

**JOHN  
JAY** COLLEGE  
OF  
CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE

**COLLEGE COUNCIL**

**AGENDA**

**& ATTACHMENTS**

**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2019**

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**  
**The City University of New York**  
**The College Council**  
**Agenda**

November 11, 2019  
1:40 p.m.  
9.64 NB

- I. Adoption of the Agenda
- II. Approval of the Minutes of the October 16, 2019 College Council (attachment A),  
**Pg. 2**
- III. Report from the Committee on Graduate Studies (attachment B) – Interim Dean of  
Graduate Studies, Avram Bornstein  
New Course  
ICJ 726 Drug Trafficking, **Pg. 4**
- IV. Charter Amendment (first reading): Proposal to Reduce College Council Membership  
(attachment C) – Warren Benton, President of the Faculty Senate, **Pg. 28**
- V. Charter Amendment (first reading): Changing the name of the Judicial Committee to the  
Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee (attachment D) – Legal Counsel Eric Doering,  
**Pg. 32**
- VI. Charter Amendment (first reading): Revision of who may propose items for the College  
Council Agenda (attachment D) – Karen Kaplowitz, Vice President of the Faculty Senate,  
**Pg. 32**
- VII. Bylaw Amendment (first reading): Changing the name of the Judiciary Committee to the  
Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee (attachment E) – Legal Counsel Eric Doering,  
**Pg. 33**
- VIII. New Business
- IX. Administrative Announcements – President Karol Mason
- X. Announcements from the Student Council – President Musarrat Lamia
- XI. Announcements from the Faculty Senate – President Warren (Ned) Benton
- XII. Announcements from the HEO Council – President Brian Cortijo

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

**The City University of New York**

MINUTES OF THE COLLEGE COUNCIL

Wednesday, October 16, 2019

The College Council held its second meeting of the 2019-2020 academic year on Wednesday, October 16, 2019. The meeting was called to order at 1:47 p.m. and the following members were present: Saaif Alam\*, Schevaletta (Chevy) Alford, Elton Beckett, Warren (Ned) Benton, Marta Bladek, Avram Bornstein, Dara Byrne, Anthony Carpi, Brian Coritijo, Silvia Dapia, Lissette Delgado-Cruzata, Sven Dietrich, Adam Fane, Joel Freiser, Rulisa Galloway-Perry, Maria (Maki) Haberfeld, Ellen Hartigan, Karen Kaplowitz, Erica King-Toler, Musarrat Lamia, Yuk-Ting (Joyce) Lau, Anthony Leonardo, Yi Li, Yue Ma, Peter Mameli, Terencia Martin, Karol Mason, Mickey Melendez, Sari Mendoza, Catherine Mulder, Fidel Osorio, Hyunhee Park, Edward Paulino, Allison Pease, John Pittman, Michael Scaduto, David Shapiro, Francis Sheehan, Charles Stone, Marta-Laura Suska, Steven Titan, Hung-Lung Wei, Rebecca Weiss, Janet Winter, Violet Yu, and Guoqi Zhang.

Absent: George Andreopoulos, Andrea Balis, Teresa Booker, Jasmine Chevez, Marta Concherio-Guisan, Glenn Corbett\*, Jarrett Foster\*, Aaliyah Francis, Gail Garfield, Robert Garot\*, P.J. Gibson, Heath Grant, Amy Green, John Gutierrez, Michelle Holder, Daiquan Llewellyn, Sarah Saada, Natalie Segev, and Roberto Visani.

Guests: Joel Acevedo, Sitora Askarova, Chelsea Binns, Lucas Carvalho, Eric Doering, Wynne Ferdinand, Daniel Matos, Kimberly Paredes, Alexander Timoll

\* Alternates

I. Election of the College Council Secretary

A motion was made to elect Ms. Anna Austenfeld as the College Council Secretary. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

The committee thanked Ms. Debra Hairston for her hard work and dedication as the former College Council Secretary.

II. Adoption of the Agenda

A motion was made to adopt the agenda. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

III. Minutes of the September 12, 2019 College Council

A motion was made to adopt the minutes. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

IV. Approval of Members of the College Council Committees (attachment B)

A motion was made to approve the membership with the following changes:

College Council

- Kimberly Paredes was appointed as the freshmen student representative.

Undergraduate Curriculum and Academic Standards Committee

- Kimberley McKinson replaced Edward Snajdr as the faculty representative from the Anthropology department.
- Vicente Lecuna replaced Maria Julia Rossi as the faculty representative from the Modern Languages & Literature department for the fall semester. Maria Julia Rossi will return as representative for the spring semester.

The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

V. Report from the Committee on Graduate Studies (attachments C1-C2) – Interim Dean of Graduate Studies, Avram Bornstein

A motion was made to adopt the program revision marked “C1. MS in Emergency Management.” The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

A motion was made to adopt the new course marked “C2. ICJ 755 Terrorism and Transnational Crime.” The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

VI. Bylaw Amendment (second reading): HEO Representation on the Judicial Committee (attachment D), – President of the HEO Council, Brian Cortijo

A motion was made to adopt the bylaw amendment “HEO Representation on the Judicial Committee.” The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

VII. Proposal for the Closing of the Department of Health and Physical Education (attachment E) – Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Yi Li,

A motion was made to adopt the proposal. The motion was seconded and approved.

In Favor: 43

Opposed: 0

Abstention: 3

The meeting was adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**  
The City University of New York

**PROPOSAL FOR A NEW GRADUATE COURSE**

When completed and approved by the appropriate Graduate Program, this proposal should be submitted to the Office of Graduate and Professional Studies for the consideration of the Committee on Graduate Studies. The proposal form, along with a syllabus and bibliography, should be submitted via email as a single attachment to the Associate Dean of Graduate Studies at [rmeeke@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:rmeeke@jjay.cuny.edu).

**Date of Program Approval:** 9/9/18

**Date of CGS Approval:** 10/10/19

**1. Contact information of proposer(s):**

<b>Name(s)</b>	<b>Email(s)</b>	<b>Phone number(s)</b>
Mangai Natarajan	mnatarajan@jjay.cuny.edu	212-237-8673

**2. Course details:**

<b>Program Name</b>	International Crime and Justice
<b>Course Prefix &amp; Number</b>	ICJ 726
<b>Course Title</b>	Drug Trafficking
<b>Catalog Description</b>	This course focuses on drug trafficking, a global illicit trade. It examines trends in the type of drugs produced, manufactured, smuggled, and distributed at the transnational level. It illustrates various macro level factors including social, economic, political, and cultural with a specific focus on the crime opportunity structures that facilitate the drug trafficking business. It will introduce the economic principles of supply and demand, and business management principles in understanding the expanding entrepreneurial clandestine business. While it analyzes the role of criminal organizations and the evolving transnational networks, it will also emphasize the connections with other transnational crimes such as human trafficking and terrorism. Finally, it will review data sources, data analytical methods, and case studies of drug trafficking operations in the search for immediate and long-term counter measures both at national and international levels.
<b>Prerequisites</b>	ICJ 700 and ICJ 715
<b>Credits</b>	3 credits

<b>Contact Hours (per week)</b>	3
<b>Lab Hours</b>	NA

- 3. Rationale for the course** (will be submitted to CUNY in the Academic Board Report).  
Why should this program offer this course? (Explain briefly, 1-3 paragraphs).

While the ICJ MA program currently offers a course on transnational crime, a survey course that discusses drug trafficking as one among many transnational crimes, there is a need for detailed understanding of the drug trafficking, the foremost lucrative money-making enterprise for organized crime groups that has evolved tremendously causing global threat to health, peace and security.

