

Izgradnja modela restorativne društvene pravde u Bosni i Hercegovini

*Izvještaj stručnjaka Fulbrajt programa –
Republika Srpska, 22. februar – 3. april 2016.*

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Banja Luka, oktobar 2018. godine

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Predgovor

Knjiga **Izgradnja modela restorativne društvene pravde u Bosni i Hercegovini** je nastala kao rezultat naučno-istraživačkog rada uglednog američkog profesora Lorensa Armanda Frenča (Laurence Arnand French), sa Univerziteta u Nju Hempširu (*New Hampshire*) iz Darama (*Durham*), Sjedinjene Američke Države (SAD). Profesor Frenč je, kao specijalista Fulbrajtovog programa, boravio u Banjoj Luci, Republika Srpska, u periodu od 22. februara do 2. aprila 2016. godine, u kojem je i sprovedio svoje istraživanje.

Knjiga profesora Frenča daje drugačiji pogled na ratove na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije (1991-2001) u odnosu na dominantan diskurs u zapadnoj javnosti. Tragičan konflikt često je jednostrano sagledavan iz perspektive u kojoj se jedna strana u sukobu, u ovom slučaju Srbi, vide kao isključivi krivci za rat (1991-1995). Autor u svom istraživanju analizira istorijske okolnosti, navodi relevantne činjenice, objašnjava šta se zapravo desilo na Balkanu na kraju 20. vijeka i tumači ulogu učesnika u sukobu, uključujući i međunarodnu zajednicu. Autor konflikt posmatra uzročno-posljetično, dijalektički analizira dešavanja, preispituje okolnosti i događaje i njihov uticaj na tok istorije naroda na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije. Sagledavajući širi društveni kontekst i geografski prostor, autor posebnu pažnju posvećuje konfliktu u Bosni i Hercegovini. Njegovo viđenje konflikta je viđenje naučnika, a ne političara ili ideologa.

U javnom diskursu, konflikti na Balkanu (1991-2001) često se sagledavaju sa kratke vremenske distance, ne uzimaju se u obzir društvene okolnosti i dinamika odnosa između različitih etničkih i vjerskih grupa u decenijama koje su prethodile konfliktu, posebno njihovi odnosi tokom dva velika rata u 20. vijeku.

Knjiga je mala obimom, ali velika sadržajem, spoznajom i porukama koje šalje. Ovakav pristup će popuniti prazninu u literaturi, navešće na drugaćija razmišljanja i realno sagledavanje

svih relevantnih okolnosti i uloge učesnika kako bi se zaista utvrdilo šta se desilo. Gledajući kroz istoriju, srpski narod mnogo je stradao na Balkanu. Tokom Prvog svjetskog rata, pretrpio je najveće gubitke od svih balkanskih naroda, dok u Drugom svjetskom ratu, zajedno sa Jevrejima i Romima, Srbi su sistematski istrebljivani u koncentracionim logorima od kojih je najozloglašeniji Jasenovac.

Pred kraj 20. vijeka, Srbi u svjetskoj medijskoj mašineriji etiketirani su kao genocidan narod. Individualna odgovornost za ratne zločine koje su počinili Srbi tokom ratova na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije postoji, ali zločine su činile i druge strane u konfliktu, a ti zločini su relativizovani, zločinci nisu osuđeni i žrtve nikada nisu dobile zasluženu pravdu. Samo u Hrvatskoj je 1995. izvršeno najmasovnije etničko čišćenje na prostoru Evrope, kada su hrvatske snage u samo nekoliko dana protjerale više od 200.000 Srba. Odgovornost za tragičan sukob snose političke elite svih strana u sukobu i njihovi nacionalistički projekti – a ne obični građani. Zločini počinjeni na svim stranama počinili su pojedinci u svoje ime, a ne u ime etničke grupe kojoj pripadaju, bez obzira koliko oni u to bili pogrešno ubijedeni. Bez takvog pristupa, nema istine na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije niti iskrenog pomirenja. To je upravo ono čime se profesor Frenč bavi u ovoj knjizi – on istražuje modele koji bi doveli do mogućnosti iskrenog pomirenja i kritički ukazuje da to nije moguće bez objektivnog sagledavanja istorijskih činjenica i njenih refleksija na društvenu stvarnost.

Prevashodni cilj knjige je mogućnost izgradnje mira, koji je svim narodima na Balkanu potreban i koji je osnovna vrijednost koja je zajednička svima bez obzira na etničke, vjerske ili ideološke podjele. Narodi u Bosni i Hercegovini, ali i generalno na Balkanu, slažu se kao pojedinci, ali se mrze na nivou grupe. Upravo takve nesporazume koji kreiraju geopolitiku mržnje autor objašnjava uvjerljivo, analitički, logično i daje preporuke za njihovo prevazilaženje. Nakon vijeka krvi, u kojoj su svi patili, ostaje mogućnost izgradnje trajnog i stabilnog mira. Profesor Frenč nudi model za postizanje mira i ostvarivanje restorativne društvene pravde, kako u Bosni i Hercegovini, tako i na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije.

Autor dr Lorens Armand Frenč je bivši marinac, ratni veteran, ugledni naučnik široke erudicije, doktor sociologije i doktor psihologije, punopravni član Američkog udruženja iz oblasti psihologije (American Psychological Association) i doživotni član Američkog društva za kriminologiju (American Society of Criminology). Tokom svoje bogate akademske karijere, objavio je preko 300 naučnih radova i 20 knjiga.

Fulbrajtov odbor je prihvatio izvještaj dr Lorensa Armanda Frenča i dodijelio mu sertifikat o uspješnom završetku programa (Fulbright Specialist Program) koji je potpisana od strane predsjedavajućeg Odbora za nadzor Fulbrajtovog programa i pomoćnika državnog sekretara SAD za obrazovanje i kulturu, što ovoj publikaciji daje dodatni kredibilitet.

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Razumijevanje ljudskog ponašanja i koncepti pravde

Socijalna pravda je važna komponenta restorativne pravde jer proučava način na koji društva tretiraju svoje članove. Bavi se formalnim (manifestnim/*de jure*) i neformalnim (latentnim/*de facto*) procesima koji determinišu preferencijalnu društvenu hijerarhiju (društvena stratifikacija). Ovaj proces određuje odnos između dominantnih i marginalizovanih grupa. S druge strane, društveni poređak je determinisan pravilima koja artikulišu „dinamiku inkluzije“ (dominantne grupe) naspram „dinamike ekskluzije“ (marginalizovane grupe). Rasa, klasna pripadnost, starost, pol, društveno ekonomski status i etnička pripadnost čine dinamiku stratifikacije i stoga su važni faktori koji se moraju imati u vidu prilikom analize restorativne pravde.

Analiza socijalne pravde je podijeljena na dvije kategorije – *distributivnu* i *proceduralnu* pravdu. Distributivna pravda se bavi načinom na koji društvo i njegovi članovi vide „pravičnost“ distribucije onoga što društvo definiše kao deficitarne resurse. Ovo, uglavnom, spada u domen *de facto* pravde. S druge strane, proceduralna pravda posmatra formalna pravila (zakone, statute, običaje...) koja diktiraju način raspodjele resursa. Ovaj proces, uglavnom, pripada *de jure* pravdi. Socijalna pravda se bavi razlikom između proceduralne i distributivne pravde. Stoga, politike koje uspostavljaju pravila koja definišu standarde za primjenu krivičnog, građanskog i porodičnog prava pripadaju kategoriji proceduralne pravde. S druge strane, izricanje presuda iz domena krivičnog, građanskog i porodičnog prava se dešava u prostoru u kojem se na jednom kraju nalazi restorativna, a

na drugom retributivna pravda. To znači da je važno imati na umu da je, bez obzira na obim pisane ili običajne tradicije, primjena pravde *per se* ljudski proces i da, u tom smislu, treba da prepoznamo psihičke procese koji utiču na to kako pojedinci ili grupe razumiju pravičnu raspodjelu pravde.

Razumijevanje individualne i grupne dinamike

Sociolog Emil Dirkem (Emile Durkheim) tvrdi da svako društvo definiše određena ponašanja kao devijantna u cilju uspostavljanja prihvatljivih društvenih i individualnih granica koje su osnova održanja društvene stabilnosti (*status quo*). Ovaj proces omogućava pobunu pojedinaca koji ne pristaju na *status quo*. Dirkem, takođe, prepoznaje proces društvene i/ili individualne socijalne destabilizacije (odsutnost normi), fenomena koji je on nazvao anomija (*anomie*). Anomija je proces kojim se osporavaju tradicionalne norme društva zbog nekih nepredviđenih destabilizujućih događaja, npr. ratova, društvenih sukoba, ekonomске krize...pri čemu grupe unutar jednog društva za križu okrivljuju spoljašnje grupe, što često dovodi do recipročnog antagonizma. Howard Becker (Howard Becker) je članove koji su potisnuti van prihvaćenog domena društva nazvao autsajderima. Shodno tome, društvene grupe etiketiraju autsajdere kao grešnike, bezbožnike, nevjernike, teroriste ili kriminalce. Sankcije za autsajdere su bičevanje, smrtna kazna, izopštenje, protjerivanje...koje stalno ojačavaju propisane društvene granice. Nekada davno su u tu svrhu vršena javna ponižavanja, kažnjavanja i pogubljenja. Od početka 20. vijeka, medijski izvještaji o ovim incidentima su članovima grupe prenosili vijesti o prestupima neposlušnih autsajdera. I obratno, ovi javni događaji su pomogli drugim članovima grupe da se identifikuju sa marginalizovanom grupom. Često je društvena promjena rezultat velike nadmoći marginalizovane nad dominantnom grupom, ili integracije marginalizovane grupe u društvo.

Viliam Ogburn (William F. Ogburn), jedan od osnivača američke sociologije, smatrao je da određeni rituali koji su utemeljeni na kulturnim praksama, naročito oni koji su ukorijenjeni u etničku tradiciju

grupe, često opstaju kao važna društvena pravila čak i kada više nisu korisna. Održavanje rituala koji su kontraproduktivni kvalitetu života jedne grupe zovu se kulturni zaostatak (*cultural lag*). Kontinuirana patrijarhalna dominacija nad ženama, i kontinuirani otpor jednakosti polova koji prevladavaju u mnogim etničkim grupama stvaraju probleme u mnogim društвима. Zabранa kontraceptivnih sredstava ili abortusa koju su sprovodile Katolička crkva i Evangelistička crkva, čak i u 21. vijeku, najbolji su primjeri kulturnog zaostatka. Postoje brojni primjeri klasnih i polnih predrasuda unutar fundamentalističkih islamskih društava koje potiču još iz doba srednjeg vijeka, a koje, u stvari, predstavljaju diskriminaciju žena i djece u cilju održanja čvrste dominacije i autoriteta muškaraca u društvu. Zabранa obrazovanja žena, prisilna sterilizacija žena i ubistva mlađenki su i dalje uobičajeni u mnogim zemljama trećeg svijeta. U takvим društвима, žene iz marginalizovanih grupa postaju žrtve muške agresije koji nanose sramotu njihovim muževima, očevima, braći... Ovakve prakse, takođe, umanjuju i obezvrijeduju traumu koju su u ratu i sukobu pretrpjeli žene i djeca.

Slijedom ovog okvira grupne dinamike, u ljudskom ponašanju nastojimo sagledati djelovanje članova dominantne grupe koje je drugačije od članova marginalizovane grupe, a taj proces se zove *atribucionna pristrasnost* – iskrivljena kolektivna percepcija društvenih situacija. U suštini, dinamika inkluzije/ekskluzije je takva da oni koji imaju kontrolu donose pravila koja su korisna za grupu, a koja istovremeno isključuju pripadnike marginalizovane grupe. Ovakva izopačenost distributivne pravde stvara *samoispunjavajuće proročanstvo* koje sistematski stavlja pripadnike marginalizovane grupe u nepovoljniji položaj, pogoršavajući negativne osobine grupe *per se*. Vodeće društvene institucije obrazovanja, vjere i državne uprave često su instrumenti ovog procesa. Generalna atribucionna pristrasnost je ukorijenjena u dinamici marginalizovane grupe, dok se društveno-kulturna distanca javlja u situaciji kada su dominantne grupe postavljene nasuprot marginalizovanih grupa. Često su neprijateljske aktivnosti

- usmjerenje protiv percipirane marginalizovane grupe - ukorijenjene u moralnom imperativu – procesu koji je Frank Tanenbaum (Frank Tannenbaum) nazvao “*Dramatizacija zla*”. Cilj je da se poveća moralna/etnička pozicija jedne grupe na račun druge. Kada se moralni imperativi unesu u zakone (proceduralna/de jure pravda), kao npr. *prohibicija* alkohola (18. Amandman Ustava SAD iz 1919), sproveđenje takvih zakona (distributivno/de facto) često rezultira dalnjim podjelama u društvu. U SAD, prohibicija je doživjela veliki neuspjeh i ukinuta 1933. godine (21. Amandman SAD).

Ako želimo ilustrovati psihološke mehanizme kolektivne atribucione pristrasnosti, tj. situaciju kada grupa racionalizacije individualnu ili grupnu superiornost u odnosu na marginalizovanu neprijateljsku grupu, kada pojedinac unutar naše grupe (dominantne grupe) uspješno izvrši neki zadatak, mi ćemo njegov/njen uspjeh pripisati inherentnim faktorima; s druge strane, ukoliko pojedinac iz marginalizovane grupe doživi uspjeh na sličan način, mi uspjeh pripisujemo vanjskim faktorima: sreći ili nezasluženoj prednosti. Sljedstveno tome, ukoliko neko u dominantnoj grupi doživi neuspjeh, ili je uhvaćen da radi nešto loše ili protivzakonito, mi tada tražimo vanjske faktore i uticaje koji su doprinijeli takvoj situaciji. Međutim, ukoliko pojedinac u marginalizovanoj grupi doživi neuspjeh, pripadnici dominantne grupe najčešće takav rezultat pripisuju isključivo pojedincu, isključujući sve olakšavajuće okolnosti. Slično tome, *pomijeranje rizičnog ponašanja* je oblik Geštalt pravca koji omogućava rizične aktivnosti, uključujući impulsivnu agresiju usmjerenu protiv dijelova marginalizovane grupe. To su zajedničke aktivnosti koje prkose, uglavnom, logičnim rješenjima situacija koje nisu preplavljeni emocijama. Zimel (Simmel) tvrdio je da proces demonizacije marginalizovanih grupa često služi u svrhu uvećanja kohezije dominantne grupe. Ovaj proces je važan za vrijeme društvene nestabilnosti (anomia) kojim se odvlači pažnja od stvarnih uzročnih faktora pritom svaljujući krivicu na pripadnike marginalizovane grupe.

U ovom slučaju, pojedinci koji učestvuju u procesu donošenja odluka nadilaze svoju individualnost i postupaju u skladu sa planom

vođe grupe uz minimalan ili nikakav otpor; u periodu oduševljenja kolektivizam nadvlada individualizam. Ovaj fenomen se ne odnosi samo sa impulsivna nezrela djela, već i na velike međunarodne sukobe. Mnogo je takvih primjera, uključujući i one koji su uzrokovali ratove, na primjer, eksplozija na brodu Mejn (Maine) u havanskoj luci koja je bila uzrok Špansko-američkog rata; ubistvo nadvojvode Franca Ferdinanda i supruge Sofije u Sarajevu dovelo je do izbijanja Prvog svjetskog rata; ili, u novije vrijeme, invazija koju je planirala CIA na Zaliv svinja na Kastrovoj Kubi za vrijeme Kenedijeve administracije, koja je ubrzala Kubansku krizu iz 1962; takođe i hysterija „oružja za masovno uništenje“ koja je iskorištена za invaziju na Irak za vrijeme Zalivskog rata. Ni u jednom od ovih događaja nije preduzet bilo kakav napor za stvaranje održive alternative koja bi razriješila nastalu situaciju – da neko preuzme ulogu „đavoljeg advokata“.

Intenzitet antagonizma u dominantnoj grupi se odvija u dva pravca. Jedan je proračunat, a drugi je spontan; oba se vrte oko istog incidenta. Intenzitet konfliktnih situacija u pravilu je proporcionalan ideološkoj podjeli između grupa i njihovih pripadnika. U svakom slučaju, intenzitet zasnovan na ideološkoj mitologiji je snažan faktor koji je povezan sa grupnim sukobima i agresijom. Funkcija uzajamnog animoziteta između grupa u određenom društvu jača unutrašnju koheziju grupe, istovremeno održavajući rigidnu podjelu na klase/kaste i društvene razlike unutar grupe. Dominantna grupa postavlja pravila kojima se oni koji su izvan normativnih granica etiketiraju kao devijantni.

Shodno tome, devijantne ličnosti su definisani i stigmatizovani na način koji garantuje ozbiljne sankcije grupe; u mnogim zemljama to je smrtna kazna. Zimel, takođe, navodi dvije vrste konfliktnih situacija unutar grupe. Objektivni ili proračunati konflikti koje je on nazvao *realistični konflikti* odnose se na materijalno društvene ciljeve, na primjer, status, moć i resursi. *Nerealistični konflikti* (subjektivni konflikti) proističu iz društvenih frustracija koje pogoršavaju grupne i/ili društvene podjele. Realistični konflikti se smatraju racionalnim, kalkulisanim procesom čiji je cilj ostvarivanje specifičnog cilja. U

nerealističnim konfliktima agresija postaje sama sebi cilj. Primjeri nerealističnog konflikta unutar grupe su konflikti između hrišćana i/ili između muslimana, na primjer, *problem* u Sjevernoj Irskoj i podjela unutar islama u arapskom svijetu. Drugi scenario uključuje dijametralno suprotne ideologije. Ovo se može ilustrovati hladnoratovskim neprijateljstvima između komunista (drugi svijet) i kapitalista (prvi svijet), ili neprijateljstvo islama i hrišćanstva koje se naziva *Rat protiv terorizma*. Uvjerljiviji primjer je petstogodišnji sukob između etike bijelih evro-američkih protestanata i domorodačkog tradicionalnog etosa originalnih stanovnika Amerike. Društveno psihološke studije su dokazale kako se ovi mehanizmi podjele grupa odvijaju u svakodnevnom životu. Rad Stenlija Milgrama (Stanley Milgram) pokazuje kako zahtjevi autoriteta utiču i nadvladavaju pojedinačne savjesti, što objašnjava fenomen prihvatanja rasizma i diskriminacije kada takve politike podržava vlada ili vojska. Istraživanje Filipa Zimbarda (Philip Zimbardo) pokazalo je kako nadmoć koju jedna grupa ima nad drugom omogućava recipročne zloupotrebe – fenomen koji je nazvao *Luciferov efekat*. *Etničko čišćenje* često obuhvata kombinaciju obje vrste konflikta. Želja za teritorijom i resursima marginalizovane grupe se često pojačava intenzivnim neprijateljstvom prema onima koji su prisilno izbačeni iz svojih domova.

Adversarni vs restorativni modeli pravde

Adversarni model pravde

Glavna razlika između adversarnog i restorativnog modela pravde je u tome da u adversarnom tužilac postaje *žrtva* i *počinilac*, dok restorativni gradi harmoniju a ne kaznu *per se*. Adversarni sistem je ukorijenjen u evro-američkom statutarnom pravu i pravosuđu u kojem su strane u postupku definisani kao pobjednici (žrtve) ili gubitnici (osuđeni počinioci). Maks Veber (Max Weber) posmatrao je rastući adversarni pravni model kao rezultat protestantske etike i njenog fokusa na individualnoj krivici i *Manifestu sudsbine*. Po Veberu, adversarna pravda je rijetko *pravična* jer je zasnovana na konceptu moralne

superiornosti povezane sa predodređenošću (manifest sudbine). Osim toga, grupe žrtava su preuzele novu ulogu, posebno u Americi, jer nastavljaju da demonizuju počinioce čak i nakon što su odslužili zatvorsku kaznu i platili cijenu društvu, pritom ih trajno isključujući iz inkvizicije u međustrim kulturu. Pritom žrtveni lobi osuđuje počinjoca na doživotnu kaznu nošenja negativne stigme putem javne baze podataka o počiniocima koji time bivaju trajno progoljeni, često prisiljavani da se registruju prilikom promjene adrese, a mnogi su prisiljeni na život beskućnika.

Na površini, ovakva praksa je u suprotnosti sa preambulom Ustava SAD: „Mi, narod Sjedinjenih Država, da bismo stvorili savršeniji savez, uspostavili pravdu, osigurali unutrašnji mir, pobrinuli se za zajedničku odbranu, unaprijedili opšte blagostanje i obezbijedili blagodeti slobode i sebi i svome potomstvu – propisujemo i donosimo ovaj Ustav za Sjedinjene Američke Države.” Ono što je izostavljeno iz preambule i odgovarajućeg Zakona o pravima (prvih 10 amandmana iz 1791) jeste činjenica da se „mi, narod” odnosio samo na inkluzivnu dominantnu grupu bijelaca sa pravom glasa, protestanata, vlasnika nekretnina, muškaraca; dakle, ovaj značajni dokument primjene procesnog prava je ograničen na izabranu, etnički dominantnu grupu, pritom ostavljajući pripadnike marginalizovane grupe američkog društva, starosjedioce i robove, bez zaštite zakona.

Zakoni države se donose u formi amandmana na Ustav SAD koje ratifikuje dvije trećine država. Najpoznatiji su ukidanje ropstva (13. amandman iz 1865) i pravo glasa žena (19. amandman iz 1920). Ostali amandmani nisu stupili na snagu usvajanjem (građanska prava 1868. i pravo glasa žena Afroamerikanki 1870) i morali su čekati gotovo 100 godina da Vrhovni sud SAD doneće odluku o njihovoj primjeni. Time je praktično okončana *de facto* segregacija na jugu SAD. Ovaj proces je diskutabilan jer krajnju odluku donosi Vrhovni sud SAD. U prošlosti je čak i Vrhovni sud svojim odlukama u 19. vijeku podržao rasizam i etničko čišćenje. Bilo je potrebno 200 godina da bi Vrhovni sud adekvatno tretirao pitanja rasizma i segregacije u američkom društvu.

Osim toga, američki Indijanci nisu imali pravo na državljanstvo SAD sve do 1924. Odlukom Vrhovnog suda ukinuta je smrtna kazna (Furman protiv Džordžije iz 1972) i ponovo uspostavljena 1976. (Greg protiv Džordžije; Jurek protiv Teksasa; Profit protiv Floride), čime je uspostavljen objektivniji proces evaluacije teških kršenja zakona. Danas se smrtna kazna može izreći samo za ubistvo s predumišljajem, i to nakon dvostepenog postupka: u jednom se traže otežavajuće okolnosti, a kada optuženi bude proglašen krivim, ista porota treba da ocijeni olakšavajuće okolnosti prije nego što izrekne smrtnu kaznu. Ovakav način je obezbijedio pravedniji model za kritičku procjenu agresije – procjenu otežavajućih i olakšavajućih okolnosti. On se može koristiti kao model procjene drugih oblika agresije, uključujući i građanske/etničke konflikte – kao u Jugoslaviji. Bez obzira na to, adversarni sistem je ukorijenjen u teoriju igara u kojoj su igrači podijeljeni u dvije kategorije – *pobjednici i gubitnici*. Nažalost, pravna stigma često dovodi do uspostavljanja recipročnih klasa žrtava. U ovom slučaju, tužilac traži pravo na osnovu viktimizacije dok istovremeno neprestano stigmatizuje počinioca i time stvara novu klasu žrtava. Ovaj fenomen se nedavno dogodio u SAD gdje su primijenjeni dupli standardi za kršenje zakona o drogama, kada su za ista djela protiv pripadnika manjina (crnaca, Indijanaca, Hispanoamerikanaca) pokretani krivični postupci, a protiv bijelaca prekršajni, što je imalo za rezultat neproporcionalnu zastupljenost manjina u zatvorima u SAD. Ovakvim flagrantnim kršenjem proceduralnog prava se tek sada bave Kongres SAD i izvršne vlasti. Pretvaranje prekršajnih prijava u krivične je korišteno u svrhu deportacije Hispanoamerikanaca, čak i onih koji su časno služili u Vojsci SAD. Neke države SAD su ukinule glasačka prava pripadnicima manjina koji su odslužili zatvorsku kaznu. Ovaj osvrt je veoma važan kako bismo bolje razumjeli situaciju u Bosni i Hercegovini, naročito imajući u vidu da je važeći Ustav i pravosudni sistem formulisao SAD Dejtonskim mirovnim sporazumom u decembru 1995.

Harmonija etosa i restorativna pravda

Pravi smisao restorativne pravde je ukorijenjen u harmoniji etosa koji njeguje većina starosjedilaca Sjeverne Amerike. Dok su trajali sukobi dominantnih i marginalizovanih grupa, nije im bilo dozvoljeno da se prošire i poprime veći uticaj. Harmonija etosa imala je različite manifestacije, na primjer *Put ljepote* kod Navaho Indijanaca ili Čirokija koji su na svakoj proslavi Nove godine slavili obnavljanje života. Sve se obnavlja: u plemenu se gase plemenske vatre i opraćaju se pojedinačni prestupi. Odrasli Čiroki su se pročišćavali tako što su pili *crno piće* koje je izazivalo povraćanje. Na sličan način su se Sijuksi pročišćavali u šatorima za preznojavanje. Cilj je bio da se zaustavi ponavljanje prestupa/prekršaja. Negativna stigma je trajala koliko je trebalo da pleme, putem uvriježenih restorativnih metoda, doneše odluku o osveti ili restituciji. Čak su i unutarplemenski sukobi bili regulisani tradicionalnim običajima. Ratovi su vođeni zimi, nakon žetve. Prepadi na dominantne grupe su uglavnom bili odmazda za prepade tradicionalnih neprijatelja. Čak i tada, u najpouzdanimijim evidencijama je zabilježeno da veliki broj žrtava nije bio norma, sve do pojave Evropljana na američkom kontinentu. Dakle, u doba prije doseljavanja Evropljana, ratovi su se vodili u svrhu izvođenja rituala *sazrijevanja* mladića koji su tom prilikom prolazili postupak inicijacije u grupu ratnika. Zaista, najprestižniji metod dokazivanja ratništva je bio *count coup* – prikradanje neprijatelju i ostavljanje dokaza.

Osamdesetih godina prošlog vijeka najveće pleme u SAD po broju pripadnika i veličini teritorije je ponovo uvelo modifikovanu verziju tradicionalnih pravosudnih običaja restorativne pravde – *Mirotvorni sud*. U vrijeme američkih starosjedilaca, vođe klanova su rješavali probleme između članova u skladu sa tradicionalnim običajima, kao što su to radili Čiroki i Sijuksi. Restorativna rješenja su se zasnivala na dogовору unutar klana o *restituciji*, a ne *retribuciji*. Nije postojala zvanična evidencija i sporovi su odmah rješavani u skladu sa *Putem ljepote* kojim se uspostavljala harmonija unutar jednog klana i između

više klanova. Budući da su kanadski Indijanci prihvatili federalne zakone, starosjedilački metodi i običaji su u velikoj mjeri ograničeni i mogu se primjenjivati jedino za manje incidente, uglavnom u slučajevima maloljetničkih prestupa, porodičnih svađa i prekršaja. Suprotno tvrdnjama medija, nadležnosti plemena koja su priznata u SAD – koja čine *Indijansku državu* – ograničena su na prekršajna djela i prestupe. Indijanske vlasti imaju nadležnost nad plemenskim propisima samo ukoliko nisu u suprotnosti sa federalnim zakonima.

Čak i tada, restorativni metodi, na primjer, Navaho mirovnjaci, i dalje imaju veoma važnu ulogu u održavanju sklada i običaja. U slučaju izbijanja konfliktne situacije, uglednim starijim muškarcima i ženama se dodjeljuju uloge *ad hoc* mirovnjaka. Sve strane treba da se slože sa mirovnom odlukom jer bi, u suprotnom, prvobitna optužba bila podnesena u plemenski Okružni sud uz pisani izvještaj. Sistem mirotvorstva su primjenjivali svi Dine Indijanci (Athapaskan), čak i Indijanci u Kanadi. U Kanadi, sistem odmjeravanje kazne se razlikuje od sistema mirotvorstva u tome što se proces odvija unutar uspostavljenog Kraljičinog suda, koji nije ograničen isključivo na prekršajna djela. Glavna razlika u kanadskom sistemu je u tome što mišljenje starosjedilaca ima savjetodavnu ulogu. Najvažnija stvar je u tome da ovi neformalni sistemi ne služe samo očuvanju elemenata tradicije i kulture, već eliminaciji trajne stigme „žrtve” i „prestupnika”.

PREPREKE I IZAZOVI RESTORATIVNOJ PRAVDI U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

Uvod

Ova rasprava se odvija u kontekstu ustavnog i pravosudnog sistema SAD koji je preživio sve velike geopolitičke izazove koje su iskusile države Zapada od svoga nastanka prije nekih 240 godina. Kao najveća i najraznolikija demokratija (rasno/etnički) na svijetu danas, raznovrsnost Ustava SAD je od 1776. proživjela mnoge izazove (ratove, pobune, depresije, proteste...) i time omogućila značajne promjene (emancipaciju robova, pravo glasa žena, ljudska prava, glasačka prava...) čime je promijenjen demografski i ljudski kontekst Ustava SAD. Poznata preambula Ustava: „*Mi, narod Sjedinjenih Država, da bismo stvorili savršeniji Savez, uspostavili Pravdu, osigurali unutrašnji mir, pobrinuli se za zajedničku odbranu, unapredili opšte Blagostanje i obezbedili Blagodeti Slobode i sebi i svome Potomstvu – propisujemo i donosimo ovaj Ustav za Sjedinjene Američke Države*”, postala je reprezent svih njenih građana, a ne samo bijele anglosaksonske protestantske elite, što joj je prvobitno bila namjera. Ustav i njegova interpretacija Vrhovnog suda SAD ili zakonodavne vlasti se vremenom promijenio putem amandmana kako bi se riješili problemi na unutrašnjem i vanjskom planu. Snaga Ustava SAD leži u tome što on ne dozvoljava nijednoj grupi da preuzme kontrolu nad vlašću i potisne stavove oponenata kao što to danas čine mnoge takozvane demokratije koje demokratski

proces koriste za preuzimanje vlasti i promjenu Ustava kako bi uspostavile monopol u kojem protivnike etiketiraju kao *teroriste*, a bilo kakvu kritiku vlasti kao *izdaju*. SAD ima ugrađenu zaštitu, na primjer, otvorene i slobodne izbore za Predstavnički dom svake dvije godine i za Senat svakih šest godina (član 1), i ograničeni mandat predsjednika i potpredsjednika na dva uzastopna mandata (20. i 22. amandman). Ustav SAD ima model koji bi BiH mogla koristiti u cilju prevazilaženja svojih istorijskih etničkih podjela, kako bi izgradila pravu demokratiju bez straha da bi jedan element mogao dominirati i nametati svoj partikularni mandat i svoju verziju moralne superiornosti. Vilfredo Pareto, čuveni italijanski sociolog je početkom 20. vijeka osmislio termin – *cirkulacija elita*. Prema njemu, buntovnici, ili „borci za slobodu” napadaju *status quo* pod izgovorom da vladajuća elita održava pristrasnost, iako bi radili potpuno istu stvar kada dođu na vlast. Ova dilema je osuđetila mnoge planove vanjskih sila koje su nastojale da nametnu svoj željeni oblik vlasti nenaklonjenim režimima - tj. da nametnu *promjenu režima*. Dovoljno je da se osvrnemo na *Arapsko proljeće* ili na *debakl u Bagdadu* kako bismo uvidjeli grešku u ovom procesu.

