

CSS - Warsaw  
April 2020

## **Subject Guide: Organised Crime and Human Trafficking in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe (inc. FSU)**

**Seminar Leader:** Prof. Leslie Holmes – [leslieth@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:leslieth@unimelb.edu.au)

**Zoom URL to be announced before each meeting**

**Format:** 10 x 2-hour interactive seminars

### **General Description**

While organised crime has existed for centuries, it is only recently that the international community has begun to take it seriously as a transnational 'soft' (i.e. non-military) security issue. For example, the most frequently cited convention against transnational organised crime – that of the UN – dates only from 2000 (effective 2003). Similarly, while drug and weapons trafficking has long been a concern of states and IOs (International Organisations), the international focus on *human* trafficking essentially dates from the late-1990s. But human trafficking is now seen as the fastest growing form of trafficking and, along with cybercrime, the preferred form of criminal activity for an increasing number of criminal gangs and organisations. This course will explore both the phenomena of organised crime and human trafficking themselves, and the discourses surrounding them. While examples will be taken from many parts of the world, there will be a particular focus on Europe, especially Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and South-Eastern Europe (SEE). The course will also focus more on trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation than on other forms of human trafficking – though these other types will certainly be considered.

### **Academic Aims of Course**

The main aims of this course are to:

1. Critically examine the definitional debates on both organised crime and human trafficking
2. Identify the main activities of contemporary (since WWII) organised crime – globally, but with a particular emphasis on both Europe and human trafficking
3. Examine the various methods used to measure the scale of organised crime activity and human trafficking
4. Elaborate and evaluate the main theories of the reasons for organised crime and its dynamism
5. Consider the relative merits and weaknesses of the abolitionist and regulationist positions on human trafficking
6. Study and evaluate the approaches of states, IOs, NGOs (non-government organisations) and other agencies to organised crime and human trafficking

### **Learning Outcomes**

1. A sophisticated understanding of the debates on the meaning of organised crime and human trafficking
2. A deep knowledge of the main features of contemporary organised crime and human trafficking, particularly in Europe
3. An advanced understanding of the problems involved in measuring organised crime activity and the scale of human trafficking
4. A solid grasp of, and ability to critique, the main theories of the causes of organised crime and human trafficking
5. A balanced and nuanced approach to the heated debate on human trafficking and prostitution
6. A sound knowledge of the principal methods used by states, IOs and other agencies to combat organised crime and human trafficking, and the ability to assess the advantages and disadvantages of each method.

### **Assessment**

One research essay of 3000 words (inc. notes and references, but excluding bibliography), due no later than **Tuesday 12 May 2020** – to be submitted via Turnitin, and hard copies once the office reopens.

### **Basic bibliography (starred items are especially relevant)**

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Albanese, J.                         | <i>Organized Crime</i> (7 <sup>th</sup> ed., 2015)  |
| *Antonopoulos, G. & Papanicolaou, G. | <i>Organized Crime: A Very Short Introduction</i> (2018)  |
| Doezema, J. & Kempadoo, K. (eds.)    | <i>Global Sex Workers</i> (1998)  |
| Dragiewicz, M. (ed.)                 | <i>Global Human Trafficking: Critical Issues and Contexts</i> (2015)  |
| *Finckenauer, J.                     | <i>Mafia and Organized Crime</i> (2007)   |
| Friesendorf, C. (ed.)                | <i>Strategies against Human Trafficking</i> (2009) ( <a href="#">free online</a> )                              |
| Glenny, M.                           | <i>McMafia</i> (2008)   |
| Holmes, L. (ed.)                     | <i>Trafficking and Human Rights</i> (2010)  |
| Lyman, M. and Potter, G. (eds.)      | <i>Organized Crime</i> (2018 – 7th ed.)   |
| *Shelley, L.                         | <i>Human Trafficking</i> (2010)   |
| *US Department of State              | <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> (annually since 2001 – <a href="#">free online</a> )                       |
| Van Duyne, P. <i>et al.</i>          | <i>Threats and Phantoms of Organised Crime, Corruption and Terrorism</i> (2004) (several parts are free online) |
| *Wiley, G. & McRedmond, P. (eds.)    | <i>Human Trafficking in Europe</i> (2010)   |

