by no means a traditional textbook – indeed, I hope it is more than a textbook. The short chapters, specially written by many of the world experts in this new field, are intended to give students an understanding of the main concepts covered by each topic and to sensitize students to the complex nature of the problems. Given the enormous interest in this field, I confidently expect a new edition of the book will be needed within the space of the next few years.

My sincere thanks go to each and every one of the seventy authors for accepting my invitations to write the chapters. Because of their broad expertise, I had to twist the arms of some of them to do more than one chapter. Many of them not only wrote chapters but also helped by reviewing the chapters of other authors. I also thank some other reviewers who are not authors, including Patricia Brantingham, Ko-Lin Chin, Richard Culp, Dinni Gorden, Dennis Kenney, Edward Kleemans, Mahesh Nalla, Phil Reichel, Kim Rossmo, Aiden Sidebottom, Janet Smith, and Nick Tilley. Without the help of all these friends and colleagues, this project would not have been possible. I am fortunate to have such a wonderful group of international experts as friends. It was a pleasure as well as a great learning experience to work with them. I also thank the anonymous reviewers of the book proposal, selected by Cambridge University Press, whose comments helped me to improve the book and gave me confidence that I was on the right track.

I have been blessed by having many hard-working, talented, eager-to-learn students in the ICJ program. Some of them have read the chapters,

Preface

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have given feedback, and have helped to check and proofread the references. Particular thanks to Christian Aulbach, Pavlina Fidlerova, Viola Sze Yuen Har, Devin Jaipersaud, Mary Kwang, Weijian Li, Jvania Robertson-Ward, Isabella Salgado, and Matthew Thomeczek for their assistance.

There is nothing like having the help of mentors in facing the challenges of an academic career. I thank Professor Ronald V. Clarke, my mentor, or rather my guru (!), for teaching me to be rigorous and self-critical ever since my time at Rutgers. I am also grateful for many brainstorming sessions with him that helped shape this book.

I must acknowledge my special thanks to Professor Roger S. Clark, an optimistic human being and inspirational teacher, who has directed me for the past five years or so on the right path toward understanding international criminal law.

Encouragement can work wonders for one's confidence and I thank Professor Graeme Newman, a founding scholar of global crime and justice, for his encouraging comments when I started thinking about a book on international crime and justice. I pinned up his e-mail by my desk: "Mangai, a very ambitious and impressive book outline. If you can pull it off, there will be nothing else like it anywhere."

Two other people of great importance in my career are Professors Gerhard Mueller and Freda Adler. In 2005, before his death, Professor Mueller paid me the honor of writing the foreword for the earlier, custom edition of this book published by McGraw-Hill.

There are many other people who contributed to the development of the book. First, I would like to thank ex-Provost Basil Wilson, who conceived the idea of an ICJ major at John Jay and who asked me to run the program. Thanks also to Provost Jane Bowers and Dean Jim Levine for their constant and continued support and thanks to the colleagues in my department for their patience with this preoccupied colleague. In particular, my sincere thanks to Dr. Rosemary Barberet for her help with the ICJ major – I wish her success in directing the ICJ master's at John Jay.

I would also like to thank Ed Parsons, Jason Przybylski, Robert Dreesen, J. Neil Otte (copy editor), and Vijayalakshmi Natarajan (Vijee – Production Manager) of Newgen Publishing and Data Services of Cambridge University Press for their enthusiasm about the book and for helping me with production issues.

I am truly grateful to Jeremy Travis, President of John Jay, for his unequivocal support for the ICJ major, for me personally, and for agreeing to write the foreword to this book.

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Preface

Finally, thanks to all my friends – they know who they are – for constantly cheering me up whenever I have begun to droop under the burden of producing the book. Above all, thanks to Jithendranath Vaidyanathan, my best friend, for his unwavering commitment to my professional success.

Ever since I entered the world of criminology, my passion and ambition have been to understand victimization and to help prevent it. I, therefore, dedicate this book to the victims of international and transnational crimes, in the hope it might help in the future to reduce the terrible harms that they suffer.

Mangai Natarajan, Ph.D.
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Introduction

Mangai Natarajan

Criminology seeks to explain the nature, extent, causes, and consequences of crime, while the discipline of criminal justice deals with society's response to crime – how this response is conceived, organized, administered, delivered, and evaluated. For most of their histories, these disciplines have focused on lower-class offenders committing street crimes that impact local neighborhoods and cities. They have paid relatively little attention to corporate or white-collar crimes and they have paid even less attention to studying the cross-cultural context of crime and the different national responses to crime.

