

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES *Te Kura Mahinga Tangata* Institute of Criminology

CRIM 319

Special Topic: State Crime

Course Outline

CRN 10181 : 24 POINTS : Trimester 2, 2006

COURSE COORDINATOR: ELIZABETH STANLEY

Room 1122, Murphy Building Tel: (04) 463 5228 E-mail: elizabeth.stanley@vuw.ac.nz

LECTURES: MONDAY, 9.00-10.50AM, MY632

TUTORIALS: FRIDAY, 9.00-9.50AM; 10.00-10.50AM, MY632

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

Te Whare Wananga o te Upoko o te Ika a Maui



Institute of Criminology

CRIM 319 – 2006 State Crime

	W/C	Monday 9.00am - 10.50am Lectures	Friday 9.00am – 10.50am Tutorials
1	10 July	Criminology and State Crime	No tutorials
2	17 July	Perspectives on State Crime	Defining State Crime
3	24 July	Hybrid Forms of State Crime	Regulating Harms
4	31 July	On Victims and Perpetrators	Attributing Responsibility
5	7 August	The Nature of Resistance	Challenging Indifference
6	14 August	'Truth' and 'Justice'	No tutorials
		Bre	eak
7	4 September	I: Chile	Amnesties
8	11 September	II: South Africa	Prosecutions
9	18 September	III: Timor-Leste	Reconciliation
10	25 September	IV: Australia	Reparations
11	2 October	V: New Zealand	Dealing with the Past
12	9 October	Course Summary	Exam Preparation

Co-ordinator:	Elizabeth Stanley Room 1122 Murphy Building Telephone: (04) 463 5228 E-mail: elizabeth.stanley@vuw.ac.nz
Lecture:	Mondays 9.00am – 10.50am in MY632
Tutorials:	Fridays 9.00am–9.50am and 10.00am– 10.50am in MY632 (Tutorial groups will be assigned in first week)
Office Hours:	Lizzy will usually be available between 11.15am to 12.15pm on Mondays. Please try to see her during this time. Otherwise, by appointment.
Noticeboard:	The Criminology noticeboards are located on the 9 th and 11 th floors of the Murphy Building. Information will be posted here and on Blackboard.
Support Services:	The Student Services Group, at 14 Kelburn Parade, offers additional student learning support, disability support and counselling for students.

Course Overview

CRIM319 is a twelve-week course designed to introduce students to the academic, political, legal and social analyses on crimes of the state. The course will examine the theoretical perspectives that underpin criminological writings on state crime. Through case-study material, from New Zealand and around the world, state crime is shown to be diverse in nature, destructive in impact and, for the most part, hidden. The course will evaluate how state officials join with other actors – including personnel from corporations, militia groups, private contractors and trans-national financial bodies – to commit criminal activity.

The course will also examine debates within the 'transitional justice' arena. It will assess the responses to state crimes, examining international tribunals, truth commissions, regulatory bodies as well as grassroots resistance. Students will evaluate a range of practical and political issues such as the role of amnesties, prosecutions, reparations and reconciliation in the wake of state crime.

Course Objectives

By the end of CRIM319 students should be able to:

- interpret and critique the key theoretical debates relating to state crime (assessed through examination);
- critically assess crimes of the state in relation to case-study material (assessed through examination and assignment);
- critically evaluate the official mechanisms and policies established to deal with state crime (assessed through examination and assignment).

Course Structure

The course combines lectures, class discussion, student presentations and tutorials in a format that aims to guide students through the major topic areas. There will be opportunity and encouragement for you to express your views and knowledge.

Workload

Taking into account class attendance, reading for tutorials, preparation for assignments and so on, students should spend around 16 hours per week working for CRIM319.

Course Readings

There are course notes for CRIM319 State Crime. These materials are specially selected to act as the primary source of reference information for the topics covered in this course. Other readings, from textbooks and practitioner or academic journals will be recommended. Links to relevant internet sites will also be posted on Blackboard. Students are expected to create their own reading lists for the research proposal and essay.

Course Assessment

CRIM319 is assessed by a combination of coursework and examination. This range of assessment is linked directly to the course objectives.

Remember that Lizzy can help you to plan your work. Further, the University has a policy of reasonable accommodation of the needs of students with disabilities in examinations and other assessment procedures. For more information on this, students should contact Lizzy.

(i) Essay Proposal

Word Limit: No more than two pages (excluding bibliography) Percentage of Final Grade: 10% Submission Date: Thursday 11 August 2006, by 4pm You are required to provide a brief outline of your proposed essay. This should be a topic of your choice, but directly related to the course. In your proposal, you should provide: a title and proposed structure to the essay; the main issues you intend to address; a brief analysis of relevant research material. The proposal should be written in essay form and must be clearly referenced.