### **Useful journals**

*Crime, Law and Social Change*  
*European Journal of Criminology*  
*The European Review of Organised Crime*  
*Global Crime*  
*Journal of Human Trafficking*  
*Trends in Organized Crime*

### **Useful websites**

AI (Amnesty International) - <http://www.amnesty.org/>  
 CATW (Coalition against Trafficking in Women) - <http://www.catwinternational.org/>  
 ECPAT (originally End Child Prostitution And Trafficking) - <http://www.ecpat.org/>  
 Europol – Crime Reports Archive - [https://www.europol.europa.eu/latest\\_publications/3](https://www.europol.europa.eu/latest_publications/3)  
 HRW (Human Rights Watch) - <http://www.hrw.org/>  
 ILO (International Labour Organization) - [http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm)  
 IOM (International Organization for Migration) - <http://www.iom.int/jahia/jsp/index.jsp>  
 Interpol - <http://www.interpol.int/>  
 Michigan State University - <http://staff.lib.msu.edu/harris23/crimjust/orgcrime.htm>  
 Nathanson Centre on Transnational Human Rights, Crime and Security <http://nathanson.osgoode.yorku.ca/>  
 (On post-Soviet thieves-in-law) - [www.primecrime.ru/](http://www.primecrime.ru/)  
 Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project - <http://www.reportingproject.net/>  
 Polaris Project (re. trafficking) - <http://www.polarisproject.org/>  
 TI (Transparency International) - <http://www.transparency.org/>  
 TraCCC (Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Terrorism Center) - <http://policy-tracc.gmu.edu/>  
 UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute) - <http://www.unicri.it/>  
 UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) - <http://www.unodc.org/>  
 YouTube– trafficking videos – <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=48GXlaxpQs>

### **Useful Reference Sources**

F. Allum and S. Gilmour (eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Transnational Organised Crime* (2012)  
 V. Mitsilegas, S. Hugnagel & A. Moiseienko (eds.), *Research Handbook on Transnational Crime* (2019)  
 L. Paoli (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of Organized Crime* (2014)

- R. Piotrowicz, C. Rijken & B. Uhl (eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Human Trafficking* (2018)
- A. Piquero (ed.) *The Handbook of Criminological Theory* (2016)
- P. Reichel & J. Albanese (eds.) *The Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.) (2014)

**Seminars** (starred items are considered particularly useful starting points)

1. *Definitions – organised crime; human trafficking vs. people smuggling*

We begin by considering the various definitions of organised crime adopted or proposed by IOs, states, academics and others since the start of major debate in the 1960s. Are ‘the mafia’ and ‘organised crime’ synonyms? We then examine the problems that arise if there is no agreed definition of organised crime – and the concepts of ‘disorganised crime’ and transnational organised crime. Following this, we consider the conceptual and practical distinctions between people smuggling and human trafficking.

*Reading*

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Abadinsky, H.                        | <i>Organised Crime</i> (2010 – 9 <sup>th</sup> ed.): 1-16  |
| *Antonopoulos, G. & Papanicolaou, G. | <i>Organized Crime: A Very Short Introduction</i> (2018): 1-8  |
| Berghoff, H. & Spiekermann, U.       | in <i>Business History</i> , 60 (3), 2018: 289-304 (defining white-collar crime)                             |
| Finckenauer, J.                      | <i>The Mafia and Organized Crime</i> (2007): 1-29 (differences between mafia and o.c.)                       |
| *Friesendorf, C. (ed.)               | <i>Strategies against Human Trafficking</i> (2009): 137-65 (ch. by Buckland) ( <a href="#">free online</a> ) |
| Edwards, A. & Gill, P. (eds.)        | <i>Transnational Organised Crime</i> (2003): 13-27 (ch. by Woodiwiss)  |
| Reuter, P.                           | <i>Disorganized Crime</i> (1983)   |
| Salt, J.                             | in <i>International Migration</i> , 38 (5), 2000: 31-56 (esp. 33-4)  |
| *von Lampe, K.                       | <i>Organized Crime</i> (2016): chs. 1 and 2 and pp.356-60  |
| Wright, A.                           | <i>Organised Crime</i> (2006): ch.1  |

2. *The rise and current situation of organised crime, with a particular focus on Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe*

The seminar will begin with a brief overview of the history of organised crime since the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 1980s, and will focus on some of the best-known crime organisations (inc. the Sicilian Mafia and the US Cosa Nostra, the Chinese/Hong Kong Triads, and the Japanese Yakuza). One of the focal points will be the reasons for the emergence of such organisations in

the first place; factors to consider include the weak state and the notion of protection, and criminal mutation. In the second part of the seminar, the focus will be on the situation since the end of the 1980s, with particular consideration of the rise of Russian, Albanian, Bulgarian and Serbian organised crime.