In the past two decades, scholars have broken out of this mold and have begun to extend the boundaries of criminology and criminal justice. Specifically, they began to study crime patterns and evolving criminal justice practices in other parts of the world, using their own countries as benchmark comparisons. Their pioneering work resulted in “comparative criminology” and “comparative criminal justice” becoming established subfields of the broader disciplines (Mannheim, 1965; Mueller & Wise, 1965, 1975; Clinard & Abbott, 1973; Chang, 1976; Newman, 1976; Shelley, 1981a, 1981b; Terrill, 1982; Adler, 1983; Johnson, 1983; Bayley, 1985). One of the facts exposed by this body of work, increasingly recognized by the United Nations and the World Bank, is that the rule of law is not simply the result of economic and social progress; rather, it is a necessary condition for this progress to be achieved.

The acceleration in globalization that began in the 1990s has made clear that criminologists must take one further step than that made in comparative criminology (Fairchild, 1993; Adler, 1996; Yacoubain, 1998; Reichel, 1999). They must study, not just the crimes and criminal justice systems of other countries, but they must also study “transnational” crimes that span

two or more countries. These crimes include cybercrimes, international money laundering, and various forms of trafficking (e.g., in drugs, humans, stolen antiquities, and endangered wildlife), which result from the huge expansion of world trade, the vast increase in migration, the internationalization of currency markets, and the explosions of international travel and electronic communications. While these consequences of globalization have been lauded by economists and others, criminologists, lawyers, and crime policy officials must now grapple with one of globalization's downsides – the opportunities globalization has created, together with the explosion of new technologies, for transnational crimes to emerge or be transformed into more serious forms (Newman, 1999).

No sooner had criminologists and criminal justice scholars awakened to this reality than developments in international relations and international law drew their attention to yet another large and important class of crimes that they had neglected, so-called international crimes (Yacoubain, 2000). These are crimes such as genocide and mass killings that occur within the boundaries of a sovereign State, but which are so horrific in their scale and consequences that they demand an international response. Some criminologists and criminal justice scholars (notably Hagan & Rymond-Richmond, 2009) have recently begun to conduct research on these crimes and it is becoming evident that a whole new field of study – international crime and justice – is being created. This field includes comparative criminology and criminal justice, and its subject matter is transnational crimes, international crimes, and the international responses to these crimes.

As will become apparent from this book, this new field departs in many important respects from traditional criminology and criminal justice. As discussed below, the international dimension of the field requires input from an even wider range of disciplines than those involved in criminology and criminal justice. Another important change is that moving the focus, first, from local crimes to transnational crimes and then to international crimes, results in victims becoming increasingly more important. At the local level, the focus is mostly on offenders – explaining their crimes, apprehending them, and treating them. Relatively little attention is paid to the needs of victims for restitution, compensation, and protection. At the international level this relationship is reversed. There is considerably more concern with the harm to victims, and with restitution and compensation. This is because transnational and international crimes often involve multiple victims who suffer egregious harms and who have little recourse to justice. The victims are very visible, whereas the offenders are often difficult to identify, and even more difficult to apprehend. Thus, the implication

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for scholars is that victimology, the Cinderella of traditional criminology (Fattah, 1991), becomes much more important in international crime and justice.

Recognition of the increasing importance of transnational and international crimes led to the establishment of a new undergraduate major in international criminal justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in 2001 (Natarajan, 2002; 2008) and subsequently, in 2010, to the establishment of a master's program. Other universities and colleges are beginning to establish similar programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels. This book is intended to serve the needs of the students in these programs for concise, up-to-date information on the broad array of topics covered by international crime and justice. Later sections of this introductory chapter detail the reasons for studying international criminal justice, lay out the elements of the interdisciplinary approach to the subject, and provide a brief description of the nine parts of the book. The next two sections, however, provide more information about transnational and international crime.

TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES

As mentioned, transnational crimes are criminal acts or transactions that span national borders, thus, violating the laws of more than one country. According to McDonald (1997), an offense is transnational nature if:

1. It is committed in more than one State;
2. It is committed in one State but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction, or control takes place in another State;
3. It is committed in one State but involves an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State;
4. It is committed in one State but has substantial effects in another State.

Examples of such crimes include illegal immigration, sea piracy, airliner bombings, and various forms of international trafficking, which include trafficking in drugs, stolen cars, firearms, antiquities and cultural objects, endangered species, human body parts, and women for the sex trade.