(ii) Research Essay

Word limit: 3500 words Percentage of Final Grade: 45% Submission Date: Thursday 6 October 2006, by 4pm

The research essay is on a course-related topic, chosen by the student.

(iii) Registry Conducted Examination

Exam Length: 3 hours Percentage of Final Grade: 45% Date: to be advised

You will be examined on topics directly linked to the course. Further details will be given at a later date.

Assessment Guidelines

Coursework should be handed in on A4 paper (one side only) and should be typed. It is mandatory to present the Coursework with a School assignment Cover Sheet. It is important that you do not exceed the word limit. Students are advised that examiners may refuse to mark that part of the assignment in excess of the word limit.

The Institute insists on a high standard of written work from students. All assessments should follow Institute guidelines for referencing. These are detailed below. You should also ensure that you check thoroughly for spelling mistakes and grammatical errors. *Careful proof reading is essential.*

The following indicate the criteria that are used in marking:

- 1. *Scope*: Does the work include all the facts, theories and discussions relevant to the issue? Is it comprehensive?
- 2. *Critical analysis*: Does the writer show an adequately critical appraisal? Is the criticism constructive? Are the arguments logically valid? Is it free from irrelevancies and unsupported generalizations?

- 3. *Originality*: Is there clear evidence of original thinking? Does the writer contribute new viewpoints, or marshal and categorize her/his facts in a new way?
- 4. *Referencing and Bibliography*: Are the references relevant, comprehensive and up to date? Are the references correctly cited according to standard convention?
- 5. *Communication*: Does the work communicate the writer's ideas and knowledge well? Is the work well-structured with clear introductory and concluding sections? Is it concisely written and grammatically correct? Is it legible?

All written work should be placed in the essay box on the 9th floor of the Murphy building or sent to Elizabeth Stanley at the Institute (Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington) by courier or registered mail postmarked **no later than 4pm on the due date**.

Extensions

The coursework must be handed in by the **due date**. You are expected to keep to this deadline, as otherwise it is unfair to other students. Extensions will be granted only in exceptional circumstances, and should be sought from Lizzy **prior to the deadline**. An example of an exceptional circumstance would be illness supported by a letter from a medical practitioner. Please note that lack of organisation, word-processing failures and other work demands are not "good reasons".

Late submissions of work without permission will be penalised by the following deductions:

One grade = period up to 24 hours past due date.

Two grades = period more than 24 hours up to 72 hours past due date.

Work that is handed more than 72 hours late without permission will not be accepted.

Mandatory Course Requirements

The minimum course requirements are:

- To submit the essay proposal;
- To submit the essay;
- To attend the registry-conducted examination

Plagiarism and Academic Integrity

Academic integrity is about honesty – put simply it means *no cheating*. All members of the University community are responsible for upholding academic

integrity, which means staff and students are expected to behave honestly, fairly and with respect for others at all times.

Plagiarism is a form of cheating which undermines academic integrity. The University defines plagiarism as follows:

The presentation of the work of another person or other persons as if it were one's own, whether intended or not. This includes published or unpublished work, material on the Internet and the work of other students or staff.

It is still plagiarism even if you re-structure the material or present it in your own style or words.

Note: It is however, perfectly acceptable to include the work of others as long as that is acknowledged by appropriate referencing.

Plagiarism is prohibited at Victoria and is not worth the risk. Any enrolled student found guilty of plagiarism will be subject to disciplinary procedures under the Statute on Student Conduct and may be penalized severely. Consequences of being found guilty of plagiarism can include:

- an oral or written warning
- cancellation of your mark for an assessment or a fail grade for the course
- suspension from the course or the University.

Find out more about plagiarism, and how to avoid it, on the University's website:

www.vuw.ac.nz/home/studying/plagiarism.html

Submitting Work That Has Been Submitted For Another Course

It is not acceptable for students to re-submit, in part or in whole, work that they have submitted for another course. If a student submits an essay which is textually the same, or partly the same, as that submitted for another course, then the Institute reserves the right to not accept the essay in question, which may result in the student failing terms.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY POLICIES AND STATUTES

Students should familiarise themselves with the University's policies and statutes, particularly the Assessment Statute, the Personal Courses of Study Statute, the Statute on Student Conduct and any statutes relating to the particular qualifications being studied; see the Victoria University Calendar available in hard copy or under 'About Victoria' on the VUW home page at <u>www.vuw.ac.nz</u>.