Teza

Rat u Bosni i Hercegovini 1991-1995: kratak pregled

Hronologija događaja koji su doveli do raspada Jugoslavije počinje 1990. godine na 14. kongresu Komunističke partije koji su delegati iz Slovenije i Hrvatske demonstrativno napustili. Nakon toga, 25. juna 1991, Slovenija je proglašila nezavisnost i započela proces razdvajanja koji je završio *desetodnevnim ratom*. Njihove južne komšije, Hrvati, takođe su proglašili nezavisnost od Jugoslavije. Bez velikih borbi, u napetostima između Jugoslovenske narodne armije i slovenačke policije i teritorijalne odbrane poginulo je nekoliko desetina ljudi. Privremeni mir je uspostavljen 9. jula 1991. godine, a Milošević je povukao JNA iz Slovenije 26. oktobra 1991. godine. Ovaj manji sukob je podstaknuo ultra nacionalizam koji je rasplamsao treći rat na Balkanu.

Glavna bitka koja je dovela do pravog rata odigrala se u vezi sa hrvatskim zahtjevom za nezavisnost. Problem je nastao kada je, na

22 *Prepreke i izazovi restorativnoj pravdi u Bosni i Hercegovini*

prijedlog Franje Tuđmana 22. decembra 1990, Hrvatski sabor usvojio novi Ustav koji je izbrisao elemente zaštite iz Ustava Jugoslavije 1965. i 1974. godine koji su srpskim enklavama u Hrvatskoj osiguravale jednakost. Ovaj čin je Hrvatima obezbijedio superioran status istovremeno diskriminišući srpsku manjinu koja je vijekovima tu živjela. Ovaj čin je naveo Srbe u Krajini (Vojna Krajina) da traže svoju nezavisnost unutar nezavisne Hrvatske. Srbi su u Krajinu dovedeni sredinom 16. vijeka da bi služili kao tampon zona između Otomanskog carstva i Austro-Ugarske. U trenutku proglašenja nezavisnosti 1992, Srbi u Krajini su činili oko 12% stanovništva u Hrvatskoj. U građanskom ratu u Hrvatskoj, Tuđmanovi ultranacionalisti su se suprotstavili *Srpskoj autonomnoj oblasti Krajina* (SAO) koja se proglašila Republikom Srpska Krajina (RSK). Kada je 1995. završen ovaj rat na Balkanu, više od 200.000 Srba iz Hrvatske, starosjedilaca, prognani su uglavnom u Srbiju. Hiljade Srba koji su ostali postali su žrtve torture ili su ubijeni. Isto tako, pokušaj RSK da očisti svoju teritoriju (trećinu Hrvatske) od Hrvata je doveo do masovnog preseljenja stanovništva, ubistva civila i uništenja spomenika kulture. Kao rezultat, u rat na Balkanu su uvedene Zaštitne snage Ujedinjenih nacija (UNPROFOR), i uspostavljene su zone pod zaštitom UN-a – zaštićene zone (UNPAS).

Godine 1991. Makedonija je proglašila nezavisnost nakon što je Savezna republika Jugoslavija pružila veoma slab otpor. Drugi veoma važan front 3. rata na Balkanu je otvoren kada je BiH proglašila nezavisnost u aprilu 1992. Ovaj sukob u kojem su učestvovali sve tri etničke grupe bio je izuzetno nasilan – nasilje je uglavnom bilo usmjereni protiv civila. U početku su se borbe vodile između Srba iz Bosne i Bošnjaka. Srbi starosjedioci su imali strah od Bosne kojom bi vladali islamski Sloveni, jer bi ponovo bili etiketirani kao građani drugog reda. Godine 1993. u sukob su se umiješali Hrvati iz Bosne, koje je u borbi protiv Bošnjaka podržavala Hrvatska. Neke od najžešćih borbi su se odvijale u Hercegovini. Početkom marta 1991, ultranacionalistički lideri u Srbiji (Slobodan Milošević, lider ostatka Savezne Republike Jugoslavije) i Hrvatskoj (Franjo Tuđman) dogovorili su podjelu

BiH između svojih država. Ovaj dogovor, poznat kao Sporazum iz Karađorđeva, promovisao je veliku Hrvatsku i veliku Srbiju¹. Savjet bezbjednosti UN-a, predosjećajući eskalaciju sukoba u regionu, usvaja Rezoluciju 713 koja nameće embargo na uvoz oružja na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije.

Tuđmanova ultranacionalistička partija, Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (HDZ) uradila je istu stvar u BiH koju su Srbi iz Hrvatske uradili u Krajini – preuzeli su dio BiH i nazvali ga Hrvatska Republika Herceg-Bosna. Ovo se odigralo 18. novembra 1991., kada su lideri HDZ-a u BiH proglašili nezavisnost. Na sličan način su Srbi iz Bosne 24. oktobra 1991. izašli iz trojne etničke koalicije koja je bila na čelu BiH od 1990., i stvorili svoju Skupštinu srpskog naroda u BiH. 9. januara 1992. Skupština je osnovala Srpsku Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu, koja je u avgustu 1992. promijenila ime u Republika Srpska². Nakon toga, desilo se ubistvo srpskog svata koji je bukvalno bio okidač za rasplamsavanje ratnih sukoba. Tada je pripremljen teren za rat u BiH – sukob koji je zahvatio čitavu zemlju i koji je trajao do kraja decembra 1995., kada je potписан Dejtonski mirovni sporazum.

¹ U ovom smislu želimo da napomenemo da ne postoji niti jedan relevantan izvor koji dokazuje ovu tezu. Sva priča o sastanku u Karađorđevu svodi se na navodno usmeno svjedočenje nekog od prisutnih pratileca dvojice predsjednika. Znamo da se sastanak desio, ali ne postoji nikakav transkript razgovora. Tadašnji Tuđmanov savjetnik Dušan Bilandžić koji je bio prisutan kasnije je objavio knjigu u kojoj je napisao da su oni usmeno dogovorili podjelu BiH, ali sem njegove riječi ne postoji ništa drugo što to potkrepljuje.

² Naime, Skupština srpskog naroda u BiH formirana 24. oktobra 1991. kao reakcija na preglassavanje srpskih poslanika u parlamentu SR BiH 15.10.1991. oko povlačenja predstavnika SR BiH iz saveznih organa SFRJ; zatim je uslijedio referendum srpskog naroda o ostanku u SFRJ 10. novembra 1991., i referendum Muslimana i Hrvata o nezavisnosti BiH od SFRJ bez Srba.

Antiteza

Mogućnost za mir se otvorila Kutiljero-Karingtonovim planom (Lisabonski sporazum) koji je skovala Evropska ekonomska zajednica (EEC) 18. marta 1992. Ovim sporazumom se predlaže etnička podjela vlasti na svim administrativnim nivoima pri čemu su zajednice definisane prema etničkoj podjeli – Bošnjaci, Hrvati, Srbi. Međutim, pod očiglednim uticajem SAD, lider Bošnjaka, Alija Izetbegović, nakon deset dana je povukao svoj potpis i podršku sporazumu, što je otvorilo vrata stravičnim borbama koje su nakon toga uslijedile. Drugi plan su osmislili Sajrus Vens (Cyrus Vance) i Robert Owen (Robert Owen) 1993. godine, kojim su pokušali kantonizovati BiH. Ovaj plan je, takođe, odbijen. Krajem 1993. sačinjen je treći plan (Owen-Stoltenbergov plan) koji je podijelio BiH na dvije jedinice – bošnjački lideri su odbili i taj plan. Četvrti plan koji je sačinila Kontakt grupa odbacilo je rukovodstvo Srba. Dakle, Dejtonski mirovni sporazum je bio peti po redu mirovni plan, kojim je BiH podijeljena na dva entiteta i enklavu Brčko (distrikt Brčko). Potpisale su ga tri glavna aktera: Bosna i Hercegovina, Hrvatska i Savezna Republika Jugoslavija (Srbija i Crna Gora). Usvojen je 21. novembra 1995. godine. Novi Ustav BiH je usvojen kao Aneks 4 Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma³. Shodno tome, novi Ustav koji su ratifikovale članice međunarodne zajednice (UN, EU, SAD, Francuska, Ujedinjeno kraljevstvo, Njemačka i Rusija) bio je utemeljen na međunarodnom pravu, a ne na domaćim zakonima. Prethodni međunarodni mirovni planovi su samo podstakli strašne sukobe jer je svaka od tri strane nastojala maksimizirati svoju teritoriju.

Kongres SAD je pokušao da zaobiđe UN-ov embargo na uvoz oružja, ali je te pokušaje osujetio predsjednik Bil Klinton (Bill Clinton). Embargo je bio često kršen dovlačenjem oružja kroz porozne planinske

³ Važno je napomenuti da su dva entiteta – Republika Srpska i Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine potpisali sve anekse mirovnog sporazuma uključujući i Aneks 4 - Ustav BiH.

granice, a JNA je posjedovala veliku količinu teškog naoružanja uključujući artiljeriju i tenkove. Ratko Mladić, vođa JNA, stao je na stranu Srba i Vojske Republike Srpske (VRS). Oni su odgovorni za opsadu Sarajeva koja je trajala 44 mjeseca i tokom koje su čak i snage UN-a ostvarile veoma ograničene rezultate koji su se svodili na napore da održe aerodrom otvorenim kako bi omogućili da osnovne životne namirnice dođu do stanovništva pod opsadom. Drugi neuspjeh UNPROFOR-a je bila zaštita Srebrenice. Procjenjuje se da je u Srebrenici od 12.-22. jula 1995. vojska koju je predvodio Ratko Mladić ubila oko 8000⁴ muškaraca i odraslih lica, Muslimana⁵. Interesantno je da je Armija BiH koja je branila Sarajevo za vrijeme opsade, bila ne samo brojnija od VRS, nego je bila sastavljena od pripadnika svih etničkih grupa koje su živjele u Sarajevu.

Bošnjačko-hrvatski rat od 19. juna 1992. do 23. februara 1994, zahvatio je 30% teritorije BiH. Cilj ovog rata bilo je uspostavljanje hrvatske dominacije nad centralnom i istočnom BiH koja se zove Hercegovina. U ovom sukobu su se dogodili etničko čišćenje i zločini nad vojnicima i civilima. Mostar, koji je dugo smatran glavnim gradom Hercegovine, hrvatske snage su držale pod opsadom devet mjeseci i pritom uništile grad i njegove vjerske i kulturne spomenike, uključujući i legendarni Stari most. U ovom sukobu su Bošnjaci i Srbi bili mete hrvatske agresije. Vlada generalni stav da je SAD favorizovao Hrvate i Bošnjake. U tom cilju, SAD je nastojao da ove dvije grupe razriješi problema i oformi koaliciju koja bi se ujedinila protiv srpskih snaga. Ove dvije zaraćene strane su u martu 1994. potpisale mirovni sporazum (Vašingtonski sporazum) koji je inicirao SAD, a kojim je stvorena bošnjačko-hrvatska federacija BiH (Federacija BiH) koja je podijeljena na deset kantona (u sedam je većinsko muslimansko, a u tri je većinsko hrvatsko stanovništvo).

⁴ Treba naglasiti da do danas postoje oprečna mišljenja u pitanju broja žrtava u Srebrenici.

⁵ U Haškoj presudi Karadžiću stoji da su zločini nad Srbima u Podrinju 1992. bili povod za zločin u Srebrenici.

Istovremeno, SAD je tajno angažovao privatnu vojnu agenciju (Military Professional Resources Inc) za obuku i naoružavanje hrvatske vojske u borbi protiv srpskih snaga i za krijumčarenje oružja za ABiH. To je Hrvatima omogućilo da prekinu zastoj, i da u ljeto 1995. izvedu dvije akcije, Bljesak i Oluju, kojima su prognali Srbe iz većeg dijela Hrvatske. Nakon ovih akcija, uslijedila je akcija Maestral – kombinovana hrvatsko/bošnjačka akcija potiskivanja Srba u BiH. Ova operacija, u kombinaciji sa NATO bombardovanjem, dovela je hrvatske i vojnike FBiH do predgrađa Banje Luke, *de facto* glavnog grada Republike Srpske. Potpisivanjem Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma 1. decembra 1995. okončane su borbe u Hrvatskoj i BiH. Stvorene su FBiH sa oko 51% teritorije i Republika Srpska sa 49%, a Sarajevo je podijeljeno na dva dijela; Istočno Sarajevo je pripalo Republici Srpskoj.

Sasvim je sigurno da je SAD imao značajnu ulogu u sastavljanju Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma, međutim, mnogi smatraju da je SAD igrao ulogu koja je omogućila raspirivanje rata jer je, prije svega, uticao na Aliju Izetbegovića da povuče svoj potpis sa Lisabonskog sporazuma u martu 1992. Ironično je da je Dejtonski sporazum refleksija iste osnovne postavke Lisabonskog sporazuma, ali uz dodatak četvorogodišnjeg rata prepunog etnički motivisanih zločina koje su počinile sve zaraćene strane, ostavljajući trulo nasljeđe međunarodne segregacije i mržnje koji traju sve do danas. U konačnici, BiH je podijeljena po etničkim linijama: sedam bošnjačkih i tri bošnjačko-hrvatska kantona koji čine Federaciju BiH i 51% teritorije, dok su Srbi dobili svoju teritoriju – Republiku Srpsku i 49% teritorije.

Treća jedinica, distrikt Brčko pod međunarodnom zaštitom, uspostavljen je u kritičnoj zoni, na mjestu gdje se Hrvatska, Srbija i BiH spajaju sa većom regijom, Republikom Srpskom. Formirana je zajednička skupština, doduše, slaba, u kojoj su predstavnici sve tri etničke grupe. Međutim, izgledi za istinski ujedinjenu BiH su daleki, uprkos tekstu Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma. Žalosno je što je Balkan postao posljednje mjesto sukoba Hladnog rata, a Jugoslavija

bojno polje za prljavu geopolitičku igru. Mnogi elementi Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma nisu realizovani, na primjer, povrat izbjeglica koji su protjerani iz svojih domova za vrijeme ludila etničkog čišćenja. Rat je nastavljen i nakon 1995, u slavenskim državama Srbiji, Kosovu, Crnoj Gori i Makedoniji (vidi French & Nikolić-Novaković, 2012).

Ocjena rada MKSJ i adversarnih postupaka

Glavni problem adversarnih postupaka, posebno onih u vezi sa naporima međunarodnih tužilaca, kao u MKSJ, leži u tome što se nameće situacija u kojoj se kompleksni procesi posmatraju u pojednostavljenom kontekstu *žrtve i počinioца ili, žargonskim rječnikom, dobrih i loših momaka*. Problematičnija je trajna stigma koja ide uz pobjednike i gubitnike čiji status, dakle, stigma, traje dugo nakon okončanja konflikta, čime se omogućava da ovakva percepcija zatruje buduće generacije čime svaki pokušaj uvodenja restorativne društvene pravde postaje farsa.

Nedostaci adversarnih postupaka se mogu najbolje objasniti u kontekstu *sudske atribucione pristrasnosti*. *Osnovna atribucionna greška (pristrasnost)* nastojanje je da ljudi sebi ili pripadnicima svoje grupe pripisuju (precjenjuju) individualne faktore za pozitivne ishode, istovremeno lične neuspjeh (ili neuspjeh grupe) pripisujući (precjenjujući) situacionim (vanjskim) faktorima, čime se umanjuje lični faktor. Na isti način, dominantna grupa nastoji da naglasi (pripiše) *vanjske faktore* kada posmatra uspjeh pripadnika marginalizovane grupe; kada pripisuje *direktnu odgovornost* za neuspjeh ili negativan ishod - ignorišući ili umanjujući olakšavajuće ili otežavajuće faktore kao što su nesigurnost ili osvetnički ili preventivni napadi koji su izvršavani za vrijeme balkanskih ratova 1991-1995.

Potrebno je sagledati prirodu nepravednog uticaja stranih sila kako bi se dala najbolja procjena postupaka u MKSJ. Podrška SAD MKSJ-u je bila presudna za procesuiranje ratnih zločina počinjenih za vrijeme ratova na Balkanu, ona se zasnivala na osnivanju *ad hoc* sudova - u Nurnbergu nakon Drugog svjetskog rata i Međunarodnom vojnem sudu za Daleki istok (IMTFE) – međutim, kredibilitet SAD je doveden u

pitanje zbog torture i mučenja protivzakonito pritvorenih u Iraku, naročito imajući u vidu da je riječ o namjernim kršenjima Ženevske konvencije i konvencija UN-a protiv torture i nezakonitog pritvaranja. Ove optužbe su pripremile teren za povlačenje SAD iz jurisdikcije međunarodne pravde. Predsjednik Klinton je 2000. godine podržao Međunarodni krivični sud, njegov nasljednik Džordž V. Buš je 2002. godine povukao američku podršku – i time dao dovoljno razloga da jedna nezavisna komisija obavi sveobuhvatnu provjeru optužnica za ratne zločine koje su podnijeli MKSJ i zemlje bivše Jugoslavije - nešto slično komisijama koje su krajem šezdesetih i početkom sedamdesetih preispitivale uzroke velikih socijalnih nemira u SAD; na primjer, Kernerove i Ajzenhauerove stručne komisije. Opravdano je uraditi slične provjere kako bi se utvrdio kvalitet rada MKSJ.

Problemi koji se javljaju u adversarnim sudskim procesima nastaju u vezi sa prihvatanjem dokaza. Vrhovni sud SAD se bavio ovim pitanjem jer se radilo o očiglednoj rasnoj pristrasnosti prilikom izricanja smrtnih kazni. Sud je utvrdio da je stari metod diskriminatorski i 1972. ga je izbrisao iz zakona, da bi ponovo bio aktiviran u državama u kojima je na snazi smrtna kazna – pod uslovom da nakon postupka u kojem je izrečena osuđujuća presuda, porota održi odvojeni postupak. U odvojenom postupku porota treba da procijeni da li u događaju za koji je izrečena smrtna presuda postoje olakšavajuće okolnosti.

Čini se da je prilikom odmjeravanja kazni MKSJ kombinovao sudsku atribucionu pristrasnost i važne „otežavajuće“ ili „olakšavajuće“ okolnosti, kada je postalo očigledno da će Srbi nositi etiketu zlih zločinaca, da je Bošnjacima dodijeljena uloga zlostavljanih žrtava, a da će se Hrvatima „progledati kroz prste“. Još je jedan faktor važan prilikom određivanja otežavajućih ili olakšavajućih okolnosti – a to je odnos između žrtve i počinjoca, tj. radi se o konceptu koji posmatra kakvu je ulogu imala žrtva prije počinjenja nasilja (*Victim precipitation*). S tim u vezi je i ideja „*srazmjernosti*“. Ovaj koncept se primjenjuje ne samo na prirodu zločina, već i na mjeru u kojoj su različite strane učestvovale u sličnim (recipročnim) radnjama. Svaka *post hoc* analiza utvrđivanja

činjenica u postupcima vođenim u MKSJ treba da koristi ove alate kako bi pravično ocijenila događaje koji su se odigrali u vrijeme kolektivnog nasilja poznatijeg kao rat na Balkanu 1991-1995.

Kao ilustracija navedenog može poslužiti argument da je Alija Izetbegović svojim potpisom i povlačenjem potpisa sa Lisabonskog sporazuma ubrzao napad Hrvata i Srba na svoj narod. U tom napadu je poginulo desetine hiljada civila, a preko milion je protjerano. Takođe, tvrdnje da je silovanje upotrijebljeno kao racionalno oruđe agresije, naročito protiv Muslimanki, još je jedan primjer sudske atribucione pristrasnosti. Svako razmatranje agresije u vrijeme apsolutnog nedostatka bilo kakvih normi, za razliku od Hitlerove, navodno, racionalne namjere *Konačnog rješenja*, odvija se u klimi nesigurnosti kada su poljuljani svi društveni i moralni temelji, i kada se krivica brzo svaljuje na marginalizovane grupe, uključujući i komšije, što za posljedicu ima mijenjanje rizičnog ponašanja, na primjer, izgladnjivanje, brutalno premlaćivanje, ubistva i silovanje pripadnika ciljne marginalizovane grupe. Ovaj recipročni antagonizam se u MKSJ opisuje na slijedeći način: „kuće i stanovi sistematski opljačkani ili zapaljeni; civili hapšeni i premlaćivani ili ubijani; muškarci odvajani od žena, mnogi su masakrirani ili zatvarani u logore; žene sa djecom zatvarane u groznim nehigijenskim uslovima gdje su zlostavljane i višestruko silovane...greška MKSJ je bila u tome što je ova djela pripisivao isključivo Srbima, iako je to bila učestala pojava kod svih vojnika, što je karakteristika zločina u građanskim ratovima. Teški zločini su se dešavali u borbi za kontrolu nad Hercegovinom – kada su Hrvati počinili etničko čišćenje u Lašvanskoj dolini i prilikom opsade Mostara; ili u brutalnim napadima Nasera Orića na Bratunac, Gnjionu, Kravice, Šiljkoviće, Ježesticu...to su sve događaji koji su izazvali masakr u Srebrenici nad vojno sposobnim muškarcima u operaciji Maestral koju su podržali SAD i NATO. Kada su u pitanju silovanja, označiti jednu grupu žrtava važnijom od drugih služi samo povećanju traume i stigme kod hrvatskih i srpskih žrtava – žena i muškaraca. Osim

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toga, ratno silovanje je više subkoritkalno oslobađanje od stresa (seks-stresna situacija), nego što je racionalan proces: „Hej, hajde da silujemo ove žene kako bismo uvrijedili njihove očeve, muževe i braću...“. Ja sam izlagao rad na ovu temu na nedavnom 24. kongresu Evropskog udruženja psihijatara u Madridu (12-15. mart 2016):

Apstrakt:

Vojna kultura i seksualna pitanja: fenomen seksualnog stresa

Uvod

Seksualno zlostavljanje u vojski je dugo bila javna tajna među veteranim, muškarcima i ženama, a njegov uzrok se često pripisuje nedostatku karaktera (poremećaj ličnosti ili parafilni poremećaj). Nekoliko studija posmatra fenomen seksualnog stresa kao karakteristiku vojnog načina života i istražuje njegovu ulogu u seksualnom zlostavljanju u vojski. Iako se rad referiše na vojsku SAD, ovaj problem je prisutan u svim vojnim sredinama. Nedavni skandal seksualnog zlostavljanja u francuskoj vojski u Centralnoafričkoj Republici je dokaz rasprostranjenosti ovog problema.

Ciljevi

- Istražiti psihokulturne mehanizme stresa i njegovu seksualnu ekspresiju i kako određeni scenariji u vojnom okruženju pogoršavaju kontrolu impulsa.
- Istražiti odnos dostupnosti situacija – bez i/ili sa vojnicima (takođe, kako je povećan broj žena u vojski promijenio prirodu ciljne populacije).

Metodi

- Problem posmatrati u istorijskom kontekstu (od Drugog svjetskog rata do danas) sa adekvatnim ilustracijama.
- Ocijeniti uobičajene (često pogrešne) pristupe problemu, kao i zabludu da nadređeni zna bolje kako riješiti ovaj problem.
- Objasniti psihologiju i fiziologiju fenomena seksualnog stresa – mehanizam ose hipotalamus-hipofiza-adrenalin-gonade.

Rezultati/zaključci

- Ponuditi održivu procjenu/dijagnozu seksualnog problema u vojničkoj kulturi i psihoterapeutski tretman (kognitivno bihevioralne protokole...). Takođe, identifikovati akutne kliničke simptome koji se mogu tretirati psihotropskim lijekovima.

Subkortikalna, nehotična reakcija igra mnogo veću ulogu u slučajevima silovanja od pogrešnog racionalnog objašnjenje da je „silovanje sredstvo ponižavanja mojih ženskih neprijatelja“, međutim, u MKSJ i drugim sudovima za ratne zločine, prevladava ova sudska atribucionna pristrasnost.

Jasno je da je najveća prepreka restorativnoj društvenoj pravdi u BiH stigma genocida kojom su obilježeni svi Srbi iz Bosne. Ironija je u tome da je termin genocid stvoren kako bi opisao ekstremni oblik eugeničkog pokreta koji je prevladavao u Evropi i SAD prije Drugog svjetskog rata. Ovdje se radilo o rasnom čišćenju kavkaske rase. U Evropi, Aziji i Africi je vladala hijerarhija društvene stratifikacije superiornih naroda protiv nižih, kojima je često dodjeljivan status robova ili potčinjenih. Hitler se fokusirao na to da sproveđe rasno čišćenje superiorne arijevske rase nad obojenim (Romi) ili bijelim ljudima (Jevreji, Srbi). Termin genocid je postao termin za svjesni napor da se potpuno istrijebi jedna grupa kako više ne bi mogla postojati kao narod. U Evropi, Srbi su istorijski sagledani kao manje vrijedan narod kojem je dodijeljena podređena uloga, status koji su imali u Otomanskom carstvu i Habsburškoj monarhiji – sve do Drugog svjetskog rata. Istorijски gledano, BiH je bila linija razdvajanja ova dva sukobljena carstva, u kojem su se Hrvati i Slovenci smatrali pripadnicima superiorne Arijevske rase Zapadne i Sjeverne Evrope – za razliku od „drugih“ slovenskih naroda, kao što su Srbi.

U Drugom svjetskom ratu, u Nezavisnoj državi Hrvatskoj pod vođstvom Ante Pavelića koji je izbjegao hapšenje i suđenje u Nürnbergu, Srbi, Jevreji i Romi su bili odabrani za potpuno istrebljenje. Procjena

je da su ustaše ubile oko 700.000 muškaraca, žena i djece, uključujući i Srbe ubijene u Jasenovcu. Taj broj prevaziđa broj od 5000-8000 vojno sposobnih muškaraca koji su masakrirani u Srebrenici. Budući da se Nirnberški proces nije adekvatno bavio ustašama i Jasenovcem, neki su to shvatili kao poruku da su se ustaše sastojali od dvije grupe s ciljem eliminacije Srba: Muslimani i Hrvati. Međutim, ovaj zvјerski zločin nisu zaboravili Srbi iz Bosne jer su ustaše ubile mnoge članove njihovih najbližih porodica. Iz tog razloga, može se razumjeti njihovo razmišljanje kada je započeta operacija Maestral, koju su potpomogli SAD i NATO, obnavljajući savez između Muslimana i Hrvata protiv Srba, naročito kada su saznali da je djed Nasera Orića bio ustaša. U tom smislu, masakr u Srebrenici se može posmatrati kao preventivni napad ili kao odmazda protiv brutalnosti Nasera Orića u Srebrenici – ali, ne kao genocid. Ukoliko se drugi, i MKSJ, nastave razmetati terminom genocid, pritom znajući da je njegova namjena stigmatizacija čitavog jednog naroda, onda moraju biti spremni na odgovarajuću analizu svih istorijskih događaja koji obuhvataju masakr najmanje 8000 civila imajući u vidu ovu novu, modifikovanu i politički motivisanu definiciju genocida. Analiza bi trebalo da obuhvati bombardovanje Londona, gradova u Njemačkoj i Japanu u Drugom svjetskom ratu, kao i bombardovanje Hanoja za vrijeme Vijetnamskog rata. A, to je, zaista, veoma klizav teren.

Slovenija i Hrvatska su lako dobole članstvo u EU kojoj su smatrali da oduvijek pripadaju. Ovako brzo napredovanje prema Evropskoj uniji se desilo zbog učestvovanja u etničkom čišćenju njihovih teritorija od Srba i zbog njihovog učestovanja u fašističkim i nacističkim pokretima u Drugom svjetskom ratu. Maja Ćatić o ovome piše u svom radu: Bosna optužuje za genocid: moralne tvrdnje i politika državotvornosti u podijeljenom društvu (*Bosnia Charges Genocide: Moral Claims and the Politics of State-Building in a Divided Society*):

„*Odgovarajući na napade da je RS „genocidan entitet“, Srbi iz Bosne tvrde - kao što su Hrvati u Jugoslaviji branili poziciju Hrvatske - da je Republika Srpska izraz njihovog istorijskog legitimnog zahtjeva*

za samoopredjeljenje i da je zločine, uključujući Srebrenicu, počinio ekstremistički režim povezan sa Karadžićevim SDS-om. Srbi se protive nametanju kolektivne krivice za ove zločine, a iznad svega napadima na njihova legitimna prava. Istina je da velika razlika između poslijeratne Jugoslavije i postdejtonske Bosne leži u tome da je retributivna pravda MKSJ-a (i nekih domaćih sudova) stavila tačku na nekažnjivost, koja je u velikoj mjeri bila karakteristika poslijeratne Jugoslavije. Lica koja su najodgovornija za masakre i genocidno nasilje u Jugoslaviji – uključujući posebno vođstvo NDH – uglavnom su izbjegli sud pravde". (str. 24).

Restorativna sinteza

Restorativna socijalna pravda u BiH, kao u *Komisiji za istinu i pomirenje* Južne Afrike, prvo treba da potpuno i objektivno sagleda sve okolnosti balkanskih ratova (1991-1995; 1999-2002) u okviru geopolitičkih i ljudskih odnosa – bez emocionalne pristrasnosti koja bi zasjenila realnost stvarnih događaja. Uljepšavanje djela jedne grupe, a fokusiranje na djela druge grupe će samo odložiti istinsko pomirenje. Međugeneracijsko etiketiranje žrtve protiv počinilaca samo pospješuje mržnju, nepovjerenje i nastavlja animozitet između grupa.

Percepције које je potrebno naglasiti i precizno artikulisati:

- Postojala je pristrasnost tužilaštva MKSJ-a koje je ignorisalo, ili umanjivalo, zločine koje su počinili Hrvati i Bošnjaci, dok je bilo pretjerano revnosno u podizanju optužnica za djela srpskih vojnika.

- Iako MKSJ definiše: (a) Genocid kao „činjenje agresije i etničkog čišćenja“; (b) „sistemsко silovanje i seksualno ropstvo“ kao zločine protiv čovječnosti - primjenjivali su ih jedino na Srbima. Takođe, ova pristrasnost se ogleda u neproporcionalnosti izrečenih presuda Srbima iz Bosne u odnosu na Bošnjake i Hrvate (Naser Orić, Rasim Delić, Enver Hadžihasanović...).

- SAD je doprinio percepцији „Srba kao agresora“ usvajanjem Rezulucije 2005 u Kongresu: „Srpska politika agresije i etničkog čišćenja ispunjava uslove genocida“ – uprkos napora uspostavljanja

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restorativne društvene pravde: izvinjenje predsjednika Srbije, Borisa Tadića, u decembru 2004. i osuda zločina iz jula 1995. Skupštine Srbije u martu 2010; takođe i izvinjenje predsjednika Hrvatske, Ive Josipovića, 2010. Jedina grupa koja je učestvovala u građanskom ratu, a koja nije ponudila izvinjenje su Bošnjaci – koji su imali korist od toga da glume nevinu žrtvu; da NATO/SAD utiču na nepodizanje optužnica protiv Bošnjaka.