*Reading*

- Abadinsky, H. *Organised Crime* (2010 – 9<sup>th</sup> ed.): 133-58 or (2017 – 11<sup>th</sup> ed.): 63-90 (Italian and Albanian o.c.)
- Bezlov, T. & Tzenkov, E. *Organized Crime in Bulgaria: Markets and Trends* (2007) [free online](#)
- Cejp, M. in *Trends in Organized Crime*, 12 (1), 2009: 30-58 (Czechia)
- Cheloukine, S. in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 50 (4-5), 2008: 353-74 (Russia)
- Edwards, A. & Gill, P. (eds.) *Transnational Organised Crime* (2003): 131-42 (ch. by Rawlinson on the Baltics)
- Europol *2005 EU Organised Crime Report* (2005), [free online](#)
- Europol *EU Organised Crime Threat Assessment 2011* (2011), [free online](#)
- Europol *EU Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA 2013)*, [free online](#)
- \*Europol *European Union Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA 2017)*, [free online](#) (look at both the full report and the leaflet)
- Frisby, T. in *Europe-Asia Studies*, 50 (1), 1998: 27-49 (Russia)
- Galeotti, M. (ed.) *Russian and Post-Soviet Organized Crime* (2002)
- Galeotti, M. (ed.) *Global Crime Today* (2005): esp. 70-83 (ch. by Hignett on CEE)
- Galeotti, M. (ed.) *Organized Crime in History* (2009)
- Galeotti, M. *The Vory: Russia's Super Mafia* (2018)
- Gambetta, D. *The Sicilian Mafia* (1993)
- Glenny, M. *McMafia* (2008), esp. Pt.1
- Glenny, M. *Dark Market* (2011) (cybercrime)
- Hess, H. *Mafia and Mafiosi* (1998)
- Holmes, L. (ed.) *Trafficking & Human Rights* (2010), chs. 4 and 5 (by Holmes and Simić)
- (LLC Books) *Crime in Serbia: Serbian Mafia* (collection of very short articles) (2010)

- (LLC Books) *Organized Crime Groups in Serbia* (collection of very short articles) (2010)
- Lopušina, M. *Srpska Mafija* (2003) – Serbian readers – please let me know about the quality of this book!
- Myrtaj, F. *Aim Dossiers* (France), online at <http://www.aimpress.ch/dyn/dos/archive/data/2003/30725-dose-01-07.htm> (on Albania)
- Sergeyev, V. *The Wild East* (1997) (on Russia)
- Serio, J. *Investigating the Russian Mafia* (2008)
- Siegel, D., Bunt, H. & Zaitch, D. (eds.) *Global Organized Crime* (2003) (lots on CEE and Russia, both o.c. and trafficking)
- Sterling, C. *Thieves' World* (1994) – also published as *Crime without Frontiers* (1995)
- \*Varese, F. *The Russian Mafia* (2001)
- (Various) in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 67 (1), 2017: whole issue (articles on cybercrime)
- (Various) in *Global Crime*, 18 (1), 2017: whole issue (on cybercrime)
- \*Wiley, G. & McRedmond, P. (eds.) *Human Trafficking in Europe* (2010)
- Williams, P. (ed.) *Russian Organised Crime* (1997)

(For details on members of the post-Soviet 'thieves-in-law' go to [www.primecrime.ru/](http://www.primecrime.ru/))

### 3. *The scale and nature of the problem; problems of measurement*

How can organised crime activity be measured? We shall consider *inter alia* perceptual and experiential surveys, as well as the recent approaches developed in Germany and the Netherlands.