The program needs the course as special topics are important for students to develop expertise and or domain choice on a transnational crime. There is a high demand for knowledge repertoire in the ICJ field on drug trafficking both at domestic/national and international levels.

The program also needs courses such as this to apply multidisciplinary theories, research and policy that are relevant in preparing students for careers as crime analysts in international agencies and for undertaking PhD dissertation research.

**4. Degree requirements satisfied by the course:**

It will count as an elective for the ICJ MA program.

**5. Has this course been taught on an experimental basis?**

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No  \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, please provide the following:

- I. Semester(s) and Year(s):
- II. Teacher(s):
- III. Enrollment(s):
- IV. Prerequisite(s):

**6. Learning Outcomes:**

- a.** What will students be able to demonstrate knowledge or understanding of or be able to do by the end of the course?

Upon completion of the course, students will:

- acquire knowledge of the nature, patterns, types and trends of drug use, drug distribution strategies and the factors including socio, economic and political factors worldwide that facilitate drug trafficking.
- gain understanding on the nexus between transnational organized crime groups and drug trafficking operations.

- assess the crime opportunity structures that facilitate the collaboration of drug trafficking operations and various trafficking business.
- examine the clandestine nature of illicit drug trafficking business with licit business operations worldwide.
- comprehend the challenges that revolve around the various national and international strategies in dealing with drug trafficking.
- learn to tap various data bases to integrate both quantitative and qualitative methodologies in studying drug trafficking organizations.
- obtain skills to write short reports that are needed for policy makers and lengthy academic paper for possible publication.
- extend skills to communicate findings of research at both academic and policy settings.
- learn to undertake peer reviews.

**b.** How do the course outcomes relate to the program's outcomes?

This course outcomes are in par with the mission of the IC&J MA program to provide advanced substantive knowledge of drug trafficking and the challenges in controlling and preventing the lucrative global illicit business. The outcomes are also aimed at enhancing the students' application of analytic and research techniques and gaining experience in writing short policy reports and longer academic paper to prepare them for future practitioners' job and PhD programs.

**c. Assessment:** How will students demonstrate that they have achieved the learning outcomes of the course?

Students are required to do extensive reading of literature; participate in theory, research and policy discussion, take a position using critical evaluation of the GOV and non-government and academic reports and papers in examining the challenges in dealing with the emerging and expanding drug trafficking networks world wide; write two short papers- 2 pages each and a 10- page research paper by undertaking an analysis of drug trafficking and do a class presentation which could be open to other students and faculty in the program to learn about drug trafficking of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In the process students are assessed about their qualitative and quantitative data collection strategies.

**7. Proposed texts and supplementary readings (including ISBNs):**

No specific text book is required. But some supplement readings are listed below

Decker, S. H., & Chapman, M. T. (2008). *Drug smugglers on drug smuggling: Lessons from the inside*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Kleiman, M. A., Caulkins, J. P., & Hawken, A. (2011). *Drugs and Drug Policy: What Everyone Needs to Know*®. Oxford University Press

Marmo, M., & Chazal, N. (2016). *Transnational Crime and Criminal Justice*. London: Sage. ISBN-13: 978-1412919258

Natarajan, M. (Ed.). (2019). *International and Transnational Crime and Justice*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN-13: 978-1108497879

**Library resources for this course:** Please consult with a member of the Library faculty before completing the following sections of this question. Please provide the name of the Librarian consulted below.

Consulted with Prof. Maria Kiriakova, Collection Development Librarian. After going through the syllabus and the readings she has ordered some books that we do not have in our collection. She confirmed that the library has a substantial amount of print and electronic resources to support the course.

## 8. Identify and assess the adequacy of available library resources

### a. Databases

John Jay Library's various data base including EBSCO, Criminal Justice Abstracts, NCJS, Nexis Uni (LexisNexis) will be complemented by other Government and Nongovernment websites (some are listed below in item 11) that provide links to tap publicly available data bases.

### b. Books, Journals and eJournals

All readings assigned in the syllabus are available through JJ library sources

## 9. Identify recommended additional library resources

NONE

## 10. Estimate the cost of recommended additional library resources (For new courses and programs):

No additional cost required for the course. The course will use existing JJ library sources and other GOV and non-government websites

## 11. Please list any specific bibliographic indices/databases to which students will be directed for this course. (Please check the list of databases licensed by the library before answering this question).

Below is the list of gov organizations' (international) data bases the students will be able to access.

**United Nations Drugs and Crime** <https://www.unodc.org/>

**Data - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/data.html>

**World Drug Report from 1997-2019**

<https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2019/en/previous-reports.html>

<https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2019/en/index.html?lf=1&lng=en>

**World Bank Reports**

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/27333?show=full&locale-attribute=es>  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/761351468235453648/pdf/620310WP0Drug00BOX0361475B00PUBLIC0.pdf>

#### **US AID Reports**

[https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Development\\_Response\\_to\\_Drug\\_Trafficking\\_in\\_Africa\\_Programming\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Development_Response_to_Drug_Trafficking_in_Africa_Programming_Guide.pdf)

#### **UNAFEI - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

<http://www.unafei.or.jp>

#### **INTERPOL**

<https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Drug-trafficking>

#### **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas - HIDTA**

<https://www.dea.gov/hidta>

#### **United States Drug Enforcement Administration**

#### **World Customs Organization | Global Trade**

Publications <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/instrument-and-tools/tools-to-assist-with-the-classification-in-the-hs/hs-online.aspx>

**Illegal Drug Trade | RAND:** <https://www.rand.org/topics/illegal-drug-trade.html>

Global Initiative website as a suggested resource <https://globalinitiative.net/>

EMCDDA: [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/cocaine-trafficking-europe_en)

[http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/eu-drug-markets/2016/online/heroin/trafficking-supply\\_en](http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/eu-drug-markets/2016/online/heroin/trafficking-supply_en)

**Are current College resources (e.g. Computer labs, facilities, equipment) adequate to support this course?**

Yes  No

If no, what resources will be needed? With whom have these resource needs been discussed?

#### **12. Proposed instructors:**

Professors: Mangai Natarajan

Yuliya Zabyelina

Jana Arsvoska

#### **13. Other resources needed to offer this course:**

Resources such as writing center services might be useful for some students

**14. If the subject matter of the proposed course may conflict with existing or proposed courses in other programs, indicate action taken:**

This is a special topic course and an extensive and detailed course on a specific transnational crime – Hence no conflicts are foreseen.

### **15. Syllabus**

Attach a sample syllabus for this course, which should be based on the College's model syllabus, found at: [OGS curriculum website]

The syllabus should include grading schemas and course policies. A class calendar with the following elements: a week-by-week listing of topics, readings with page numbers and all other assignments must be included. If this course has been taught on an experimental basis, an actual syllabus may be attached.

**See Attached Syllabus**

## ICJ 726 DRUG TRAFFICKING

### SYLLABUS

**Professor: Dr. Mangai Natarajan**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
524 West 59<sup>th</sup> Street  
New York, NY 10019

**Office Hours: By appointment**  
Haaren Hall, Room # 63205  
Telephone #: 212-237-8673  
e-mail address:

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course focuses on drug trafficking, a global illicit trade. It examines trends in the type of drugs produced, manufactured, smuggled, and distributed at the transnational level. It illustrates various macro level factors including social, economic, political, and cultural with a specific focus on the crime opportunity structures that facilitate the drug trafficking business. It will introduce the economic principles of supply and demand, and business management principles in understanding the expanding entrepreneurial clandestine business. While it analyzes the role of criminal organizations and the evolving transnational networks, it will also emphasize the connections with other transnational crimes such as human trafficking and terrorism. Finally, it will review data sources, data analytical methods, and case studies of drug trafficking operations in the search for immediate and long-term counter measures both at national and international levels.