Student and Staff Conduct

The Statute on Student Conduct together with the Policy on Staff Conduct ensure that members of the University community are able to work, learn, study and participate in the academic and social aspects of the University's life in an atmosphere of safety and respect. The Statute on Student Conduct contains information on what conduct is prohibited and what steps are to be taken if there is a complaint. For information about complaint procedures under the Statute on Student Conduct, contact the Facilitator and Disputes Advisor or refer to the statute on the VUW policy website at: <u>www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/studentconduct</u>. The Policy on Staff Conduct can be found on the VUW website at: <u>www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/staffconduct</u>

Academic Grievances

If you have any academic problems with your course you should talk to the tutor or lecturer concerned; the class representatives may also be able to help you. If you are not satisfied with the result of that meeting, see the Head of School or the relevant Associate Dean; VUWSA Education Coordinators are available to assist in this process. If, after trying the above channels, you are still unsatisfied, formal grievance procedures can be invoked. These are set out in the Academic Grievance Policy which is published on the VUW website at: <u>www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/academicgrievances</u>

Students with Impairments

The University has a policy of reasonable accommodation of the needs of students with disabilities. The policy aims to give students with disabilities the same opportunity as other students to demonstrate their abilities. If you have a disability, impairment or chronic medical condition (temporary, permanent or recurring) that may impact on your ability to participate, learn and/or achieve in lectures and tutorials or in meeting the course requirements, please contact the course coordinator as early in the course as possible. Alternatively, you may wish to approach a Student Adviser from Disability Support Services (DSS) to discuss your individual needs and the available options and support on a confidential basis. DSS are located on Level 1, Robert Stout Building: telephone: 463-6070, email: <u>disability@vuw.ac.nz</u>

The School of Social and Cultural Studies' Disability Liaison Person is Dr Rhonda Shaw, MY1022, telephone: 463 6134 E-m: <u>Rhonda.Shaw@vuw.ac.nz</u>.

Student Support

Staff at Victoria want students to have positive learning experiences at the University. Each faculty has a designated staff member who can either help you directly if your academic progress is causing you concern, or quickly put you in contact with someone who can. In the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences the support contact is Dr Allison Kirkman, Murphy Building, MY407, telephone: 463 5676. Assistance for specific groups is also available from the Kaiwawao Maori, Manaaki Pihipihinga or Victoria International.

In addition, the Student Services Group (email: <u>student-services@vuw.ac.nz</u>) is available to provide a variety of support and services. Find out more at: <u>www.vuw.ac.nz/st_services/</u>

VUWSA employs Education Coordinators who deal with academic problems and provide support, advice and advocacy services, as well as organising class representatives and faculty delegates. The Education Office (tel. 463-6983 or 463-6984, email at <u>education@vuwsa.org.nz</u>) is located on the ground floor, Student Union Building.

Referencing Guidelines

The following format for referencing is from the *Publication Manual* of the American Psychological Association (1990). We encourage you to learn and use the following format for referencing as part of the coursework done for the Institute of Criminology. The following examples are for the more common types of referencing which you will come across. However, if you need further information, please consult the latest edition of the Manual in the library.

1. <u>Periodicals</u>

(a) One author publication

Henderson, L.N. (1985). The wrongs of victim's rights. <u>Stanford Law Review</u>, 38, 937-1021.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Henderson, 1985).

(b) Two author publication

Hawkins, J. D., & Weis, J.G. (1985). The social development model: An integrated approach to delinquency prevention. <u>Journal of Primary</u> <u>Prevention</u>, 6 (2), 73-97.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Hawkins & Weis, 1985).

(c) Three or more author publication

Lang, A.R., Goeckner, D.J., Adesso, V.J., & Marlatt, G.A. (1975). Effects of alcohol on aggression in male social drinkers. <u>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</u>, 84 (5), 508-518.

• In text, use the following the *first* time the work is cited: (Lang, Goeckner, Adesso & Marlatt, 1975), and everytime *after* this first citation as: (Lang et al., 1975).

(d) Journal article in press

Corcoran, D.L., & Williamson, E.M. (in press), Unlearning learned helplessness. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Corcoran & Williamson, in press).

(e) Magazine article

Reid, B. (1993, September 20) . Looking into a child's future. Time, pp. 34-40.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Reid, 1993).

(f) Newspaper article, no author

Jail terms vary for bank robbers. (1992, November 7). Dominion, p. 3.

• In text, use a short title following each time the work is cited: For example ("Jail Terms," 1992) or (Dominion, 7.11.92).

2. <u>Books</u>

(a) Reference to a one author book

Pratt, J. (1992). <u>Punishment in a Perfect Society</u>. Wellington: Victoria University Press.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Pratt, 1992).