#### *Reading*

- Alvazzi del Frate, A. in *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 10 (2-3), 2004: 137-61 (on International Crime Business Survey re. CEE)
- Brennan, A. et al. (ABC Background Briefing), 2018, online at <http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundbriefing/binary-options-scam/9522996#transcript> (on binary options scams)

- Castle, A. in *Trends in Organized Crime*, 11 (2), 2008: 135-56 (measuring law enforcement outcomes)
- Edwards, A. & Gill, P. (eds.) *Transnational Organised Crime* (2003): 65-77 (ch. by Burnham)
- Reichel, P. & Albanese, J. (eds.) *The Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.) (2014): ch.3 (by Barbaret)
- \*Serio, J. *Investigating the Russian Mafia* (2008): 71-94
- Tyldum, G. in *International Migration*, 48 (5), 2010: 1-13 (general measurement problems and solutions)
- Van Duyne, P. *et al.* *Threats and Phantoms of Organised Crime, Corruption and Terrorism* (2004): 85-116 (ch. by von Lampe) (on measuring o.c.)
- Vander Becken, T. *Measuring Organised Crime in Europe* (2006)
- \*Verpoest, K. & Vander Becken, T. *The European Methodology for Reporting on Organised Crime* (2005), [free online](#)
- S. Zhang in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 58 (4), 2012: 469-82 (measuring labour trafficking)
- \*Zoutendijk, A. in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 54/1 (2010): 63-86 (on measuring o.c.)

#### 4. Human trafficking

Can the scale of human trafficking be accurately measured? What have been the principal source countries for trafficked persons since c. 1990? Is human trafficking invariably associated with transnational organised crime? There *appears* to have been a substantial increase in the scale of both adult and child trafficking in recent years. What are the reasons for this? Are women and children trafficked only or mainly for the purposes of sexual exploitation? What other activities are trafficked women and children used for? What are men trafficked for? And why is CEE and SEE organised crime seen as one of the world's most active participants in human trafficking?

#### Reading

- Cameron, S. & Newman, E. (eds.) *Trafficking in Humans* (2008)
- Dragiewicz, M. (ed.) *Global Human Trafficking: Critical Issues and Contexts* (2015)
- Erdelmann, A. *et al.* (eds.) *Challenging Trafficking in Persons: Theoretical Debate and Practical Approaches* (2005): 50-57 (ch. by Dottridge on child trafficking)



- European Union *Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU (2018 – free online)*
- Finckenauer, J. *The Mafia and Organized Crime (2007): 141-70*
- Gaon, I. & Forbord, N. *For Sale – Women and Children: Trafficking and Forced Prostitution in Southeast Europe (2005) (esp. ch. 3)*
- Greenfield, V., Paoli, L. & Zoutendijk, A. in *Global Crime*, 17 (2), 2016: 152-80 (on new method of empirical analysis)
- Holmes, L. (ed.) *Trafficking and Human Rights (2010)*  
IOM *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Measures for the Integration of Trafficked Persons (2013) (online at [http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/FIIT\\_study\\_ENG.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/FIIT_study_ENG.pdf) )*
- Kara, S. *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery (2009) (esp. chs. 4 on FSU and 5 on Albania and Balkans)*
- Leman, J. & Janssens, S. in *European Journal of Criminology*, 5 (4), 2008: 433-51 (Albanian and post-Soviet trafficking into Belgium)
- Renton, D. *Child Trafficking in Albania: March 2001 (2001)*
- Rittossa, D. in *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law & Criminal Justice*, 17 (2), 2009: 137-64 (child trafficking in Croatia)
- Savona, E. & Stefanizzi, S. (eds.) *Measuring Human Trafficking: Complexities and Pitfalls (2007)*
- Segrave, M., Milivojevic, S. & Pickering, S. *Sex Trafficking (2009)*  
\*Shelley, L. *Human Trafficking (2010), esp. 174-200*
- Stoecker, S. & Shelley, L. *Human Trafficking and Transnational Crime (2005)*
- Ulusoy, M. (ed.) *Political Violence, Organized Crimes, Terrorism and Youth (2008): 104-32 (ch. by E. Tyuryukanova – Russia)*
- US Department of State *Trafficking in Persons Report (annually since 2001)*
- \*Wiley, G. & McRedmond, P. (eds.) *Human Trafficking in Europe (2010)*