#### **TEACHING STYLE:**

Classroom lectures, lectures by guest speakers, video presentations, classroom discussions.

#### **GOALS AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

This course will examine drug trafficking from a transnational perspective. Upon completion of the course, students will:

- acquire knowledge on the nature, patterns, types and trends of drug use, drug distribution strategies and socio, economic and political factors that facilitate drug trafficking.
- gain understanding on the nexus between transnational organized crime groups and drug trafficking operations.
- assess the crime opportunity structures that facilitate the collaboration of drug trafficking operations and various trafficking businesses.
- examine the clandestine nature of illicit drug trafficking business with licit business operations worldwide.
- comprehend the challenges that revolve around the various national and international strategies in dealing with drug trafficking.

- learn to tap various data-bases to integrate both quantitative and qualitative methodologies in studying drug trafficking organizations.
- obtain skills to write short reports that are needed for policy makers
- get experience in writing lengthy academic paper for possible publication.
- extend skills to communicate findings of research at both academic and policy settings.
- learn to undertake peer reviews as part of valuable scholarly experience/training.

## REQUIREMENTS:

1. **Class Readings:** Each student will be assigned an article/report or two from the listed reading for each week/session (see the class schedule). The students must read the entire article, review and provide a summary to the class for discussion. Readings should be completed before each class. No excuses will be allowed. Apart from the lecture on the topic, the review of the studies helps enhance the understanding of the topic to be discussed.

2. **Participation** in the class discussion is mandatory. Each class is a mixture of lecture and class discussions. This is to enhance students' critical thinking and communication skills.

3. **Policy Position-Reports:** Two short policy reports are required. Each policy position report should be 1000-1500 words (2-3 single-spaced) excluding the abstract and references.

**Policy report 1:** A critical review of the status of organized crime/crime groups and drug trafficking worldwide

**Policy report 2:** A critical review of evidence-based supply and demand reduction strategies (what works and what did not work) worldwide. Students can take a global, regional or a country level position. Instructions will be provided.

4. **Term Paper: Crime Analysis:** A research paper is required about drug trafficking in a specific region/country assigned to each student. There are two parts to the term paper. Part I involves compiling trend and indicator data for analysis. First, students must compile quantitative data (drug related data and all macro level indicators such as economic development, corruption from existing grey literature- including Government (such as UNODC, World Customs Organization) and NGO (such as Amnesty International) on their assigned country/region. The professor will provide a template to collect these basic statistical facts and will give further instructions for collating the information. Secondly, students must collect data from 4-6 **published** court cases of drug trafficking and identify themes that emerged from the qualitative data. (Instructions will be provided how to extract concepts). They will also be provided with variables, including the nature of drug trafficking; the operations of drug trafficking organizations; roles people take; ethnic group connections, methods of transporting, list of transit countries with characteristics features to extract information on each of the cases. Students will be evaluated of their data collection and analysis. A brainstorming session with the professor is required. Further details will be discussed in the class. For part II of the paper, the students should gather general details of the drug trafficking problem in the assigned region/country (including patterns, trends and the transnational impact, challenges), analyze the root causes and immediate causes, trafficked routes, methods, review of port of entry/exit and suggest ways in which the drug trafficking and its consequences can be minimized. This will

involve a great deal of reviewing the literature on the topic, listening to the lectures, synthesizing the materials, analyzing the data collected, and integrating original thoughts into writing the paper. Instructions will be provided. Students must prepare a 5000-word (10 pages -single spaced excluding references) paper. The professor might put together a synthesis of these papers for possible publication or conference presentation(s).

**5. Oral Presentation of the Crime Analysis Paper (Analysis of drug trafficking: Lessons learned).** Each student will make a 15-minute presentation to the class on his or her paper. This will take place at the end of the semester including the exam week. This presentation is intended to help students develop skills in presenting their work to an academic and policy audience, and to train them in putting together materials in a comprehensive and succinct way. The presentations will give other students the opportunity to learn about research on drug trafficking other countries and/regions. Further instructions will be given. Also, two students will be assigned to evaluate a student presentation. One student will take a practitioner role and the other of an academic role. This part of the presentation is also designed to prepare the students for peer reviews as part of their scholarly experience/training. Students must make their presentations on their scheduled days. No excuses will be allowed.

**6. Turnitin Submission:** All written assignments will be turned in using [www.turnitin.com](http://www.turnitin.com). This applies particularly to the writing diagnostic, to the term paper. As you may already know, John Jay College subscribes to "Turnitin," an on-line plagiarism prevention service. To meet the deadline for the term paper, the professor requires all students to submit, by Date, 11:59 pm, an electronic version to [www.turnitin.com](http://www.turnitin.com) or by email to the professor as proof that they have met the deadline. However, **no grade will be given until the electronic version has been submitted to [www.turnitin.com](http://www.turnitin.com).** Assignments submitted to [www.turnitin.com](http://www.turnitin.com) will be included in its restricted access database solely for the purpose of detecting plagiarism. Students may not submit an electronic version of a written assignment to [www.turnitin.com](http://www.turnitin.com) in advance of the due date to "test" the assignment's originality. Students may not submit material for this course that has been or is being used for written assignments in other courses. Students need to log in as new users (upper right-hand corner of the home page). Our class ID is..... and our password is ..... Students are encouraged to log in at the beginning of the semester.

## **POLICIES:**

### **ATTENDANCE:**

Regular attendance is important, since good performance on the exams requires knowledge of material presented in classes, which is not always fully covered in the course textbook. Therefore, any absence will be likely to affect grades. Missing more than four sessions will result in a reduced grade (see college bulletin). Missing more than a third of the class (ten sessions or more) will result in a failing grade.

### **CLASSROOM GUIDELINES:**

1. **ARRIVE ON TIME.** Late arrival is disruptive to the students and the professor.

2. REMAIN IN THE CLASSROOM FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD. Once you have entered the classroom you may only leave for an emergency or with the professor's permission.
3. PAY ATTENTION TO THE LECTURE OR DISCUSSION GOING ON IN THE CLASSROOM. Classroom activities are centered on teaching and learning. Any activity which does not contribute to these processes is not allowed.
4. FOOD MAY NOT BE BROUGHT INTO OR CONSUMED IN THE CLASSROOM.
5. NO CELL PHONES, UNLESS YOU HAVE AN IMPENDING EMERGENCY [IN WHICH CASE SET YOUR RINGER TO VIBRATE].
6. NO INTERNET BROWSING IN THE CLASS

**Violating any of the above listed rules may result in a reduced grade.**

### **THE CUNY POLICY ON ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:**

Academic dishonesty is prohibited at The City University of New York and is punishable by penalties, which may include failing grades, suspension, and expulsion.

I. **Cheating** is the unauthorized use or attempted use of material, information, notes, study aids, devices or communication during an academic exercise.

