

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Criminal Justice Program
Prof. Lennox Hinds
Lucy Stone Hall, Room A359
Office Hours: Tuesday/Thursday 4:00pm-6:00pm by appointment only
(848) 445-4267
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Political Terrorism & International Law

Fall 2012 01:202:311

Tuesdays/Thursdays 8:10pm-9:30pm

Lucy Stone Hall, Room A142

Website: <http://nbcjm.rutgers.edu>

Learning Goals: A Statement of Principles

The Program Committee for the Program in Criminal Justice at Rutgers University in New Brunswick has adopted a series of learning goals for students who complete the major. These goals represent the consensus of the faculty regarding the concepts a student should grasp and the skills a student should acquire in the course of completing the major. These goals guide the choices faculty make about the structure of the curriculum and the requirements for our majors. Moreover, they guide faculty and instructors preparing course material and teaching courses.

The Program in Criminal Justice will provide students with a rich understanding of crime and criminal justice in the United States and abroad through an interdisciplinary approach that blends a strong liberal arts educational experience with pre-professional instruction in the field of criminal justice. Graduates of the program will be well-informed citizens on the topic of crime and justice, and qualified for graduate study or for employment as practitioners in a variety of legal, policymaking, and law enforcement fields.

Criminal justice majors graduating from a research university should be able to use critical thinking, factual inquiry, and the scientific approach to solve problems related to individual and group behavior. In addition, students should have an understanding of the legal, political and policymaking processes that affect criminal justice systems in the United States and elsewhere in the world. Finally, students should be familiar with the institutional structures and latest developments in the field in order to engage in meaningful debate about current public policy issues.

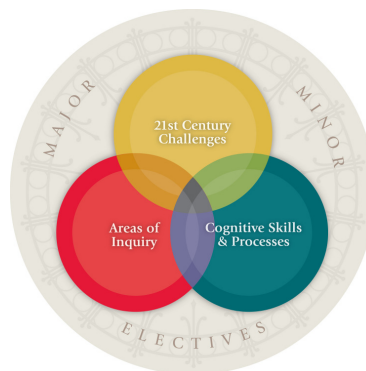
Learning Goals for Criminal Justice Majors

1. Competence:

- a.) **Theory.** Students who complete the major in criminal justice should understand and be able to articulate, both orally and in writing, the core theoretical concepts that form the foundation of analysis and research in criminology and criminal

justice today. Core concepts are derived from explanations of crime from a variety of perspectives, including biogenic, psychological, and sociological approaches. There are myriad theories of crime that are informed by these perspectives, including, classical, control, critical, ecology, labeling, learning, strain, and trait-based approaches. Theoretical literacy should extend to multicultural and international understanding.

- b.) **Institutions.** Students who complete the major in criminal justice should understand the special role of three types of institutions: Police, Corrections, and Courts. In addition, students should know how institutional forms vary across jurisdictions and how these institutions interact with and influence each other.
 - c.) **Research Methods.** Students who complete the criminal justice major should be familiar with the tools, techniques, and data sources necessary for empirical analysis. Students should understand the various ways that empirical analysis is used in the scientific approach: for description, for developing, and for testing theories. They should be able to analyze data using computer applications and should be familiar with basic statistical techniques and regression analysis. They should be able to read and assess research from a wide range of sources, including general interest, academic, and government publications.
2. **Critical Thinking:** Upon completion of the major students should be able to apply their understanding of core concepts and quantitative tools to analyze and research real world problems, and evaluate alternative policy proposals on a range of criminal justice issues, from micro-level analyses relevant to particular cases to management concerns to macro-level analyses of legislative and other broad-scale policies. Accomplishment of this goal will require that students can apply their literacy and numeracy skills to different institutional structures, within the U.S. and across countries.
3. **Scholarship:** Qualified majors should have an opportunity through such avenues as advanced coursework, internships, and faculty interactions to conduct independent research on matters of central relevance to the field of criminal justice.



COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course is designed to introduce the student to a comprehensive analysis of International Law and the complex issues associated with attempts to control Political Terrorism. Students who complete this course should understand and be able to articulate both orally and in writing, the major impediments under International Law to eradicating Political Terrorism. Students will study the core theoretical concepts such as: Self Determination and International Law: Decisions of the International Court in Nicaragua vs. U.S.: The Wars of National Liberation and the Right to Rebel; The Legality of Humanitarian Intervention; International Conventions to Control Skyjacking; International Terrorism and the United Nations; State Terrorism. Students will also analyze from a regional perspective diverse examples of groups, organizations, and government's attempts to use violence to achieve political ends.