For a short video and accompanying text by *Not for Sale* see

<https://secure.notforsalecampaign.org/about/slavery/>



A longer video of relevance is at

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZVDCLyjdZ4>

### 5. *Causes of organised crime 1 – psycho-social and cultural approaches*

In the first of two seminars devoted to theories of organised crime, we shall examine approaches and theories that focus on 'rotten apples' (individuals) and cultural explanations. Regarding the former, we shall discuss various forms of labelling theory in criminology (also known as social or societal reaction theory) and elsewhere, from Emile Durkheim, Frank Tannenbaum and Edwin Lemert to Howard Becker and John Braithwaite. Is much criminal activity a result of childhood abuse and trauma, with subsequent substance abuse driving the 'need' for individuals to engage in crime? Regarding 'rotten apples', we shall also examine rational choice theory (RCT) applied to OC, strain theory and opportunity theory. In terms of cultural approaches – why does OC appear to be much less of a problem in Poland than in Russia, for instance, or in Slovenia than in Serbia? Is the existence of diaspora groups in affluent societies a significant factor in transnational organised crime and human trafficking – and, if so, does this represent a cultural factor? Does historical legacy constitute a cultural factor; if so, how significant is this in contemporary CEE and SEE?

#### *Reading*

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Agnew, R.                       | in <i>Criminology</i> , 30 (1), 1992: 47-88<br>(General Strain Theory)  |
| Agnew, R.                       | in <i>Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</i> , 38 (4), 2001: 319-61<br>(update on General Strain Theory – types of strain)  |
| Becker, H.                      | <i>Outsiders</i> (1963)   |
| Braithwaite, J.                 | <i>Crime, Shame and Reintegration</i> (1989)  |
| Clarke, R. V.                   | in <i>Crime Science</i> , 1 (1), 2012: 1-9<br>(opportunity theory tested empirically)   |
| Cloward, R. & Ohlin, L.         | <i>Delinquency and Opportunity</i> (1960)   |
| Cornish, D. & Clarke, R. (eds.) | <i>The Reasoning Criminal</i> (1986)<br>(RCT)   |
| Durkheim, E.                    | <i>Suicide</i> (1897)   |
| *Felson, M. and Clarke, R.      | <i>Opportunity Makes the Thief</i> (1998)<br>(free online at<br><a href="http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/prgpdfs/fprs98.pdf">http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/prgpdfs/fprs98.pdf</a> ) |
| Ferrell, J.                     | in <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i> , 25 (1999): 395-418   |
| Ferrell, J. & Sanders, C.       | <i>Cultural Criminology</i> (1995)  |
| Foucault, M.                    | <i>Discipline and Punish</i> (1979)   |
| Lemert, E.                      | <i>Social Pathology</i> (1951)  |

- \*Lilly, J., Cullen, F. & Ball, R. *Criminological Theory* (2011 – 5<sup>th</sup> ed.) (a standard but sophisticated introduction to theories of crime – a 6<sup>th</sup> edition, by Cullen, R. Agnew and P. Wilcox, was published in 2017)
- Maguire, M. (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology* (2007 – 4<sup>th</sup> ed.): 102-21 (ch. by Hayward and Young on culture)
- \*O'Brien, M. in *British Journal of Criminology*, 45 (5), 2005: 599-612 (critique of cultural approach)
- Roslycky, L. in *Trends in Organized Crime*, 12 (1), 2009: 21-9 (culture and crime in Black Sea region)
- Tannenbaum, F. *Crime and Community* (1938)
- Turner, J. & Kelly, L. in *British Journal of Criminology*, 49 (2), 2009: 184-201 (trafficking and diasporas)
- Van Dijk, J. in *British Journal of Criminology*, 34 (2), 1994: 105-121 (rational choice)
- \*M. Vere van Koppen in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 59 (1), 2013: 1-20
- Wheaton, E., Schauer, E. and Galli, T. in *International Migration*, 48 (4), 2010: 114-41 (rational choice)
- White, R., Haines, F. & Asquith, N. *Crime and Criminology* (2017 – 6<sup>th</sup> ed.), chs. 3-5

## 6. Causes of organised crime 2 – Structural (systemic)

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> seminar on the causes of organised crime, we shall consider why there is not more organised crime if it is so 'rational' to engage in it? We shall also consider the types of opportunity that appear to stimulate organised crime activity, including the collapse of Communism, globalisation (and the *pax mafiosa* thesis), geopolitical factors (inc. geographic proximity), networks, enterprise theory and the weak state. Finally, we shall assess the persuasiveness of Schulte-Bockholt's and Munck's neo-Marxist approaches.