The following are some examples of cheating, but by no means is the list exhaustive:

- Copying from another student during an examination or allowing another to copy your work.
- Unauthorized collaboration on a take-home assignment or examination.
- Using notes during a closed book examination.
- Taking an examination for another student or asking or allowing another student to take an examination for you.
- Changing a graded exam and returning it for more credit.
- Submitting substantial portions of the same paper to more than one course without receiving advance permission from each instructor to do so.
- Preparing answers or writing notes in a blue book (exam booklet) before an examination.
- Allowing others to research and write papers that have been assigned to you, or to do projects that have been assigned to you. This includes the use of commercial term paper services.
- Giving assistance to acts of academic misconduct / dishonesty.
- Fabricating data (all or in part).
- Submitting someone else's work as your own.
- Unauthorized use during an examination of any electronic devices such as cell phones, palm pilots, computers or other technologies to retrieve or send information.

II. **Plagiarism** is the act of presenting another person's ideas, research or writings as your own. Much research requires paraphrasing and summarizing the ideas or work of others, but when you do so, you have to identify the original author and source in a way that the reader can verify that this person actually presented the ideas in question.

The following are some examples of plagiarism, but by no means is the list exhaustive:

Copying another person's actual words without the use of quotation marks and without attributing the words to their source.

- Presenting another person's ideas or theories in your own words without acknowledging the source.
- Using information that is not common knowledge without acknowledging the source.
- Failing to acknowledge collaborators on homework and laboratory assignments.

#### Suggested Readings

Internet plagiarism includes submitting downloaded term papers or parts of term papers, paraphrasing or copying information from the internet without citing the source, and "cutting & pasting" from various sources without proper attribution.

Internet plagiarism includes submitting downloaded term papers or part of term papers, paraphrasing or copying information from the Internet without citing the source, and "cutting and pasting" from various sources without proper attribution. (From the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Graduate Bulletin, p. 89).

#### **EMAIL AND OFFICE HOUR POLICIES\*:**

**\*The description below may vary among instructors**

Emails need to have the following elements: 1. A subject (what you are inquiring) in the subject line and be written in a professional manner (proper punctuation and capitalization); 2. Address the professor in a professional way (Not hey professor), as Prof. Natarajan or Prof. Mangai; 3. The matter; 4. Signature (your name), 5. Use your JJ email ID to send (Please note that I will respond to only your JJ email). If the email from you does not meet the above basic requirements, the reply will be delayed or will not be responded. The emails are for contacting the professor for mostly to clarify any questions that are not in the syllabus. My responses will be brief. If you need to have lengthy discussion, you need to make an appointment for a meeting. I am available during office hours and by appointment. These appointments can be made via email. So that I can block the time for meeting.

#### **ASSITANCE WITH WRITING:**

**The Writing Center** at John Jay - <http://jicweb.jjay.cuny.edu/writing/homepage.htm> located in Room 01.68 NB, (212) 237-8569 is a service that provides free tutoring in writing to students of John Jay College. The Center emphasizes formulating a thesis, organizing and developing ideas, documenting American Psychological Association (APA) style, evaluating evidence and revising a paper, and writing specific to the disciplines.

#### **AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) POLICIES:**

Qualified students with disabilities will be provided reasonable academic accommodation if determined eligible by the Office of Accessibility Services (OAS). Before granting disability accommodations in the course, the instructor must receive written verification of a student's eligibility from the OAS that is located in 1233N (tel.: 212-237-8144). It is the student's

responsibility to initiate contact with the OAS and follow the established procedures for having the accommodation notice presented to the instructor. Students with special needs are required to contact the Professor to discuss a concrete action plan for the successful completion of the assignments during the semester and achievement of the course objectives.

**N.B. It is important to retain this syllabus as a guide to the material covered, schedule of classes and assignment**

**GRADING:**

Final grades will be determined as follows:

Policy Position Report I	15%
Policy Position Report II	15%
Term paper: Crime Analysis	
Part I: Trend and Indicator Data and Analysis	20%
Part II: Paper on Drug trafficking	30%
Presentations	10%
Attendance, punctuality, participation	10%
	-----
	100%
	-----

Grading will follow the standards of the College. The table below indicates the index values and the suggested numerical values as a guide for students to understand their grades

**Grade Points and Grading definition**

93.0-100 = A 90.0-92.9 = A- 87.1-89.9 = B+ 83.0-87.0 = B 80.0-82.9 = B- 77.1-79.9 = C+	73.0-77.0 = C 70.0-72.9 = C- below 70.0 = F	A Excellent B Good C Satisfactory F Failure/ Unsuccessful Completion of Course
---	---	--

**READING(S):**

**Recommended Readings**

Chin, K and Zhang. S. (2015) *The Chinese Heroin Trade. Cross-Border Drug Trafficking in Southeast Asia and Beyond*. New York: NYU Press.

Decker, S. H., & Chapman, M. T. (2008). *Drug smugglers on drug smuggling: Lessons from the inside*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Kleiman, M. A., Caulkins, J. P., & Hawken, A. (2011). *Drugs and Drug Policy: What Everyone Needs to Know*®. Oxford University Press

Marmo, M., & Chazal, N. (2016). *Transnational Crime and Criminal Justice*. London: Sage. ISBN-13: 978-1412919258

Natarajan, M. (Ed.). (2019). *International and Transnational Crime and Justice*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN-13: 978-1108497879 (Specific chapters listed in the course outline- but some other chapters in the book might be useful)

**\*READINGS ARE LISTED FOR EACH WEEK SESSION. NO SPECIFIC BOOK IS ASSIGNED.**



### *COURSE OUTLINE*

(15 weeks schedule of classes including a final exam - Each session denotes each week)

### **ORIENTATION**

#### **SESSION 1: COURSE INTRODUCTION AND AN OVERVIEW OF THE TRANSNATIONAL NATURE OF DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Overview of the syllabus; discussion of class assignments, including APA Style referencing. Discussion on the problem of drug use and trafficking, and their impact on health, governance, and security; Discussion of demand and supply *data*.

#### **Readings**

Natarajan, M. (2019,). Drug Trafficking, In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Kiriakova, M. (2019). Printed and Electronic Media, Journals, and Professional Associations. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

World Drug Report: UNODC  
<https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2019/en/index.html>

APA-style guide (<http://www.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/research/apastyle2010.pdf>)

## SESSION 2: THE STATUS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING: WHAT DO WE KNOW?

A global overview of trends in drug cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs, including on the Internet via the darknet; drug demand and supply -principles. Discussion on natural vs synthetic markets, and the impact of drug use and drug trafficking in transit countries (usually developing countries).

**Readings:** World Drug Report: UNODC  
<https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2019/en/index.html>

Abele, G. (2004). Synthetic drugs trafficking in three European cities: major trends and the involvement of organized crime. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 8(1).24-37.

Anderson, T. L., & Kavanaugh, P. R. (2017). Women's evolving roles in drug trafficking in the united states: new conceptualizations needed for 21st-century markets. *Contemporary drug problems*, 44(4), 339-355.

Dolliver, D. S. (2015). Evaluating drug trafficking on the Tor Network: Silk Road 2, the sequel. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 26(11), 1113-1123.

Durrant, S and Natarajan, M (2019) Cryptocurrencies and money laundering opportunities. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Lavorgna, A. (2014). Internet-mediated drug trafficking: towards a better understanding of new criminal dynamics. *Trends in organized crime*, 17(4), 250-270.

Hughes, C. E., Chalmers, J., Bright, D. A., & McFadden, M. (2016). Poly-drug trafficking: Estimating the scale, trends and harms at the Australian border. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 31, 80-89.

Paoli, L., & Reuter, P. (2008). Drug trafficking and ethnic minorities in Western Europe. *European Journal of Criminology*, 5(1), 13-37.