- U sukobu na svim stranama, učestovavali su strani vojnici: na primjer pripadnici Grčke dobrovoljačke garde su se borili na strani Srba; neonacisti na strani Hrvata; radikalni islamisti (Revolucionarna garda Irana, Hezbolah, Al Kaida) na strani Bošnjaka...

- Mnoge „strane sudije“ nisu adekvatno provjerene u vezi sa predrasudama o stranama koje su učestvovale u ratu 1991-1995.

- Republika Srpska planira da se priključi Srbiji.

- Sud BiH (Visoki sudski i tužilački savjet) podiže nesrazmjeran broj optužnica protiv Srba iz Bosne i srpskih zvaničnika (Bagdadski debakl).

- Zašto je pitanje Srebrenice žestoko promovisano u BiH i u svijetu, i ko stoji iza tog očiglednog napora da se stigmatizuju svi Srbi iz Bosne za djela koja je počinila nekolicina vojnika; prihvaćeno je svjedočenje upitnog svjedoka Dražena Erdemovića; broj od 8000 tijela obuhvatio je vojнике koji su sahranjeni u masovne grobnice iz higijenskih razloga; održavane su tajne sjednice bez dostupnih transkriptata ili mogućnosti za unakrsno ispitivanje; izdvajanje Srba je bio izgovor za napad na Srbiju 24. marta 1999.

- U Oružanim snagama BiH dominiraju Bošnjaci, kao i u pravosuđu – Visokom sudskom i tužilačkom savjetu.

- Inostrane konzervativne muslimanske grupe se infiltriraju u bošnjačke enklave širom BiH; suprotstavljene muslimanske grupe (Turci i Saudijci protiv Iranaca) takmiče se za ekonomsku i političku kontrolu Federacije BiH...

- Mnogi radikalni Muslimani iz inostranstva su dobili državljanstvo BiH u toku i nakon rata...

- Hrvatski kantoni se takmiče za veću političku autonomiju, kao

i Republika Srpska, što je reakcija na povećan broj Muslimana koji dolaze iz inostranstva i naseljavaju se u Federaciji BiH.

- Bošnjaci, domaći, sekularni i/ili umjereni, zabrinuti su zbog rastućeg uticaja konzervativnih radikalnih Muslimana u BiH, posebno u svjetlu masovnih migracija Muslimana u regionu i pojačanih aktivnosti ISIL-a u Evropi.

- Korupcija i dalje prevladava na svim nivoima vlasti, uključujući pravosuđe i druge glavne regulatorne i kontrolne agencije.

Preporuke

Jasno je da se restorativna društvena pravda može postići ako se prošlost tačno prikaže na adekvatan način, i smjesti u odgovarajuću(e) geo-istorijsku-političku perspektivu(e).

Jedino tada se mogu razriješiti animoziteti i nepovjerenje koji dugo triju društvo. Moraju se neutralizovati postojeće etikete „žrtva“ i „počinilac“ kako bi moglo nastupiti pomirenje.

Rad Berga Skoginsa (Berg Scoggings), *Preduslov za mir*, čini dio njegovog završnog rada u Centru za razvoj, prirodnu okolinu i politike, na Univerzitetu u Londonu, i nudi tri preporuke:

(1) Međunarodna zajednica, UN/EU/SAD moraju priznati i pokazati poštovanje žrtvama i porodicama logora smrti Jasenovac. To znači da EU/UN/SAD moraju implementirati aktivnosti koje obuhvataju istorijsku transgeneracijsku traumu u njihovim politikama socijalne održivosti u BiH.

(2) Osim izmjena politika, Komisija za istinu i pomirenje koju je osnovao UN Međunarodni sud pravde za bivšu Jugoslaviju, mora proširiti proces pričanja istine na period prije rata devedesetih, i obuhvatiti logor smrti Jasenovac nastao u Drugom svjetskom ratu. Tina Rozenberg (Tina Rosenberg), autor knjige *Ukleta zemlja: suočavanje Evrope s duhovima nakon komunizma*, pojašnjava:

„Muslimani i Srbi u Bosni su razvili potpuno različito sjećanje na zajedničku prošlost. Ukoliko ne budu ispravljeni putem mehanizama kao što su nezavisne komisije za istinu, tada će se selektivna sjećanja

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prenositi s generacije na generaciju“ (Huyse, 2003, str. 26).

(3) Na kraju, hrvatske i muslimanske političke i vjerske vođe treba da javno priznaju i da se izvine u ime ustaša za njihovu ulogu u logoru smrti Jasenovac. Bilo bi idealno ako bi papa Franjo predvodio proces izvinjenja kao što je to uradio u ime katolika u drugim slučajevima (Berg, 2015:33-34).

- Neophodno je napraviti nepristrasnu međunarodnu ocjenu postupaka u MKSJ-u bez očigledne pristrasnosti prema bilo kojim od optuženih.

- Potrebno je sagledati na kritički i nepristrasan način bogatu, a često kompleksnu, istoriju regionala, a naročito događaja koji su prethodili sukobima 1991-1995. i 1999-2002. Takvo sagledavanje istorije treba da postane dio plana i programa sekularnog srednjoškolskog obrazovanja koji bi se predavao u svim srednjim školama u BiH, bez izuzetka. Osim toga, potrebno je uvesti polaganje ispita o ovoj temi za sve učenike srednjih škola (da bi stekli diplomu srednje škole, potrebno je osvojiti određeni broj bodova). Potrebno je uvesti strožiji studijski program koji bi bio dio stručnog obrazovanja, naročito za pravnike, oficire, sudije i tužioce – prikupljanjem propisanog broja bodova stekli bi se uslovi za sticanje stručne spreme, certifikata ili licence. Autor je istraživao postojeću situaciju kod kolega srpske i bošnjačke nacionalnosti, citirajući Rouz-Rotovu (Rose-Roth) procjenu obrazovanja u BiH i susjednih zemalja iz 2009. godine:

Na poziv Parlamentarne skupštine BiH, u martu 2009. u Sarajevu je održan 70. Rouz-Rot (Rose-Roth) seminar Parlamentarne skupštine NATO-a o bezbjednosti, političkim i ekonomskim izazovima u BiH i na zapadnom Balkanu. Naglašeno je da su rastuća nezaposlenost i pritisak na budžet doprinijeli nastavku društvene i političke nesigurnosti. Tačno je da je povećana etnička podijeljenost usporila reforme koje su podržali EU i NATO, te da se svi opiru suštinskim kompromisima neophodnim za nastavak ključnih reformi. Partijski lideri i dalje eksplloatišu duboko usadene strahove i etničko nepovjerenje koje usporava tempo političkih promjena. Rezultat ovog procesa je taj da su pogledi na svijet mlađih

ljudi suženi i retrogradni, čak više od pogleda na svijet njihovih roditelja. Dio ovog problema leži u tome što su škole u BiH podijeljene gotovo isključivo po etničkim linijama, a svaka grupa promoviše svoju iskrivljenu verziju ratova na Balkanu 1991-2001. U jednom trenutku je postojao pokušaj osnivanja „komisije za istinu i pomirenje“ koja bi prevladala sve etnički pristrasne poglede na istoriju ratova na Balkanu. Na seminaru se govorilo o tome da Srbija treba da posveti pažnju položaju svojih nacionalnih manjina – Mađara, Albanaca, Bošnjaka, Hrvata, Čeha, Nijemaca i Roma.

U Izvještaju Rouz-Rot se navodi da u Srbiji, kao i u BiH, postoji tendencija segregacije u školama koje su prije ratova na Balkanu bile multietničke. NVO je pokušao da napiše novi udžbenik istorije na slovenskim jezicima koji je ponudio širu i kompleksniju analizu balkanskih ratova, i koji bi zamijenio postojeće nacionalističke verzije. Međutim, naišao je na snažan otpor u svim državama koje su se odvojile od bivše Jugoslavije, uključujući i BiH i Srbiju (Rouz-Rot, 2009).

- Oružane snage BiH treba da budu organizovane na sličan način kao i japanske odbrambene snage nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, uz nadzor NATO-a. Sastav Oružanih snaga bi odražavao etnički sastav BiH, a većina pripadnika bi služila u FBiH ili RS u zavisnosti od etničke pripadnosti. Bošnjaci/Hrvati ne bi trebalo da budu većina u snagama stacioniranim u RS, niti bi Srbi trebalo da dominiraju u snagama stacioniranim u Federaciji. Na isti način, Hrvati bi trebalo da budu dominantni pripadnici oružanih snaga u kantonima u kojima čine većinu.

- Ustav treba da odražava jednakost svih građana; da ne favorizuje muslimane, katolike ili pravoslavce iz Bosne. Čini se da su Bošnjaci favorizovani budući da je u Dejtonskom mirovnom sporazumu Ustavni sud opisan na slijedeći način:

- **Nadležnost Ustavnog suda BiH:**

(a) Ustavni sud ima isključivu nadležnost odlučivanja o svim sporovima koji proisteknu iz Ustava između dva entiteta, ili između BiH i jednog ili oba entiteta, ili između institucija Bosne i Hercegovine

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uključujući pitanja suvereniteta i teritorijalnog integriteta ili bilo koje odredbe ustava jednog ili oba entiteta ili zakona u skladu sa Ustavom BiH.

(b) Ustavni sud BiH ima apelacionu nadležnost za pitanja koja se pojave u vezi sa presudom bilo kojeg suda u BiH.

(c) Ustavni sud BiH ima nadležnost za sva pitanja u vezi sa Ustavom BiH, Evropskom konvencijom za ljudska prava i osnovnih sloboda i njenim protokolima, zakonima u BiH, ili o pitanjima u vezi sa opštim pravilima javnog međunarodnog prava.

- ***Presude Suda su konačne i obavezujuće***

Potreбно је изменити овај услов како би један виши европски суд, на пример, Европски суд за лудска права, могао наступати као међunarodни апелациони суд.

Autor navodi један веома важан изазов који произилази из Устава:

Ustav BiH dozvoljava јаке ентитетске власти, осим власти на државном нивоу, у којима је право гласа дано припадницима три етничке групе - остали припадници мањинских народа су у новом Уставу наведени као „ostali“ што је онемогућило да буду бирани на изборне позиције. Ром и Јевреј су 2006. поднijели тужбе Европском суду за лудска права. Поступци су спојени и названи „*Seđić i Finci protiv BiH*“. Предмет против BiH је презентован Европском суду за лудска права у јулу и avgусту 2006., у складу са чланом 34. Конвенције о основним слободама („Конвенција“). У тужби се странке ћале на немогућност да се кандидују на изборима за Дом народа и Предсједништво BiH на основу свог ромског/јеврејског поријекла. BiH је страна у Европском суду за лудска права на основу чланства у Савјету Европе од 2002, dakле испunjава услове да је очијени Европска комисија за демократију. У том смислу је Парламентарна скупштина Савјета Европе подсјетила BiH да је неophodno да усвоји нови устав којим би се прекинула дискриминација „ostalih“.

Европски суд за лудска права је 2009. донио пресуду у корист подносилаца тужбе и time нaredio BiH да revidira dejtonski Ustav. Ukoliko то ne učini, BiH krši Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju

sa EU iz 2008. godine, što je glavni uslov za pristupanje EU. Od BiH se zahtijeva da izmijeni izborni zakon o članovima Predsjedništva BiH i Doma naroda kako bi se obezbijedilo puno poštovanje Evropske konvencije o ljudskim pravima. Ustavna zaštita, da bi bila pravična i jednaka za sve, mora se odnositi na sve građane BiH, ne dozvoljavajući jednoj konstitutivnoj grupi da dominira nad drugom.

- Usvojiti upravljanje granicama i monetarne standarde koji bi odražavali standarde koji su postojali u nekadašnjoj Jugoslaviji. Imajući u vidu poboljšanje stanja puteva od završetka ratova na Balkanu, potrebno je implementirati sporazume šengenskog tipa – istovremeno štiteći granice kako bi se zaustavile ilegalne aktivnosti, uključujući trgovinu ljudima i druge oblike nezakonite trgovine. Potrebno je uvesti evro u svim zemljama bivše Jugoslavije, čak i tamo gdje nije glavna valuta kao što je slučaj u Sloveniji i Hrvatskoj. To bi omogućilo veću prekograničnu razmjenu i trgovinu.

- Aneks 7 Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma, *Prava izbjeglica i raseljenih lica* – hvale vrijedan ideal za ostvarivanje restorativne pravde, u suštini nije primjenljiv zbog uzajamnih zločina koje su počinile sve strane u sukobu 1991-1995. Mnogi koji su pokušali da se „slobodno“ vrate u svoje domove, u njima su zatekli svoje bivše ratne neprijatelje; ili, ako su mogli da se vrate, shvatili su da nisu dobrodošli. U dokumentu Evropske komisije iz 2015, navodi se da proces koji proističe iz Sarajevske deklaracije nije adekvatan uglavnom zbog toga što BiH ne postupa u skladu sa zajedničkim stavovima EU, integritetom Rimskog statuta ni principima EU o bilateralnim sporazumima o imunitetu. Jasno je da je potrebno sprovesti brzi proces rješavanja zahtjeva za povratak, tako da raseljena lica – naročito ona koja vjerovatno nisu dobrodošli u svoje prijeratne domove – mogu primiti odgovarajući i pravičnu kompenzaciju bez dalnjeg odlaganja. Mnoge žrtve etničkog čišćenja žive u siromaštvu jer su odlaganja često politički motivisana ili su rezultat korupcije.

Sasvim je prikladno navesti primjer etničkog čišćenja u SAD imajući u vidu ulogu koju je SAD igrao u stvaranju Dejtonskog

mirovnog sporazuma. U prvih 200 godina svog postojanja, SAD je učestvovao u uklanjanju domicilnih američkih Indijanaca sa teritorija koje su željeli bijelci. U ovom procesu etničkog čišćenja, američki Indijanci su uklonjeni sa teritorije koja je danas država Mejn (Maine). U osmogodišnjem sudskom postupku (1972-1980), Fond za prava domicilnih Amerikanaca (Native American Rights Fund) uspješno je zastupao narod Penobskot (Penobscot) i plemena Pasamamakvodi (Passamaquoddy). Ipak, 12 miliona jutara zemlje koji danas čine državu Mejn nisu mogli biti vraćeni indijanskim plemenima jer bijeli doseljenici već dugo žive na ovoj teritoriji, tako da je umjesto toga postignut dogovor o adekvatnom novčanom izmirenju u iznosu od 81.5 milion dolara. Sličan postupak treba da se sprovede za sve raseljene u BiH, a ne samo za one koji su promovisani kao žrtve.

Na kraju, žrtve/preživjeli treba da formiraju integrisane (etničke) grupe kako bi sve žrtve bile jednakovo vrednovane. Posebno bi žene imale korist od integrisanih terapeutskih grupa.

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PRILOG A: Konceptualni model genocida u smislu zločina

Laurence Armand French, “Genocide” The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 1st Edition, Jay S. Albanese, editor: Wiley Blackwell Publishers (2014): pg. 1–5.

Genocid i ostali pojmovi:

Genocid: namjerno i sistematsko uništavanje grupe na rasnoj, vjerskoj ili političkoj osnovi.

Zločini: pojam koji se odnosi na zločine počinjene protiv pojedinca i zločine protiv naroda ili etničke grupe. Uopšteno, zločin se odnosi na politički ili etnički motivisano ubijanje civila u konfliktima.

Zločini protiv čovječnosti: oblik genocida u ratu.

Kulturni genocid: Sistematicno uništavanje jezika, vjere, običaja i ostalih oblika kulturnog nasljeđa jedne etničke grupe. Primjer je duga praksa u 19. i 20. vijeku u SAD i Kanadi kada su djeca američkih Indijanaca prisiljavana da pohađaju internate u kojima su bili zabranjeni i kažnjavani njihovi jezici i običaji. (French, 1994).

Etničko čišćenje: (eufemizam za genocid) obuhvata masovna ubistva, prisiljno iseljavanje i sistematsko silovanje u cilju “čišćenja” jednog geopolitičkog regiona.

Holokaust: Genocid nad evropskim Jevrejima i ostalim (Romima, mentalnim bolesnicima...) koji su u Drugom svjetskom ratu izvršili nacisti; masovni pokolj; ritualno žrtvovanje u plamenu (American Heritage Dictionary).

Masakr: čin neselektivnog i okrutnog ubijanja velikog broja ljudi. Vrsta zločina.

Eugenetika: praksa poboljšanja nasljednih osobina ljudske rase putem kontrolisanog selektivnog razmnožavanja. Takođe, sastavni dio sukoba koji se koristi kako bi se opravdalo masovno silovanje "inferiornih" žena tokom sukoba.

Ova djela bilježe dugu istoriju u geopolitičkim odnosima ljudskog postojanja, a termin *genocid* je postao dio pravosudnog rječnika tek od kraja Drugog svjetskog rata. Smatra se da je Rafael Lemkin (Raphael Lemkin), jevrejski disident poljskog porijekla, tvorac termina "genocid" koji je 1944. u svom djelu o etničkom čišćenju koje su počinili nacisti u okupiranoj Evropi za vrijeme Drugog svjetskog rata utro put za upotrebu termina genocid na poslijeratnim suđenjima – Nürnberškom procesu i Međunarodnom vojnem sudu za Daleki Istok. Iako je genocid spominjan na tim procesima, tek je u decembru 1948. Generalna skupština Ujedinjenih nacija usvojila preciznu definiciju genocida u Konvenciji o prevenciji i kažnjavanju zločina genocida (CPPCG).

Konvencija je stupila na snagu 12. januara 1951., čime je ustanovljena međunarodno priznata pravna definicija genocida, koju su usvojile mnoge države, i Međunarodni sud pravde. U osnovi, CPPCG definiše genocid kao djela počinjena u namjeri da se uništi, u cijelosti ili djelimično, jedna nacionalna, etnička, rasna ili vjerska grupa, kao takva: (1) ubijanje pripadnika grupe; (2) nanošenje teških tjelesnih ili mentalnih povreda pripadnicima grupe; (3) namjerno podvrgavanje grupe takvim životnim uslovima koji prouzrokuju njeno potpuno ili djelomično fizičko uništenje; (4) nametanje mjera s namjerom sprečavanja rađanja u okviru grupe; (5) prisilno premještanje djece iz jedne grupe u drugu.

Lemkin (1944) se 1933. zalagao za usvajanje međunarodnih zakona

koji se odnose na “uništenje i represiju naroda”. U tom smislu, on je na Petoj međunarodnoj konferenciji za unifikaciju krivičnog zakona, održanoj u vezi sa Petim komitetom Lige naroda – prethodniku Ujedinjenih nacija - predstavio pregled zakona protiv “zločina varvarstva” i ”zločina vandalizma”. ”Zločin varvarstva” se odnosio na represiju i uništenje jedne nacionalne, vjerske ili rasne grupe, a ”zločin vandalizma” na namjerno uništavanje umjetničkih djela i kulturnog nasljeđa jedne nacionalne, vjerske ili rasne grupe. Na taj način je odredio razliku između fizičkog i kulturnog genocida.

Lemkin se usredsredio na masovna ubistva i raseljavanje hrišćanskih Jermenja od strane turskih (ottomanskih) snaga na kraju Prvog svjetskog rata navodeći ih kao primjer ”zločina varvarstva” i ”zločina vandalizma”, preteča Holokausta koji će kasnije počiniti Nijemci. Jedan raniji primjer *etničkog čišćenja* je protjerivanje francuskih Akadijaca iz primorskih provincija u Kanadi koje su vrsili engleski i škotski kolonisti u Novoj Engleskoj i Kanadi.

Kada su genocid prepoznale Ujedinjene nacije svojom Konvencijom o genocidu iz 1948, Međunarodni sud pravde je postao pravni alat za procesuiranje zločina genocida. Genocid je prepoznat kao zločin koji je počinio pojedinac, a od država je zahtijevano da genocid spriječe i kažnjavaju. Ovo je postalo jasno kada je Međunarodni vojni sud za Daleki istok 1948. osudio generala Iwane Matsui-ja za komandovanje japanskim vojnicima u Nankingu u Kini 1937. Sud je odbacio njegov alibi u kojem je tvrdio da je svojim podređenim oficirima i vojnicima zabranio silovanje i pljačku; međutim, oni ga nisu poslušali. Matsui je optužen iako je penzionisan 1938. i nije imao nikakve veze sa Drugim svjetskim ratom. Obješen je 23. decembra 1948. kada je imao 70 godina. S njim je pogubljeno šest oficira, uključujući i Hideki Tojo-a.

Iako je SAD imao glavnu ulogu u međunarodnim procesima protiv nacista i Japanaca nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, bio je među posljednjih pet stalnih članica Savjeta bezbjednosti UN-a koje su ratifikovale Konvenciju o genocidu iz 1951. To su učinile tek 1988. uz uslov da SAD neće biti predmet nadležnosti Međunarodnog suda pravde i da

će zakoni SAD imati prioritet nad zakonima CPPCG. Odbijanje SAD da ratificuje CPPCG je odložilo izricanje presuda za genocid gotovo četrdeset godina – sve do devedesetih. Sredinom devedesetih, SAD je ponovo postao važan igrac u Međunarodnom krivičnom sudu za bivšu Jugoslaviju (MKSJ), kada je obezbijedio sredstva i osoblje.

SAD, glavni arhitekta Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma iz 1995. kojim je riješen bosanski aspekt balkanskog sukoba, omogućio je izricanje presuda za “ozbiljna kršenja međunarodnog zakona” i time pripremio teren za sudske procese u MKSJ-u u Hagu. Međutim, bez obzira na to, američka podrška Međunarodnom krivičnom sudu je imala svoje uspone i padove. Predsjednik Clinton je obezbijedio američku podršku 2000. godine, koju je predsjednik Buš povukao 2002.

Sovjetski savez i druge zemlje u kojima je veliki broj ljudi stradao u građanskim ratovima su postavljali uslov da je pojedinac, a ne politički entiteti (države...) odgovoran za zločine. Čak i tada je Konvenvija o genocidu bila interpretirana na način da dijelovi države mogu podnijeti optužnicu za genocid protiv drugog dijela iste države. Ideja da se društvo, a ne pojedinac, proglaši krivim za genocid je testirana tek u ratovima na Balkanu 1991-2001. kada je Federacija BiH tužila Jugoslaviju (tada Srbiju i Crnu Goru) jer nije spriječila niti kaznila genocid, prije svega etničko čišćenje, za vrijeme balkanskog sukoba.

Međunarodni sud pravde je presudio da se može pozvati na smjernice iz Konvencije o genocidu. Ova tužba je uslijedila nakon što je razriješen bosanski dio sukoba potpisivanjem Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma 1995. Međutim, Dejtonski mirovni sporazum je podijelio BiH na dva entiteta – Federaciju BiH sa većinskim muslimansko/hrvatskim stanovništvom koja čini 51% teritorije, i Republiku Srpsku, srpski dio, koja čini 49% teritorije.

Federacija BiH je podnijela tužbu specijalnom Međunarodnom sudu za pravdu, Međunarodnom krivičnom sudu za bivšu Jugoslaviju. Tužbu nije podržao jedan dio BiH - Republika Srpska. Sud je u svojoj presudi iz 2007. godine presudio da djela Jugoslavije 1992-1993. nisu djela genocida. Međutim, ovaj Sud je utvrdio da su vojne i političke vođe

Srba iz Bosne odgovorne za masakr u Srebrenici 1995, kada su snage Srba po kratkom postupku ubile 7000-8000 muškaraca i dječaka. Sud je zaključak zasnovao na činjenici da većina Muslimana u Srebrenici (žene, djeca, starci) nisu bili fizički uništeni, već prisilno raseljeni. Ovo djelo, dio procesa etničkog čišćenja, nije *per se* ispunio uslov genocida. Danijel Grinfeld (Daniel Greenfield) je 2008. uočio razliku između „saučesnišva“ u genocidu i „pomaganje i podržavanje“ genocida. On je naveo da se lice koje je omogućilo izvršenje genocida razlikuje od lica čija bi retorika možda mogla biti saučesništvo u genocidu u kojem to lice nije stvarno učestvovalo.

Jasno je da je termin genocid *emotivan*, čak i *zapaljiv* termin i da svaka grupa koja se s njim dovodi u vezu, biva stigmatizovana. Međunarodni sud je ovo razumio te je pomogao da se objasni očigledno mukotrpan proces pred Međunarodnim sudom i njegovi napori za postizanjem balansiranog rezultata. MKSJ je prihvatio činjenicu da su sve strane balkanskog sukoba 1991-2001 manje-više učestvovale u etničkom čišćenju koje je obuhvatalo zatvaranje, silovanje i ubistva svojih neprijatelja, za koje se ne mogu okriviti samo Srbi. Glavni problem u optuživanju cijelog jednog društva za zločine protiv čovječnosti je taj što se demonizuje društvo čime se sprečava i prolongira bilo kakva nada za pomirenje. Zapadne kulture su naučile o rizicima optuživanja čitavog jednog društva na primjeru neuspjeha reparacija nakon Prvog svjetskog rata; greške nisu ponovili nakon bezuslovne predaje snaga osovine nakon Drugog svjetskog rata. Mnogim pravnim stručnjacima je jasno da je nastojanje Federacije BiH da se za genocid osudi Srbija (i uz nju Republika Srpska) bio uvod u postupak podnošenja tužbe svjetskom суду за ostvarivanje značajnih ratnih reparacija (i *de facto* nametanje stigme da su glavni agresor u balkanskim ratovima). Taj proces bi uništio ratom razorenu privredu, ne samo Srbije, već i čitave bivše Jugoslavije.

Ad hoc međunarodni krivični sudovi obuhvataju MKSJ i Međunarodni krivični sud za Ruandu (MKSР). MKSJ je bio prvi *ad hoc* međunarodni sud koji je osnovao Savjet bezbjednosti UN-a nakon

Nirnberškog i Tokijskog suda. MKSJ, osnovan 1993, nadležan je za zločine protiv čovječnosti počinjene za vrijeme ratova na Balkanu 1991-2001. Osnovan je u Hagu u Holandiji. MKSR je osnovan u novembru 1994. u cilju procesuiranja zločina protiv civila u Ruandi, koji su počinjeni u periodu 1.1-31.12.1994. Sjedište MKSR-a je u Aruši u Tanzaniji. MKSJ i MKSR imaju mandat da procesuiraju ratne zločine, uključujući zločine protiv čovječnosti i genocida. MKSR je izrekao prvu presudu za genocid Žan Polu Akajesu (Jean Paul Akayes) i osudio ga na kaznu doživotnog zatvora. Međunarodni sud pravde ne izriče smrtnu kaznu, za razliku od sudova u Nirnbergu i Tokiju nakon Drugog svjetskog rata.

Oba *ad hoc* međunarodna tribunala i dalje procesuiraju vodeće ličnosti u Ruandi i bivšoj Jugoslaviji. Zapad je i dalje zainteresovan za postupke u Tribunalu, uglavnom zbog toga što ratovi na Balkanu 1991-2001. predstavljaju najozbiljnije sukobe u Evropi nakon Drugog svjetskog rata. Osim toga, postoji snažna inicijativa za rješavanje optužbi za zločine i genocid u zemljama bivše Jugoslavije, da bi mogle biti primljene u EU. Posljednja važna ličnost protiv koje je podignuta optužnica je Goran Hadžić koji je uhapšen u Srbiji u julu 2011. i predat Hagu. U toku ratova na Balkanu, Hadžić je bio lider Srba iz Hrvatske. Njegovo hapšenje je uslijedilo nakon hapšenja Ratka Mladića, vojnog komandanta Srba iz Bosne, koji se dovodi u vezu sa masakrom u Srebrenici 1995. Radovan Karadžić, lider Srba je takođe uhapšen u Srbiji i predat Hagu u julu 2008. MKSJ je osudio dva hrvatska generala, Antu Gotovinu i Mladena Markača, a Ivana Čermaka oslobođio optužbi za zločine protiv čovječnosti i kršenje zakona i običaja ratovanja. Zločine nad Srbima je počinila hrvatska vojska između jula i septembra 1995, tokom operacije Oluja, koju su pomogle SAD. Od avgusta 2011., Karadžić, Mladić i Hadžić su posljednji glavni optuženici. Najozloglašeniji optuženik u MKSJ-u je bio Slobodan Milošević, predsjednik Savezne Republike Jugoslavije. Bio je optužen za zločine protiv čovječnosti i genocid, umro je prije završetka postupka. Svi važniji politički i vojni lideri zaraćenih nacionalističkih frakcija –

Hrvati, Srbi, Bošnjaci i Albanci – bili su optuženi. Franjo Tuđman, politički lider Hrvatske i Alija Izetbegović, bošnjački lider Federacije BiH i Rasim Delić, vojni lider Bošnjaka su umrli tokom sudskog postupka ili žalbenog postupka. Nakon što su MKSJ i MKSR delegirali ovlaštenja lokalnim sudovima da vode postupke u svojim sudovima, Srbija je podigla optužnicu protiv Ramuša Haradinaja, trenutnog lidera Kosova i bivšeg vođu Oslobođilačke vojske Kosova koji se dovodi u vezu sa zločinima protiv čovječnosti uključujući uzimanje i trgovinu organima žrtava. Sudovi u Srbiji su protiv Ejupa Ganića, bivšeg bošnjačkog potpredsjednika i zamjenika predsjednika Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, podigli optužnicu za ubistvo nenaoružanih jugoslovenskih vojnika koji su se povlačili iz Sarajeva tokom primirja.

Srbija i Hrvatska su izrazile javno izvinjenje za zločine počinjene u ratovima na Balkanu, trudeći se da ispune uslove za pomirenje i eventualni prijem u EU. U martu 2010. Skupština Srbije je usvojila rezoluciju kojom se osuđuje masakr u Srebrenici, a u vezi sa presudom Međunarodnog suda pravde. Bez obzira na to, Federacija BiH je odbila ovo izvinjenje jer se u njemu ne navodi da je u Srebrenici počinjen genocid. U aprilu 2010. hrvatski predsjednik Ivo Josipović se javno izvinio Bosni zbog uloge Hrvatske u ratovima na Balkanu. U maju iste godine je predsjednik Srbije, Boris Tadić, izrazio izvinjenje narodu Hrvatske zbog uloge Srbije u ratovima na Balkanu. Granični spor između Srbije i Kosova je nastavljen do avgusta 2011. uz mogućnost razbuktavanja situacije i izricanja presuda za zločine protiv čovječnosti MKSJ-a ili sudova u BiH i Srbiji. Osim toga, u junu 2011. je MKSR prosljedio prvi predmet na procesuiranje suda u Ruandi. MKSR je prosljedio predmet protiv Žana Uvinkindija (Jean Uwinkindi) Državnom sudu u Ruandi. Uslov za to je bilo ukidanje smrtne presude za zločin genocida u Ruandi, što je učinjeno 2007. godine.

PRILOG B: Procjena posljedica rata među omladinom u Bosni i Srbiji: mjerjenje zavisnosti i delinkvencije koristeći posit test za adolescente

French, A. L., Kovacevic, G. & Novakovic, L. Assessing The Aftermath Of War Among Teens In Bosnia & Serbia: Measures Of Substance Abuse And Delinquency With The Posit (Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens), *Alcohol Treatment Quarterly*, Vol. 31, 2013: 95–106.