### *Reading*

- Antonopoulos, G. & Papanicolaou, G. *Organized Crime: A Very Short Introduction* (2018): 50-90
- Dean, G., Fahsing, I. & Gottschalk, P. *Organized Crime: Policing Illegal Business Entrepreneurialism* (2010) (esp. chs. 1 and 2)
- Edwards, A. & Gill, P. in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 37 (3), 2002: 203-23 (enterprise theory of organised crime)
- \*Ganev, V. in *East European Politics and Societies*, 15 (2), 2001: 389-420 (post-communist weak state)

- \*Goodman, M. in *Harvard Business Review*, 89 (11), 2011: 27-30 (comparison legitimate business and o.c.)
- Haller, M. in *Criminology*, 28 (2), 1990: 207-36 (o.c. as enterprise)
- Kupatadze, A. *Organised Crime, Political Transitions and State Formation in Post-Soviet Eurasia* (2012) (impact of political system in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine)
- Liddick, D. in *Justice Quarterly*, 16 (2), 1999: 403-30 (challenging Reuter's approach to enterprise theory)
- Morselli, C. *Contacts, Opportunities and Criminal Enterprise* (2005) (network analysis)
- Naylor, R. T. in *Transnational Organized Crime*, 3 (3), 1997 (enterprise theory of crime)
- Naylor, R. T. in *British Journal of Criminology*, 43 (1), 2003: 81-101 (theory of profit-driven crime)
- Penttinen, E. *Globalization, Prostitution and Sex Trafficking* (2008) (esp. re. Russia and Baltics into Finland)
- Roslycky, L. in *Trends in Organized Crime*, 12 (1), 2009: 21-9 (geopolitical factors in the Black Sea region)
- Ruggiero, V. *Organized and Corporate Crime in Europe* (1996)
- Salt, J. in *International Migration*, 38 (5), 2000: 31-56 (esp. 34-7)
- Schulte-Bockholt, A. *The Politics of Organized Crime and the Organized Crime of Politics* (2006): 21-38 (neo-Marxist approach)
- Shelley, L. in *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, 10 (1), 2003: 119-31 (business model approach to trafficking)
- Smith, D. C. in *Crime and Delinquency*, 26 (3), 1980: 358-86 (enterprise theory)
- Sterling, C. *Thieves' World* (1994) – also published as *Crime without Frontiers* (1995)
- \*Wiley, G. & McRedmond, P. (eds.) *Human Trafficking in Europe* (2010) (ch. by Munck – neo-Marxist)
- White, R., Haines, F., & Asquith, N. *Crime and Criminology* (2017 – 6th ed.), chs. 6, 11

## 7. The Role of Police Corruption in Organised Crime and Trafficking

Although this course focuses on organised crime, while another offered at CSS focuses on corruption, any attempt at a comprehensive analysis of organised crime and human trafficking must at least briefly consider the role of corrupt officers of the state in these phenomena. In this seminar, we shall concentrate on just one branch of the state machinery, the police (law enforcement officers). We shall examine the various ways in which the police both facilitate and participate in organised crime and trafficking, and how police corruption and collusion has now become one of the most serious potential soft security issues. As with most seminars on this course, there will be a particular focus on the situation in CEE and SEE.