**Reid, G., Reid, G., Devaney, M. L., Reid, G., Devaney, M. L., Baldwin, S., ... & Baldwin, S. (2006). Drug production, trafficking and trade in Asia and Pacific Island countries. *Drug and alcohol review*, 25(6), 647-650.**

Shukla, R. K., Crump, J. L., & Chrisco, E. S. (2012). An evolving problem: Methamphetamine production and trafficking in the United States. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 23(6), 426-435.

Singer, M. (2008). **Drugs** and development: The global impact of **drug use** and **trafficking** on social and economic development. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 19 (6), 467-478.

---



## PART I DRUG SUPPLY AND DEMAND BUSINESS MODEL

Discussion on basic concepts of licit business models in explaining the intricacies of illicit drug supply at the international level; Elasticity of price and purity of drug supply; Introduction to economics of licit transnational business and its implications for illicit business operations. Structural features of organizations and evolving entrepreneurial models of business; Latest trends in technology and ethnic networks.

### SESSION 3: ILLICIT DRUG BUSINESS MODEL

#### Readings

Caulkins, J. P., & Reuter, P. (2010). How drug enforcement affects drug prices. *Crime and Justice*, 39(1), 213-271.

Browne, D., Mason, M., & Murphy, R. (2003). Drug supply and trafficking: An overview. *How. J. Crim. Just.*, 42, 324.

Caulkins, J. P., & Reuter, P. (1998). What price data tell us about drug markets. *Journal of drug issues*, 28(3), 593-612.

Casson, M. (1989). A theory of cooperation in international business. In *The multinational enterprise* (pp. 46-74). Palgrave Macmillan, London.

Demant, J., Munksgaard, R., & Houborg, E. (2018). Personal use, social supply or redistribution? Cryptomarket demand on Silk Road 2 and Agora. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 21(1), 42-61.

Loayza, N., Villa, E., & Misas, M. (2019). *Illicit activity and money laundering from an economic growth perspective: A model and an application to Colombia*. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 159, 442-487

Mejía, D., & Restrepo, P. (2016). The economics of the war on illegal drug production and trafficking. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 126, 255-275.

## SESSION 4: ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING OPERATIONS

### Readings

Atkinson, M. P., Kress, M., & Szechtman, R. (2017). Maritime transportation of illegal drugs from South America. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 39, 43-51.

Beittel, J. S. (2012). Mexico's drug trafficking organizations. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 15(1), 64-74.

Bright, D. A., & Delaney, J. J. (2013). Evolution of a drug trafficking network: Mapping changes in network structure and function across time. *Global Crime*, 14(2-3), 238-260.

Bright, D., Koskinen, J., & Malm, A. (2019). Illicit network dynamics: The formation and evolution of a drug trafficking network. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 35(2), 237-258.

Bright, D. A., Greenhill, C., Reynolds, M., Ritter, A., & Morselli, C. (2015). The use of actor-level attributes and centrality measures to identify key actors: A case study of an Australian drug trafficking network. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 31(3), 262-278.

Calderoni, F. (2019). Transnational Organized Crime Networks. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Kenney, M. (2007). The architecture of drug trafficking: network forms of organization in the Colombian cocaine trade. *Global crime*, 8(3), 233-259.

Kumah-Abiwu, F. (2019). Changing trends in West Africa's drug policy terrain: a theoretical perspective. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 57(1), 52-70.

Natarajan, M., Zanella, M., & Yu, C. (2015). Classifying the variety of drug trafficking organizations. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 45(4), 409-430.

Salazar, B., & Restrepo, L. M. (2011). Lethal closeness: The evolution of a small-world drug trafficking network. *Desafios*, 23(2), 197-221.

**Williams, P. (1998). The nature of drug-trafficking networks. *Current history*, 97(618), 154.**

Vellinga, M. (2004). Some Observations on Changing Business Practices in Drug Trafficking: The Andean Experience. *Global Crime*, 6(3-4), 374-386.



### PART III

#### DRUG TRAFFICKING nexus CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS AND TRAFFICKING BUSINESSES

Discussion of international drug trafficking-history and the 21<sup>st</sup> century operations; Drug trafficking development strategies; Drug trafficking and organized crime models; Drug trafficking and financing of terrorist organizations-myth or reality; Drug trafficking and other transnational crimes; multi drug business vs multi transnational business; profits vs safe business

#### SESSION 5 and 6: DRUG TRAFFICKING AND CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bright, D. A., Greenhill, C., Ritter, A., & Morselli, C. (2015). Networks within networks: using multiple link types to examine network structure and identify key actors in a drug trafficking operation. *Global Crime*, 16(3), 219-237.

Campbell, H., & Hansen, T. (2014). Is Narco-Violence in Mexico Terrorism? *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, 33(2), 158-173.

Dell, M. (2015). Trafficking networks and the Mexican drug war. *American Economic Review*, 105(6), 1738-79.

Hughes, C. E., Chalmers, J., & Klimoski, M. (2018). Assessing concordance between trends in high-level drug trafficking and other serious and organized crimes in Australia, 2005–2006 to 2014–2015. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 25(3), 217-233.

Jakovljevic, B. (2014). Terror in Trading: Should the United States Classify Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations as Terrorist Organizations. *Southern California Interdisciplinary Law Journal.*, 23, 355-408.

Jonsson, M., Brennan, E., & O'Hara, C. (2016). Financing War or Facilitating Peace? The Impact of Rebel Drug Trafficking on Peace Negotiations in Colombia and Myanmar. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 39(6), 542-559.

Korsell, L., Vesterhav, D., & Skinnari, J. (2011). Human trafficking and drug distribution in Sweden from a market perspective—similarities and differences. *Trends in organized crime*, 14(2-3), 100.

**Leuprecht, C., Aulthouse, A., & Walther, O. (2016). The puzzling resilience of transnational organized criminal networks. *Police Practice and Research*, 17(4), 376-387.**

Morris, S. D. (2013). Drug trafficking, corruption, and violence in Mexico: mapping the linkages. *Trends in organized crime*, 16(2), 195-220.

Paoli, L. (2001). Drug trafficking in Russia: A form of organized crime? *Journal of Drug Issues*, 31(4), 1007-1037.

Singh, N. K., & Nunes, W. (2013). Drug Trafficking and Narco-terrorism as Security Threats: A Study of India's North-east. *India Quarterly*, 69(1), 65-82.

Desmond, A.E (2019). Drug Cartels: Neither Holy, Nor Roman, Nor an Empire \. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Leggett, T (2019). Probing the "Nexus" between Organized Crime and Terrorism. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

## SESSION 7: DRUG TRAFFICKING AND OTHER TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES

### *Readings*

De Danieli, F. (2014). Beyond the drug-terror nexus: Drug trafficking and state-crime relations in Central Asia. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 25(6), 1235-1240.

Korsell, L., Vesterhav, D., & Skinnari, J. (2011). Human trafficking and drug distribution in Sweden from a market perspective—similarities and differences. *Trends in organized crime*, 14(2-3), 100.

Hanen, K. (2015). Doubling Down: Why Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations Should Be Designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and as Significant Narcotics Traffickers. *Am. J. Crim. L.*, 43, 173.

Malcolm, J. A., & Murday, L. (2017). Small islands' understanding of maritime security: the cases of Mauritius and Seychelles. *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region*, 13(2), 234-256.

Shelley, F. M., & Metz, R. (2017). *Geography of Trafficking: From Drug Smuggling to Modern-Day Slavery*. ABC-CLIO.