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Apstrakt:

Ratovi na Balkanu 1991-2002. su ostavili Jugoslaviju u ruševinama, a situaciju je pogoršala recesija koja je zahvatila čitav svijet. Nedostatak liječenja civila i ratnih veterana zahvaćenih najvećim ratom u Evropi

od Drugog svjetskog rata, imalo je još veći uticaj na adolescente. Neprijateljstva i predrasude između tri glave etničke grupe u Bosni i Hercegovini – Srba, Bošnjaka i Hrvata; u Srbiji/Kosovu između Srba i Albanaca su doveli do impulsivnog nasilja i povećanja mentalnih i psihičkih zdravstvenih problema među drugom generacijom ratnih žrtava. Naša pilot studija sprovela je POSIT test u školama u Bosni i Hercegovini koje čine tri glavne grupe (pravoslavci, Bošnjaci, katolici), takođe i u Vojvodini, ratom zahvaćenoj pokrajini Srbije.

Uvod

Ratovima na Balkanu 1991-2002. su najviše pogodjeni sarajevska regija (u Bosni i Hercegovini, prije potpisivanja Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma 1995) i Pančevo/Beograd (u Srbiji, za vrijeme NATO bombardovanja od marta do juna 1999) (Dahl, 2002; IEER, 1999). Činjenica da su i dalje prisutni neriješni problemi u vezi sa ovim događajima govori da je etnička podijeljenost i dalje problem, kao što je bio i tokom sukoba. Parlamentarnoj skupštini NATO-a 2009. godine je prezentovan 70. Rouz-Rotov rad u kojem se navodi da je etnička podijeljenost između Bošnjaka, Hrvata i Srba i dalje prisutan kod roditelja i u školama, što je dovelo do situacije da su adolescenti danas „više retrogradni od svojih roditelja“ (Rose-Roth, 2009).

Naša studija mjeri opseg problema adolescenata korištenjem POSIT skrininga na slavenskoj verziji jezika, kao komparativnog mjerenja deset disciplina: zloupotreba droga; psihičko zdravlje; mentalno zdravlje; odnosi u porodici; odnosi među vršnjacima; obrazovni status; profesionalni status; društvene vještine; slobodno vrijeme i rekreacija; agresivno ponašanje/delinkvencija. 2010/2011. Sproveli smo POSIT istraživanje u srednjim školama koje predstavljaju tri velike etničke grupe u podijeljenoj Bosni i Hercegovini; takođe i u jednom razredu srednje škole u Pančevu koji je bio meta žestokog bombardovanja.

Pregled literature

Sedamdeseti Rouz-Rot seminar je održan u Sarajevu u martu 2009., na poziv Parlamentarne skupštine Bosne i Hercegovine, čiji je cilj bila diskusija o bezbjednosnim, političkim i ekonomskim izazovima u Bosni i Hercegovini i Zapadnom Balkanu. Istaknuto je da povećana nezaposlenost i pritisci na budžet doprinose produžavanju socijalnih i političkih nemira. Istina, povećana etnička podijeljenost je usporila reforme pod okriljem EU i NATO-a, a sve strane se opiru kompromisima koji su neophodni za napredak reformi. Etnički lideri i dalje zloupotrebljavaju duboko ukorijenjene strahove i pervazivno etničko nepovjerenje što usporava tempo političke promjene.

Rezultat ovog procesa je taj da su stavovi mladih provincijalni i ograničeni, čak više od stavova njihovih roditelja. Dio problema leži u činjenici da su škole u Bosni i Hercegovini gotovo potpuno podijeljene po etničkim linijama i da svaka grupa promoviše svoju iskrivljenu verziju ratova na Balkanu 1991-2001. Svojevremeno se desio pokušaj formiranja „komiteta za istinu i pomirenje“ kako bi se prevazišli pristrasni stavovi o istoriji ratova na Balkanu. Takođe je navedeno da Srbija treba da obrati pažnju na probleme svojih nacionalnih manjina – Mađara, Albanaca, Bošnjaka, Hrvata, Čeha, Njemaca i Roma.

Rouz-Rotov izvještaj navodi da u Srbiji, kao i u Bosni, postoji tendencija segregacije škola koje su prije ratova na Balkanu bile multietničke. Nevladine organizacije su napisale nove udžbenike istorije na slavenskim jezicima u kojima su ponuđene šire i kompleksnije analize ratova na Balkanu koje bi zamijenile postojeće nacionalističke verzije, ali su naišle na snažan otpor u svim državama koje su se odvojile od bivše Jugoslavije, uključujući Bosnu i Hercegovinu i Srbiju (Rouz-Rot, 2009).

Tekstovi su se bavili traumatskim stresom uzrokovanim ratovima na Balkanu 2001-2002, uključujući četrdeset četiri mjeseca opsade Sarajeva (april 1992-februar 1996); NATO bombardovanje Savezne Republike Jugoslavije (sada države Srbija i Crna Gora) od marta do juna

1999; desetine hiljada izbjeglica i raseljenih tokom sukoba na Balkanu, od kojih se mnogi još nisu vratili u svoje domove (Donev i drugi, 2002; Lazić i Bojanin, 1995). Važno je napomenuti da su svi stanovnici Balkana zahvaćeni sukobom – veterani i civili – bili žrtve ratne traume, direktno ili indirektno, i da se socijalne/kliničke karakteristike odnose na sve, bez obzira na njihovu etničku pripadnost.

Mnogi tekstovi su se bavili posljedicama rata na djecu i adolescente. U tim studijama je prikazana kompleksnost ovog problema na čitavom Balkanu. Milosavljević i saradnici navode da je rat najveći stresor i da su djeca najosjetljivija na njegove posljedice. Oni su u novembru i decembru 1995. proučavali posljedice ratnog psihičkog sindroma (WPTS) među djecom 10-16 godina u Banjaluci, Republici Srpskoj. Milosavljevićev tim je zaključio da su posljedice WPTS (psihofizičko, emotivno i kognitivno pogoršanje) češće kod djevojčica nego kod dječaka, i da su te posljedice intenzivnije i učestalije kod djece koja su u ratu izgubila blisku osobu (Milosavljević i drugi, 1996). Istraživači su ustanovili da je prolongirana priroda sukoba, uz nepredvidivost situacije, doprinijela posttraumatskoj krizi (Basoglu, 2005; Hasanović i drugi, 2005; 2006; Herceg i drugi, 1996; Klarić i drugi, 2007; 2008; Terzić i drugi, 2001).

Petrović je u svom istraživanju 2004. godine obradila 1934 djece u osnovnim školama u Vojvodini u Srbiji, i uporedila ratnu traumatizaciju (NATO bombardovanje) sa traumom koja nema veze sa ratom: zaključila je da ponovljeni (hronični) stres dovodi do većeg nivoa traumatizacije praćene ozbiljnim promjenama ličnosti. Drugo istraživanje djece i adolescenata u Vojvodini, sprovedeno 14 mjeseci nakon završetka NATO bombardovanja, došlo je do rezultata da gotovo 60% djece pokazuje znakove traume koja utiče na njihove svakodnevne vještine preživljavanja (Zotović, 2005; Gavrilović-Janković i drugi, 2998; Selaković-Buršić i drugi 2000; 2001). Istraživanje koje je sproveo Univerzitet u Novom Sadu je ustanovio da su djeca (koja su u vrijeme NATO bombardovanja imala 7 godina) iz gradova koja su direktno gađana iz vazduha, pokazivali uočljivije znakove uznemirenosti nakon

56 *Procjena posljedica rata među omladinom u Bosni i Srbiji*

5 godina, u poređenju sa djecom koja nisu bila direktno pogodjena napadima. Ovaj fenomen je učestaliji kod dječaka nego kod djevojčica (Nikoloski-Končar i drugi, 2006).

Studija traumatizovane djece u Prištini iz 2000. godine ustanovila je sličnosti između ove populacije i populacije u Sarajevu (Barath, 2002). Uzorak sa Kosova se razlikovao od studije o opkoljenom Sarajevu po tome što su osim djece iz Prištine istraživanjem bila obuhvaćena i djeca izbjeglice koja su relocirana u kampove u Makedoniji, kod kojih je uočena socio-kulturna anomija – koja je zajednički faktor u svim grupama djece izbjeglica, bez obzira na etničko/nacionalno porijeklo. U studiji su razvrstane tri velike grupe stresora: (1) gubitak kulturnih resursa i socijalne zaštite koju su uživali u svojoj domovini; (2) loši mentalni, fizički i zdravstveni uslovi; i (3) stresori povezani sa školom. Studija koju je sproveo Međunarodni dječiji institut iz Kanade (ICI) upozorava da se u radu sa traumatizovanom djecom, posebno sa izbjeglicama moraju uzeti u obzir ekološki, obrazovni i društvenokulturni uslovi (Barath, 2002; Donev i drugi, 2002).

Do sličnog zaključka je došla i Ajduković u studiji djece u Hrvatskoj. Ona navodi da je u Hrvatskoj za vrijeme rata ranjeno 969 djece (254 je ubijeno); 4273 djece je izgubilo jednog roditelja, a 54 djece oba roditelja. Dakle, veliki broj djece je svjedočio nasilju i smrti. Mnoga djeca su raseljena iz svojih domova. Studija koju je sproveo UNICEF ukazuje na to da je dječija trauma najintenzivnija kod djece koja su raseljena zbog rata, posebno kod djece koja su doživjela nasilje ili su mu svjedočili (Ajduković, 1995). Slična studija koja je uporedila djecu izbjeglice iz Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine sa vršnjacima koji su ostali u svojim domovima, ukazala je na to da su patnje žrtava izbjeglica zbog smrti člana porodice i prisilnog progona praćeni intruzivnim sjećanjima na bombardovanje, dok djeca koja nisu izbjeglice pate uglavnom zbog bombardovanja (Herveg i drugi, 1996). Intruzivni traumatični doživljaj su imali adolescenti koji su žrtve nagaznih mina, što predstavlja problem u mnogim zajednicama u Bosni i Hercegovini (Ćeranić, 2003).

Važno je fokusirati se na neispunjene socijalne/kulturne i psihičke

potrebe traumatizovane djece i adolescenata, jer, ukoliko se nikom ne bude bavio, ovaj problem će se povećavati kako djeca budu odrastala. Vjerovatno će se povećavati broj slučajeva zloupotreba droga, disfunkcionalnih porodica, lošeg školskog uspjeha, nezaposlenosti. Studija psihičkih problema djece ratnih veterana sa PTSP-om u Bosni i Hercegovini pokazuje velike probleme u razvoju ove djece što ukazuje na dugoročne posljedice očevog PTSP-a na porodičnu matricu (Klarić i drugi, 2008).

Psihičke krize djece i adolescenata ometaju svaki pokušaj pomirenja različitih etničkih grupa zahvaćenih ratovima na Balkanu. Studije o etničkim stereotipima u Bosni i Hercegovini mjerile su prirodu negativnog imidža pripadnika marginalizovanih grupa kod bošnjačkih i srpskih adolescenata. Jedno istraživanje adolescenata u Sarajevu (Bošnjaci) i Banjoj Luci (Srbi) pokazala je značajne negativne stereotipe između dvije grupe – što je očigledan odraz njihove socijalizacije u polarizovanom društvu (Turjačanin, 2004).

Istraživanje o etničkoj preferenciji građana u Republici Srpskoj (RS) i Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine (FBiH) pokazala je širok spektar etničkih nenaklonosti kod adolescenata u ova dva entiteta. U FBiH najmanje vole Rome, zatim Albance, Makedonce, Srbe i Crnogorce. Slovenci i Hrvati su najmanje odbojni građanima FBiH. Hrvati su imali čvršći stav o etničkoj odbojnosti od Bošnjaka u FBiH. U RS-u najviše odbijaju Bošnjake, a zatim Rome, Hrvate, Slovence i Makedonce. Najmanje odbijaju Crnogorce. U RS-u su bili više kategorični protiv miješanih brakova (Puhalo, 2003).

Istraživanje jasno ukazuje da su djeca i adolescenti pod uticajem interakcija sa traumatizovanim roditeljima i bliskim članovima porodice. Impulsivno nasilje i zloupotreba droga su zajedničko obilježje veterana (očevi, sinovi, muževi) koji nisu prošli adekvatnu terapiju. Očigledno je da ovakvo ponašanje ima ogroman uticaj na najbliže članove porodice, kao i na dalje rođake. (Jovanović i drugi, 2009; Ilić, 1998; Gavrilović-Janković i drugi, 2005; Kuljić i drugi 2004; Opalić, 2008; Varšek, 1999). Prekid porodičnih i ličnih odnosa pogađa žene (majke, čerke, supruge),

posebno one koje su odvojene od svojih porodica i koje su žrtve ratnog silovanja, torture i zarobljavanja. Jedna studija jasno pokazuje da žene civili koje su dugo vremena bile izložene ratnim stresorima praćenim poslijeratnim stresorima (razorene porodice ili su članovi porodica raseljeni, nezaposlenost, problemi sa supružnicima i/ili djecom...) pate od ozbiljnih psihičkih problema uključujući PTSP (Klarić, 2007). Poražavajući su rezultati istraživanja o psihičkim posljedicama ratnog silovanja na žene. Veliki broj žena koje su bile u zarobljeništvu su trpjeli višestruko silovanje i torturu (Lončar, 2006). Nije dovoljno samo reći da su ratna silovanja ostavila duboke psihičke ožiljke na žene žrtve. Istraživanje pokazuje da među veteranima, ratnim zarobljenicima, žrtvama silovanja i izbjeglicama daleko najteže simptome PTSP-a imaju žrtve silovanja i bivši zarobljenici (Drežgijć-Vulkić i drugi, 1996; Gregurek i drugi, 1996; Henigsberg i drugi, 2001). Očigledno je da žrtve rata predstavljaju traumatizovanu populaciju koju je veoma teško efikasno liječiti. Često je samoubistvo konačno rješenje njihove patnje. Djeca ovih žrtava su svakako pod velikim rizikom razvijanja sekundarnog PTSP-a, i u krajnjem slučaju imaju veću sklonost ka alkoholu.

Nacrt istraživanja

Državni institut za bolesti ovisnosti (NIDA) objavio je *Sistem procjene/uputnice specijalisti adolescenata* (AARS). Najznačajnija komponenta ovog instrumenta je njegova klinička metodologija (Rahdert, 1991). Početna komponenta procjene je POSIT test koji se sastoji od 139 stavki iz deset oblasti: Upotreba/zloupotreba droga; Fizičko zdravlje; mentalno zdravlje; Odnosi u porodici; Obrazovni status; Profesionalni status; Društvene vještine; Slobodno vrijeme; Agresivno ponašanje/delinkvencija. Namijenjena je adolescentima od 12 do 19 godina. Originalna standardizacija POSIT testa (pouzdanost i validnost) obezbijedila je broj bodova (kritičnu vrijednost) za svaku od deset oblasti. AARS nudi uputnice u tri faze: (1) POSIT koji je popunjen sa odgovarajućim *Ličnim upitnikom klijenta* (koristi se za pojedinačnu

primjenu POSIT-a); (2) *Sveobuhvatna procjena* koja je sastavljena od prihvaćenog kliničkog mjerjenja; (3) *Direktorij usluga za adolescente* dostupan u SAD. Standardizacija (pouzdanost i validnost) POSIT testa obezbjeđuje broj bodova (kritičnu vrijednost) za svaku od deset oblasti. Završni izvještaj o profilu ličnosti omogućava individualno i grupno predstavljanje deset funkcionalnih oblasti i nivo njihovog značaja.

Frenč je devedesetih prilagodio POSIT za grupne profile i taj koncept primijenio na mjerjenja etničkih poređenja, i na mjerjenja rezultata programa liječenja u školi i na klinici. U modelu etničkih poređenja, POSIT je korišten kolektivno na primjeru adolescenata različite etničke pripadnosti u heterogenoj sredini, a nakon toga su vršena poređenja prema polu unutar jedne etničke grupe i između različitih grupa obuhvaćenih istraživanjem. French & Piephall-French (1996; 1998) sproveli su istraživanje u južnom i jugoistočnom dijelu SAD u kojem su poredili ukupan broj bodova POSIT na uzorku (468) adolescenata ruralnih bijelaca, Afroamerikanaca, meksičkih Amerikanaca, Meksikanaca i Navaho Indijanaca.

French je, takođe, prilagodio grupni POSIT koji se može koristiti kao efikasan alat za mjerjenje u školama i rehabilitacionim centrima koji se bave zloupotrebom droga i delinkvencijom. U ovom slučaju, POSIT bi bio korišten prije i nakon primjene eksperimentalnog programa. Ovakav protokol je pratio đake tokom školske godine. Jedna druga slična primjena odnosi se na mjerjenje kolektivne zrelosti ili dekompenzacije jednog razreda upotrebom POSIT-a na čitav razred, počevši od šestog razreda, a nakon toga u redovnim intervalima od jedne do dvije godine. Prednost ovog procesa je u tome što bi pojedinačni učenici kod kojih bi mjerjenja označila patologiju bili izdvojeni za daljnje kliničke i socijalne intervencije. Učenici kod kojih bi POSIT rezultat pokazao ekstremne vrijednosti bili bi takođe eliminisani iz grupne norme da bi se izbjegla kontaminacija grupe.

U studiji u Bosni i Hercegovini i Srbiji, French je kombinovao ova dva aspekta POSIT-a na način da je prikupio uzorke tri glavne etničke grupe u Bosni i Hercegovini: Bošnjaci; Hrvati; Srbi i Srbi u

Vojvodini. Autori (French, Kovačević i Nikolić-Novaković) znali su plan istraživanja, a lica zaposlena u upravi škola su samo obaviještena o učeštu škole u istraživanju. Ponuđeni POSIT na slovenskim jezicima je alat pomoću kojeg se može utvrditi trenutni kolektivni profil učenika te se mogu izdvojiti učenici sa ozbiljnom patologijom. Takođe, POSIT je alat pomoću kojeg se prati uspjeh učenika u školi i vannastavnim aktivnostima, s posebnom pažnjom na mjerjenja koja služe za eventualne intervencije.

Istraživanje je sprovedeno 2010. godine, a sa učenicima, Hrvatima, u jesen 2011. Ovo kašnjenje se desilo zbog protivljenja katoličkog biskupa u hrvatskim dijelovima Bosne i Hercegovine. Biskup se protivio posljednjem pitanju (br. 139) o seksualnim odnosima i upotrebi kondoma („Da li ste imali seksualne odnose bez korištenja kondoma?“). Tek kada je imenovan novi biskup dobili smo odobrenje da sprovedemo istraživanje u državnoj školi. Svaka škola je bila potpuno etnički čista, mada u mnogim školama u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine postoji segregacija unutar samih škola. U svakoj srednjoj školi smo testirali po jedan razred. Ukupno je testirano 217 učenika (131 dječaka i 86 djevojčica). Prva je bila *Gimnazija* u Istočnom Sarajevu (pravoslavni dio glavnog grada koji je podijeljen između RS-a i FBiH). U razredu je bilo 48 učenika (32 dječaka i 16 djevojčica). Zatim smo testirali sve učenike srednje škole *Perzijsko-bosanski koledž* (isključivo bošnjačka srednja škola u Sarajevu). Ukupno je testirano 68 učenika (29 dječaka i 39 djevojčica). Nakon toga smo testirali *Srednju mašinsku školu* u Pančevu koja se nalazi u pokrajini Vojvodina u Srbiji. U razredu je bilo 49 učenika (39 dječaka i 10 djevojčica). Sve tri škole smo testirali u proljeće 2010. Posljednja testirana škola je bila *Hrvatska katolička škola* u Kiseljaku, FBiH. Testiran je jedan razred od ukupno 52 učenika (31 dječaka i 21 djevojčica).

Zaključci:

Svaki uzorak je predstavljen u tabeli u kojoj su označene kolone za dječake i djevojčice. Prosječna dob učenika je 16 godina. „Minimalna

prosječna ocjena“ (MMS), 38, predstavlja ukupan broj minimalnih kritičnih vrijednosti koje označavaju nagomilanu patologiju. Jedini poduzorak koji je bio manji od minimalne prosječne ocjene (MMS) bio je uzorak djevojčica Bošnjakinja koje su imale ocjenu 37,8. Grupa koja je imala najveću MMS ocjenu su djevojčice Srpske (MMS=63). Bošnjački dječaci i pravoslavne djevojčice su imali pojedinačnu MMS ocjenu 50, a djevojčice Hrvatice su imale 49,5, a njihovi vršnjaci, dječaci, imali su MMS 47,6.

Kada posmatramo odnos između zloupotrebe droga, mentalnog zdravlja i agresivnog ponašanja/delinkvencije, što je kombinacija koja se najčešće manifestuje destruktivnim ponašanjem adolescenata, dječaci Bošnjaci su imali najveći broj bodova za zloupotrebu droga (2,5) a djevojčice Srpske najveći od djevojčica (2,6). Interesantno je da alkohol koji je najčešći oblik konzumiranja u BiH, zabranjen je kod Bošnjaka i nije dostupan u prodavnicama u muslimanskim naseljima. Što se tiče mentalnog zdravlja, dječaci Bošnjaci i djevojčice Srpske su imali najveći broj bodova (9). Kada je u pitanju treći element impulsivne/destruktivne formule, djevojčice Srpske su imale najveći broj bodova (9,5) od svih testiranih, a djevojčice Hrvatice su imale najveći broj bodova od testiranih u FBiH. Još jedan interesantan podatak je nepostojanje patologije u stavci „Odnosi u porodici“ što govori o koheziji svake etničke enklave, naročito na uzorku BiH. Jedino se uzorak srpske djevojčice približio nivou patologije (3,3) u ovoj stavci, gdje broj 4 označava patologiju. Ova stavka potvrđuje dominantnu etničku socijalizaciju koja se pojavila tokom ratova na Balkanu.

Ovi podaci su proslijedeni odgovarajućim obrazovnim institucijama kako bi se agregatni POSIT mogao upotrijebiti u oba entiteta u BiH: Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine i Republici Srpskoj. Osim toga, nastojali smo da sačinimo *Priručnik usluga adolescentima* koji bi koristili kliničari u čitavoj BiH. Trenutno ovaj projekat sprovodi nevladina organizacija *Krila nade*. U Srbiji i na Kosovu projekat je trenutno u zastoju zbog jednostranog proglašenja nezavisnosti Kosova. Bez obzira na to, naš pristup omogućava model koji se bavi problemima impulsivnog grupnog nasilja, opijanjem i povećanim mentalnim i psihičkim problemima kod mladih u svim zemljama bivše Jugoslavije.

Zaključak:

U Bosni i Hercegovini i Srbiji se i dalje osjećaju posljedice ratova na Balkanu, a u njihovim vladama se ponovo pojavljuju nacionalisti. Bosna i Hercegovina je i dalje podijeljena na tri grupe: Bošnjake, Srbe i Hrvate, a Srbija i dalje odbija priznanje otcijepljene pokrajine Kosovo. Evropska unija zahtijeva uspostavljanje bolje saradnje između ovih grupa prije punopravnog članstva. Ironija je da je naše istraživanje pokazalo jaku porodičnu koheziju što ukazuje da je etnička podijeljenost glavni faktor socijalizacije u školi i porodici, što adolescente odrasle u poslijeratnom periodu čini još više nacionalno orijentisanim nego što su njihovi roditelji koji su lično doživjeli ratove na Balkanu. Tenzije između grupa i dalje opterećuju bošnjačku i srpsku omladinu, vode ih u eskapizam, uglavnom u alkohol i zloupotrebu droga. Ovi faktori su ozbiljni izazovi za mentalno zdravlje pojedinaca i ustanova za liječenje bolesti zavisnosti, naročito za one koji rade sa svim etničkim grupama.

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**Komparativni rezultati
POSIT testa u školama u Bosni i Hercegovini i Srbiji**

	FBiH		Bošnjaci		RS		Srbija		Kritična vrijednost	
	Katolici		Muslimani		Pravoslavni		Pravoslavni			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(Zlo)upotreba droga	2	1.2	2.5	0.4	2	0	1.9	2.6	(1)	
Fizičko zdravlje	2.4	3.2	3	2	2	3	3	4.9	(3)	
Mentalno zdravlje	7.5	8.4	9	7	7	8.6	7	11	(4)	
Odnosi u porodici	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.8	2	2.5	2	3.3	(4)	
Odnosi sa vršnjacima	4	4.2	3.8	1.9	4	3.5	4	6	(1)	
Obrazovanje										
Status	9	8	9	7.4	9	9	8	10.7	(6)	
Društvene vještine	5.7	7.2	6	7	5.4	9	5	6.3	(5)	
Slobodno vrijeme	3	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	3	3.6	(3)	
Leisure & Recreation	4.7	5.9	4.3	3.8	4.7	5.5	4	5.1	(5)	
Agresivno ponašanje/ Delinkvencija	7.2	4.5	6	3.3	7	4.9	6	9.5	(6)	

***Minimalna**

Srednja

vrijednost 47.6 49.5 50 37.8 46 50 44 63

- MMS – „Minimalan srednji broj” 38 je granica za patologiju
- Prosječna starost učenika = 16.5 godina
- Podaci prikupljeni školske godine 2010/2011. Podaci prikupljeni školske 2010. u Srbiji i Republici Srpskoj (Srbi), Bošnjaci; a za katolike u Federaciji prikupljeni 2011. godine.



PRILOG C: Sertifikat o završetku Fulbrajtovog specijalističkog programa



WILEY

Book: Genocide
Author: Laurence Armand French
Publisher: John Wiley and Sons
Date: Jan 22, 2014
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Expected publication date of new book	Nov 2018
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Requestor Location	Dr. Laurence French 157 New Hampshire Drive,

CONCORD, NH 03303

PRILOG D: Dozvola izdavača - John Wiley and Sons



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14 September 2018

Dear Professor Laurence Armand French on Behalf of the University of Banja Luka Press,

Material Requested: Laurence Armand French, Goran Kovacevic

& Lidija Nikolic-Novakovic (2013)

Assessing the Aftermath of War among Teens in Bosnia & Serbia: Measures of Substance Abuse and Delinquency with the POSIT (Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens),
Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, 31 (1): 95-106.

DOI: [10.1080/07347324.2013.746620](https://doi.org/10.1080/07347324.2013.746620)

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Bruklin, Njujork, SAD – pozivno pismo*



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LEGAL COUNSEL

Marshall B. Bellows, Esq.
Chief Legal Counsel
Jonathan Levy, Esq.
Attorney for Restitution Issues

Dear Prof. French, :

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Jasenovac Research Institute, please accept this letter as our invitation to you to come to New York City for the 15th Annual Jasenovac Days of Commemoration Ceremonies sponsored by the Jasenovac Research Institute. We are scheduling these events this year for Sunday, May 8th, which marks the 71st anniversary of the self-liberation of the few remaining camp prisoners and the end of the Holocaust in Yugoslavia, as well as the 71st anniversary of the defeat of fascism in Europe.

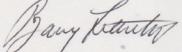
Each year we invite scholars, leaders and activists who have made outstanding contributions to the field of Holocaust and human rights commemoration, scholarship and education. We recommend that you stay at the hotel where we are holding this year's events: the Hotel Pennsylvania, 401 Seventh Avenue, New York City, New York, 10001. If you wish, we will be glad to reserve a room for you there in advance.

This year's events, which will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, are entitled: "Common Ground: Defeating Fascism, Remembering the Victims on the 71st Anniversary of the Liberation of Jasenovac and the Victory Against Fascism."

We will send you further information once we obtain your email address. Should you require any further information, please feel free to contact me.

We look forward to being with you on this solemn, important occasion on which we remember and reflect upon our martyrs, and in which we invite the larger community of New Yorkers, Americans, and all of humanity to join with us.

Respectfully, on behalf of our Board of Directors,



Barry Lituchy
JRI National Coordinator & CEO
Email: kochhistory31@aol.com
Cell: 917-254-5164



**PRILOG F: Institut za istraživanje Jasenovca,
Bruklin, Njujork, SAD – pozivno pismo**

O AUTORU: BIOGRAFIJA I BIBLIOGRAFIJA
Laurence Armand French

Spouse: Nancy

MILITARY SERVICE: U.S. Marine Corps 1959-1965

(Viet Nam era)

Honorable Discharge/Service-Connected Disabled Veteran

EDUCATION:

Post-Doctorate Prescribing Psychologist Training, College of Prescribing Psychologists, Charter member, Prescribing Psychologist Register (PPR) 1994-1999.

Ph.D. (1981) *Psychological & Cultural Studies* (Educational Psychology & Measurement) University of Nebraska (UNL).

Post-Doctorate (1978) Special "Minority Justice Education Project, State University of New York at Albany (SUNY@A).

Ph.D. (1975) *Sociology* (Social Disorganization-Criminology/Social Psychology (UNH).

MA (1994) Interdisciplinary (School Psychology/Special Education) Western New Mexico University (WNMU).

MA (1970) Sociology-University of New Hampshire (UNH).

BA (1968) Sociology-University of New Hampshire (UNH).

Attended University of Hawaii (1965-1966).

Attended Church College of Hawaii (1965). (Brigham Young-Hawaii). High School Diploma (1959) Pembroke Academy, Pembroke, N. H.

HONORS/FELLOWSHIPS/SCHOLARSHIPS:

-Public Law 87-815 (1965-69) **Disabled Veteran Scholarship**

-**Alpha Kappa Delta** (Alpha Cpt.) **Sociological Honor Society**, 1966.

-**Delta Tau Kappa, International Social Science Honor Society**, 1977.

-**Lambda Alpha Epsilon**, (Delta Delta Cpt) **Criminal Justice Honor Society**, 1978.

- Phi Delta Kappa** (WNMU Cpt.), Professional Fraternity in Education, 1989.
- Psi Chi**, (WNMU Cpt.) **National Honor Society in Psychology**, inducted 1995.
- Bassett Memorial Award** (1967-1968) Undergraduate Academic Achievement.
- BA (1968) "cum laude."
- Graduate Teaching Assistantships (**GTA**) (1968-71), UNH.
- Dissertation Year Fellowship** (1971-72) UNH.
- Graduate Summer Fellowship (1972) (**LEAA**) Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
- University Faculty Scholarship (1977-80) University of Nebraska.
- Graduate Faculty Fellow** (1978) Nebraska University System.
- Honorable Mention (1979) **CS Ford Cross-Cultural Research Award**, Human Relations Area File (HRAF).
- VFW Political Action Committee "**1990 Certificate of Recognition and Appreciation.**"
- Fellow**, American Psychological Association (Div. 45), inducted 1992.
- Fellow**, The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, inducted 1993.
- Who's Who Among Human Service Professionals, 1992.
- Diplomate**, Board Certified Forensic Examiner, American Board of Forensic Examiners (BCFE) (#2783), 4/11/1996.
- Diplomate**, Board Certified in Forensic Medicine, American Board of Forensic Medicine (BCFM) (#7103), 5/28/96.
- Board Certified, **Diplomate-Fellow** in Prescribing Psychology (FPPR) (Charter Member), 11/96.
- Member, Professional Advisory Board, International College of Prescribing Psychologists Inc., 1996.
- Diplomate - Forensic Psychology & Neuropsychology**: The American Board of Psychological Specialties/American College of Forensic Examiners, Feb. 1996.
- 1st "Educator of the Year Award"**, presented by the New Mexico Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Association, August 7, 1997.