### *Reading*

- Beck, A. & Chistyakova, Yu. in *Policing and Society*, 12 (2), 2002: 123-37 (police attitudes in Ukraine)
- Beck, A. & Lee, R. in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 38 (4), 2002: 357-72 (police attitudes in Russia)
- Bolkovac, K. with Lynn, C. *The Whistleblower* (2011) (police corruption and trafficking in BiH)
- \*Gerber, T. & Mendelson, S. in *Law and Society Review*, 42 (1), 2008: 1-43 (public experience of police corruption in Russia)
- Holmes, L. (ed.) *Police Corruption: Essential Readings* (2014)
- \*Kutnjak Ivković, S. *Fallen Blue Knights* (2005)
- Kutnjak Ivković, S. & Haberfeld, M. (eds.), *Measuring Police Integrity Across the World* (2015)
- Kutnjak Ivković, S. & O'Connor Shelley, T. in *International Criminal Justice Review*, 18 (1) 2008: 59-82 (police corruption in BiH and Czechia)
- Maljević, A. *et al.* *Overtly About Police and Corruption* (2006) (BiH)
- Prenzler, T. *Police Corruption* (2009)
- Punch, M. *Conduct Unbecoming* (1985)
- Punch, M. *Police Corruption* (2009)
- Roebuck, J. & Barker, T. (1974) in R. Akers & E. Sagarin (eds.), *Crime Prevention and Social Control* (1974): 118-28 (the best-known typology of police corruption)
- Sherman, L. (ed.) *Police Corruption* (1974)

### 8. *Police corruption (Pt. 2); Human trafficking – the debate*

In this seminar, we begin by finishing off the discussion of the role of police corruption in organised crime and human trafficking. We shall then consider the heated debate between, on the one hand, those who argue that only the criminalisation of prostitution (either some or all aspects) will reduce trafficking for sex work and, on the other hand, those who argue that prostitution will exist anyway, so that it is better to control it via the state and that it is a basic

human right anyway to choose one's profession. Interestingly, *both* sides include many who call themselves feminists. **For this seminar, the group will divide into two teams – each of which will argue for one side of the debate.**

*Reading*

a. The abolitionist position

- Eckberg, G. in *Violence against Women*, 10 (10), 2004: 1187-1218 (on Sweden)
- \*Farley, M. (ed.) *Prostitution, Trafficking and Traumatic Stress* (2004): 315-22 (ch. by Raymond)
- \*Hughes, D. in *Transitions*, 5 (1), 1998: 96-9 (general against legalisation of prostitution)
- Jeffreys, S. *The Idea of Prostitution* (1997)
- Kara, S. *Sex Trafficking* (2008)
- Raymond, J. (on the Nordic model, 2010) – on CATW website at [http://action.web.ca/home/catw/readinroom.shtml?x=130078&AA\\_EX\\_Session=3cccc1868a5c14720b34a075434bddcd](http://action.web.ca/home/catw/readinroom.shtml?x=130078&AA_EX_Session=3cccc1868a5c14720b34a075434bddcd)

For a 28-minute video by the Executive Director of the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) see <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ovozf0Os2is>

For a 38-minute video by Catherine Mackinnon see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qu5XFCAjP3A>

b. The regulationist (or rights or sex work) position

- \*Caldwell, G. *Transitions*, 5 (1), 1998: 96-9
- Doezema, J. in *Gender Issues*, 18 (1), 2000: 23-50
- Hanson, J. *The Business of Sex* (2007)
- Holmes, L. (ed.) *Trafficking and Human Rights* (2010): 37-55 (ch. by Milivojevic and Segrave)
- Jordan, A. in *Foreign Policy in Focus* (2009), free online at [http://www.fpif.org/articles/sex\\_trafficking\\_the\\_abolitionist\\_fallacy](http://www.fpif.org/articles/sex_trafficking_the_abolitionist_fallacy)
- Kempadoo, K. & Doezema, J. (eds.) *Global Sex Workers: Rights, Resistance and Redefinition* (1998)
- Kempadoo K. with Sanghera, J. & Pattanaik, B. (eds.) *Trafficking and Prostitution Reconsidered: New Perspectives on Migration, Sex Work, and Human Rights* (2005)

- Kingston, S. and Thomas, T. in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 71 (4), 2019: 423-39 (on problems of the so-called Nordic model)
- Platt, L. et al. in *PLOS Medicine*, 15 (12), 2018, free online at <https://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1002680> (on harms associated with criminalisation of sex work)
- Sandy L. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 15 (4), 2006: 449-70 (with reference to Cambodia)

For a 60-minute video by a sex worker advocating the sex work position see *Scarlet Road* (2012) - trailer at <http://www.scarletroad.com.au/trailer/>

For a 10-minute video by sex workers, mainly re. HIV, see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpuuqKpMgt0>

For a 7-minute Canadian video advocating legalisation see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AIVBddtsW-U>

And for a video that present both sides of the debate (c. 18 minutes) – see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gWjCc0i6CcQ>

### 9. Responses of States and IOs

We shall in this seminar analyse the Palermo Protocols and the 5Ps approach (prevention; prosecution; protection; partnership; publicity) to human trafficking; the Swedish (or Nordic) approach; the Italian approach (Article 18); and problems with the US aid-related approach. We shall also explore the concept of ‘quadruple victimisation’.