Because transnational crimes span the borders of two or more countries, they require action by the specific countries where the laws have been violated. It is the need for cooperation between States, equally interested in protecting their legal values, which makes them willing to assist one another to prevent or prosecute such crimes. Reciprocity is, therefore, a

guiding principle (Triffterer, 2006), but some cases where such reciprocity is absent require the attention of an international body, in particular the United Nations. An important example is the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988, which killed all 259 people onboard and eleven people in the village of Lockerbie. Though the aircraft was American-owned and many of the victims were U.S. citizens, the airliner was brought down over Scotland. This meant that the case fell squarely under the jurisdiction of Scottish law. Because of the lack of extradition treaties, the Libyan leader Moammar El-Gadhafi refused to hand over the Libyan citizens suspected of the crime. This conflict was resolved by the United Nations’ request to the government of Libya to comply by ensuring the appearance in the Netherlands of the two accused for the trial, as well as making available in the Netherlands any witnesses or evidence that might be requested by the court (for details, see Security Council Resolution 1192 (1998) on Lockerbie case). The Libyan leader eventually agreed to the trial being held in a neutral country (i.e., the Netherlands), though under Scottish Law.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

The Rome Statute defines international crimes as the gravest crimes that threaten the peace, security, and well-being of the world and are of concern to the international community. This covers the “core crimes” of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression (for details, see UN document PCNICC/2000/INF/3/Add.2, on Elements of Crime). At the time of writing, the crime of aggression has not yet been defined, but will be discussed at an upcoming ICC review conference (Clark, 2010). The preamble of the Rome Statute states in paragraph 6 that “it is the duty of every State to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over those responsible for international crimes.” While there may be general agreement that the core crimes specified in the Statute are indeed international crimes, there are many other crimes that in some circumstances might also qualify for this designation. Murphy (1999) has argued that international crimes are defined in a two stage process. They are initially defined as crimes in a particular convention or agreement between two or more States. The primary focus of such agreements is the prosecution and punishment of individuals who perpetrate the crimes in question. Subsequently, after the agreement has been ratified by a large number of States and generally accepted even by States that do not become parties to the agreements, the crimes the agreement cover may be regarded as crimes under customary international law.

Table I.1. Twenty-four “international crimes”

A. Protection of peace 1. Aggression	D. Protection against terror-violence (cont.) 14. Taking of civilian hostages 15. Attacks upon commercial vessels
B. Humanitarian protection during armed conflicts 2. War crimes 3. Unlawful use of weapons 4. Mercenarism	E. Protection of social interests 16. Drug offenses 17. International traffic in obscene publications
C. Protection of fundamental human rights 5. Genocide 6. Crimes against humanity 7. Apartheid 8. Slavery and related crimes 9. Torture 10. Unlawful human experimentation	F. Protection of cultural interests 18. Destruction and/or theft of national treasures
D. Protection against terror-violence 11. Piracy 12. Aircraft hijacking and sabotage of aircrafts 13. Force against internationally protected persons	G. Protection of the environment 19. Environmental protection 20. Theft of nuclear materials
	H. Protection of communications 22. Interference with submarine cables
	I. Protection of economic interests 23. Falsification and counterfeiting 24. Bribery of foreign public officials

Source: Paust et al. (2000); Murphy (1999).

Countries that recognize them can try these crimes, or they can be tried by international criminal courts.

There is no authoritative listing of the acts that qualify, or might qualify, as international crimes, but a survey of conventions that criminalize certain acts produced the list of twenty-four such acts in Table I.1. These acts are categorized under the interests the conventions are designed to protect. The particular circumstances and conditions that might qualify them as international crimes (and thus falling under international jurisdiction) remain unclear. At first sight, many of the crimes would not be punishable under international law because they seem not to pose a threat to values inherent to the international community as a whole, and in particular “the peace, security, and well-being of the world,” which includes the sovereignty and independence of each individual State. However, clearer specification and description of the crimes might reveal that in certain circumstances they do indeed constitute a threat to the integrity of the international community. The fact that such vital issues remain unclear reflects the immaturity of the field and the delayed recognition of its importance.

WHY STUDY INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE?

Students sometimes ask me: Why, as Americans, should we concern ourselves with issues such as female genital mutilation and female infanticide that occur in distant lands? They ask: Do we not have enough problems of our own to deal with, and why should we interfere in the cultural practices of other countries? I respond that there are strong reasons supporting why criminal justice scholars should be concerned with victimization and violations of human rights, not just in their own countries, but wherever they occur in the world. In many countries women are sorely oppressed and are subjected to inhumane treatment. Though the authorities in these countries might recognize the problems and develop measures to combat them, the problems tend to be accepted by local people and the measures have little or no impact. Again, one might question how the involvement of foreigners could help with these local problems, but there are some success stories of such intervention. For example, local reformers were only successful in putting an end to “sati,” a cultural practice in India that required wives to immolate themselves on their husbands’ funeral pyres, when they obtained the backing of the British colonial administration. More might be achieved, however, by raising international awareness about such problems through the United Nations and other international bodies, in the hope that coordinated international pressure can work to minimize the harms inflicted.