(b) Reference to a two author book, second edition

Downes, D. & Rock, P. (1982). <u>Understanding Deviance</u> (2nd ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Downes & Rock, 1982).

(c) Reference to a chapter in an edited book

Ford, D.A. & Regoli, M.J. (1993). The criminal prosecution of wife assaulters: Process, problems, and effects. In N.Z. Hilton (Ed.), <u>Legal Responses to Wife Assault: Current Trends and Evaluation</u> (pp. 127-164). California: Sage.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Ford & Regoli, 1993).

3. <u>Research Reports</u>

(a) Government reports

Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Pornography. (1989). <u>Pornography</u>. Wellington: Government Print.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Pornography, 1989).

(b) Government Report, corporate author

Victims Task Force. (1993). <u>Towards equality in criminal justice</u>, Wellington: Victims Task Force.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Victims Task Force, 1993).

(c) Report available from Government Department, private author

Brown, M.M. (1992). <u>Decision making in district prison boards</u>. Wellington: Policy and Research Division, Department of Justice.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Brown, 1992).

(d) University research report

Deane, H. (1988). <u>The social effects of imprisonment on male prisoners and their families</u> (Study Series No. 2). Wellington: Victoria University of Wellington, Institute of Criminology.

• In text, use the following each time the work is cited: (Deane, 1988).

4. <u>The Internet</u>

Where possible follow the format as for printed pages; that is, author, date, title, publication and so on. While this detail is not always provided, what is provided should be referenced.

Additional information required is the address or location of the information and the date on which you viewed or downloaded it.

In the example given below, the author, the date, the title and publication were available supplemented by the web address and the date viewed.

Massey, M. (1997) Australia computes as base for Asia. Business Review Interactive Weekly, http://www.brw.com.au/fr_features.htm. 15 August.

Week One Criminology and State Crime / No Tutorials

This introductory session will provide an overview of CRIM319. The session will outline the historical and contemporary criminological response to acts of 'crime' committed by the state.

Week Two Perspectives on State Crime / Defining State Crime

This session will detail the key criminological perspectives on state crime and will provide an opportunity to debate diverse definitions of both the 'state' and 'crime'.

Week Three Hybrid Forms of State Crime / Regulating Harms

This session will consider how state officials join with other actors – including personnel from corporations, militia groups, private contractors and transnational financial bodies – to commit criminal activity.

Week Four

On Victims and Perpetrators / Attributing Responsibility

The political management of who are 'victims' and who are 'perpetrators' of state crime will underpin this session. How those involved in state crime are depicted by the media, politicians, non-governmental organisations and academics will be evaluated.

Week Five

The Nature of Resistance / Challenging Indifference

With regard to debates on denial and acknowledgement, this session will evaluate the nature and means of resistance to state crime. Resistance will be shown to be wide-ranging, from individual acts to collective political movements. The options available to actors, to challenge indifference to state crime, will be discussed.

Week Six 'Truth' and 'Justice' / No Tutorials

This session will introduce students to 'transitional justice' debates. It will assess the international responses to state crimes, particularly focusing on zlarichnternational tribunals and truth commissions.

Week Seven Chile / Amnesties

This session will examine state crimes committed by the Pinochet regime in Chile. Particular significance will be given to the role of amnesties, in the judicial exoneration of perpetrators and the 1998 arrest of Pinochet in London.

Week Eight South Africa / Prosecutions

The apartheid system in South Africa represents state crime *in extremis*. This session will consider the violations committed throughout this regime and in its aftermath. It will also evaluate the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, perhaps the most well known of all truth commissions, paying particular attention to the prosecution of 'unwilling' perpetrators.

Week Nine Timor-Leste / Reconciliation

This session will examine the nature of state crime in Timor-Leste, with a particular focus on how international, state and local actors sustained the violence during Indonesian occupation and beyond. The session will also consider how reconciliation practices have been implemented throughout the country, in an attempt to build peace within conflictual communities.

Week Ten Australia / Reparations

The charge of genocide has been applied to the actions of the Australian state in relation to its treatment of indigenous populations. This debate will be assessed, with particular reference to the national truth-finding inquiry on the removal of indigenous children from their families. The treatment of indigenous populations will also be discussed with particular reference to reparations.

Week Eleven New Zealand / Dealing with the Past

New Zealanders frequently claim that state crime is not an issue for their country. This session will develop a historical and contemporary evaluation of how the NZ state has engaged in criminal activity.

Week Twelve Course Summary / Exam Preparation

This final session, for which there are no readings, will draw together the key ideas developed through CRIM 319. Attention will be given to how current and blossoming criminologists might address state crime issues. Students will also be given an opportunity to learn more, and ask questions about, the exam.