#### Reading

- \*Amahazion, F. in *Global Crime*, 16 (3), 2015: 167-96 (on enforcement record)
- Athanassopoulou, E. (ed.) *Fighting Organized Crime in Southeast Europe* (2005)
- Cockayne, J. *Hidden Power: The Strategic Logic of Organized Crime* (2016) (on linkages between states and OC)
- De Stefano, A. *The War on Human Trafficking* (2007) (on US)
- Dottridge, M. *Action to Prevent Child Trafficking in South Eastern Europe* (2006) (free online)
- Edwards, A. & Gill, P. (eds.) *Transnational Organised Crime* (2003): 143-56 (ch. by Bogusz & King on EU control of drug trafficking in CEE)

- \*Friesendorf, C. (ed.) *Strategies against Human Trafficking* (2009): esp. Pt.3 ([free online](#))
- Gaon, I. & Forbord, N. *For Sale – Women and Children: Trafficking and Forced Prostitution in Southeast Europe* (2005): 82-94
- \*Holmes, L. (ed.) *Trafficking and Human Rights* (2010): 181-92 (by Holmes – quadruple victimisation)
- McCarthy, L. in *Demokratizatsiya*, 18 (1), 2010: 5-27 (Russia's fight against trafficking)
- Orttung, R. & Latta, A. (eds.) *Russia's Battle with Crime, Corruption and Terrorism* (2008)
- Scherrer, A. *G8 against Transnational Organized Crime* (2009) (re. finance)
- Schönhöfer, J. in *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 67 (2), 2017: 153-85 (how gender and ideological balance of cabinets and parliaments impacts THB policy)
- Sergi, A. *From Mafia to Organised Crime* (2017)
- Stančov, K. in *International Migration*, 48 (4), 2010: 186-200 (Slovakia's approach to Assisted Voluntary Return)
- (Various) *Global Crime*, 11 (2), 2009 (several articles on combating o.c. in CEE and SEE)
- Williams, P. & Savona, E. (eds.) *The United Nations and Transnational Organized Crime* (2006)
- Wright, A. *Organised Crime* (2006): ch.9

### 10. The Role of Civil Society

All too often, people assume that the responsibility for combating organised crime – and human trafficking – lies with the national and international law enforcement agencies. But closer analysis indicates that an holistic approach is required and will be more effective. Such an approach means involving the media, NGOs – and ordinary citizens, including protesters and bloggers.

#### Reading

- Athanassopoulou, E. (ed.) *Fighting Organized Crime in Southeast Europe* (2005): 109-115 (ch. by P. Ralchev)
- Evans, A., Henry, L. & McIntosh Sundstrom, L. *Russian Civil Society* (2005) (general on civil society, and on organised crime as uncivil society)
- \*Howard, M. in *Journal of Democracy*, 13 (1), 2002: 157-69 (civil society)
- Howard, M. *The Weakness of Civil Society in Post-Communist Europe* (2003)
- Lloyd, J. in *Global Crime*, 10 (3), 2009: 272-5 (on journalism's role)



- Oxman-Martinez, J., Marinescu, V. & Bohard, I. in *Women's Studies International Forum*, 32 (4), 2009: 296-304 (cfs. media representation of violence against women and children in Canada & Romania)
- Schneider, J. & Schneider, P. in *Critique of Anthropology*, 21 (4), 2001: 427-46 (case-study of c.s. against OC in Palermo)

For a short video of the role of the business sector in fighting trafficking, see [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOI\\_JVToEck](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOI_JVToEck)

For this final seminar, you should also explore the websites of the Coalition against Trafficking in Women (<http://www.catwinternational.org/>) and La Strada International (<http://lastradainternational.org/>), two leading NGOs against human trafficking (the latter focuses on CEE).

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