- Who's Who in Medicine and Healthcare, 1997-2012, **Marquis'**.
- Who's Who in the West, 1998-2002: **Marquis'**.
- Who's Who in America**, 1998 - 2016: **Marquis'**.
- Who's Who in the World**, 1998 - 2016: **Marquis'**.
- Who's Who in American Education 2004-2011: **Marquis'**
- Who's Who Among America's Teachers, 2002.
- Member, Directory of American Scholars, 1998 -
- ACJS Award**, for services as Local Arrangement Coordinator for the 35th Annual Meetings held in Albuquerque, March 10-14, 1998.
- Outstanding Pioneer Leadership Award**, International College of Prescribing Psychologists, September, 1998.
- Diplomate/Fellow** in Serious Mental Illness (FSMI), International College of Prescribing Psychologist, March, 1999.
- Diplomate/Fellow** (FICPP), Board Certified in Psychopharmacology (300 hrs.) 9/99.
- "**1999 Leadership in Research Award**," from National Institute on Drug Abuse (**NIDA**) as part of its 25th anniversary presented at the 23 NAADAC Annual Conference on Addictions Treatment, Philadelphia, May 27, 1999.
- Honor Medal (Badge of Honor), **Republic of China** awarded for defense of its country during its war with Red China 1958-63. Awarded on 87th Birth date of the **Republic of China**, 1998.
- Fellow of the College**, The American College of Forensic Examiners (#7103), 2/99.
- Founding Fellow** of the American College of Advanced Practice Psychologists, 2000.
- Certificate of Recognition (for Cold War service), William Cohen, **US Secretary of Defense**, August, 1999.
- Recipient: 1st WNMU "**Excellence in Research Award**", Spring, 2001.
- Recipient: 1st WNMU "**Excellence in Student and Professional Service Award**", Spring, 2001.
- Member Psi Chi, National Honor Society in Psychology, Rocky Mountain Regional Steering Committee, 2001-03.

- Wall of Tolerance**, National Campaign for Tolerance, 2002 (Morris Dees, Rosa Parks – co-chairs).
- Recipient, “**Psi Chi Regional Faculty Advisor Award, 2002-03**” (Rocky Mountain Region). The National Honor Society in Psychology. Presented at APA Annual Conference, Toronto, 2003.
- New Mexico Association for Addiction Professionals “**Lifetime Achievement Award**” August 6th, 2004.
- Listed, A Franco-American Bibliography: New England (Pierre Anctil, 1979: 37).
- AABSS Luncheon Speaker**, February 7, 2008, Las Vegas, Nevada
- Fulbright Scholar**, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina 2009/10 academic year.
- Endowed Chair of Criminology & Criminal Justice** (endowed by the Solicitor Generals of Canada and New Brunswick), St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick, **Canada**; Fall semester 2010.
- Recipient, **2014 Annual McGraw Hill Distinguished Scholar Award**, AABSS Conference, Las Vegas, NV (February, 2014).
- Recipient, Division 45, 2014 **Distinguished Career Contribution to Research Award for outstanding contributions in service to the field of ethnic minority psychology as well as ethnic minority communities**. Presented at the American Psychological Association Convention, August 8, 2014, Washington, DC.
- Fulbright Specialist Roster** (2015-).
- Fulbright Specialist –Police College, Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia-Herzegovina** February 22-April 3, 2016.

TEACHING AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Research Experience:

- University of New Hampshire (1968-1972; 2002-).
- Western Carolina University (1972-1977).
- University of Nebraska (1977-1980).
- New Hampshire Department of Health and Welfare (1980-1989).
- Western New Mexico University (1989-03)
- Consultant, National Institute of Justice (1998 –
- Prairie View A&M University (2003-04)
- Grambling State University, (2006)

University Teaching Experience:

- University of Maine at Portland/Gorham (1971)(Instructor).
- University of New Hampshire (1968-72) (Graduate Teaching Assistant and Instructor).
- Western Carolina University (1972-77) (Assistant Professor of Sociology).
- University of Nebraska at Omaha (1977-80) (Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice).
- University of Nebraska at Lincoln (1977-80) (Adjunct Assistant Professor of Sociology).
- University of Southern Maine (1981)(Adjunct Associate Professor of Sociology and Criminal Justice).
- University of New Hampshire system (Durham, Manchester, Plymouth)(1982-89,05-) (Senior Lecturer-Research Associate/Affiliate Professor).
- New Hampshire Technical Institute (1987-89)(Professor of Psychology).
- Western New Mexico University (1989-2003)(Associate Professor Education & Psychology 1989-1992);(Acting Chair, 1989-90; Chair, 1990 – 1992 - Department of Education and Psychology);

(Professor of Counseling & Psychology , 1992 -94); (Tenured Professor of Psychology, 1994- 2003); (Chair, Department of Counseling & Psychology, 1992 - 1994); (Chair, Department of Social Sciences, 1996-2003).

(Director, Social Sciences Research & Training Institute, 1996-2003).

-American Indian Training Institute, Inc. (1998 -2000) (Annual Indian School, Faculty).

-Head, Department of Psychology, Professor of Psychology, Prairie View A&M University, 2003-2004).

-Visiting Professor, Gambling State University, spring semester, 2006

-Lecturer/researcher Fulbright Scholar, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina 2009/2010 academic year.

-Visiting Chair of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Saint Thomas University, New Brunswick, Canada, fall semester 2010.

Clinical Experience:

-Consultant, 30th Judicial District Court Counselors (North Carolina) (1972-77).

-Consultant, Cherokee Indian Mental Health and Alcohol Rehabilitation program (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), (1974-77).

-Consultant, Alcohol Program (Lincoln Indian Center, Lincoln, Nebraska) (1977-80).

-Program Advisor, Clinical Consultant and Grantsperson, "Native American Correctional Treatment Program" Dept. of Labor grant/\$230,000) (Lincoln Indian Center/Nebraska Indian Commission) (1978-80).

-Psychologist, New Hampshire Department of Health & Welfare (1980-89).

-Consulting/Contract School Psychologist, N.H., N.M., AZ. (1982-).

-Consulting Psychologist & Clinical Supervisor, Gila Regional Medical Center, Mental Health Services, 1991-92.

-Consulting Psychologist, Southern Area Health Education Center - New Mexico State University, 1992.

- Contract Psychologist, Health & Human Services Group, 1996 -
- Clinical Psychologist/Private Practice; Arizona (Graham, Greenlee & Cochise Counties, 1991 -
- Clinical Supervisor, Professional Counseling Associates (Safford, AZ), 1994 -
- Clinical Director, "Protective Care Unit," Safford Care Center, Safford, AZ, 11/1994-10/1997.
- Contract Psychologist, WNMU Police Academy & Police Department 1993 -98, 2000.
- Volunteer Federal Psychologist, Indian Health Service, "UNITY" Regional Youth Treatment Center, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, six months WNMU Sabbatical 12/1995-6/1996.
- Chair, Clinical Issues Committee, National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors, 1996-1998.
- Chair, Ethics Committee, New Mexico Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors Association, 2000-2001.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP: (* currently active)

- Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (**ACJS**)*
- American Council on Rural Special Education.
- American Association of Behavioral & Social Sciences (**AABSS**)*
- American Psychological Association: **APA Fellow/Life Member** (1992) Divisions 1, 9,16, 17, 28, 40, 45, 53, 54.(Fellow – Divisions 9, 45).*
- American Sociological Association (**ASA**)
- American Society of Criminology (**ASC Life Member**)*.
- American College of Forensic Examiners.
- American Correctional Association (**ACA**).-
- Association of Borderland Studies (**ABS**)*.
- Society for the Study of Social Problems.*
- Society for Applied Anthropology.
- Southern Poverty Law Center.*
- American Indian Historical Society.

-**Lambda Alpha Epsilon**, American Criminal Justice Assoc.

-National Association of Interdisciplinary Ethnic Studies.

-New Hampshire Association of School Psychologists.

-Association for the Sociology of Religion.

-American Association for the Advancement of Science.

-New Mexico Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselor Association.

-National Association of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Counselors (**NAADAC**).

-APA, Division 12, Section IV.

-Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (**SPSSI Fellow**)*.

-Southwestern Psychological Association.

-National Academy of Neuropsychology.

-**Phi Delta Kappa**.

-National Association of School Psychologists (**NASP**).

-Rocky Mountain Psychological Association.

-Western Psychological Association.

-Western Social Science Association*..

-Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World.

-Prescribing Psychologists Register (**PPR**)*

-Pacific Sociological Association.

-International Association of Special Education.

-International College of Prescribing Psychologists*.

-American College of Advanced Practice Psychologist*.

-**Badge of Honor Association** -- U.S. Servicemen Honor Medal recipients from the Republic of China members.*

-Disabled American Veterans Association (**DAV**) (life member)*

-Veterans of Foreign Wars (**VFW**), Posts 2860\1631 (life member)*

-**CALTRAP Third Marine Division Association**, Inc. (life member)*

Member, American Legion (Suncook, NH)*

-International Police Executive Symposium (**IPES***)

-International Colloquium for Vernacular Hispanic, Historical, American and Folklore Studies.

-European Society of Criminology.

- Franco-American Centre.*
- New Hampshire Historical Society.
- Law & Society Association.
- Inter-American Congress of Psychology (**SIP**)*.

PUBLICATIONS (published news media/popular press columns & program abstracts **not** included)

20Books/Monographs.

243Articles/Chapters/Reports (ERIC excluded).

26Book Reviews.

30ERIC articles: Urban Education; Rural Education and Small Schools; Counseling & Personnel Services (CAPS); Council for Exceptional Children; Social Studies/Social Science Education; Assessment and Evaluation.

(See Appendix I for details relevant to publications.)

(ERIC articles not included in abbreviated CV)

PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS (papers,symposiums, workshops)

87Papers/workshops presented at International meetings.

194Papers/workshops presented at National meetings.

52Papers/workshops presented at Regional meetings.

65Sessions Chaired

12Session Discussant

*local presentations and training's not listed.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUMMARY: (See Appendix III)

College-level teaching since 1968 /Research and Grant experience since 1968.

Consultant (clinical/research/administrative) since 1968.

APPENDIX I: PUBLICATIONS - BOOKS & MONOGRAPHS

Selective Justice A study of attrition within the Criminal Justice System Published by the National Institute of Justice (National Criminal Justice Reference Service: NCJ031923). Washington: 1976 (Doctoral Dissertation, UNH, 1975). 241 pages.

- Wee Wish Tree: Special Qualla Cherokee Issue** (w/Crowe), Vol. 5, (1) 1976: San Francisco: CA: Indian Historian Press. 51 pages.
- The Cherokee Perspective** (w/Hornbuckle). Appalachian Consortium Press, 1981. 244 pages.
- Contemporary Issues in Corrections** (w/Letman et. al./Co-editor and contributing author). Pilgrimage Press (Anderson), 1981. 107 pages.
- Indians and Criminal Justice** (editor and contributing author). Allanheld, Osmun and Company (Littlefield, Adams), 1982. 215 pages.
- Psychocultural Change and the American Indian** (Vol. 12, Garland Library of Sociology/Vol. 381, Garland Reference Library of Social Science) New York: Garland, 1987. 214 pages.
- Special Issue Editor (Minority Justice).** Quarterly Journal of Ideology, Vol. II, (4), 1987. 136 pages.
- The Winds of Injustice.** Garland Publishing, Inc. (Vol. 7, Current Issues in Criminal Justice/Vol. 847, 1994, Garland Reference Library of Social Science) 266 pages.
- Counseling American Indians.** Lanham, MD. University Press of America, 1997, 211 pages.
- The Qualla Cherokee: Surviving in Two Worlds.** Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 1999, 243 pages.
- Addictions and Native Americans** Praeger Publishers (Greenwood Publishing Group), 2000: 190 pages.
- Native American Justice** Burnham Inc. 2003/Rowman & Littlefield, 2003, 252 pages.
- NAFTA & Neocolonialism: Comparative Criminal, Human & Social Justice** (w/ M. Manzanarez), Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 2004: 269 pages.
- Legislating Indian Country: Significant Milestones in Transforming Tribalism.** New York, NY: Peter Lang, 2007: 208 pages.
- An Oral History of Southern Appalachia.** Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 2008, 212 pages.
- Running the Border Gauntlet: The Mexican Migrant Controversy.** Praeger Publishers (ABC-CLIO), 2010, 224 pages.

- War Trauma and its Aftermath: An International Perspective on the Balkan and Gulf Wars** (w/ L. Nikolic-Novakovic). Lenham, MD: University Press of America, 2012: 200 pages.
- Frog Town: Portrait of a French Canadian Parish in New England.** Lenham, MD: University Press of American, 2014: 300 pages.
- Policing American Indians: A Unique Chapter in American Jurisprudence** CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, .Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 2016: 200 pages.
- North American Border Conflicts: Race, Politics, and Ethics** (w. M. Manzanarez). CRC Press-Taylor & Francis Group, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 2017: 224 pages.

CHAPTERS, ARTICLES, REPORT & REVIEWS

- “A Profile of the Inmate Population at the New Hampshire State Penitentiary, Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, Vol. 13, (1), 1971 (Master’s Thesis, 1970).
- Indian Education: An Ethnohistorical Analysis. (Doctoral Dissertation, UNL, 1981). 350 pages.
- “Student Evaluation of Sociology Professors,” Improving College and University Teaching, Vol. XXIV, (2), Spring, 1976.
- “Franco American Working Class Family” (Cpt. 14), Ethnic Families in America (Mindel & Haverstein, Eds.). New York: Elsevier, 1976.
- “Franco American Family,” A Franco-American Overview (New England). M. Gigue’re (editor), Vol. III. Bedford, NH: National Materials Development Center, 1981, 173–192.
- “Process of Suicide” (w/Humphrey & Niswander), Diseases of the Nervous System, Vol. 35, June, 1974.
- “Police and the Generation Gap,” Sociological Research Symposium IV. Richmond, 1974.
- “Emerging Social Problems among the Qualla Cherokee,” Appalachian Notes, Vol. III, (2), 1975.
- “Social Problems among the Cherokee Female,” American Journal of Psychoanalysis, Vol. XXXVI, (2), 1976: 163–169.

- “Drunken Indian Stereotype and the Eastern Cherokee: (w/Bertoluzzi), Appalachian Journal, Vol. 2, (4), Summer, 1975: 332–344.
- “Selective Justice,” Sociological Research Symposium V, Richmond, 1975.
- “Cultural Clash in our Educational System” (w/Hornbuckle), Indian Historian, Vol. 10, (4), Fall, 1977.
- “Cyclic Impact of Tourism among the Qualla Cherokee,” Rural Sociology in the South: 1976 (Virginia Steelman, Ed.), Louisiana State University.
- “Incarcerated Black Female: The Case of Social Double Jeopardy,” Journal of Black Studies, Vol. 8, (3), March, 1978: 321–335.
- “Suicides Questioned by Carolina Cherokee” (w/Hornbuckle), Wassaja, Vol. 4, (5), May, 1976.
- “Cultural Factor in Defining and Identifying Sex Related Social and Personal Pathologies,” British Journal of Sexual Medicine, Vol. 5, July, 1978.
- “Selective Process of Criminal Justice,” International Journal of Criminology and Penology, Vol. 5, February, 1977.
- “Cherokee Cultural Group Therapy Program” (w/Martin), Wassaja, Vol. 4, (8), 1976
- “Recent Educational Progress among the Eastern Cherokee.” Rural Sociology in the South: 1977 (H.N. Mookherjee, Ed.). Tennessee Technological University, 1977.
- “Assessment of Violence and its Control in Southern Appalachia,” Sociological Research Symposium VII. Richmond, 1977.
- “Analysis of Indian Violence: The Cherokee Example” (w/Hornbuckle), American Indian Quarterly, Vol. 3, (4), Winter, 1977-78: 335-356.
- “Elitism: Perpetuation through Incarceration” (cpt. 7), Blacks and Criminal Justice (Owens & Bell, Eds.). Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1977.
- (Review) of the Journal of Cherokee Studies, Indian Historian, Vol.10 (1), 1977.
- “Historical Influence of Eastern Indians on Contemporary \Pan-Indianism”(w/Hornbuckle), Indian Historian, Vol. 10, (2), Spring, 1977.

- “Assessment of Black Female Prisoners in the South,” *Signs*, Vol. 3, (2), 1977: 483–488.
- “Watergate: An Assessment of Bourgeois Justice,” *Quarterly Journal of Ideology*, Vol. 2, (1), Winter, 1978.
- “Tourism and Indian Exploitation,” *Indian Historian*, Vol. 10, (4), 1977 (and) *Wassaja*, Vol. 5, (6), September, 1977:19–24.
- “Cultural Perspective toward Juvenile Delinquency,” *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, Vol. 1, (2), Fall, 1977.
- “Perversion of Incarceration,” *Corrective and Social Psychiatry*, Vol. 24, (1), 1978.
- “Phenomenon of Urban/Rural Black Delinquency,” *Sociological Research Symposium VII*, 1978.
- “Correctional Sexploitation in our Nation’s Prisons and Jails,” *Sociological Research Symposium VII*. Richmond, 1977.
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Review, *Statistical Concepts for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, by Frank P. Williams III (Pearson Prentice Hall – 2009) in *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Vol. 51 (3): 430.

- “New Dimensions assessing and treating traumatic stress: A Meta-analysis of historical and recent contributions to the field”; **and** “Developing a viable Slavic-language personality inventory for police & security forces in Bosnia, Croatia & Serbia” both with L. Nikolic-Novakovic, in European Psychiatry, Vol. 25 (Suppl. 1) 2010: pp. 240; 274.
- “Policing in Indian Country in the United States,” (Cpt. 12) Police and Special Populations, Policing & Society: A Global Approach (Michael J. Palmiotto & N. Prabha Unnithan), Delmar Cengage Learning , 2011: pp. 224–226.
- “Mental Security during times of Crisis” (w/ L. Nikolic-Novakovic). Book of Papers: 3rd International Conference ‘Crisis Management Days’. (Ivan Toth, Ed.). 2010: Velika Gorica, Croatia: University of Applied Sciences Press: pp. 736–766.
- “Asia, Southeast”, Religion and Violence: An Encyclopedia of Faith and Conflict from Antiquity to the Present (Jeffrey Ian Ross, ed.). 2011. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharp: pp. 69–78.
- “Community Policing during Times of Sectarian or Ethnic Conflict” with Michael Palmiotto, Law Enforcement Executive Forum, Vol. 10: 2010: pp. 15–27.
- “Airport Security: Are Airports Secure? The U.S.A. approach” with Michael Palmiotto, Journal of Security theory & Practice, Vol. 3, 2010: pp. 103–113.
- “Interview with Uros Pena, Director of Police, Republic of Srpska” with Eldan Mujanovic (Chapter 5), Trends in Policing: Interviews with Police Leaders Across the Globe – Vol. 3 (Otwin Marenin & Dilip K. Das, Ed.s). New York: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group. 2011: 79–95.
- “Interview with Goran Lujic, Director of Police, Brcko District, Bosnia-Herzegovina” with Eldan Mujanovic (Chapter 5). Trends in Policing: Interviews with Police Leaders Across the Globe – Vol. 3 (Otwin Marenin & Dilip K. Das, ed.s). New York: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group. 2011: 96–112.
- “In pursuit of the Aboriginal child’s perspectives via a cultural-free task

and clinical interview” (w/ Williams, Picthall-French & Flagg-Williams), *Journal of Projective Psychology and Mental Health*, Vol. 18 (1), 2011: 22–27.

“Pregled dosadašnje kliničke literature o traumatskom stresu od vremena Zalivskih I Balkanskih ratova” (w/ Nikolic-Novakovic) *Defendologija*, Vol. 15 (31): 2012: 23–30 (“A review of the current clinical literature on traumatic stress since the Gulf and Balkan Wars) Banja Luka, BiH).

“Developing Slavic-Language Assessment Tools for Balkan War Trauma Victims” (w/ Lidija Nikolic-Novakovic), *The Researcher: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, Vol. 25 (1), 2012: 93–107.

“Review & Preface” to *Stream of Consciousness Technique: The Most Impressive Innovation in Modern Literature*, by Mirjanc Loncar-Vuljnovic. 2012: Kosovo, Serbia: Kosovske Mitrovica Monograph MNTR RS 178019, 215 pgs.

“Engaging the Whole School to Improve Literacy in a Low-Income Community” (Cpt. 6), (w/ Picthall-French). In *Creating Multiple Pathways to Powerful Literacy in Challenging Times* (A. Kelly, B. Dwyer, G. Mehigan, G. Watson, ed.s). Dublin, Ireland: Reading Association of Ireland: 2012: 64–71.

“Interview with Dusko Sain, Director of Corrections for the Republic of Srpska” (Cpt. 3), (w/ G. Kovacevic), in *Trends in Corrections: Interviews with Corrections Leaders Around the World* (J.K. Singer, D.K. Das, E.M. Ahlin, ed.s). Baco Ration, LA: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group: 31–48 (2012).

“Tag it and Bag it – US Social Policy toward Native Americans,” (w/ G. Kovaceviv). *Criminal Justice Issues*, Vol. 11 (no. 5-6): 17–29, (2012).

“An Historical Review of North Carolina Corrections: Caste, Class, Race & Sex factors,” (w/ G. Kovacevic & N. Korajlic), *Achibald Reiss Days*, Vol. I: 156–165. (2012).

“Assessing the Aftermath of War among Teens in Bosnia & Serbia: Measures of Substance Abuse and Delinquency with the POSIT (Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens),” (w/

- G. Kovacevic & L. Nikolic-Novakovic). *Alcohol Treatment Quarterly*, Vol. 31: 95–106 (2013).
- “New dimensions in the evaluation and treatment of PTSD within the military,” & “Clinical/legal divides in the assessment and treatment of sex offenders: American, Canadian, & European comparisons.” In *European Psychiatry* (April, 2013), 21st European Congress paper supplement).
- “Shoplifting,” *Encyclopedia of Street Crime in America* (Jeff Ian Ross, ed.). Sage Publications, 2013: 376–378.
- “Native American youth and justice,” (w/ H. Halilovic & G. Kovacevic) *Illiia International Review*, 2012 (#2): 7–23.
- “Genocide” *The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (1st Ed.) Edited by Jay S. Albanese: Wiley Blackwell Publishers (2014) 1–5.
- “Aboriginal Antecedents and Contemporary Practices of Restorative Justice: Canada and United States Comparisons,” *Indigenous Policy Journal*, Vol. XXIV, No. 3 (Winter 2014): 13 pgs.
- Book Review: *City of order: crime and society in Halifax, 1918–35* University of British Columbia Press, 2012) by Michael S. Boudreau, in *Police Practice and Research*, Vol. 16 (#3) (June, 2015): 284–5.
- “Overview of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Legal System” & “Interview of Judge Hilmo Vucinic, State Court Justice for Bosnia and Herzegovina” (w/ G. Kovacevic), Section III – Bosnia-Herzegovina, *Trends in the Judiciary: Interviews with Judges across the Globe* Dilip K. Daz, Cliff Roberson, Michael M. Berlin, Editors). CRC Press/Taylor & Francis Group, 2014:(pgs 49–51; 53–73).
- “Psychoactive Agents and Native American Spirituality: Past and Present,” Part VII. *Rituals and Drug-Use Practices, The American Drug Scene: Readings in a Global Context* (7th Edition) James A. Inciardi & Karen McElrath (Editors). New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2015.
- “Gambling,” *Encyclopedia of Criminal Justice Ethics* (Bruce Arrigo, Ed.) Sage Publishing, Volume 1: pp. 377–379, 2014.

- “Eugenics” and “Marvin Wolfgang” both in African Americans and Criminal Justice: An Encyclopedia, D.D. Jones-Brown, B.D. Frazier, & M. Brooks, Editors. ABC-CLIO eBook Collection (Greenwood Publishers), Oct. 2014: pp. 206-210 & 583–588.
- “Macedonia: Surviving the Balkan Wars of 1991-2002 and their aftermath.” (w/ G. Kovacevic), Defendology, Vol. XVII (No. 35), 2014: pp.9–17.
- “Borderland: The Challenge of Cross-Border Trafficking of People, Drugs, and Guns between Mexico and the United States” (Chapter 2), Combating Human Trafficking: A Multidisciplinary Approach (Michael J. Palmiotto, Editor). CRC Press, 2014: pp. 11–26.
- “(Obituaries) “Sloan T. Letman III,” ASC The Criminologist, vol. 40 (#1- January/February), 2015: pg 16
- Review: Policing in Taiwan (L. Cao, L. Husang, & I.Y. Sun), in Police Practice and Research: an International Journal, Vol. 16 (#2), 2015/Vol. 17 (#3), pp.283-4/296–7).
- “Children’s Drawings, Thematic Apperception Technique Questions, and Memory” (With R.B. Williams & J.B. Flagg-Williams). SIS Journal of Psychology & Mental Health, Vol. 22 (2015): 93–98.
- “Policing American Indians: a unique Chapter in American Jurisprudence,” Indigenous Policy Journal, Vol. 26, No. 2 (2015) .(<http://www.indigenouspolicy.org/index.php/ipi/article/view/337/324>).
- “DSM-5 clinical/legal challenges regarding the USA’s death penalty” (EV680); & “Military culture and sexual issues: The sex-stress phenomenon” (EV1211), both in European Psychiatry: The Journal of the European Psychiatric Association, vol. 33 (March, 2016), pp. S567; S735-736.
- “The Past must be adequately and accurately portrayed” (foreword), Our Testimony, 1992-1995: Women Victims of War from the Republic of Srpska, (Aleksandar Vranjes & Bojana Miodragovic, Editors). Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia: Association of Women Victims of War of the Republic of Srpska, 2016: 8–13.

- “Militarization of the Police” (Cpt. 5), in Police Use of Force: Important Issues Facing the Police and the Community They Serve, Michael J. Palmiotto, Editor). CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, 2017: 56–80.
- “Ethnic Cleansing and Human Rights Violations: Concentration Camps during the Balkan Wars of 1992-1995.” (G. Kovacevic). Defendology, Vol. XIX (# 37-38) Banja Luka, Bosnia, 2016: 9–16.
- “Race and Social Justice,” Cpt. 4, Vol. 2, Race in America: How a Pseudoscientific Concept Shaped Human Interaction, (Patricia Reid-Merritt, Editor), Praeger, ABC-CLIO, 2017: 339–361.

APPENDIX II: PAPERS PRESENTED AT MEETINGS**INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS:**

- International Congress of Sexology, 1976 (Montreal).
- International Hill Land Symposium, 1976 (Morganton, West Virginia).
- Third World Workshop, 1978, 1979 (Chicago).
- Third International Symposium on Victimology, 1979 (Muenster, Germany.).
- Fifth International Conference on Improving University Teaching, 1979 (London).
- Third World Conference, 1978, 1979 (Omaha).
- International Society of Research on Aggression, 1981 (Boston).
- International Conference on “The State of Education and Development” Association For The Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World. Nov., 1993 (Cairo, Egypt).
- “Global Conference on Education for the 21st Century”, Association for the Advancement of Policy Research and Development in the Third World, Nov., 1996 (Cancun, Mexico).
- Fourth Biennial International Conference on Special Education, Brighton, England, Aug., 1995.

- 26th International Congress of Psychology, Montreal, 1996.
- Fourth Biennial Conference: International Perspectives: Crime. Justice and Public Order, June, 1998 (Budapest, Hungry).
- Addictions '98 - Comorbidity across the Addictions. Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom, September 25-27, 1998.
- InterAmerican Congress of Psychology, Caracas, Venezuela, June 27 - July 2, 1999; Mexico City, July 1-5, 2007; Guatemala City, 2009; Lima, Peru, 2015..
- Fifth Biennial Conference on International Perspectives on Crime, Justice and Public Order , June, 2000 (Bologna, Italy).
- Sixth Biennial Conference on International Perspectives on Crime, Justice and Order: "Modernising Criminal Justice: new world challenges," London, England, June 16-20, 2002.
- 6th International Conference on Family Violence, Durham, NH, July 25-28, 1999.
- VIII International Conference on Social Justice & Social Exclusion. Rishon LeZion, Israel, Sept. 18-21, 2000.
- IX International Social Justice Conference, University of Skovde, Sweden, June 17-20, 2002.
- 5th International Conference on Family Violence. San Diego, CA. Sept. 23-27, 2000.
- First International Quality Research in Dementia Conference, London, Great Britain, Nov. 19-22, 2000.
- 61st Annual Meeting, The Society for Applied Anthropology, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, March 28-April 1, 2001.
- International Police Executive Symposium, Annual meeting, Szczytno, Poland, May 26-June 1, 2001; Prague, Czech Republic, Sept 2-9, 2005; Ohrid, Macedonia, June 9-14, 2009; Sofia, Bulgaria. July 27-31, 2014.
- Addictions '02 Netherlands, June, 2002.
- International Conference on Policing in Central and Eastern Europe, Slovenia , August, 2002; September, 2006.
- XIII World Congress on Criminology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 10-15, 2003
- International Colloquium for Vernacular Hispanic, Historical,

- American and Folklore Studies, Puebla, Mexico. Oct., 2003, Oct. 2005.
- 3rd Biennial International Conference on Intercultural Research, Taipei, Taiwan, May 21-24, 2004.
- 1st Key Issues Conference, Societies of Criminology, Paris, France, May 13-15, 2004.
- Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Amsterdam, Netherlands, August 23-29, 2004; Bologna, Italy, September 26/29, 2007; Vilnius, Lithuania, September 21-24, 2011..
- Law & Society Association Annual Meetings, Las Vegas, NV, June 2-5, 2005.
- 8th International Investigative Psychology Conference, London, England, December 14-16, 2005.
- 26th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Athens, Greece, July 16-21, 2006.
- Joint Law & Society Association & Canadian Law & Society Association Conference, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, May 29-June 1, 2008.
- IX International Congress on Traumatic Stress, Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 25-27, 2008.
- 18th European Congress of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany, 27 Febraruay-2 March, 2010.
- 3rd International Conference "Crisis Management Days." Velika Gorica, Croatia, May 27-28, 2010.
- Raoul Dandurand Chair of Strategic and Diplomatic Studies, "Fences, Walls and Borders: State of Insecurity" Conference, Montreal, Canada; May 17-18, 2011.
- 35th Annual Conference Reading Association of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland, 9/21-10/1, 2011.
- 21st European Congress of Psychiatry, Nice, France, April 6-9, 2013.
- 21st World Congress of Social Psychiatry, Lisbon, Portugal, June 29-3 July, 2013.
- Raoul Dandurand Chair of Center for Geopolitical Studies, "Borders, Walls and Security Conference," Montreal, Canada, October 17-18, 2013.

- Association for Borderlands Studies – 1st World Conference, “Post-Cold War Borders,” Joensuu, Finland, June 9-13, 2014.
- Association of Borderland Studies Albuquerque, NM, April, 2014; Portland, OR, April, 2015; Reno, NV, April, 2016).
- XV Congreso Internacional sobre Integracion Regional, Fronters y Globalizacion en el Continente Americano & IV Congreso Internacional de Ciudades Fronterizas conferences held jointly in Juarez, Mexico, October 28-30, 2015.
- 24th European Congress of Psychiatry, Madrid, Spain, March 12-15, 2016.
- Raoul Dandurand Chair @ UQAM: “Borders, Walls, and Violence,” Montreal, Canada, June 2-3, 2016.