**Discussion: Policy Position paper 1 . (SUBMIT to TURNITIN)**



## PART IV

### GLOBAL FACILITATORS: THEORY AND RESEARCH

Discussion on globalization: Expansion of trade, communication, technology, foreign currency, travel, global economic development, political structures, social-cultural development, Crime opportunity structures: porous borders, delegation of trafficking through incorporating large number of transit countries, network structures, ethnic connections -supply and demand and transit countries; Multiple mixed methods; Multivariate explanations; Qualitative vs quantitative data and limitations.

#### SESSION 8: MACRO LEVEL INDICATORS

##### Readings

Belli, R., Freilich, D.J and Newman, G. (2019). Migration, Crime, and Victimization. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Dolliver, D. S. (2015). Socio-cultural impacts on drug trafficking trends in Europe. *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*, 23(4), 383-406.

Dulin, A. (2017). Mexican cartel negotiative interactions with the state. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 1-21.

Morris, S. D. (2013). Drug trafficking, corruption, and violence in Mexico: mapping the linkages. *Trends in organized crime*, 16(2), 195-220.

Kumah-Abiwu, F. (2019). Changing trends in West Africa's drug policy terrain: a theoretical perspective. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 57(1), 52-70.

Richmond, K. L., & Richmond, R. G. (2014). Corridos, drugs, and violence: an analysis of Mexican drug ballads. *Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences*, 6(2), 156-218.

Snajdr, S. (2019). *Culture and Crime*. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Shelley, L. (2019) The Globalization of crime. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Trumbore, P. F., and Woo, B. (2014). Smuggler's blues: examining why **countries** become narcotics **transit** states using the new International Narcotics Production and **Transit** (INAPT) Data Set. *International Interactions*, 40 (5), 763-787

Storti, C. C., & De Grauwe, P. (2009). Globalization and the price decline of illicit drugs. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 20(1), 48-61.

Van Dun, M. (2014). It's Never a Sure Deal" Drug Trafficking, Violence, and Coping Strategies in a Peruvian Cocaine Enclave (2003-2007). *Journal of drug issues*, 44(2), 180-196.

## **SESSION 9: CRIME OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURES**

### **Readings**

Bouchard, M., & Morselli, C. (2014). Opportunistic structures of organized crime. *Oxford handbook of organized crime*, 288-302.

Farrell, G. (1998). Routine activities and drug trafficking: the case of the Netherlands. *International journal of drug policy*, 9(1), 21-32.

Felson, M. (2019). Routine Activities and Transnational Crime. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Gottschalk, P. (2010). Theories of financial crime. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 17(2), 210-222.

Paoli, L., Rabkov, I., Greenfield, V. A. and Reuter, P. (2007) . Tajikistan: the rise of a narco-state. *Journal of Drug Issues*. 37 (4), 951-979.

Sahin, I., & Matusitz, J. (2013). Using network theory to improve outcomes for drug Law enforcement agencies. *Journal of Policy Practice*, 12(2), 125-142.

Natarajan, M. (2013). A rational choice analysis of organized crime and trafficked goods. In Tilley, N., & Farrell, G. (Eds.). *The Reasoning Criminologist*: (pp. 216-226). London, UK: Routledge.

## **SESSION 10: RESEARCH-MAPPING HOTSPOTS; NETWORKS, CASE STUDIES, QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE**

### **Readings**

Desroches, F. (2007). Research on upper level drug trafficking: A review. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 37(4), 827-844.

Boivin, R. (2014). Risks, prices, and positions: A social network analysis of illegal drug trafficking in the world-economy. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 25(2), 235-243

**Broséus, J., Rhumorbarbe, D., Mireault, C., Ouellette, V., Crispino, F., & Décary-Héту, D. (2016). Studying illicit drug trafficking on Darknet markets: structure and organization from a Canadian perspective. *Forensic science international*, 264, 7-14.**

Chin, K. L., & Zhang, S. X. (2012). *Chinese Connection: Cross-Border Drug Trafficking Between Myanmar and China*. BiblioGov.

Dolliver, D. S., Ericson, S. P., & Love, K. L. (2018). A geographic analysis of drug trafficking patterns on the tor network. *Geographical Review*, 108(1), 45-68.

**Izcara Palacios, S. P. (2015). Coyotaje and drugs: Two different businesses. *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, 34(3), 324-339.**

Natarajan, M. (2006). Understanding the structure of a large heroin distribution network: A quantitative analysis of qualitative data. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 22(2), 171-192.

**Nix, J., Smith, M. R., Petrocelli, M., Rojek, J., & Manjarrez, V. M. (2016). The use of social media by alleged members of Mexican cartels and affiliated drug trafficking organizations. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 13(3), 395-418.**

Ritter, A. (2006). Studying illicit drug markets: Disciplinary contributions. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 17(6), 453-463.

**Brief Discussion: Policy Position Paper 2 (SUBMIT to TURNITIN)**



**PART V**

## **CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF DRUG TRAFFICKING**

This part provides an account of law enforcement activities directed against drug trafficking the importance of cross border patrol; the development of regional police cooperation and cooperation among the judiciary; National/domestic level legal instruments and the limitations in dealing with transnational illegal operators; UN's global war on drugs and International Narcotics Control Board efforts including various conventions.

### **SESSION 11: National/Domestic Efforts**

#### ***Readings***

Alecu, G. (2012). Reflections regarding the investigation of illicit drug trafficking. *Contemporary Readings in Law and Social Justice*, 4(1), 283-288.

Dickenson, M. (2014). The impact of leadership removal on Mexican drug trafficking organizations. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 30(4), 651-676

Jenner, M. S. (2011). International drug trafficking: A global problem with a domestic solution. *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*, 18(2), 901-927.

González, F. (2015). Drug trafficking organizations and local economic activity in Mexico. *PloS one*, 10(9), e0137319.

Moore, M. H. (1990). Supply reduction and drug law enforcement. *Crime and Justice*, 13, 109-157.

Rau V, M., Cartes, I., Gatica, F., & Pascoe, T. (2018). Impact evaluation of situational prevention strategies and CPTED (crime prevention through environmental design) in vulnerable neighborhoods in Latin America. *Journal of applied security research*, 13(4), 437-454.

Wodak, A. (2008). What caused the recent reduction in heroin supply in Australia? *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 19(4), 279-286.

#### **Trends and Indicator data analysis- Draft Due**

### **SESSION 12 and SESSION 13: International Efforts-War on Drugs**

#### ***Readings***

Bullock, K., Clarke, R. V. G., & Tilley, N. (Eds.). (2010). *Situational prevention of organized crimes*. Taylor & Francis.

Ebrahimi, M. H., & Lim, S. (2018). Network structures of interagency collaboration among counter narcotics stakeholders in Afghanistan. *Romanian Journal of Political Science*, 18(1), 8-42.

Emmers, R. (2007). International regime-building in ASEAN: Cooperation against the illicit trafficking and abuse of drugs. *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, 506-525.

**Fazey, C. (2007). International policy on illicit drug trafficking: The formal and informal mechanisms. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 37(4), 755-77.**

Graycar, A. (2019). International cooperation to combat money laundering. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Hughes, C. E., Ritter, A., & Cowdery, N. (2014). Legislating thresholds for drug trafficking: A policy development case study from New South Wales, Australia. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 25(5), 992-1000.

International Narcotics Control Board (<http://www.incb.org/>) on UN "Drug Conventions."

İşleyen, S. K., Uçar, U., & Balo, F. (2019). A New Solution Approach for Maritime Surveillance Operation: The Case of Aegean Sea. *Mathematical Problems in Engineering*, 2019.

Joutsen, M. (2019). The European Union and cooperation in criminal matters. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Kleiman, M. (2011). Surgical strikes in the drug wars: smarter policies for both sides of the border. *Foreign Affairs*, 90, 89.