In the wake of the World Trade Center disaster, the general point is now easier to make that individual countries cannot, on their own, without international help, successfully tackle some crimes. Perhaps the clearest example of this relates to the various bilateral and international agreements now in place to deal with terrorism. In fact, there are many good reasons to study international crime and justice. Twenty such reasons are identified below:

1. International crimes cause harm to millions of innocent people in all parts of the world. It is important to understand the magnitude and extent of this suffering.
2. International crimes are major human rights violations. We must study these violations in order to develop international law and appropriate institutions of justice to prevent and respond to these violations.
3. Victims of State crimes (government crimes against citizens) are not fully protected by international law. It is important to find ways of extending this protection through international treaties and agreements.
4. Differing views are held around the world as to what are appropriate or desirable ways to process offenders in the criminal justice system.

- We must examine these differences from a comparative perspective to form some consensus in developing regulatory mechanisms.
5. It is important to understand the role of international relations in providing lawful resolution to atrocities committed around the world.
 6. The perpetrators of international crimes are political figures who frequently escape the justice systems of their own countries and obtain sanctuary in other countries. We must try to uncover the political motivations of countries providing asylum to these criminals as a basis for developing more effective extradition treaties.
 7. It is important to understand the historical and cultural backgrounds of crimes against humanity, such as slavery and apartheid, so as to find ways to eliminate the roots of these forms of discrimination.
 8. Some international crimes are difficult to prosecute due to both political constraints involving State sovereignty issues and the lack of resources of international institutions such as the United Nations. We must find ways around these problems so that an effective international justice system can be developed. It is also important to find ways to improve the effectiveness of regional forces such as “Eurojust.”
 9. The establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) is a major step in international criminal justice. We must find ways to improve the functioning of the court and to make it a force for world peace and justice.
 10. Truth commissions are a most encouraging development in the field of international criminal justice. It is important to understand how these commissions came to be established in order to improve their effectiveness in investigating the victimization of indigenous peoples and in rebuilding States.
 11. In many parts of the world, women and children are subjected to many forms of violence. They are doubly victimized during times of armed conflict. It is important to find ways to improve the social status of women and children and also ways to develop international guarantees to preserve and protect their rights.
 12. Globalization has resulted in the massive migration of people from one part of the world to another in search of better prospects. Local criminal groups often victimize innocent individuals in the process of migration. It is important to find ways of reducing the risks of victimization of migrants.
 13. Many local crimes such as car theft span national borders. It is important to understand the factors that contribute to local crimes (including cultural, social, political economic, and environmental conditions), so that effective situational controls can be implemented.

14. The proliferation of organized crime networks, with their extensive resources and sophisticated operations, is a serious threat to world security. We must study the operations of these organized crime networks and learn how they exploit a broad range of criminal opportunities.
15. Law enforcement strategies vary between and among nations. In order to reach some common ground for effective interdiction of international traffickers, it is important to develop international cooperative policing efforts. It is also important to learn how existing resources such as Interpol and Europol can be made more effective.
16. International financial centers have opened doors for many organized crime and terrorist groups to conceal their illegal proceeds. We must learn how to tighten international banking safeguards so as to reduce opportunities for money laundering by these groups.
17. Transnational criminal activities affect all parts of the world, but the literature suggests that they most often originate in developing countries. It is important to understand the impact on crime of global economic development if developing countries are to be helped to combat transnational crimes.
18. Terrorism offers a serious threat to world peace and security. It is important to understand the political, social, economic, and cultural contexts in which terrorists operate if we are to develop effective measures to combat terrorism.
19. Technology has been a powerful force in bringing the world together. By the same token, it has opened new opportunities to commit crimes through the Internet. Traditional criminological explanations do not adequately explain such crimes, which seem little related to deprivation. We need a program of interdisciplinary research in designing out these crimes from the Internet.
20. The mission of criminology and criminal justice has been to train people to assist in dealing with local crime problems. Expanding this mission to train people who are interested in making a career in international criminal justice will enrich both disciplines.

**INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE: A COMPREHENSIVE
INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH**

Criminology and criminal justice are both interdisciplinary in nature. They draw upon many other disciplines in developing theories about crime, criminality, and the criminal justice process (including the apprehension, punishment, and treatment of offenders). These disciplines include

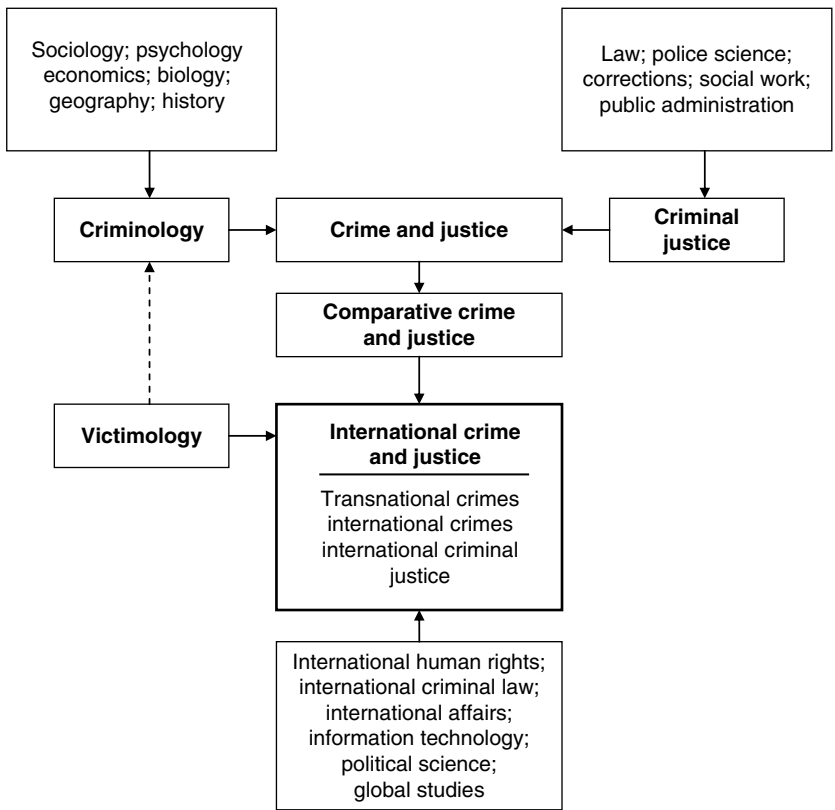


Figure I.1. International crime and justice.

economics, law, human geography, sociology, psychology, corrections, public administration, police science, and social work (see Figure I.1). An even wider range of disciplines must be invoked, however, in the service of understanding and dealing with transnational and international crimes. Victimology has already been mentioned in this context, but there are also important contributions to be made by international criminal law, human rights, international relations, political science, information technology, and global studies (see Figure I.1). Transnational and international crimes are local in origin, but their international reach ratchets up their level of complexity and changes their character in fundamental ways. Thus, once simple frauds have now been transformed by globalization and advances in technology into massive Ponzi and pyramid schemes affecting many thousand of individuals across the world. And the difficulties of identifying offenders, arresting them, and bringing them to justice are multiplied

many times when those offenders are engaged in international and transnational crimes. This increased complexity, requiring the contributions of scholars from many disciplines, poses daunting, but exciting challenges to those studying international crime and justice.

ABOUT THE BOOK

As discussed above there are many important reasons for studying international crime and justice, but there has been no single book offering a broad coverage of the many topics in this new field. This book is an attempt to meet this need. It provides an introduction to the nature of international and transnational crimes and to the emerging legal frameworks for their prevention and control. Emphasis is placed on global aspects of the work of different criminal justice agencies and on international structures that have been created for crime prevention, punishment, and control.

The compact and informative chapters presented here make this book suitable for both graduate and undergraduate courses. In many courses, because of the depth and breadth of the book's coverage, it could serve as a main text. In other courses, it might be more suitably used as a supplementary text. Courses that would most likely make use of the book as a course text include: Introduction to International Criminal Justice, Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice, International Criminology and Global Criminology, International Perspectives on Crime and Justice, and Global Crime and Justice. The book is arranged in nine parts covering the subject matter of international criminal justice.

Part I: International Criminology: This section covers basic explanations of international and transnational crime, including globalization, routine activities, and migration (Chapters 1–3). Chapter 4 provides an example of the criminological analysis of an international crime and Chapter 5 lays out the salient features of international victimology. Chapters 6 and 7 respectively discuss the treatment of children and women in international criminal justice, while Chapter 8 discusses the role of culture in understanding and explaining international and transnational crimes.

Part II: Law, Punishment, and Crime Control Philosophies of the World: This section provides the legal framework for understanding variations in legal systems (Chapter 9). Punishment philosophies, variations in punitiveness, and use of incapacitation around the world are discussed in (Chapters 10–12). Finally, the major approaches to crime prevention that have been adopted around the world are discussed in Chapter 13).