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS:

- American Sociological Association, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, (Montreal, San Francisco, New York, Chicago).
- Alpha Kappa Delta Research Symposium, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 (Richmond).
- Society for the Study of Social Problems, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 (San Francisco, Boston, New York, Toronto).
- American Society of Criminology, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016 (Dallas, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Washington, Denver, San Diego, Atlanta, Montreal, Reno, Baltimore, San Francisco, New Orleans, Phoenix, Miami, Boston, San Diego, Toronto, San Francisco, Atlanta, Denver, Nashville, Toronto, San Francisco, Washington-DC, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans).
- Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2003, 2004, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014 (New Orleans, Cincinnati, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Las Vegas, San Francisco, Washington, Denver, Nashville, Pittsburgh, Kansas

- City, Boston, Las Vegas, Louisville, Albuquerque, Orlando, Boston, Las Vegas, Boston, San Diego, Toronto, Philadelphia).
- American Association of Suicidology, 1972, 1982 (Detroit, New York).
 - Conference on Blacks and the Criminal Justice System, 1975 (Tuscaloosa).
 - Rural Sociological Society, 1975 (San Francisco).
 - Native American Alcohol Conference, 1977 (Berkeley).
 - Conference on Ethnic and Minority Studies, 1978, 1979, 1980 (La Crosse, Arcata).
 - Society of Police and Criminal Psychology, 1977, 1980, 1990, 1996 (Nashville, Chicago, Albuquerque, Santa Fe).
 - Third National Conference on Urban Education, 1977 (Norfolk).
 - National Conference on Need Assessment in Health and Human Services, 1978 (Louisville).
 - Sixth National Conference on Medical Care and Health Services in Correctional Institutions, 1982 (Chicago).
 - National Academy of Neuropsychologists, 1986 (Las Vegas).
 - Rivendell Conference for Clinical Practitioners, 1987 (Memphis).
 - American Psychological Association, 1984, 1985, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2014, 2016 (Toronto, Los Angeles, Atlanta, New Orleans, Boston, San Francisco, Washington, Toronto, Montreal, San Francisco, Boston, San Francisco, Toronto, Honolulu, Boston, Toronto, San Diego, Washington, DC, Denver).
 - National Association of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Counselors National Conference, (San Antonio, 1991; San Francisco, 1997; Chicago, 1998).
 - National Association of School Psychologist, 1991, 1994 (Dallas, Seattle)
 - National Association for Rural Mental Health Conference, (Pittsburgh, 1991; Grand Forks, ND, 1997).
 - American Indians and the Law Conference, (Flagstaff, 1992).
 - Annual National Institute on Social Work and Human Services in Rural Areas (Grand Forks, ND, 1997).

- American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences, (Las Vegas, 1998; 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015).
 - American Council on Rural Special Education, Annual National Conference (Charleston, SC, 1998; Albuquerque, NM, 1999; Alexandria, VA, 2000).
 - 21st/22nd Annual Indian School on Alcohol and Other Drug Related Problems, (Albuquerque, April, 1998, 1999; Feb. 2000).
 - SAMHSA Addiction Technology Transfer Centers, "Harnessing Science workshop (Bloomington, MN, October 25, 1999).
 - Boston College Diversity Challenge (Boston, MA, 2001, 2002, 2005).
 - Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) Annual Convention (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) June 6-9, 2007: (Montreal, Quebec) June 11-14, 2009; CPA & Institute of the Section on Women and Psychology (SWAP) (Winnipeg, Manitoba) June 2, 2010.
- Ethnographic and Qualitative Research Conference (Las Vegas, NV)
February 2014, 2015.

REGIONAL MEETINGS:

- East Coast Conference of Socialist Sociologists, 1974 (Rutgers University, NJ).
- Southern Sociological Society, 1974, 1975, 1977 (Atlanta, Washington, Atlanta).
- Southern Anthropological Society, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 (Blacksburg, Clearwater, Atlanta, Miami).
- Midwest Sociological Society, 1978, 1979, 1980 (Omaha, Milwaukee, Minneapolis).
- Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, 1976, 1977 (Mobile, Atlanta).
- Southeastern Psychology Association, 1975 (Atlanta).
- Rocky Mountain Psychological Association, 1991, 1992, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 (Denver, Boise, Albuquerque, Tucson, Reno,

Park City, Utah, Denver).

- NMADACA's Annual Alcohol & Drug Institute; 25th, - 35th; 1991 – 2002 (Silver City, N. M.).
- NM Association for Addiction Professionals, 2004 (Silver City, NM).
- Western Psychological Association, 1993, 1998 (Phoenix, Albuquerque).
- New Mexico TESOL Conference, 1993 (Gallup, N. M.).
- Celebrating Opportunities for Multicultural Students, 1993 (Tucson).
- New Mexico Association of School Psychologists Annual Conference, 1994 (Santa Fe).
- Arizona Association of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Counselors (AzAADAC) Annual Conference, 1994 (Camp Verde, AZ.).
- Western Social Science Association, Annual Conference, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2014, 2015, 2016 (Oakland, Reno, Albuquerque, Portland, OR; Reno).
- Pacific Sociological Association, 71st Annual Meeting, 2000 (San Diego).
- Southwest Academy of Criminal Justice Annual Meeting, (Houston, TX.) Oct. 2-4, 2003.
- Southwestern Psychological Association, 50th Annual Conference (San Antonio, TX). April 8-10, 2004.

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH, SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES

- Member, Graduate Admission Committee for Sociology Doctoral Program at UNH (voting graduate member), 1970-72.
- Coordinator, Sociology Colloquial Series at University of New Hampshire, 1970-72.
- Principal Investigator & Research Director, "Background Investigation of Inmate Population at the New Hampshire Penitentiary," 1969-70 (for Warden Parker Hancock).
- Consultant and Investigator, "United Nations Youth Study" under direction of William Kvaraceus, Clark University, 1970-71.
- Principal Investigator & Research Director, "Evaluation of Community Awareness of Juvenile Problems," New Hampshire Crime Commission research project (LEAA funded), 1970-71 (for Justice William Grimes).
- Preliminary Investigator and Principal Grantsperson, "Para-Professional Criminal Justice Internships," Region I, LEAA Discretionary Project, 1971-1972.
- Researcher, Title III Grant, "Theater Resources for Youth," under direction of Professor Richard Ingersoll, University of New Hampshire, 1969-70.
- Researcher, "An Analysis of the Sequence of Selective Events in the Lives of Suicidal Populations," under direction of Donald Niswander, New Hampshire State Hospital (NIMH funded), 1971-72.
- Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), "Criminal Justice Graduate Intern," joint University of New Hampshire and Boston University program, 1972.
- Member, "Research and Evaluation Committee," New Hampshire Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency, 1970-72 (Governor Walter Peterson's Administration).
- Consultant, North Carolina 30th Judicial Court Counselors, 1973-77.

- Principal Investigator & Research Director, "Appalachian Subcultures," University of North Carolina, Faculty Grant-in-Aid, 1973-1977.
- Preliminary Investigator and Principal Grantsperson, "Hawthorn Heights Appalachian Group Home for Status Offenders," (LEAA Discretionary funding - \$47,000), 1974-77.
- Program Evaluator, "Hawthorn Heights Appalachian Group Home for Status Offenders," 1974-77.
- Principal Investigator & Research Director, "The Real and Imaginary Cherokees," University of North Carolina, Faculty Grant-in-Aid, 1974-75.
- Faculty Advisor, "Cherokee Native American Student Organization," Western Carolina University, 1974-77.
- Faculty Advisor, "Veteran's Organization," Western Carolina University, 1974-77.
- Faculty Advisor, "Organization of Ebony Students," Western Carolina University, 1976-77.
- Consultant, Cherokee Mental Health and Alcohol Program, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Qualla Boundary, 1974-77.
- Preliminary Investigator, "Cherokee House: A Multi-Facet Community Treatment Center, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, 1974-74.
- Principal Investigator & Research Director, "Human Magnetism of Southern Appalachia," funded through an American Bicentennial Grant, 1976.
- Principal Investigator, "Typologies of Cherokee Alcohol Pathologies," Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Qualla Boundary, 1975.
- Coordinator, "Inmate/student Interaction Program," a joint endeavor between Western Carolina University and the North Carolina Department of Correction's Asheville Pre-release and Aftercare Center, 1975-77.
- Research Director, "Appalachian Violence: A Socio-Cultural Perspective on the Psychology of Aggression," funded through a University of North Carolina Faculty Grant-in-Aid, 1976-77.
- Consultant, Human Services Division, United Southeastern Tribes, Inc. (USET). Nashville, Tennessee, 1976.

- Member, Chancellor's Cherokee Advisory Committee, Western Carolina University, 1976-77.
- Executive Co-Director (w/Hornbuckle), Native American Student Organization, Cherokee Chapter - affiliated with the American Indian Historical Society, 1976.
- Consultant, State of North Carolina Department of Mental Health, 1976-77.
- Affiliate Member, NETWORK USA, Interstate Parole Network, USA, Inc., 1977-85.
- Computer Associate, University of Nebraska Computer Network, representing the Department of Community Services and Public Affairs, 1977-80.
- Member, Lincoln Indian Center, Alcohol and Drug Education Advisory Board 1977-80.
- Recipient, University of Nebraska - Omaha, "Teaching Enrichment Travel Grant," 1977.
- Recipient, "Certificate of Appreciation" in recognition of outstanding support, contributions, and services, Lincoln Indian Center, April 24, 1980.
- Member, Lincoln Indian Center, Ex-Offender Advisory Board, October 1978-80.
- Member, Nebraska Indian Commission, Criminal Justice Advisory Committee, March 1978-80 .
- Principal Investigator, "Comparative Native American Gerontology," University of Nebraska Center on Aging grant, 1977-78.
- Attended "Computer Training Seminar," sponsored by SPSS, Inc. (Statistical Packet for the Social Sciences), Chicago, April 1978.
- Preliminary Investigator and Principal Grantsperson, "Native American Correctional Treatment Program. A \$250,000 U.S. Department of Labor CETA grant funded to the Lincoln Indian Center, May 1978-July 1980.
- Administrative Advisor, Executive Director, Lincoln Indian Center, 1978-80 (Also, Special Consultant).
- Recipient, University of Nebraska - Omaha (UNO), "Teaching Enrichment Travel Grant," 1978.

- Recipient, "Incorporating Computer Learning Techniques with Critical Social Science Curriculum," UNO Improvement of Instruction Grant, 1979-80.
- Summer Research Service Fellow, UNO Center for Applied Urban Research, Summer, 1979.
- Consultant, National Institute of Justice (KOBA Associates, Inc.), (1979-1981).
- Licensed/Certified Associate School Psychologist, State of New Hampshire, July 1982/1997.
- Bioethics Committee, Laconia State School, 1981-84.
- Research Psychologist, Quality Assurance, New Hampshire Hospital & Laconia State School, 1980-84.
- Management Information System (MIS) team, Laconia State School, 1981-84.
- Certified Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselor, State of New Hampshire, (#2) 1982-1990; State of New Mexico, (#518) 1989-2003.
- Participated, in the Dartmouth College and Brattleboro Retreat Clinical Series presented at New Hampshire Hospital, 1980-2015.
- Completed, 31 hours of Family Systems Counseling presented by NH OA & DAP, 1983.
- Completed, Cocaine Workshop presented by NH OA & DAP, 1984.
- Earned, APA Continuing Education Credits in Psychodynamic Group Therapy, 1985.
- Recipient, Scholarship to attend 16th Annual New England School of Alcohol Studies at the University of Rhode Island, Kingston, June 23-28, 1985.
- Member, Board of Contributors, Concord Monitor, 1986-87 (7 articles).
- Senior Advisor and Consultant, Institute for First Americans, Vero Beach, Florida, 1986-1990.
- Member Division 17, Counseling Psychology (American Psychological Association), October 1986- .
- Charter Member Division 45, Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues, American Psychological Association, October 1986.

Counselor (Cpt. 2), State Employees Association (New Hampshire), 1985-89/ Union Steward.

Village & Water Commissioner, Pillsbury Lake District, Town of Webster, N.H., 1986-89.

Attended New England Regional Conference on Behavior, February 20-21; June 25-26, 1987.

Attended Prevention Connection Conference, Waterville Valley, April 8-10, 1987.

Passed, State (Massachusetts) Civil Service Exam (May, 1988) for Psychologist IV (Chief Psychologist): Score 92%.

Certified, Clinical Mental Health Counselor, National Academy of Certified Mental Health Counselors, (#1343) 1988. (NBCC certified, # 33841) 1993.

Member, Editorial Board, Quarterly Journal of Ideology, 1982- .

Nationally Certified School Psychologist, National Association of School Psychologists, (#12607) 1989-2007. (retired status, 2007). .

“Breaking the Cycle of Child Abuse,” University of New Mexico, 1.5 CEUs, 1989.

Western New Mexico University (WNMU) Honorary Doctorate Committee, 1990.

WNMU Academic Council, 1996-

WNMU Education Hall of Fame Committee, 1989-91.

WNMU Admissions Committee, 1998-99.

WNMU Graduate Council, 1990- 92/93-94.

WNMU Faculty Senate, 1992-94 (Alternate, 1994-95; 96 - 03), WNMU Representative, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE), 1989- 93.

WNMU Research Committee, 1993-94, 1996-97 (chair), 2000-01; 2001-02 (chair).

WNMU Curriculum & Instruction Committee, 1994-95.

WNMU Cultural Affairs Committee, 1991-92; 1994-95(Chair), 1995- 96.

WNMU Research Grants (American Indian, clinical & forensic Studies), 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994- 95, 1996-97; 1997-98; 2000-01; 2001-02;

- WNMU Organizational Development Task Force, 1989-90.
- WNMU Alcohol & Drug Awareness Steering Committee, 1989- 91.
- WNMU Student Success Committee, 1994 -96.
- WNMU Special Needs Committee, 1994-96.
- WNMU NBCC National Counselor Exam site coordinator, 1994-2003.
- WNMU NBCC CEU training coordinator, 1992-2003.
- Parliamentarian, WNMU General Assembly, 1996-97.
- Vice President, Friends of Miller Library, 1990 -97; President, 1997- 2003.
- Treasurer, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1990- 91.
- Member, New Mexico Task Force on Elementary School Counseling, 1989-92. .
- Faculty Steering Committee, WNMU Foundation, 1989-91
- Principal Investigator, rural & minority norming of the AARS/POSIT, 1992 -97.
- Member, N.M. Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association, 1990- 99; N.M Association for Addiction Professionals, 2000-2002.
- National Certified Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselor, (#103) 1990- 2003.
- New Mexico Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association, Program and Training Committee, 1990-1999/ NM Association for Addictions Professionals, 2000-2002.
- Presented workshops at New Mexico Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association's "Silver City Alcohol & Drug Institute", 1991-01)./
- Presenter, N.M. Association for Addictions Professionals, 2002
- Certificate of Recognition and Appreciation from the National Headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), Political Action Committee, 1990.
- Certified Psychologist (Arizona #1795), 1990 - 91 \ Licensed Psychologist (Arizona #1795), 1992
- Federally Certified Psychologist (BIA, VA, Military, with 10 point preference) 1992 -
- Member, N.M. (Minority) Graduate Fellowship Program Committee, 1989-1991.
- President, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1991- 92.
- Historian, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1992-93.

Vice President for Research, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1993-94.

Alternate Delegate, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1994-95.

US West Articulation Grant (with NMSU and Silver City Consolidated Schools), 1991 (\$5,000.00).

National Certified Addiction Counselor (Level II) (#1191), 1991 – 2003.

Co-chair (w/ B. Phillips), Program Committee, 25th , 26th, 27th & 28th Silver City Alcohol & Drug Institutes, 1991, 1994.

U S West “Electronic Bulletin Board Grant” (\$2,500.00), 1991.

Principal Investigator, MMPI minority & rural norming (American Indians, Hispanics, & Anglo police officers). 1992 -97.

Principal Investigator, Ethnic & gender personality profiles of psychology majors using the LOC & MBTI, 1992 -97.

Member, Certification Board, N M Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association (2nd term), 1992 - 98.

Fellow, American Psychological Association, 1992 -

Member, Division 40 (Clinical Neuropsychology), American Psychological Association, 1992.

Member, Division 16 (School Psychology), American Psychological Association, 1992.

Regional Coordinator, Project LEAD’s Principal’s Center & Institute, 1991- 92 (\$2,000.00 grant).

Advisory Committee, The New Mexico Center for Leadership in Educational Administration Development, 1991- 92.

Founder and Faculty Advisor, WNMU Native American Club, 1989 –2003.

Selected for “Who’s Who Among Human Services Professional,” 1992- 1993 Edition (National Reference Institute).

Co-Director (with Dr. Virginia Sanchez), WNMU/Los Palomos, Mexico, “Hands-Across-the Border” program, 1989 – 2003.

Participated in the Alliance 2000 workshops (1) in San Antonio, Texas, January 7 -10, 1993; at Texas A&M, February 21-22, 1997.

National Certified Counselor (NCC) by the National Board for Certified Counselors (NBCC), #33841, 1993 (retired status, 2006).

- Completed a 20 hour course on "treating the child sexual offender" conducted by Forensic Mental Health Associates, Menninger Clinic Topeka, May 12-14, 1993.
- 12 AMA-approved CE in Post Graduate Course in Practical Hypnosis, 1987 (Boston).
- 12 APA-approved CE in Trancework: Clinical Hypnosis (M. D. Yapko), Phoenix, 1993.
- 6 APA-approved CE in MMPI-2 (A. B. Caldwell) Albuquerque, 1990 "A"-level status re MMPI (National Computer Systems) #437555.
- 15 CE in substance abuse (Georgetown University Hospital), San Antonio, 1991.
- 10 APA-approved CE in Diagnosis & Management of Anxiety Disorders Albuquerque, 1991.
- 6 APA & ACA-approved CE, Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (B. Hayes) Albuquerque, 1992.
- President, Southwest Region, New Mexico Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association, 1991-94.
- Certified CPM (Case Presentation Method Oral Examination Process), National Certification Reciprocity Consortium (NCRC/AODA) Albuquerque, October, 1993. Recertification & training, 1995.
- Project Director, "Indian Studies Seminar," WNMU Exemplary Teaching Grant (w/ Rodriguez & Nackerud), 1993/94.
- Project Co-Director (w/ Scott Myers) & local coordinator: "Comparative Social Services" a joint program between Plymouth State University (PSU-N.H.) and WNMU, 1993-2000
- Founder & faculty advisor, WNMU Psychology Club, 1994.
- 5.25 APA-approved CE, Neurobehavioral Management (New Medico Head Injury System), Dallas, 1991.
- 24 APA-approved CE credits in introductory & advanced training, Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery (Arnold D. Purisch), Denver, 1994.
- Licensed School Psychologist (New Mexico) #243315.
- Steering Committee, Grant County DWI Grant, 1994-95.

Member, Silver City Community Corrections program (Adults & Juvenile panels, 1994-

NBCC (National Board for Certified Counselors) training workshops presented/provided to clinical professionals: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (4); DSM-IV (6); Youth Suicides (2); AARS/ POSIT (4), Personality Disorders (1); Professional Ethics (2); Clinical Psychopharmacology (5), Treating the Paraphilia (2); Differential Diagnoses (2); Myers-Briggs (1); Family Satisfaction Inventory (3); MMPI, MMPI-2, MMPI-A & MSE (4);

APA (American Psychological Association) training workshops presented/provided to licensed clinical psychologists in conjunction with WNMU's Social Science's Research and Training Institute, New Mexico State University, NM Psychological Association & the Prescribing Psychologists Registrar: Series II and III of the PPR curriculum on psychopharmacology (Basics of Neurobiology & Psychopharmacology & Overview of Neuroanatomy for Psychopharmacologists). Series II presented May 8 & 9, 1999; Series III presented July 10 & 11, 1999 at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM.

Diplomate status, The American College of Forensic Examiners: Forensic Examiner; Forensic Medicine; Forensic Psychology; Neuropsychology (#7103), February, 1996.

Monthly Alzheimer's groups, open to public, presented at Safford Care Center, Safford, AZ, fall 1994 - fall 1997.

Chapter sponsor, charter member & Senior Faculty Advisor, WNMU Chapter of PSI CHI, 1995 – 2003.

Attended workshop on “Assessment and Rehabilitation in Clinical Neuropsychology” presented by Charles Golden, Ph.D., Nova Southeastern University, and The Center for Psychological Studies, Sept. 2&3, 1995 in Santé Fe (14 contact hours).

Principal Investigator, Project BESTT - Bilingual/ESL Special Education Teacher Training Project, U.S. Department of Education Grant, \$297,614.00, Funded 8/95.

Completed Series I-V (88 contact hours) in Clinical Psychopharmacology. 1994-1996; FPPR Candidate, 1996.

- Masters Addiction Counselor, NAADAC Certification Commission (#500157), 1/31/96.
- Chair, Clinical Issues, National Association of Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC) 1996-98.
- Recipient, WNMU Exemplary Teaching Grant , “Comparative Multicultural Social Studies” international/interethnic program, 1997.
- 12/26/95 - 6/26/96: WNMU Sabbatical. Certified Federal Psychologist, UNITY, Indian Health Services, Regional Youth Treatment Center, Cherokee, N. C. Duties included clinical, neuropsychological and substance abuse assessments, crisis intervention, staff training (DSM-IV, Behavioral Therapy, ethics...), development of the Mental Health & Chemical Dependence Series for clients, advisor to Director and Clinical Supervisor.
- FPPR, Board Certified, Diplomate-Fellow Prescribing Psychologist, December, 1996.
- Member, Professional Advisory Board, (ICPP) International College of Prescribing Psychologists Inc., December, 1996. FSPMI, Board Certified Diplomate-Fellow, March, 1999.
- Co-chair, ICPP permanent committee on Continuing Education, 1997 -2000.
- Editorial Board, *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, 1996-.
- Completed compulsory post-graduate Prescribing Psychologists training Series VIII, XVII, 1997- 99.
- Recipient, 1st New Mexico Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association, *Educator of the Year Award*. 1997.
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in Medicine and Healthcare, 1997-.
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in the West, , 1998-2002.
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in America, 1998 - .
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in the World, 1998 –
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in American Education, 2004/05 -
- Professional member, National Academy of Neuropsychology, 1997.
- Member, Center for Mental Health Services Managed Care Initiative:

Clinical Standards and Workforce Competencies Project & contributing editor, Co-occurring Mental and Substance Disorders (Dual Diagnosis) Panel - Annotated Bibliography (Kenneth Minkoff, Panel Chair, Choate Health Management, Inc., July, 1997., 150 pages.

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) 1998 Program Committee Chair: Native Americans and Crime (seven panels developed for the 98 annual meetings); and Local Arrangements Chair for 98 ACJS annual meetings in Albuquerque, NM. March, 1998.

Alpha Phi Sigma judge for "Outstanding Member of the Year Award," "Graduate Member Scholarship Award," and "Outstanding Undergraduate Paper Award" at the 1998 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meetings held in Albuquerque.

Co-Principal Investigator/Program Director (w/B. DeOca): "Response to emotion stimuli in a tri-ethnic sample," *National Science Foundation, Instrumentation Competition Grant*. Submitted 3/1/98. \$34,471 awarded Ref: SBR-9811955.

Recipient: *The Outstanding Pioneer Leadership Award*, International College of Prescribing Psychologists, September, 1998.

Test consultant, *Veritas Assessment Systems*, re: first National Exam for Prescribing Psychologists, 1998 - 99.

Recipient, *Honor Medal for 823 Bombardment*, for services while in the USMC, from the Republic of China at the Celebration of the Double Tenth (87th year)National Day of the Republic of China. Medal presented by Ambassador Francias C. R. Lee on October 5, 1998 in Albuquerque.

Participant: "Strategic Planning Meeting on Crime and Justice Research in Indian Country", sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office of Justice Program's American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Office, held in Portland, Oregon, October 12-16, 1998.

Recipient. *Leadership in Research Award*, National Institute on Drug Abuse for "Outstanding Leadership in Conducting Research on Drug Abuse and Addiction." Presented by the Deputy Director of

NIDA at the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors 23 Annual Conference on Addiction Treatment, Philadelphia, May 27, 1999.

FICPP, Board Certified, Diplomate-Fellow in Psychopharmacology: International College of Prescribing Psychologists (ICPP) and Prescribing Psychologists' Register (PPR): 300 + hours APA-approved hours in psychopharmacology and related sciences, August, 1999.

Charter member, Division 53, Division of Clinical Child Psychology, American Psychological Association, 1999.

Charter member, Division 54, Society of Pediatric Psychology, American Psychological Association, 1999.

Program Committee member, "Gender and Diversity Division, Academy of Management, 1998-2001.

Keynote Speaker, At the SAMHSA, Addiction Technology Transfer Centers' Pre-Conference Workshop at the 30th Annual MARRCH Chemical Dependency Conference held in Bloomington, MN, October 26, 1999: "Psychocultural Conflict, Personal Marginality and Addiction among Native Americans." Also served on Round Table Discussion with Dr. Marc Schuckit & Dr. David Deitch.

Passed, First National Examination in Advanced Psychopharmacology for Licensed Clinical Psychologists, UCLA, May, 1999.

Continuing AMA Medical Education (Category 1), Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc. "Advanced Clinical Psychiatry" series (*Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*) 1999.

Member, *Criminal Justice SIG*, NAADAC, 1999.

Chair, *Ethics Committee*, New Mexico Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Association, NMADACA, 2000 – 2002.

Member, *Program Review Committee*, 70th Annual Convention: Rocky Mountain Psychological Association 2000, Tucson, AZ, April, 2000; 71st Annual Convention: Rocky Mountain Psychological Association 2001, Reno, NV; *Psi Chi Review Committee* (Reno RMPA meetings, 2001).

Member, Psi Chi National Honor Society in Psychology, Steering Committee, 2001-2003.

Primary Technical Reviewer & Editorial Board Member: National

Institute of Justice's Crime & Justice Research & Evaluation:
American Indian and Alaska Native Program, 1998-2003.

Member, Board of Western New Mexico University United Campus
Ministry, 2001-03.

"Conducting and Writing Neuropsychological Evaluations", (20 APA
CE credits), Prescribing Psychologists' Register post-doctorate
studies, January 12, 2002.

"Neuropsychology for Clinical Practice," (18 CE Credits), American
Psychological Association , Office of Continuing Professional
Education February 12, 2003.

Member, Western New Mexico University IRB (Institutional Review
Board), 2001-2003.

Inductee, Wall of Tolerance, National Campaign for Tolerance, February
15, 2002.

Senior Research Associate, *Justiceworks*, Institute for Policy and Social
Science Research at the University of New Hampshire, Durham,
2002 –

Keynote Speaker, Western New Mexico University 2003 Honors
Ceremonies, May, 2003.

Primary Faculty Advisor, Psi Chi Chapter, Prairie View A&M
University, Prairie View, Texas, 2003 –04

Member, Library Committee, Prairie View A&M University, 2003-04
"Lifetime Achievement Award" New Mexico Association for Addiction
Professionals (August 6, 2004).

Graduate Council member, Prairie View A&M University, 2003-04

Editor, *Research Reports*, International Journal of Comparative
Criminology, 2004 -06).

Blind reviewer/evaluation team, *Tribal Youth Longitudinal Study* –
National Institute of Justice, OJJDP, April 17-20, 2006.

"Pharmacopsychologists' Research Review", (15 PPR/APA CEUs),
Prescribing Psychologists' Register, post-doctoral studies,
February 27, 2004.

"Psychological Assessment Review" (15 PPR/APACE CEUs)
Prescribing Psychologists Register, post-doctoral studies, January
2005.

"Assessment and Treatment of Domestic Violence" (20 PPR/APA

- CEUs) Prescribing Psychologists Register post-doctoral studies, June, 2006.
- “Advanced Level Substance Abuse, Drug Addiction & Psychopharmacology”, Prescribing Psychologist Register post-doctoral studies (# 42), (15 PPR/APA CEUs). February, 2007.
- “Pain Assessment and Management: Challenges in Pain Control,” (15 PPR/APA CEUs), Prescribing Psychologists Register post-doctoral studies, February, 2008.
- “Medical Error, Risk Management in Mental Health Practice” (15 PPR/APA CEUs) Prescribing Psychologists Register post-doctoral studies, March, 2009.
- Attended: USMC 2007 Educators’ workshop, Quantico, VA. June 18-22, 2007.
- Main speaker at 2008 American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences annual convention in Las Vegas, February 6-8, 2008.
- Participant, National Institute of Justice’s Section 904 Violence Against Indian Women in Indian Country Research Workshop, Washington, DC: March 31-April 2, 2009; 2012.
- “Helping Patients Who Drink Too Much: Using the NIAAA Clinician’s Guide,” American Psychological Association workshop at APA Conference, Toronto, Canada, August 5, 2009: 4 CEUs.
- Honored Guest (“Oldest Marine”)* along with U.S. Ambassador, Hon. Charles English, 234th Marine Corps Birthday Ball, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina: November, 2009.
- Luncheon, Keynote Speaker, New Hampshire Latino Summit 2010 held June 23, 2010 at the “NH Institute of Politics” at Saint Anselm College, Manchester, N.H.
- “Cultural Diversity for Healthcare Professionals” (15 PPR/APA C.E.U.s) Prescribing Psychologists’ Register, Inc. post-doctoral studies; July, 2010.
- “Returning Fulbrighter” – Fulbright orientation for students and scholars going to Southern or Eastern Europe, Washington, DC; June 21-23, 2010.
- ‘Public Lecture’ *The Balkan Wars of 1991-2002: The Geopolitics*

- of Sectarianism* at St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick – Canada as component of Endowed Chair of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Fall Semester 2010: October 13, 2010.
- “Trauma and PTSD (War & Injury Trauma” (lesson #44) (15 CEUs), Prescribing Psychologists’ Register post-doctoral studies, April 15, 2012.
- “Membership Committee”, SPSSI; 2012-2013.
- “Drug Use Management Tools,” (lesson #48) (15 CEUs), Prescribing Psychologist’s Register post-doctoral studies, June 30, 2013.
- 18 CME’s, 21st European Congress of Psychiatry EPA2013, Nice, France, April 6-9, 2013.
- 27 CME’s 21st World Congress Social Psychiatry WASP2013, Lisbon, Portugal, 6/29-7/3, 2013.
- Completed UNH Social Justice Educator Training, December 16 & 17, 2013.
- Completed, *Working Together to Address Domestic Violence Among Veterans*, CME Institute of Physicians Postgraduate Press (January 9, 2014); & *Caring for the Military Family: What We All Should Know About Military Culture and the Stress of Deployment* APA CEP (January 27, 2014).
- Attended, 2014 American Indian Education Conference Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe, NM (April 3&4, 2012).
- Presented talk on book, *Frog Town-Portrait of a French Canadian Parish in New England* @ the (Franco-American Centre (FACNH) “speaker series) New Hampshire Institute of Franco-American Series, Saint. Anselm College, Institute of Politics, Manchester, NH: January 14, 2015.
- Presented “Applied Ethics: Avoiding Common Licensure Board Complaints” 3-hours (3 APA-CEU’s) 2015 American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences Conference, Las Vegas, NV, February 10, 2015.
- Appointed “DAV representative to NH Veterans Cemetery,” 2014 -; elected “Chaplin,” Chapter 19, NH Disabled American Veterans, 2015; elected “Three-year Trustee” VFW Post 1631 – Concord, NH.