Leroy, B. (2019) Drug trafficking. In Boister, N. and Robert J. Currie (eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Transnational Criminal Law*, London: Routledge

Maras, H-M. (2019). Cybercrime laws and investigations. In M. Natarajan (2<sup>nd</sup> eds). *International and Transnational Criminal Justice*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Mittal, S. (2012). A strategic roadmap for prevention of drug trafficking through internet. *The Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics (ISSN 09704345)*, 33(2), 86-95.

Pansters, W. G. (2018). Drug trafficking, the informal order, and caciques. Reflections on the crime-governance nexus in Mexico. *Global Crime*, 19(3-4), 315-338.

Peceny, M., & Durnan, M. (2006). The FARC's best friend: US antidrug policies and the deepening of Colombia's civil war in the 1990s. *Latin American politics and society*, 48(2), 95-116.

Siyuan, C. (2014). Singapore's new discretionary death penalty for drug couriers: Public Prosecutor v Chum Tat Suan. *The International Journal of Evidence & Proof*, 18(3), 260-266.

UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs -On drug Trafficking and challenges  
(<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/index.html>);  
(<https://undocs.org/E/CN.7/2014/10>)

Velez-Navarro, J. (2018). Taking criminal law seriously: towards decriminalizing the weakest links of drug trafficking in Colombia. *Tex. Hisp. JL & Pol'y*, 25, 33.

**Zabyelina**, Y. (2019). The role of major intergovernmental organizations and international agencies in combating transnational crime. In M. Natarajan (ed.), *International and Transnational Crime and Justice* ( 2<sup>nd</sup> eds). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.



**PART V**  
**CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME**  
**CLASS PRESENTATIONS**

**SESSION 14 and Session 15 (Final exam week): ANALYSIS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS: LESSONS LEARNED.**

Two sessions are allocated for student presentations.

## Changes to College Council Charter to achieve 30% Membership Downsizing

The purpose of this proposal is to downsize the College Council membership from 69 to 50 while retaining the proportions of membership from the four primary groups: faculty, students, higher education officers, and administration.

Goal and Rationale	Add/Delete	Result
<p>Reduce faculty members from 42 to 30. Each department will continue to have one member, but the number of at-large members will be reduced.</p> <p>Since the alternate members are a range, the Senate can reduce on the number of alternate members based on need and experience.</p>	<p><b>ARTICLE 1, SECTION 3. Allocation of Members and Qualifications for Membership</b>            Membership in the College Council is fixed at <del>69</del> <u>fifty (50)</u> and shall be allocated as follows:</p> <p>a. <u>Faculty:</u>            The faculty is allotted <del>42</del> <u>thirty (30)</u> representatives.            v. The Faculty Senate shall allot up to eight (8) alternate faculty representatives by a method duly adopted by the Faculty Senate. An alternate may vote, make motions and be counted as part of the quorum only during the absence of a permanent faculty representative.</p>	<p><b>ARTICLE 1, SECTION 3. Allocation of Members and Qualifications for Membership</b>            Membership in the College Council is fixed at fifty (50) and shall be allocated as follows:</p> <p>a. <u>Faculty:</u>            The faculty is allotted thirty (30) representatives.            v. The Faculty Senate shall allot up to eight (8) alternate faculty representatives by a method duly adopted by the Faculty Senate. An alternate may vote, make motions and be counted as part of the College Council's quorum only during the absence of a permanent faculty representative.</p>
<p>Reduce Higher Education Officers from 5 to 4.</p>	<p>b. <u>Higher Education Officers:</u></p> <p>i. The higher education officers are allotted <del>five (5)</del> <u>four (4)</u> representatives. These representatives shall be elected by the Higher Education Officers Council.</p> <p>ii. The Higher Education Officers Council shall also elect up to <del>one (1)</del> <u>two (2)</u> alternate representatives. An alternate may vote, make motions and be counted as part of the College Council's quorum only during the absence of a permanent higher education officer representative.</p>	<p>b. <u>Higher Education Officers:</u></p> <p>i. The higher education officers are allotted four (4) representatives. These representatives shall be elected by the Higher Education Officers Council.</p> <p>ii. The Higher Education Officers Council shall also elect up to two (2) alternate representatives. An alternate may vote, make motions and be counted as part of the College Council's quorum only during the absence of a permanent higher education officer representative.</p>
<p>Reduce student members from 14 to 10.</p>	<p>c. <u>Students:</u>            The student body is allotted <del>14</del> <u>ten (10)</u> representatives.</p>	<p>c. <u>Students:</u></p>

<p>Note: Under this plan, there are four executives, one grad, one senior, one junior, one sophomore, one freshman, and one college council at large rep, and the alternates are increased from 2 to 4.</p>	<p>i. These representatives shall be the four (4) Executive Officers of the Student Council, one (1) at-large student representative, <del>two (2)</del> one (1) graduate student representatives, <del>two (2)</del> one (1) senior class representatives, <del>two (2)</del> one (1) junior class representatives, <del>two (2)</del> one (1) sophomore class representatives and one (1) freshman representative.</p> <p>ii. The graduate student representatives and the senior, junior and sophomore class representatives shall be the <del>two (2)</del> Student Council representatives from each category who receive the highest number of popular votes in the Student Council election. The freshman representative shall be designated according to a method duly adopted by the Student Council.</p> <p>iii. The student body shall also elect up to <del>two (2)</del> <u>four (4)</u> alternate student representatives. An alternate may vote, make motions and be counted as part of the College Council's quorum only during the absence of a permanent student representative.</p>	<p>The student body is allotted ten (10) representatives.</p> <p>i. These representatives shall be the four (4) Executive Officers of the Student Council, one (1) at-large student representative, one (1) graduate student representative, one (1) junior class representative, one (1) sophomore class representative and one (1) freshman representative.</p> <p>ii. The graduate student representatives and the senior, junior and sophomore class representatives shall be the Student Council representatives from each category who receive the highest number of popular votes in the Student Council election. The freshman representative shall be designated according to a method duly adopted by the Student Council.</p> <p>iii. The student body shall also elect up to four (4) alternate student representatives. An alternate may vote, make motions and be counted as part of the College Council's quorum only during the absence of a permanent student representative.</p>
<p>Reduce the administration position from eight to six.</p>	<p>d. <u>Administration:</u> The administration is allotted <del>eight (8)</del> <u>six (6)</u> representatives. These representatives are the President and Provost and <del>Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs, Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration, Vice President for Student Development, Vice President for Enrollment Management, Dean of Graduate Studies, Dean of Undergraduate Studies, and Dean of Research, or</del></p>	<p>d. <u>Administration:</u> The administration is allotted six (6) representatives. These representatives are the President and Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs and four other members designated by the President and two other alternate members designated by the President. An alternate may vote, make motions and be counted</p>

	<p><del>equivalent positions and functions as determined by the President; and four other members designated by the President and two other alternate members designated by the President. An alternate may vote, make motions and be counted as part of the College Council's quorum only during the absence of a permanent faculty representative.</del></p>	<p>as part of the College Council's quorum only during the absence of a permanent faculty representative.</p>
--	--	---

## Appendix One: Analysis and Original Options

<b>Members</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Reduce 30%</b>	<b>Rounded Up 30%</b>
Faculty	42	29.4	30
HEO	5	3.5	4
Students	14	9.8	10
Administration	<u>8</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>6</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>50</b>

  

<b>Percent</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Reduce 30%</b>	<b>Rounded Up 30%</b>
Faculty	61%	61%	60%
HEO	7%	7%	8%
Students	20%	20%	20%
Administration	<u>12%</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>12%</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Principles** Each stakeholder group (faculty, HEO, students, administration) takes the same percentage cut. Fractional memberships are rounded up to the next whole number. Alternate memberships (voting when regular members are absent) are retained. Each academic department continues to have a seat on the Senate.