REQUIRED TEXTS

POLITICAL TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL LAW by Professor Lennox S. Hinds
Selected Readings: Printed and packaged by Copy Services.
Available at the Rutgers University Bookstore. ISBN: 9781592710478

MILITARY INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN (2010) by Professor Lennox S. Hinds
Available at the Rutgers University Bookstore. ISBN: 9781592711024

DISABILITY POLICY & ACCOMMODATIONS

- Full disability policies and procedures are at <http://disabilityservices.rutgers.edu/>
- Students with disabilities requesting accommodations must follow the procedures outlined at: <http://disabilityservices.rutgers.edu/request.html>

ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

Rutgers University has a well defined academic integrity policy, which will strictly enforced in this class. All students in this class should review and be familiar with the policy of the university, which can be found at:

http://academicintegrity.rutgers.edu/files/documents/AI_Policy_9_01_2011.pdf

ATTENDANCE & PARTICIPATION

Students are expected to attend all classes; if you expect to miss one or two classes, please use the University absence reporting website <https://sims.rutgers.edu/ssra/> to indicate the date and reason for your absence. An e-mail is automatically sent to me. You are expected to have the material read for the respective class.

COURSE OUTLINE

I. DEFINITIONS AND DIMENSIONS OF TERRORISM

REQUIRED READINGS:

- (1). **Chapter II**
“International Terrorism and the United Nations” Finger,
Seymour, Maxwell
- (2). **The Politics of Terrorism**
Stohl, Michael ed
N.Y. Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1983.
 - (a) Introduction: Myths and Realities of Political Terrorism.” pp. 1-17.
 - (b) International Terrorism, pp. 221-253.
- (3). **Terrorism and Freedom in International Law**
Touret, Denis G.
Houston, Journal of International Law, pp. 363-373
Spring '80.
- (4). **International Colonialism and Humanitarian Intervention**
M. Sorvarajah
Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law.
Vol. 11, pp. 45-77, Winter, 1981.
- (5). **Skyjacking and the Bonn Declaration of 1978,**
California Western International Law Journal, Vol. 10. pp. 123-152, Winter, 1980.
- (6). **Comparing the 1993 U.S. Airstrike on Iraq to the 1986 Bombing of Libya; the New Interpretation of Article 51**
Stuart G. Baker
The Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law, Spring 1994.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- (a) Control of Terrorism: International Documents,
Alexander, Yonah, Brown, Majorie and Allan, S., N.Y.: Crane Russak & Co., Inc. 1979
- (b) Legal and other Aspects of Terrorism,
Lowe, Nobles, E. & Shargel, Harry D. Practicing Law Institute, 1979.
- (c) Documents of International and Local Control.
Friedlander, Robert A., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. Oceana Publi., 1979, 3 Volumes.

II. SELF-DETERMINATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

REQUIRED READINGS:

- (7) **“Wars of National Liberation: Jus Ad Bellum”**,
Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law, pp. 71-93, Winter, 1979.
- (8) **“The Right of Self-Determination in Very Small Places”**,
Frank, Thomas M. & Hoffman, Paul. International Law and Politics, pp. 331-83, 1976.
- (9) **“Hope and Loopholes in the 1974 Definition of Agression”**,
Stone, J., American Journal of International Law, pp. 224-46, April, 1977.
- (10) **“New Hope for the Laws of War”**,
Aldrich, George H., American Journal of International Law, Vol. 75.

III. THE STRUGGLES FOR SELF-DETERMINATION REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES.

A. STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

REQUIRED READINGS:

- (11) **“Self-Determination, International Law and the South African Bantustan Policy”**,
Richardson, Henry J., Columbia Journal of Transnational Law, Vol. 17, pp. 185-219, 1978.
- (12) **“Self-Determination Pretoria Style: The Case of the Transkei”**
Swan, George Steven, Whittier Law Review, pp. 475-498. Vol. 3, Fall, 1981.
- (13) **The Politics of Terrorism, “Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa”**, Stohl, Michael E.,
pp. 445-495.
- (14) **“Sanctions & South Africa”**,
Johnson, David Lawther. Havard International Law Journal, Vol. 19, No. 3, Fall 1978,
pp. 887-930.
- (15) **“Final Report on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court for the Implementation of the Apartheid Convention & Other Relevant International Instruments,”**
Bassiouni, Cherif J., and Derby Daniel H. Hofstra, Law Review, Vol. 9, pp. 523-547.

B. STRUGGLES IN LATIN AMERICA

REQUIRED READINGS:

- (16) Text – **International Terrorism**,
Yonah, Alexander, Terrorism in Latin America, “ pp. 46-61.
- (17) **Political Terrorism in Latin America:**
The Politics of Terrorism, pp. 377-396.

C. THE UNITED STATES DYNAMIC

Chapter 14, Politics of Terrorism, Political Terrorism in the U.S.: Historical Antecedents & contemporary Trends. Ted Roberts Gurr, pp. 549-578.