- Participated in the OJJDP Online University webinar, “How to Build an Effective Youth Council Series: Youth Action Planning: Develop Goals and Measurable Outcomes. (May 2015).
- Presented, “Civilian Conservation Corps: A Unique Experiment during the Great Depression” @ the New Hampshire Telephone Museum, Warner, NH, August 28, 2015.
- Presented talk, *French-Canadians and Military Service: A Trans-Border Review*, @ the (Franco-American Centre FRCNH, “speaker series) New Hampshire Institute of Franco-American held at Saint Anselm College September 10, 2015.
- Trained as a *DAV Resource Officer* for assisting U.S. military veterans process claim to the U.S. Veteran’s Administration; Manchester, NH; November 2015.
- Presented talks at the University of Belgrade and Banja Luka University during Fulbright Specialists Project to the Republic of Srpska, Bosnian-Herzegovina, Feb. 22- April 3, 2016.
- Submitted final report to Fulbright Office regarding tour at the Minister of Interior, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia-Herzegovina, April, 2016.
- Submitted comprehensive research project, “Toward a Model of Restorative Social Justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina” to the Minister of Interior, Republic of Srpska, Bosnian-Herzegovina, April, 2016 (64 pages).
- Presented talk: *Crime & Justice for French-Canadians/Franco-Americans: Major Cases Illustrated*, @ the NH Institute for Franco-American Studies (speakers series) at Saint Anselm College, November 17, 2016.

Toward a Model of Restorative Social Justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina

*Fulbright Specialist report –
RS February 22-April 3, 2016*

Laurence Armand French

Banja Luka, October 2018

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Foreword

The book Toward a Model of Restorative Social Justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina was created as a result of the research conducted by Laurence Armand French, an eminent American Professor at New Hampshire University, Durham, USA. Professor French, as a Fulbright specialist, conducted his research in Banja Luka, the Republika Srpska, from February 22 to April 2, 2016.

The book by Professor French gives a different view of the wars that occurred in the former Yugoslavia (1991-2001) in relation to the dominant discourse in the Western public. The tragic conflict has often been one-sidedly viewed, in which one side of the conflict, in this case the Serbs, has been seen as the sole culprit for the war (1991-1995). In his research, the author analyzes historical circumstances, states relevant facts, explains what actually happened in the Balkans at the end of the 20th century and interprets the role of participants in the conflict, including the international community. The author analyzes the causes and consequences of the conflict; he considers events in a dialectical manner and examines the circumstances and events and their impact on the course of the history of the peoples in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Taking into account the wider social context and geographical area, the author gives special attention to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. His view of a conflict is the view of a scientist rather than a politician or an ideologue.

In public discourse, the conflicts in the Balkans (1991-2001) have often been viewed from a short distance, without considering social circumstances and the dynamics of relations between different ethnic and religious groups in the decades preceding the conflict, especially their relations during the two Great Wars in the 20th century.

The book is small in volume but great in content, knowledge, and messages it conveys. This approach fills a void in the existing literature may lead to different thinking and realistic consideration of all the relevant circumstances and roles of the participants in order to determine what

really happened. Looking through history, the Serbian people suffered heavily in the Balkans. During the First World War, the Serbs suffered the greatest losses of all the Balkan peoples, while in the Second World War, together with Jews and Roma, the Serbs were systematically exterminated in concentration camps such was the infamous Jasenovac camp.

In the late 20th century, the Serbs were labeled as a genocidal people by the world media. Individual responsibility for war crimes committed by the Serbs during the wars on the territory of the former Yugoslavia does exist, but the crimes were also committed by other sides involved in the conflict, and these crimes were relativized, the criminals were never convicted and the victims never received meritorious justice. In 1995, the largest ethnic cleansing in Europe was carried out in Croatia alone, when more than 200,000 Serbs were expelled by the Croatian forces only in several days. The responsibility for the tragic conflict lies with the political elites of all sides involved in the conflict and their nationalist projects rather than ordinary citizens. The crimes committed on all sides were committed by individuals on their own behalf rather than on behalf of the ethnic group they belong to, though a large number of them was convinced that they acted on behalf of their respective ethnic groups. Without such an approach, there is no truth in the territory of the former Yugoslavia nor a true reconciliation. That is exactly what Professor French deals with in his book – he explores models of true reconciliation and critically points out that this may not be achieved without the objective consideration of historical facts and its reflections on social reality.

The primary aim of the book is the possibility of building peace, which is needed for all the peoples of the Balkans and is a basic value shared by all, regardless of ethnic, religious or ideological divisions. The peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and generally in the Balkans, get along as individuals but they hate one another at the group level. It is precisely these misunderstandings that create the geopolitics of hatred that the author explains convincingly, analytically, logically and offers suggestions for overcoming them. After a century

of bloodshed, during which everyone suffered, there remains the possibility of building a long-lasting and sustainable peace. Professor French offers a model of achieving peace and restorative social justice, both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the former Yugoslavia.

Dr. Laurence Armand French is a former Marine, a war veteran, a respected scholar of wide erudition, with PhD degrees in Sociology and in Psychology, a member of the American Psychological Association and a life member of the American Society of Criminology. During his rich academic career, he has published over 300 academic papers and 20 books.

The Fulbright Board accepted the report by Dr. Laurence Armand French and awarded him a Fulbright Specialist Program, signed by the Chairman of the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board and Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, which adds credibility to this publication.

Velibor Lalić, PhD

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Faculty of Security Science, University of Banja Luka

Understanding human behaviors and concepts of justice

Social justice is an important component of restorative justice in that it looks at how societies treat their members. It addresses formal (manifest/de jure) and informal (latent/de facto) processes that determine the preferred social hierarchy (social stratification). This process determines the relationship between in-groups versus out-groups. The social order, in turn, is determined by rules that articulate the “dynamics of inclusion” (in-groups) versus the “dynamics of exclusion” (out-groups). Race, class, age, gender, social economic status, and sectarianism are dynamics of stratification and relevant factors to be considered in any viable analysis of restorative justice.

Social justice analysis falls into two basic categories – *distributive* and *procedural* justice. Distributive justice addresses how the society and its members view the “fairness” of the allocation (distribution) of what it defines as scarce resources. This falls mainly within the realm of *de facto justice*. Procedural justice, on the other hand, looks at the formal rules (laws, statutes, customs...) that dictate how these resources are allocated. For the most part, this process falls under *de jure justice*. *Social justice* addresses the differential between procedural and distributive justice. Hence, policies that establish the rules that set the standards for the implementation of criminal, civil, and family/juvenile justice fall into the category of procedural justice. Criminal, civil, and family/juvenile justice adjudication, on the other hand, fall on a continuum with restorative justice on one pole and retributive justice

on the other. That said, it is important to remember that regardless of the extent of written or customary traditions, the administration of justice, per se, is a human process and in that sense we need to recognize the psychological processes that influence how individuals, or groups, perceive the fair allocation of justice.

Understanding Individual and Group Dynamics

The sociologist Emile Durkheim noted that all societies define some behavior as being deviant so as to establish the current acceptable social and personal boundaries that are central to maintaining social stability (status quo). This process also allows for those who do not agree with the status quo a method for rebellion. Durkheim also noted the process of social and/or individual social disorganization (normlessness), a phenomenon he termed *anomie*. Anomie is a process where the traditional norms of the society are challenged due to some unforeseen disruptive event(s) such as wars, social conflict, economic depression.... Here, social groups tend to blame outside groups for the crisis, often leading to reciprocal antagonism. Howard Becker later termed those members pushed outside the acceptable realm of society as being *outsiders*. Accordingly, social groups tend to label their outsiders as being sinners, heathens, infidels, deviates, terrorists, or criminals. The sanctions directed toward the outsiders, floggings, executions, excommunication, banishment..., reinforces the limits of the prescribed social boundaries at any given time. In the past, public humiliation and punishment, including executions, served this purpose. Since the early twentieth century, mass media coverage of these incidents provides the group with the news of the transgressions of these wayward outsiders. Conversely, these public events also help other members to identify with the out-group. Social change often is a result of either the out-group membership substantially overwhelming the status-quo in-group, or the out-group becoming integrated into the larger society.

William F. Ogburn, one of the founding fathers of American

sociology, noted that certain rituals associated with cultural practices, especially those rooted in the group's ethnic/sectarian tradition, often remain as significant social rules long beyond their utility. This process of maintaining rituals that may even be counterproductive to the group's quality of life is known as *cultural lag*. The continued patriarchal dominance over women, and continued resistance to gender equality, prevalent in many ethnic/sectarian groups proves problematic in many groups today. Prohibition against contraceptives or abortions by the Roman Catholic Church and Evangelical Christian faiths even into the 21st century is a prime example of a cultural lag. There are also a number of class, and gender biases within fundamental Islamic societies today that extend back to the Middle Ages which, in effect, discriminate against women and children in order to maintain strong male-dominance and authority in their society. The prohibition against educating females, the forced sterilization of women, and bride murders are still common throughout many third world societies. Here out-group women become pawns of male aggression with the purpose of humiliating their husbands, fathers, brothers.... These practices also tend to devalue and demean the trauma suffered by women and children during times of war and conflict.

Following this framework on group dynamics, human behavior is such that we tend to perceive the actions of in-group members differently than those of out-group member, a process known as the *attribution bias* – skewed collective perception of social situations. Essentially, the dynamics of inclusion/exclusion are that those in control tend to make rules that benefit their group while creating rules that exclude members of the out-group. This perversion of distributive justice then fosters a *self-fulfilling prophecy* that systematically places the out-group members at a disadvantage while exacerbating negative attributes of the group per se. Major social institutions such as education, religion, and public service are often the instruments of this process. The general attribution bias is rooted in inter-group dynamics whereby a social-cultural distance occurs between the in-group versus

out-group(s). Often hostile actions directed against the perceived out-group are rooted in a moral imperative, a process Frank Tannenbaum termed, *the Dramatization of Evil*. The intended goal is to increase the moral/sectarian position of one group at the expense of the other. When moral imperatives are enacted in law (procedural/de Jure justice), such as *prohibition of liquor* (18th Amendment to U.S. Constitution in 1919), enforcement (distributive/ de facto) of such laws often result in further dividing societies. In the United States, *Prohibition* was a gross failure resulting in its repeal in 1933 (21st U.S. Amendment).

To illustrate the psychological mechanisms of collective attribution biases, that is the group's rationalization of individual/group superiority vis-à-vis that of out-groups nemesis, if someone within our group (in-group) succeeds at a task, we tend to attribute their success to inherent factors; while, on the other hand, if someone in the out-group succeeds along similar lines, we tend to attribute this to external factors including luck or unfair advantages. Likewise, if someone in the in-group fails, or is caught doing something bad or criminal, we tend to look for external factors and influences contributing to this situation. However, if someone in the out-group fails, members of the in-group commonly attribute this behavior exclusively to the individual excluding any mitigating circumstances. Similarly, *risky-shift behavior* is a form of Gestalt group-think that facilitates risky actions, including impulsive aggression, directed against the out-group factions. These are collective actions that defy otherwise logical solutions to the situation if not flooded by emotions. Simmel noted that the process of demonizing out-groups is often for the purpose of increasing in-group cohesion. This is a significant process during times of societal insecurity (anomie) used to draw attention from real causal factors while directing blame to that of out-group members.

Here, the people involved in the decision-making process transcend their individuality and conform to the group leader's plan with no or minimal objections. In these instances, collectivism overpowers individualism during times of excitement. This phenomenon is

associated not only with impulsive juvenile acts but with major international confrontations. Classic examples abound including those leading to war such as the sinking of the Maine in Cuba leading to the Spanish-American War, the assassination of Arch-Duke Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo leading eventually to the First World War, or more recently, the *Bay of Pigs* CIA-planned invasion of Castro's Cuba during the Kennedy administration that precipitated the 1962 Cuban Crises,, as well as the "weapons of mass destruction" hysteria used to invade Iraq during the Gulf Wars. Absent from these events is any effort to produce a viable alternative that could serve to mediate the situation – someone playing *the Devil's Advocate*,

The intensity of inter-group antagonism generally follows two scenarios. One is calculating and the other is spontaneous while both types can revolve about a single incident. The intensity of these conflict situations generally is proportionate to the ideological divide between the groups and their members. Either way, the intensity associated with ideological mythology is a strong factor associated with group conflicts and aggression. A function of reciprocal animosities between groups within a given society tends to strengthen both groups' internal cohesion while at the same time maintaining the rigid class and/or caste lines and social distances which exist between these groups. Here the dominant group sets the rules which label those outside the normative boundaries as being deviant.

Accordingly, serious deviants are so defined and stigmatized as to warrant the group's most severe sanctions which in many societies is the death penalty. Simmel also noted the two types of inter-group conflict situations. Objective, or calculated conflicts, what he termed *realistic conflict*, reflects that directed toward tangible social objectives such as status, power, and resources. *Non-realistic conflict*, (subjective conflict) in contrast, stems from social frustrations exacerbated by group and/or societal divisions. In the former, conflict is viewed as a rational, calculated process directed toward the accomplishment of a specific goal, while in the latter, aggression becomes an end in itself. Examples of intra-group non-realistic conflict are inter-Christian and/or inter-

Islamic conflicts like *the troubles* in Northern Ireland and the schism between Islamic faiths in the Arab world. The other scenario involves diametrically opposing ideologies. This is illustrated by the communist (Second World) versus capitalist (First World) Cold War adversaries or the current Islam versus Christian conflict, often termed the *War on Terrorism*. A more compelling example is the 500 year conflict between the white Euro-American Protestant Ethic and the aboriginal, traditional Harmony Ethos of the original inhabitants of the Americas. Social psychological studies have demonstrated how these mechanisms of group divisions play out in everyday life. Stanley Milgram's work shows how the demands of authority influences and overpowers the demands of individual conscience explaining such phenomena of the acceptance of racism and discrimination when these policies are endorsed by the government or military. Philip Zimbardo's research, on the other hand demonstrated how empowering one group of people over another facilitates reciprocal abuses, a phenomenon he termed the *Lucifer Effect*. *Ethnic cleansing* often involves a combination of both types of conflict. Coveting the land and resources of an out-group is often fueled by intense hostility directed to those being forcefully removed from their homes.

Adversarial versus Restorative Justice Models

Adversarial Justice Model

The major difference between the adversarial and restorative justice models is that the former forces the plaintiffs into *victims* and *offenders* while the restorative system looks at building harmony and not punishment per se. The adversarial system has its roots in Euro-American statutory laws and a judicial contest where the contestants are defined as either winners (victims) or losers (convicted offenders) with the ladder punished. Max Weber viewed the emerging adversarial justice model as being an outgrowth of the Protestant Ethic and its focus on individual culpability and *Manifest Destiny*. According to Weber,

adversarial justice is rarely *fair* in that it is predicated on the concept of moral superiority associated with predestination (manifest destiny). Moreover, recently victim groups have taking on a new role, especially in America, where they continue to demonize offenders even after they have served their sentence and paid their price to society forever excluding them from inclusion back into the mainstream culture. Here, the victim lobby compels the offender to serve a life sentence of negative stigma via publically accessible offender lists whereby certain offenders are hounded for life, often forced to register wherever they live with many forced into homeless status.

On the surface, this practice seems to contradict the Preamble to the United States Constitution: "*We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*" What is omitted from the preamble and the corresponding *Bill-of-Rights* (1st ten Amendments established in 1791) is that fact that "We the People" was only for an inclusive in-group of enfranchised white, Protestant, property-owning, males, hence this important document of Procedural Justice's Distributive Justice application was limited to a select sectarian/ethnic in-group leaving out-group members of American society, including its indigenous and slave populations beyond the protection of the law.

Laws of the land are made through Amendments to the U.S. Constitution that had to be ratified by two-thirds of the States. Most notably were the abolition of slavery (13th Amendment, 1865) and Women's suffrage (19th Amendment, 1920). Other Amendments were not enforced as passed (Civil Rights, 1868 and Black suffrage, 1870) and had to wait nearly 100 years for U.S. Supreme Court enforcement ending the de facto *Jim Crow* segregation in the U.S. South. This is often a contentious process with ultimate decisions decided by the United States Supreme Court. Even then the U.S. Supreme Court, in

the past, had upheld both racism and ethnic cleansing in its rulings in the 19th century. It took nearly two-hundred years for the high court to adequately address racism and segregation within American society. Moreover, American Indians were not provided U.S. Citizenship until 1924. It was the U.S. Supreme Court decisions that struck down capital punishment (*Furman v. Georgia*, 1972) and then reinstated it in 1976 (*Gregg v. Georgia; Jurek v. Texas; Proffit v. Florida*) that established a more objective process for evaluating serious offenses. Now the death penalty could only be used for 1st degree (premeditated) murder and needed to involve a dual-process, one that looked at the aggravating circumstances, and once found guilty, the same jury needed to then assess mitigating circumstances before it could impose the death sentence. This provided for a more equitable model for the critical assessment of aggression – the assessment of both aggravating and mitigating circumstances. It can be used as a model for assessing other forms of aggression, including civil and/or sectarian conflicts like that occurred in the former Yugoslavia. Nonetheless, the adversarial system is rooted in game theory where there the players are forced into one of two categories –*winners* or *losers*. Unfortunately the legal stigma often leads to the establishment of reciprocal classes of victims. Here the winning plaintiff claims the entitlement of their victimization while, at the same time, continually stigmatizing the offender, creating yet another victim class. This phenomenon played out in the United States recently with the double standard relevant to drug crime where minorities (Blacks, American Indians, Hispanics) were charged with the greater stigma of felonies while whites received misdemeanor charges for similar offenses resulting in the disproportionate representation of minorities within the U.S. prisons and jails. This blatant abuse of procedural justice is only now being addresses by the United States Congress and Executive Branch. Misdemeanor crimes elevated to felonies is also used for the purpose of deportation of Hispanics, including those who served honorably in the U.S. Military. And some U.S. States still disenfranchise felons, notably minorities, from voting

rights. This review is critical to a better understanding of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina especially given that the current Constitution and justice system was formulated by the United States as part of the December 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement (DPA).

The Harmony Ethos and Restorative Justice

A pure sense of restorative justice is rooted in the aboriginal Harmony Ethos shared by most indigenous groups in aboriginal North America. While there were both inter-group and intra-group conflicts, these were not allowed to fester and take on a life far beyond their initial significance. The Harmony Ethos took on various manifestations such as the Navajo (Dine) *Beauty Way* or that of the aboriginal Cherokees where life was renewed each year at the New Year ceremony. Here, everything was renewed: the council fires were extinguished throughout their vast tribe and individual transgressions, if not yet settled by clan vengeance, were forgiven. Cherokee adults purified themselves by taking the *black drink* that induced vomiting. In a similar fashion, the Sioux cleansed themselves in the Sweat Lodge. The point is that transgressions were not allowed to fester. Any negative stigma lasted only as long as it took for clan retribution or restitution to be adjudicated within long-held restorative methods. Even inter-tribal warfare was closely regulated by traditional customs. The war season was during the winter after the harvest was completed. Inter-group raids were mainly for the purpose of retribution for raids by traditional enemies. Even then, the most reliable records indicate that excessive deaths were not the norm until European colonial influences. Hence, in aboriginal times warfare was for the purpose for *making of man* rituals were young men were initiated into warrior groups. Indeed, the most prestigious method of proving themselves as a warrior was to *count coup* – approach an enemy without his knowledge and leaving evidence of such.

In the 1980's the largest U.S. Indian tribe, in both blooded membership and reservation size, reintroduced a modified version of their traditional

judicial customs for restorative justice – the *Peacemaker Court*. In its aboriginal times, clan leaders resolved inter-personal disputes according to traditional customs, much like the Cherokees and Sioux. Restorative resolutions were based on clan-agreed upon *restitution* rather than *retribution*. There were no official records and the cases were immediately resolved according to the Dine *Beauty Way*, restoring inter- and intra-clan harmony. Given that U.S. and Canadian Indians are now subject to federal laws, aboriginal methods and customs are greatly restricted and can only be administered for lower-level incidents, usually as a diversionary alternative for juvenile offenses, family crises, and misdemeanors. Contrary to the popular press and media, federally-recognized tribes in the United States – that constituting *Indian Country* – are restricted to Congressionally-approved misdemeanors and low-level civil offenses. Indian governments have original jurisdiction over tribal ordinances as long as they do not interfere with federal laws.

Even then, restorative methods, such as the Navajo Peacemakers, continue to play a significant role in maintaining harmony and trial customs. Respected elders, both men and women, are assigned the role of ad hoc Peacemakers as conflict situations arise. However, all parties need to agree to the Peacemaking resolution or the original charges would then be reintroduced to the Tribal District Court along with a written record and the accompanying stigma of a conviction. The Peacemaker system applied to all aboriginal Dine (Athapaskans) even those residing in Canada. In Canada, the *sentencing circle* differs from the Peacemakers system in that the process occurs within the established Queen's Courts and, therefore, is not restricted merely to misdemeanor offenses. The major difference in the Canadian system is that the Native input is advisory to the Queen's Judges. However, judges who do not adhere to Native input often lose on appeal. The take home point is that these informal systems not only serve to preserve elements of traditional culture, they also eliminate the often lasting stigma of labels such as “victim” and “offender.”

OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES TO RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Introduction

This discussion is framed within the context of the United States of America, its Constitution and judicial system which has survived all the major geo-political strains experiences by Western societies since its inception some 240 years ago. As the largest and most diverse (race/ethnic/sectarian) democracy in the world today the versatility of the U.S. Constitution has accommodated challenges (wars, revolts, depressions, protests...) since 1776 making significant changes (emancipation of slaves, women's suffrage & rights, civil rights, voting rights...) to accommodate its changing human landscape and demographics. The U.S. Constitution's famous preamble, *We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence (sic), promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America* has come to represent all its citizens and not just the special WASP male elite (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) originally intended. The Constitution, and its interpretation by either the U.S. Supreme Court or the Legislative branches, has changed with the times via Amendments to address major strains emerging from both internal and/or external forces. The strength of the U.S. Constitution is that it does not allow one group to seize control of the government

and suppress the views of opponents like many so-called democracies today where the democratic process is used to hijack the government and change the constitution in order to establish a monopoly where opponents are labeled *terrorists* and any criticism of the government *treason*. The United States has built-in safeguards such as open and free elections for the House of Representatives every two-years and the U.S. Senate every six years (Article I) and limiting the term of the President and Vice-President to two-consecutive terms (20 & 22 Amendments). The U.S. Constitution provides a model that Bosnia-Herzegovina could use in order to transcend its historical ethnic/sectarian divides to form a true democracy without fears of one element of society attempting to dominate the government and impose its own particular mandate of its version of moral superiority. Vilfredo Pareto, the noted Italian sociologists of the early 20th century, coined – *The Circulation of the Elite*. Here rebels, or “freedom fighters” attack the status quo under the pretense of unfair biases by the ruling elite, only to do the same thing once they are in power. This dilemma has plagued numerous plans by outside powers to export their desired form of government on an unwilling regime – that is to force a *Regime Change*. One only has to look at the recent *Arab Spring* or the *Bagdad Debacle* to see the fallacy of this process.

The Thesis The Bosnian War – 1991-1995: A Brief Overview

The chronology of events leading to the unraveling of Yugoslavia began in 1990 at the 14th Congress of the Communist Party with Slovenia and Croatia delegates leaving in protest. Then on June 25, 1991, Slovenia, after voting the Communists out of office, began the secession process resulting in their *Ten-Day War*. Their neighbors to the south, Croatia, also declared their independence from Yugoslavia. The standoff between the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) and the Slovenian police and territorial defense resulted in several dozen deaths but no

major battles. A tentative peace was established on July 9, 1991 and Milosevic withdrew the JNA from Slovenia on October 26, 1991. This minor scrimmage fueled the ultra-nationalism that fanned the flames of the ensuing Third Balkan War.

The main battle leading to a full-fledged war was associated with Croatia's bid for independence. The problem here was that Franjo Tudman, on December 22, 1990, got the Croatian parliament, to adopt a new constitution that eliminated the protective elements of the 1965 and 1974 Yugoslav Constitution that provided equal treatment for Serbian enclaves residing within Croatia. This action gave superior status to Croatian Catholics while discriminating against the indigenous Serb minority. This action led the Serbs in the Krajina (Military Frontier) region to demand its own independence within an independent Croatia. Serbs lived for generations in the Krajina region, brought there by the Austrian-Hungarian Empire in the mid-16th century to serve as a buffer against the Ottoman Empire. Indeed, the Serbs in this region constituted about 12 percent of the Croatian population at the time of its declaration of independence in 1991. The ensuing Croatian civil war pitted Tudman's ultra-nationalists against the *Serbian Autonomous Oblast of Krajina* (SAO) which now proclaimed themselves the *Republic of Serbian Krajina* (RSK). When this element of the Balkan War ended in 1995, tens-of-thousands of indigenous Croatian Serbs were forced into exile, mainly into Serbia, while those who remained were subjected to torture and murder. Likewise, the RSK attempted to cleanse its territory (a third of Croatia) of Croatian Catholics also resulting in mass displacements of people, the murder of civilians and the destruction of cultural artifacts. This action resulted in the introduction of the *United Nations Protection Force* (UNPROFOR) into the Balkan War and the establishment of *United Nations Protected Areas* (UNPAs).

In 1991, Macedonia also declared its independence with little resistance from its parent – the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The second major battle front in the 3rd Balkan War erupted when Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) declared its independence in April 1992. This

conflict involved all three sectarian groups with extreme violence initiated by all parties – much of it directed toward civilians. Initially the fighting involved the Bosnian Serbs and the Bosniaks whereby the indigenous Serbs feared a Bosnia ruled by Islamic Slavs and a situation where they would again be labeled as second-class citizens. In 1993 the conflict now included Bosnian Croats, supported by Croatia, battling the Bosniaks. Some of the heaviest fighting in this theater was in the Herzegovina section of Bosnia. As early as March 1991, the ultra-nationalists leaders of Serbia (Slobodan Milosevic, also the leader of what remained of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and Croatia (Franjo Tudman) conspired to partition BiH between their respective countries. This was known as the Karadzor Agreement which essentially promoted both a *Greater Croatia* and a *Greater Serbia* out of the remaining Yugoslavia¹. The United Nations Security Council, in anticipation of growing conflicts in the region, passed Resolution 713 imposing an arms embargo throughout the former Yugoslavia.

Tudman's ultra-nationalist party, the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) attempted to do the same thing in Bosnia-Herzegovina that the Croat Serbs attempted in Krajina – taking over a segment of BiH and naming it the *Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia*. This action occurred on November 18, 1991, when the HDZ branch leaders in Bosnia-Herzegovina declared their independence. In a similar fashion, the Bosnian Serbs, on October 24, 1991, abandoned the tri-ethnic coalition that governed BiH since 1990, creating their own Assembly of the Serb People of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On January 9, 1992, the assembly established the Serbian Republic of Bosnian and Herzegovina

¹ We wish to imply that there is no relevant evidence or proof confirming this argument. The narrative about the meeting in Karadjordjevo is all about an allegedly verbal statement coming from a person who accompanied two presidents. We know that the meeting took place, but there isn't any transcript of the meeting. The then advisor to the president Tudjman, Mr. Dusan Bilandzic, who attended the meeting, has published a book in which he wrote that two presidents had agreed to divide B-H, but except from his word, there is no other proof confirming his statement.

which late was changed to the *Republika Srpska* in August 1992². After that, the killing of the Serbian wedding guest occurred, which triggered the war. The stage was now set for the battle of Bosnia-Herzegovina, a conflict that engulfed the entire country until late December 1995 with the signing of the Dayton Accord.

The Antithesis

There was the possibility for peace with the Cutileiro-Carrington Plan (Lisbon Agreement) forged by the European Economic Community (EEC) on March 18, 1992. This agreement proposed ethnic power-sharing at all administrative levels but with respective communities defined according to their sectarian majority – Bosniak, Bosnian Croat, Bosnian Serb. But apparently under pressure from the United States, the leader of the Bosnian Muslims (Bosniaks), Alija Izetbegovic, withdrew his signature and support for the agreement ten days later setting the stage for the horrific battles that ensued. A second plan was devised in 1993 BiH by Cyrus Vance (USA) and Robert Owen (UK) in an attempt to cantonized BiH. This plan was also rejected. Later in 1993, a third plan was devised, (Owen-Stoltenberg plan) that would divide BiH into two units, again rejected by the Bosniac leaders. And fourth plan developed by the Contact Group was rejected by the Bosnian Serbs leadership. Hence, the Dayton Peace Agreement became the fifth peace plan, one that divided BiH into two major entities as well as a protected enclave (Brcko District). It was signed by the three major forces, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro). It was adopted on November 21, 1995. The new Constitution of BiH was adopted as Annex IV of the Dayton

² Assembly of the Serb people of B-H was established on 24/10/1991 as a response to the outvoting of the Serb delegates in the Assembly of the Socialistic Republic of B-H (SR B-H) on 15/10/1991 over the withdrawal of representatives of SR B-H from the federal bodies of SFRJ. Then, on 10/11/1991 the referendum of the Serb people for the stay in SFRJ was organized, followed by the referendum for independence of B-H from SFRJ organized by the Muslims and Croats, without Serbs.

Peace Agreement³. Accordingly, this new Constitution was ratified by international members (UN, EU, USA, France, UK, Germany, & Russia) basing it on international law rather domestic laws. The drawn out international peace plans spurred horrific battles as each of the three components attempted to maximize their territory.

The U.S. Congress also attempted to override the UN arms embargo but these efforts were vetoed by President Bill Clinton. The embargo, although often breeched through the porous mountainous borders, left the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) with the bulk of heavy armaments including artillery and tanks. The JNA leader, General Ratko Mladic, sided with the Bosnian Serbs and the Army of Republika Srpska (VRS). These forces were responsible for the 44-month siege of Sarajevo where even the UN Protective Forces had limited results other than keeping the airport open allowing for the basic essentials to sustain the besieged population. Another failure of the UNPROFOR was the protection of Srebrenica where it is estimated that some 8,000⁴ Bosnian Muslim men and adult men were massacred from July 12-22, 1995 by the army led by Ratko Mladic⁵. Interestingly, the forces defending Sarajevo during the siege, the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Armija RBiH; ARBiH) not only outnumbered the RS forces surrounding the city, but apparently comprised of all sectarian and ethnic groups residing in Sarajevo.

The Croat-Bosniak War from June 19, 1992 until February 23, 1994 engulfed 30 percent of the country into a separate war. The purpose of this war was Croatian domination of central and eastern region of BiH known historically as Herzegovina. Again this conflict involved ethnic cleansing and atrocities against both combatants and civilians. Mostar, long considered the de facto capital of Herzegovina, was held under siege for nine months by Croat forces and the destruction of the

³ It is worth mentioning that two entities – RS and F B-H – signed all annexes to the Dayton agreement, including Annex 4, the Constitution of B-H.