Changes to College Council Charter to change the name of the Judicial Committee to the Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee:

Goal and Rationale	Add/Delete	Result
To revise Article I, Section 9.d of the College Council Charter to change the name of the College Council's Judicial Board to the Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee to be consistent with the Bylaws of CUNY Board of Trustees. The College Council Bylaws are also being revised to reflect this change.	<p>d. <u>Judicial Committee</u>:</p> <p>As set forth in Article XV of the Bylaws of the CUNY Board of Trustees, there shall be a <del>Judicial</del> <u>Faculty-Student Disciplinary</u> Committee which shall have primary jurisdiction in all matters of student discipline not handled administratively. The committee shall abide by the procedures required by Article XV of the Bylaws of the CUNY Board of Trustees.</p>	<p>d. <u>Judicial Committee</u>:</p> <p>As set forth in Article XV of the Bylaws of the CUNY Board of Trustees, there shall be a Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee which shall have primary jurisdiction in all matters of student discipline not handled administratively. The committee shall abide by the procedures required by Article XV of the Bylaws of the CUNY Board of Trustees.</p>

Changes to College Council Charter to revise who may propose items for the College Council Agenda:

Goal and Rationale	Add/Delete	Result
To revise Article I, Section 8.b of the College Council Charter regarding who may propose items for the College Council agenda by limiting such right to the Faculty Senate, Council of Chairs, the Higher Education Officer and Student Council. The rationale for this change is to ensure that agenda items are appropriate and conform to College and/or CUNY policies.	<p>b. <u>Agenda</u>:</p> <p>The Faculty Senate, the Council of Chairs, the Higher Education Officer Council, the Student <del>member of the college community</del> <u>any of the College Council committees</u> may propose items for the College Council agenda which shall be prepared by the Executive Committee. Proposals shall be delivered in writing to the Secretary of the College Council no fewer than 10 work days preceding the meeting at which they are to be introduced. The Secretary shall make the agenda available to members of the College Council at least five (5) work days in advance of each meeting and shall make the agenda available to all members of the College community in advance of each meeting.</p>	<p>b. <u>Agenda</u>:</p> <p>The Faculty Senate, the Council of Chairs, the Higher Education Officer Council, the Student Council and any of the College Council Committees may propose items for the College Council agenda which shall be prepared by the Executive Committee. Proposals shall be delivered in writing to the Secretary of the College Council no fewer than 10 work days preceding the meeting at which they are to be introduced. The Secretary shall make the agenda available to members of the College Council at least five (5) work days in advance of each meeting and shall make the agenda available to all members of the College community in advance of each meeting.</p>

## **College Council Bylaws Amendment:**

### **Changing the name of the Judiciary Committee to the Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee**

#### **Current:**

#### **I.2.d. Judicial Committee:**

A Judicial Committee shall consist of two (2) members of the faculty, or one (1) faculty member and one (1) member of the Higher Education Officer series (HEO), two (2) students and a chairperson who shall be a faculty member. As set forth in Article XV of the Bylaws of the CUNY Board of Trustees, the rotating panels shall be appointed as follows:

- i. The President shall select, in consultation with the Executive Committee, three (3) full-time members of the faculty, as defined in Article I, Section 3.a.i of the Charter, to receive training and to serve in rotation as chair of the Judicial Committee.
- ii. The full-time members of the faculty, as defined in the Charter, shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) members of the full-time faculty elected annually by the Faculty Senate.
- iii. The HEO members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) HEOs appointed biennially by the President, upon recommendation by the HEO Council.
- iv. The student members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) students elected annually in an election in which all students registered at the College shall be eligible to vote.
- v. In the event that the student panel or faculty panel or both are not elected, or if more panel members are needed, the President shall have the duty to select the panel or panels which have not been elected. No individuals on the panel shall serve for more than four (4) consecutive years.
- vi. Notwithstanding the above, in cases of sexual assault, stalking and other forms of sexual violence, the President shall designate from the panels one (1) chairperson, two (2) faculty/HEO members, and two (2) students, who shall be specially trained on an annual basis, and who shall constitute the Judicial Committee in all such cases.

#### **Add:**

#### **I.2.d. ~~Judicial~~ Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee:**

A ~~Judicial~~ Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee shall consist of two (2) members of the faculty, or one (1) faculty member and one (1) member of the Higher Education Officer series (HEO), two (2) students and a chairperson who shall be a faculty member. As set forth in Article XV of the Bylaws of the CUNY Board of Trustees, the rotating panels shall be appointed as follows:

- i. The President shall select, in consultation with the Executive Committee, three (3) full-time members of the faculty, as defined in Article I, Section 3.a.i of the Charter, to receive

training and to serve in rotation as chair of the ~~Judicial-Faculty-Student Disciplinary~~ Committee.

- ii. The full-time members of the faculty, as defined in the Charter, shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) members of the full-time faculty elected annually by the Faculty Senate.
- iii. The HEO members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) HEOs appointed biennially by the President, upon recommendation by the HEO Council.
- iv. The student members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) students elected annually in an election in which all students registered at the College shall be eligible to vote.
- v. In the event that the student panel or faculty panel or both are not elected, or if more panel members are needed, the President shall have the duty to select the panel or panels which have not been elected. No individuals on the panel shall serve for more than four (4) consecutive years.
- vi. Notwithstanding the above, in cases of sexual assault, stalking and other forms of sexual violence, the President shall designate from the panels one (1) chairperson, two (2) faculty/HEO members, and two (2) students, who shall be specially trained on an annual basis, and who shall constitute the ~~Judicial-Faculty-Student Disciplinary~~ Committee in all such cases.

### **New Version:**

#### **I.2.d. Faculty-Student Judiciary Committee:**

A Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee shall consist of two (2) members of the faculty, or one (1) faculty member and one (1) member of the Higher Education Officer series (HEO), two (2) students and a chairperson who shall be a faculty member. As set forth in Article XV of the Bylaws of the CUNY Board of Trustees, the rotating panels shall be appointed as follows:

- i. The President shall select, in consultation with the Executive Committee, three (3) full-time members of the faculty, as defined in Article I, Section 3.a.i of the Charter, to receive training and to serve in rotation as chair of the Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee.
- ii. The full-time members of the faculty, as defined in the Charter, shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) members of the full-time faculty elected annually by the Faculty Senate.
- iii. The HEO members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) HEOs appointed biennially by the President, upon recommendation by the HEO Council.
- iv. The student members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) students elected annually in an election in which all students registered at the College shall be eligible to vote.
- v. In the event that the student panel or faculty panel or both are not elected, or if more panel members are needed, the President shall have the duty to select the panel or panels which

have not been elected. No individuals on the panel shall serve for more than four (4) consecutive years.

- vi. Notwithstanding the above, in cases of sexual assault, stalking and other forms of sexual violence, the President shall designate from the panels one (1) chairperson, two (2) faculty/HEO members, and two (2) students, who shall be specially trained on an annual basis, and who shall constitute the Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee in all such cases.

**Rationale:**

The College Council Charter is being amended to change the name of the Judiciary Committee to the Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee to be consistent with the name of the committee used in CUNY's Bylaws. These changes to the College Council Bylaws will make the College Council Charter and Bylaws consistent.

