



PRESS RELEASE
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The 2009 winners of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology:

International award for research on genocide

John Hagan, of Northwestern University in Illinois, USA, and Raul Zaffaroni of Argentina, have been awarded the Stockholm Prize in Criminology for field research and criminological theory on the causes of and prevention of genocide. The prize will be awarded at a ceremony in Stockholm City Hall on June 23.

John Hagan pioneered the application of advanced crime measurement techniques to the study of genocide in his work on violence in Darfur and in the Balkans. Using systematic methods of estimating crime volumes from victimization surveys administered in collaboration with the American Bar Foundation and the US State Department, Hagan and his colleagues found substantial under-counting of murders by the State Department and the World Health Organization. Their methods produced evidence of between 200,000 and 400,000 homicides, over four times more than previous estimates.

Hagan's team also showed that there was substantial evidence of racial motivation in the killings and rapes, with little evidence of a strategic response to rebellion as claimed by Sudanese authorities.

Raul Eugenio Zaffaroni pioneered the explanation of genocide on the basis of criminological theory, as well as proposals for the prevention of any mass killings through state power. Analyzing situations as diverse as Argentina's own governmental mass murders, the European Holocaust, slavery and colonial exploitation of workers in lethal conditions, Zaffaroni showed how criminological theory of "techniques of neutralization" observed among juvenile delinquents also fits the rhetorical patterns of governments creating "enemies" as targets for genocide.

Zaffaroni's analysis of the deep causes of genocide encompassed and anticipated later explanations focusing on competition for scarce resources such as water and arable land. His critique of criminal law as an inadequate means of preventing genocide raises profound questions about the role of the retributive model of international justice in the aftermath of genocide. Zaffaroni's theory points to the likely benefits of "secondary prevention," minimizing the effects of such crimes by repairing harm, restoring families and communities, and developing far more intense therapeutic and conciliatory models to break the cycle of blood feuds and vengeance that can last for centuries.

The Prize will be awarded on June 23, 2009 at a ceremony to be held at Stockholm City Hall in conjunction with the *Stockholm Criminology Symposium*, which will take place June 22-24.

Further information: Chairmen of the prize jury Professor Jerzy Sarnecki, +46 8 16 21 02 or +46 703 72 78 39, and Professor Lawrence Sherman, +1 267 269 17 57.

Information is also available at www.criminologyprize.com

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Hagan is John D. MacArthur Professor of Sociology and Law at Northwestern University and Senior Research Fellow at the American Bar Foundation in Chicago. Further information about his many wide-ranging contributions to criminology, including his 2003 book *Justice in the Balkans: Prosecuting War Crimes in the Hague Tribunal*, may be found at:
<http://www.johnhagan.org/>

Raul Eugenio Zaffaroni, telephone: +54 11 4370 4894, email: raulzaffaroni@hotmail.com
Zaffaroni who was appointed one of the six Justices of the Supreme Court of Argentina in 2003, is also Professor Emeritus and former Head of the Department of Criminal Law in the University of Buenos Aires. Further details about his voluminous scholarship in criminology and criminal law can be found at:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugenio_Ra%C3%BAI_Zaffaroni

About the prize:

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology was instituted in 2005 in order to recognize outstanding achievements in the field of criminological research or in the application of research findings by practitioners. The prize is financed by foundations in America, Sweden and Japan. The principal donor is the American Jerry Lee Foundation. The prize winners have been selected by an independent jury comprised of criminologists from Asia, Latin America, North America, Africa, Australia and Europe. The jury is chaired by Professor Jerzy Sarnecki of the University of Stockholm and Professor Lawrence Sherman of the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Cambridge.



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