REQUIRED READINGS:

- (18) **Sovereignty and Self-Determination: The Rights of Native Americans Under International Law?**
Clinebell, John Howard and Thompson, Jim. Buffalo Law Review, Vol. 27, pp. 669-714.
- (19) **“Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act: Unconstitutional Warrant Criteria Permit Wiretapping if a Possibility of International Terrorism is Found.”**
Purdy, Chip. San Diego Law Review, July 1980. Pp. 963-977.
- (20) **Blown Away? The Bill of Rights After Oklahoma City**
The Harvard Law Review, June 1996.
- (21) **After Alvarez-Machain: Abduction, Standing, Denials of Justice, and Unaddressed Human Rights Claims**
Jordan J. Paust
St. John’s Law Review Summer 1993.

D. CONFLICTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE WESTERN SAHARA

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- (22) **Text – Chap. 9 – “The Birth of Israel”**
- (23) **Self-Determination in International Law: The Palestinians?**
Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law. Vol. 12, pp. 121-167.
- (24) **“The Legal Effects of United Nations Action in Support of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the National Liberation Movements of Africa.”**
Travers, Patrick J., No. 3, Summer, 1976, Harvard International Law Journal, pp. 561-580.
- (25) **“International Court of Justice: Advisory Opinion on the Western Sahara.”**
Janvs, Mark W., Harvard International Law Journal, Vol. 17, 1976, pp. 609-62.

E. CONFLICT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

REQUIRED READINGS:

- (26) **Lowry, David R. “Terrorism and Human Rights: Counter-Insurgency and Necessity at Common Law”,**
Notre Dame Lawyer, 1977, pp. 49-89
- (27) **“Draconian Powers: The New British Approach to Pretrial Detention of Suspected Terrorists.”** Lowry, David R.,
Columbia Human Rights Law Review, Vol. 8-9, pp. 185-222.
- (28) **“The Right of the People of the Whole of Ireland to Self-Determination, Unity, Sovereignty and Independence”,**
Harvey, Richard J., New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law, Vol. 11, Numbers 1 & 2, 1990, pp. 167-206.

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**RESEARCH TERM PAPER REQUIRED OF ALL STUDENTS.
PAPERS ARE DUE ON DECEMBER 4, 2012. PAPER LENGTH
IS 20 PAGES INCLUDNG FOOTNOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

TERM PAPER OUTLINE

1. Cover Sheet (Title, your name, course name, and course number)
2. Table of Contents
3. Statement of the problem to be discussed and its background
4. The argument for your contentions supported by relevant research and facts
5. Conclusions
6. Bibliography (the bibliography reference method may be somewhat easier for you)
7. Appendixes as needed

Please number all pages bottom center, and fasten firmly together by staples, rings, or some other kind of binding method.

Prepare a well-reasoned and researched paper on any one of the following topics:

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
PROGRAM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

POLITICAL TERRORISM & INTERNATIONAL LAW
01:202:311

Prof. Lennox Hinds

Fall 2012

DUE: DECEMBER 8, 2012

TERM PAPER TOPICS

1. Prepare a well-reasoned argument in support of the proposition that the Syrian opposition forces are justified under International Law “Jus Ad Bellum” to the use of force against Syrian government forces.
2. Prepare a well-reasoned argument for the proposition that NATO’s bombing and killing of civilians in Libya under the U.N. Security Council’s Resolution 1973 (R2P) violated international law.
3. Prepare a well-reasoned argument for the proposition that the United States use of drones for targeted killings in Yemen and Pakistan constitutes state terrorism and violates international law.

PROFESSOR LENNOX S. HINDS
PROGRAM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**ANY STUDENT FOUND GUILTY OF PLAGIARISM WILL
RECEIVE A FAILING GRADE FOR THE TERM PAPER!**

**Please refer to the Academic Integrity Policy found on the following
site:**

<http://studentconduct.rutgers.edu>

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

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STATEMENT ON PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is the representation of the words or ideas of another as one's own in any academic exercise. To avoid plagiarism, every direct quotation must be identified by quotation marks or by appropriate indentation and must be promptly cited in the text or in a footnote. Acknowledgement is required when material from another source is stored in print, electronic, or other medium and is paraphrased or summarized in whole or in part in one's own words. To acknowledge a paraphrase properly, one might state: "to paraphrase Plato's comment..." and conclude with a footnote identifying the exact reference. A footnote acknowledging only a directly quoted statement does not suffice to notify the reader of any preceding or succeeding paraphrased materials. Information which is common knowledge, such as names of leaders of prominent nations, basic scientific laws, etc., need not be footnoted; however, all facts or information obtained in reading or research that are not common knowledge among students in the course must be acknowledged. In addition to materials specifically cited in the text, only materials that contribute to one's general understanding of the subject may be acknowledged in the bibliography. Plagiarism can, in some cases, be a subtle issue. Any questions about what constitutes plagiarism should be discussed with the faculty member.

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey Campus
Policy on Academic Integrity for Undergraduate and Graduate Students, page 3D.

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