⁴ That today there are conflicting opinions about the number of casualties.

⁵ Also, in the verdict pronounced by the ICTY in Karadzic case, it says that the crimes against Serbs in Podrinje region in 1992 gave rise to crimes in Srebrenica.

city and its religious and cultural structures including the iconic Stari Most Bridge. This time both Bosniaks and Bosnian Serbs became the targets for Croat aggression. It is widely understood that the United States favored both the Catholic Croats and Muslim Bosniaks over the Orthodox Serbs. Toward this end, the US began efforts for these two groups to settle their differences and form a coalition that would unite against the Serbian forces. Both warring parties signed the US-initiated peace agreement (the Washington Agreement) in March 1994 leading to the creation of the joint Bosniak-Croat Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (FBiH) with the population divided into ten cantons (seven predominately Muslim and three predominately Bosnian Croat).

At the same time the USA was clandestinely using private military security forces, MPRI (Military Professional Resources, Inc.) to arm and train the Croatian Army in its fight against Serbian forces as well as smuggling arms to the ARBiH. These initiatives allowed the Croats to break the stalemate with Serbian forces in the summer of 1995 in two actions, Operation Flash and Operation Storm driving the Serbs out of most of Croatia. These actions were followed by Operation Maestral, a combined Croat/Bosniak effort to push back the Bosnian Serbs in BiH. This operation, along with the ensuing NATO bombing brought the combined Croat and FBiH troops to the outskirts of Banja Luka, the de facto capital of RS. The signing of the Dayton Peace Accords on December 14, 1995 effectively ended the fighting in both Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina resulting in the FBiH comprising of about 51 percent of the country and RS with 49 percent with Sarajevo separated into two segments with East Sarajevo belonging to RS.

Granted, the United States played a significant role in forging the Dayton Peace Accord, yet, the U.S. is seen by many as the party that allowed the war to rage in the first place by influencing Alija Izetbegovic to pull out of the March 1992 EU Lisbon Agreement. Ironically, the Dayton Accord came to reflect the same basic thesis as the Lisbon Accord but with the added ingredient of nearly four years of war laced with sectarian-led atrocities on all sides leaving a festering

legacy of inter-group segregation and hate even to the present. In the final analysis, Bosnia-Herzegovina became divided along sectarian lines with seven Bosniak cantons and three Bosnian-Croat cantons comprising the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (FBiH) and 51 percent of the land while the Bosnian Serbs ended up with their own territory- the Republika Srpska (RS) and 49 percent of the country.

A third internationally protected Brcko District was also established at the critical border areas where Croatia and Serbia and BiH meet within the greater RS region. There is also a shared, albeit weak, national assembly with representation from all three ethnic populations. Nonetheless, the prospects for a truly unified Bosnia-Herzegovina, despite the rhetoric of the Dayton Agreement, are remote, at best. It is unfortunate that the Balkans emerged as the final Cold War encounter with the former Yugoslavia being the proxy battleground for geo-political gamesmanship. Many elements of the Dayton Accord were not realized notably the return of refugees swept from their traditional homes during the ethnic cleansing forced exodus frenzy. And the war continued beyond 1995, now in the lower Slavic states of Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia (see French & Nikolic-Novakovic, 2012).

Assessing the ICTY and its Adversarial Process

The major problem of the adversarial process, especially regarding international prosecutor efforts like the ICTY, is that it forces a complex process to viewed within the simplistic framework of *victims* and *offenders*, or in the vernacular – *good guys vs bad guys*. More problematic is the lasting stigma associated with both the winners and losers whose status, hence stigma, lasts long after cessation of the conflict, allowing this perception to infect future generations making any semblance of restorative social justice a farce.

The shortcomings of the adversarial process can best be explained within the *Judicial Attribution Bias*. The *fundamental attribution errors (bias)* is the tendency for people to attribute (over value)

individual factors for positive outcomes for themselves of members of their group (in-group) while at the same time attributing (over valuing) situations (external) factors in their or members of their group's failure, hence diminishing personal or intentional causes. By the same token, the in-group tends to over emphasize (attribute) *external factors* when looking at successes by members of the out-group; and attributing *direct responsibility* for failures of negative outcomes – ignoring or diminishing mitigating or aggravating causal factors such as the *fog of war* or retaliatory or pre-emptive actions during times of conflict like the Balkan Wars of 1991-1995.

The nature of an inequitable influence by an outside power needs to be addressed in order to best review the ICTY proceedings. While U.S. support was crucial for the ICTY adjudication of war crimes during the Balkan Wars, basing it on the post-WWII ad hoc Nuremberg and International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), questions raised about torture and illegal detention war-time abuses in Iraq has tainted the U.S.'s credibility if not its intentions supporting the ICTY, especially given that these appear to be deliberate violations of the Geneva Convention and UN proscriptions against torture and illegal detentions. These allegations set the stage for the United States exit from International justice jurisdictions. Thus, while President Clinton supported the *International Criminal Court* in 2000, his successor, President George W. Bush withdrew U.S. support in 2002 – providing sufficient reasons for a comprehensive review of not only the ICTY and similar war-crime prosecutions throughout the former Yugoslavia by an independent panel – like those that emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s to review the causes of significant social unrest in the United States; The Kerner and Eisenhower Blue-Ribbon Commissions, to mention a few. Similar reviews appear to be warranted in order to ascertain the quality of justice doled out by the ICTY.

Problems inherent in the adversarial judicial process are those related to the admission of evidence. The U.S. Supreme Court addressed this issue regarding the obvious racial bias in the United States regarding its death penalty. It found the old method discriminatory and outlawed it

in 1972 but revived it for states that wanted to continue using the death penalty – providing that a separate jury process follow the original trial where a guilty verdict was found. This separate process is to assess mitigating circumstances that might have contributed to the aggravated event leading to a death sentence.

It appears that a combination of the Judicial Attribution Bias and the assigned weight to either “aggravating” or “mitigating” circumstances came into play during the ICTY adjudication process where it became readily apparent that the Serbs would carry the label of malicious offenders while the Bosniak would play the role of maliciously abused victims, while the Croats would be given a “pass.” Another factor in determining aggravating versus mitigating circumstances is what Marvin Wolfgang termed, *Victim Precipitation*. This concept looks at what role the alleged victim may have played in the ensuing violence. Related to this is the idea of *proportionately*. This concept would apply not only to the nature of violent acts, but the extent that the various parties engaged in similar (reciprocal) acts. Any fact finding post-hoc analysis of the ICTY process needs to use these tools in their fair assessment of the events that occurred during the heat of collective violence that became the Balkan War of 1991-1995.

To illustrate, an argument could be made that the “ultra nationalists: Bosniak leader, Alija Izetbegovic’s signing and then redrawing his signature to the Lisbon Agreement he precipitated the resulting aggression against his people by both the Croats and Serbs resulting in the deaths of tens-of-thousands of non-combatants and the displacement of over a million people. Also claims of the use of rape as a rational tool of aggression especially against Muslim women during the conflict is yet another example of the application of the judicial attribution bias. Any consideration of aggression during a time of extreme normlessness, unlike Hitler’s supposedly rationally thought out *Final Solution*, occur in the fog of war where the very social and moral foundations of a people are shattered and blame is quickly placed on out-groups, including neighbors resulting in risky-shift behaviors such as starvation, brutal beatings, killings, and raped of the targeted

out-group. This reciprocal antagonism was described before the ICTY as: “houses and apartments systematically ransacked or burnt down; civilians rounded up and sometimes beaten or killed in the process; men and women were separated with many of the men massacred or detained in camps; women and children were kept in detention centers in intolerable unhygienic conditions where they were mistreated, included repeatedly raped.... A fallacy of the ICTY was to only attribute these actions to the Serbs when it was a common phenomenon among all combatants consistent with the rages of a civil war. Serious violence occurred in the fight for control of Herzegovina with the Croat’s Lasua Valley ethnic cleansing and the siege of Mostar; or Naser Oric’s brutal actions in Bratunac, Gnjina, Kraavica, Siljkovici, Jezestica..., events that likely precipitated the Srebrenica massacre of Bosniac fighting-age males during the U.S./NATO-sponsored *Operation Maestral*. As for rape, by labeling one group of victims as more important than the others only served to increase the trauma and stigma of the Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Serb victims, both male and female. Moreover, war-time rape is more likely a sub-cortical stress release (sex-stress situation) than it is a rational process: “Hey, let’s rape these women to insult their fathers, husbands, and brothers...”. The author had his paper on this topic presented at the recent 24th Congress of the European Psychiatric Association meetings held in Madrid, Spain (March 12-15, 2016):

Abstract:
Military Culture and Sexual Issues:
The Sex-stress phenomenon

Introduction

Sex abuse within the military has long been an open-secret afflicting both male and female veterans whose etiology is often attributed to character deficits (Personality Disorders or Paraphilic Disorders). Few studies look at the sex-stress phenomenon as a feature of military life itself and the role this plays in sex abuse within the military milieu. While much attention is focused on U.S. forces, this problem in

endemic within military cultures per se. The recent sex abuse scandal involving the French Army in the Central African Republic illustrates the pervasiveness of the problem.

Objectives/Aims

-To explore the psycho-cultural mechanisms of stress and its sexual expression and how certain scenarios within the military milieu exacerbates this impulse-control reaction.

-To address the relationship of the availability of sex-release options – without and/or without the military population (and how increased enlistment of women has changed the nature of the target population in todays military).

Methods

-Look at the problem historically (from WWII - present) with particular illustrations.

-Evaluate common (often failed) approaches to addressing the problem, including the fallacy that Superior Officer know best how to handle these cases.

-Explain the psycho/physiology of the sex-stress phenomenon - mechanism of the *hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal-gonad axis*.

Results/Conclusions

-Offer a viable assessment/diagnostic of sexual problems within the military culture along with a treatment model that offers both psychotherapeutic (cognitive behavioral protocols,...) as well as identifying acute clinical symptoms that may respond to psychotropic medications.

Here, the sub-cortical, autonomic response is a far stronger factor in these rape situations than the miss-applied rationally thought out “rape as a means of insulting my male enemies,” yet this form of judicial attribution bias seems to have prevailed in the ICTY and subsequent war tribunals.

Clearly the biggest obstacle to restorative social justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina is dispelling the Genocide Stigma which, for whatever reasons, has been successfully associated with the Bosnian Serbs as a whole. The irony is that the term genocide was created to illustrate an

extreme form of the eugenics movement that prevailed in Europe and the United States prior to the Second World War. The effort here was racial cleansing, including the Caucasian race. Europe, Asia, and Africa all had their hierarchies of social stratification with superior versus lesser peoples with the latter often assigned a slave or servitude status. Hitler focused on maintaining an Aryan superior race cleansing lesser peoples of color (Roma) and whites (Jews, Serbs). The term genocide then came to represent a conscious effort to totally exterminate a group so that they would no longer exist as a people. In Europe, Serbs were historically seen as lesser people suited best for subservient roles, a status that they held in both the Ottoman and Hapsburg empires up until the Second World War. Historically, Bosnia-Herzegovina was the fault line for these two competing empires with the Croats and Slovenes considering themselves to be of the superior Aryan race of Western and Northern Europe unlike the “other” Slavic peoples like the Serbs.

During the Second World War, the Croat Serbs were selected for total extermination, along with Jews and Roma in the *Independent State of Croatia* under the leadership of Ante Pavelic who escaped capture and adjudication during the Nuremberg Trials. Some 700,000 men, women, and children are estimated to have been systematically slaughtered by the Ustasha, including those at Jasenovac. A figure that pales with the 5 to 8 thousand fighting-age males massacred at Srebrenica. Because the Ustashe and Jasenovac were not prominently addressed at the Nuremberg Trials few realized that the Ustashe comprised of two groups bent on eliminating the Serbs – Muslims and Catholic Croats. But this atrocity was not lost on the Bosnian Serbs many who had immediate family killed by the Ustashe so you can imagine the mindset when the U.S./NATO-backed Operation Moestral went into effect, again forging an alliance between Muslim and Catholic Croats against the Serbs especially when it was realized that Naser Oric’s grandfather served with the Ustase. In this sense, the Srebrenica massacre can be viewed either as a preemptive strike or as vengeance against Naser Oric’s brutality in the Srebrenica region – but not Genocide. And if groups,

including the ICTY, continue flaunting this term, knowing full well that its intent is to stigmatize a whole people, then they must be prepared for respective analysis of all historical events that included the massacre of a minimum of 8,000 non-combatants given this new modified, politically-motivated definition of genocide. This would include the firebombing of cities in Germany, London, and Japan during WWII and the saturation bombing of Hanoi during the Vietnam War. This is indeed a slippery slope to traverse.

Slovenia and Croatia escaped the labels of white supremacy vis-à-vis Serbs easily gaining membership within the European Union where they always thought they belonged. This fast-track to the EU was mainly due to the glossing over of their involvement in ethnically cleansing their territory of Serbs or their involvements in Fascist and Nazi movements of WWII. Maja Catic states this argument in her article, *Bosnia Charges Genocide: Moral Claims and the Politics of State-Building in a Divided Society*:

“Responding to attacks on the RS as a “genocidal entity,” Bosnian Serb – like Croats in Yugoslavia defending Croatia’s position- have argued that the RS is an expression of their historically legitimate claims to self-determination and that the atrocities, including Srebrenica, have been perpetrated by an extremist regime linked to Karadzic’s SDS. They object to the attempts to blame the Serbs collectively for these crimes, and most of all, the attempts to attack their legitimate rights on the basis of moral claims arising from such crimes. It is true that one very significant difference between post-WWII Yugoslavia and post-Dayton Bosnia is the fact that retributive justice meted out by ICTY (and some domestic courts) have put an end to impunity, which to a large degree characterized post-WWII Yugoslavia. The individuals most responsible for massacres and genocidal violence in Yugoslavia-including in particular the leadership of the Independent State of Croatia-have by and large, escaped justice. (pg.24).

The Restorative Synthesis

Restorative social justice, in Bosnia-Herzegovina, like that of the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* of South Africa, first has to fully and objectively articulate all the circumstances of the Balkans wars (1991-1995; 1999-2002) within both geo-political and human terms – without the emotional biases that have emerged clouding the reality of the actual events. Glossing over the actions of one group while focusing only of the actions of another group will only delay any real reconciliation. The inter-generational labeling of *victims* versus *offenders* only fosters hate, distrust and continued inter-group animosities.

Perceptions that need to be addressed and accurately articulated:

-That there was an ICTY prosecutorial bias that ignored, or diminished, atrocities committed by Croats and Bosniacs while being overzealous in prosecuting the acts of the Serb combatants.

-That while ICTY defines: (a) Genocide as “policies of aggression and ethnic cleansing,” & (b) “systematic rape and sexual enslavement” as crimes against humanity– they only applied this to the Serbs; and that this bias was also reflected in the disproportion in sentences for Serbs & Bosnian Serbs vis-à-vis that for Bosniaks or Croats (Naser Oric, Rasim Delic, Enver Hazibasic...).

-That the USA has contributed to the “Serbs as aggressors” perspective with the 2005 U.S. Congressional Resolution: “Serbian policies of aggression and ethnic cleansing meet the terms of Genocide” – this despite attempts toward restorative social justice efforts made by the combatants: Serbian President Boris Tadic’s apology for the Serbs in December 2004 and the March 2010 condemnation by the Serbian Parliament for the crimes of July 1995; and the 2010 apology by Croatian Presidents, Ivo Josipovic. The only party complicit in the civil/sectarian war who has not apologized is the Bosniaks – those who benefit by continuing to play the innocent victim role; that NATO/USA continues to influence the failure to indict Bosniak offender.

-That outside combatants were used by all sides in the conflict: e.g. Greek Volunteer Guard with the Serbs; Neo-Nazis with the Croats; radical Islamic fighters (Iranian Revolutionary Guards, Hezbollah, Al-Qaeda) with the Bosniaks.

-That many of the “foreign judges” were not adequately vetted regarding their judicial biases against the various parties involved in the 1991-1995 war.

-Republika Srpska is planning to annex with Serbia.

-That the BiH National Court (High Judicial Prosecutorial Council) is disproportionately singling out Bosnian Serbs, including its officials for prosecution (The Bagdad Debacle).

-Why is the Srebrenica issue so adamantly promoted within BiH and beyond, and who is behind this apparent effort to stigmatize *all* Bosnian Serbs for the actions of a few military men; that testimony was from a questionable witness, Drazen Erdemovic; that the body count of 8,000 included combatants buried en masse mainly for hygienic reasons; that secret sessions were held without readily accessible transcripts or the opportunity for cross-examination; that the singling out of Serbs was a pretext for the March 24, 1999 NATO invasion of Serbia....

-That the BiH army is dominated by Bosniaks much like the state judiciary – High Judicial Prosecutorial Council (HJPC).

-Outside conservative Muslim groups are infiltrating the insular Bosniak enclaves throughout BiH; that opposing Muslim groups (Turks & Saudis versus Iranians) are competing for economic and political control of the Federation of BiH....

-Many radical outside Muslims were given BiH citizenship during the conflict or since....

-The Croat Cantons are vying for greater political autonomy, like that of RS, in reaction of the increased infiltration of outside Muslim influenced in the Federation of BiH.

-Native, secular and/or moderate, Bosnians are worried of the increased influence of more conservative and radical Muslim within Bosnia-Herzegovina, especially in light of mass migrations of Muslims through the region and the increased activity of ISIS through Europe.

-Corruption still prevails at all levels of government, including the judiciary and other major social control and regulatory agencies.

Recommendations

Clearly, restorative social justice can only be approached once the past has been adequately, and accurately, portrayed and placed within its proper geo-historical-political perspective(s). Only then can long festering animosities and distrust be dissolved. Current “victim” and “offender” labels need to be diminished so that healing can occur.

Scoggins Berg's paper, *Prerequisite for Peace* written as part of his graduate degree at the University of London, Centre for Development, Environment and Policy (CeDEP), School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) with three recommendations:

(1) The international community, UN/EU/USA, must acknowledge and show proper respect to victims and families of Jasenovac Death Camp. Practically speaking, the EU/UN/USA must implement action steps that include the addressing of historical transgenerational trauma in their social sustainability policy for BiH.

(2) In addition to policy amendments, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, established by the UN International Court Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, must extend its truth-telling process earlier than the 1990's war to include the WWII Jasenovac Death Camp. Tina Rosenberg, author of *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism*, explains,

“Muslims and Serbs in Bosnia have developed completely different recollection of their common past. If they are not corrected through mechanisms such as an independent truth commission, then selective memories are handed down from generation to generation” (Huyse, 2003, p. 26).

(3) Lastly, Croat and Muslim political and religious leaders should publicly acknowledge and apologize on behalf of the Croat Ustashi for their role in Jasenovac Death Camp. Ideally, Pope Francis would lead the way in this apology as he has done on behalf of Catholics in other settings (Berg, 2015: 33-34)

-There needs to be an impartial, international review of the ICTY process, discerning obvious biases toward any of the accused.

-There needs to be a critical, unbiased, non-sectarian presentation of the rich, and often complex, history of the region most notably the antecedents leading to the conflicts of 1991-1995 and 1999-2002, This, in turn, needs to become part of a secular (non-sectarian) secondary school curriculum taught in *all* high schools in BiH without exception. Furthermore, a national exam on this critical topic needs to developed and administered to all students pursuing a high school diploma (passing at a certain cutting score in order to obtain the high school diploma). A more stringent course of study needs to be part of professional training especially for law enforcement, military officers, judges and prosecutors; again, passing at a prescribed score to obtain their degree, certification of license. The author noted the current situation in research he conducted with Bosnian and Serb colleagues, citing the 2009 Rose-Roth assessment of education in BiH and its neighboring states:

The NATO Parliamentary Assembly's 70th Rose-Roth Seminar was held in Sarajevo in March 2009 at the invitation of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to discuss security, political, and economic challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Western Balkans. It was noted that rising unemployment and budgetary pressures in the region have contributed to continued social and political unrest. Indeed, increased sectarianism has slowed EU and NATO-sponsored reforms with all sides resisting making essential compromises needed to advance key reforms. Sectarian leaders continue to exploit deeply held fears and pervasive ethnic mistrust slowing the pace of political change.

An outcome of this process is that the young people have acquired an even more provincial and narrow outlook than that of their parents. Part of this problem is that the schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina are now almost exclusively segregated along sectarian lines with each sect promoting its skewed version of the Balkan wars of 1991-2001. There was a cry for the establishment of a "truth and reconciliation committee" in Bosnia to overcome these sectarian biased perspectives

of the history of the Balkan Wars. It was also noted that Serbia needs to address the plight of its national minorities as well – Hungarians, Albanians, Bosniaks, Croats, Czechs, Germans and, Roma.

The Rose-Roth report stated that in Serbia, as in Bosnia, there has been a tendency to segregate schools where before the Balkan Wars they were multi-ethnic. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) are attempting to draft new Slavic-language history books characteristic of a broader, more complex analysis of the Balkan Wars to replace the current nationalistic versions but they are finding considerable resistance to these efforts in all the breakaway countries of the Former Yugoslavia including both Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia (Rose-Roth, 2009).

-The BiH army needs to be formulated in a similar fashion as the post-WWII Japanese self-defense force, but with overall NATO oversight. Its membership should be representative of the ethnic composition of BiH itself and with a majority of service personnel serving within either FBiH or RS representing their respective ethnic groups. Bosniaks/ Croats should not represent the majority of forces stationed within the RS and neither should Serbs dominate the force stationed in the Federation. Along similar lines, Catholic Croat Bosnians should be the predominant force within their respective cantons.

-The Constitution needs to reflect equality among all ethnic/sectarian citizens and not just favor Muslims, Catholics, or Orthodox Bosnians. An inherent bias seems to already favor Bosniaks as the Constitutional Court is described in the Dayton Peace Agreement:

- ***Constitutional Court of BiH jurisdiction:***

(a) The Constitutional Court has the exclusive jurisdiction to decide any dispute under the Constitution that arises between the Entities (FBiH, RS, BD), or between BiH and the Entities, or between institutions within BiH including sovereignty and territorial integrity issues or whether any provisions of the Entity's constitution or laws are compliant with the BiH Constitution.

(b) The Constitutional Court of BiH also serves as the appellate court over issues arising out of judgment of any other court in BiH.

(c) The Constitutional Court of BiH also has jurisdiction over all questions relevant to the BiH Constitution; the European Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols; with laws of BiH; or concerns pertaining to the general rule of public international law.

- ***The Courts decisions are final & binding.***

This last condition needs to be modified so that a higher European-based court, such as the European Court of Human Rights, can serve as an international appeals review court.

The author noted a significant challenge emerging from the Dayton Peace Agreement Constitution:

While the new BiH Constitution allowed for strong entity governments in addition to the statewide government, where members of the three major sectarian/ethnic groups were enfranchised, other minorities were listed in the new Constitution as “*others*” and consequently disenfranchised relevant to elective positions. Suits by a Bosnian Roma and a Bosnian Jew were filed before the European Court of Human rights in 2006. The cases were consolidated as presented as *The Case of Sejdic & Finci v. BiH*. The case against BiH was presented to the European Court of Human Rights in July and August 2006 under Article 34 of the Convention and Fundamental Freedoms (“the Convention”). Here, the applicants complained of their ineligibility to stand for election to the “House of Peoples” and the “Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina” on the ground of their Roma and/or Jewish origin. BiH was a party to the European Court of Human Rights by virtue of its 2002 membership in the Council of Europe, making it eligible for review by the European Commission for Democracy. In this regard, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe reminded BiH that it needed to adopt a new constitution ending discrimination against “*others*.”

The European Court of Human Rights ruled in the petitioner’s favor in 2009 essentially ordering BiH to revise its Dayton Constitution. In not doing so, the Court’s ruling found BiH in violation of its 2008 “Stabilization and Association Agreement” (SAA) with the European

Union (EU) – a major condition for full recognition in the EU. Toward this end, a SAA requirement is for BiH to amend electoral legislation regarding members of BiH Presidency and House of Peoples to ensure full compliance with the European Convention of Human Rights. For a semblance of fair and equal justice, Constitutional protections need to be applicable to all citizens of BiH without allowing for one constituent group dominating the others.

-Border management and monetary standards need to be adopted so as to better reflect those standards that once existed during a unified Yugoslavia. Given the rapid road improvements since the Balkan wars, a Schengen-type agreement needs to be implemented so as to fast-track the member states that once belonged to Yugoslavia – while, at the same time, providing border protection as to adequately filter out illegal activities including human trafficking and other forms of illicit trafficking. The Euro should be established as an acceptable currency throughout the former Yugoslavia even if it is not the dominant currency like it is in Slovenia and Croatia. This would entertain more cross-border interactions and commerce.

-Annex 7 of the Dayton Peace Agreement,; *Rights of Refugees and Displaced Persons* - while laudable as an ideal toward restorative social justice, is, in itself, not practical mainly due to the reciprocal atrocities committed by all parties during the 1991-1995 conflict. Many who attempted to return “freely” to their homes of origin found them often occupied by their former enemies in the war, or if they were able to return, found that they were unwelcomed. Indeed, the European Commission’s 2015, Commission Staff Working Document found that the Sarajevo Declaration Process is not adequate mainly because BiH is not compliant with the EU Common Positions on the integrity of the Rome Statute or EU principles on bilateral immunity agreements. Clearly, a quick claim process needs to be implemented so that displaced persons, especially those not likely to be welcomed back to their former homes, receive adequate and just compensation without prolonged delays. Many of these victims of *ethnic cleansing*

are forced into impoverished lifestyles because of these often politically motivated delays or due to outright corruption.

It appears suitable to cite a recent major United States ethnic cleansing displacement case given the major role the USA played in bringing about the Dayton Peace Agreement. For the first 200 years of its existence, the United States of America was involved in the process of removing the indigenous American Indian population from lands coveted by whites. This process of ethnic cleansing includrd the removal of American Indians from their vast land holdings in what is now the state of Maine. In an 8-year (1972-1980) protracted law suit, an American Indian legal institute, the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) successfully argued the case for the Penobscot Nation and Passamamaquoddy Tribes. However, the 12 million acres constitution most of northern Maine could not be returned to the Indian tribes since white settlers have long been residing there so an adequate monetary settlement was made instead – that of \$81.5 million dollars. A similar process needs to be in place for all the displaced peoples of BiH and not just those promoted as *victims*.

Lastly, victims/survivors need to form integrated (ethnic/sectarian) groups so that they can all be equally validated for their sufferings. Women, in particular, would benefit from a gender-specific, integrated therapeutic group structure.

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APPENDIX A: Conceptual model of Genocide vis-à-vis atrocities

Laurence Armand French, “Genocide” The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 1st Edition, Jay S. Albanese, editor: Wiley Blackwell Publishers (2014): pg. 1–5.

Genocide and related concepts:

Genocide: The deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group.

Atrocities: A term used to describe crimes ranging from an act committed against a single person to one committed against a population or ethnic group. In general use, an atrocity depicts a politically or ethnically motivated killing of civilians during conflicts.

Crimes Against Humanity: A form of genocide that occurs during wartime.

Cultural Genocide: The systematic destruction of an ethnic group’s language, religion, customs and other elements of their cultural heritage. This is illustrated by the long-held practice during the 1800s and 1900s, in the United States and Canada, of forcing Native American children to attend boarding schools where their language and cultural practices were forbidden and punished (French, 1994).

Ethnic Cleansing: (euphemism for genocide) involves mass murder, forced expulsion and systematic rape in order to “cleanse” the lineage of a geo-political region.

Holocaust: The genocide of European Jews and others (Roma, mentally defective...) by the Nazi during World War II; a massive slaughter; a sacrificial offering that is consumed entirely by flames (American Heritage Dictionary).

Massacre: The act or an instance of killing a large number of humans indiscriminately and cruelly. A type of atrocity.

Eugenics: The practice of hereditary improvement of the human race by controlled selective breeding. Also a component of conflicts used to justify the mass rape of so-called “inferior” women during conflicts.

While these practices have a long history in the geo-politics of human existence, the term *genocide* has only been part of the judicial lexicon since the end of the Second World War. Raphael Lemkin, of Polish/Jewish descent, is credited with coining the term “genocide” in 1944 in his work on the German practices of ethnic cleansing in Nazi-occupied Europe during the Second World War, notably the Holocaust, leading the way for its use in the post-war trials conducted by the International Tribunals – the Nuremberg Trials and the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). While genocide played a role in these trials it was not until December 1948 that the United Nations General Assembly adopted a concise legal definition of genocide, doing so with the adoption of the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide* (CPPCG).

The CPPCG (Resolution 260 (III)) became effective on January 12, 1951 establishing an internationally recognized legal definition of genocide, one recognized by many nations as well as the International Criminal Court. In a nut shell, the CPPCG defines genocide as acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group by such means as: (1) killing members of the group; (2) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (3) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or part; (4) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; and/or (5) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Lemkin (1944) noted his earlier attempts in 1933 to introduce new international laws that addressed the “destruction and oppression of populations.” Toward this end he presented outlines for laws against the “crime of barbarity” and the “crime of vandalism” before the Fifth International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law that was held in conjunction with the Fifth Committee of the League of Nations – the predecessor of the United Nations. The “crime of barbarity” addressed the oppression and destruction of national, religious or racial groups while the “crime of vandalism” was for the malicious destruction of works of art and culture representative of national, religious or racial groups hence articulating the distinction between what was later to become known as physical versus cultural genocide.

Lemkin alluded to the mass killing and displacement of Christian Armenians by Turkish (Ottoman) forces at the end of World War I as an example of “crimes of barbarity” and “crimes of vandalism” as precursors to the German inflicted Holocaust that followed. An even earlier example is the physical and cultural genocide of indigenous peoples of the Americas by both European colonists and the United States of America. Indeed, an early example of *ethnic cleansing* was the 1755 expulsion of French Acadians from the Maritime Provinces in Canada by English/Scottish colonists in New England and Canada.

Once genocide was recognized by the United Nations via the 1948 Genocide Convention, the legal arm for prosecuting crimes of genocide became the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Genocide was seen as a crime perpetrated by individuals and that states were required to prevent genocide and punish it. This became clear when the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) convicted General Iwane Matsui in 1948 for his command of Japanese troops in Nanking China in 1937. The IMTFE rejected his alibi that he issued orders not to rape and plunder with little effect among his commanders and troops. Matsui was prosecuted even though he retired in 1938 and has little to do with World War II. He was hanged on December 23, 1948 at age 70 along with six others including Hideki Tojo.

While the United States played a major role in the international trials of the Nazi and Japanese following World War II it was the last of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council to ratify the Genocide Convention of 1951 (CPPCG), doing so in 1988 with the conditions that the United States would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and that US laws would take precedence over those of the CPPCG. The reluctance of the United States to ratify the CPPCG effectively delayed international adjudication of genocide for over forty years - until the 1990s. In the mid-1990s the United States again played a significant role in the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) providing money and personnel for this ad hoc application of the ICJ.

The United States, as the major architect of the 1995 Dayton Peace Accord that settled the Bosnian aspect of the Balkan conflict, allowed for the adjudication of “serious violators of international law” (*amnesty exception clause*) setting the stage for the ICTY trials at The Hague. Nonetheless, the United States has a mixed record for supporting the International Criminal Court. (ICC) President Clinton provided US support for the ICC in 2000 only to have President G.W. Bush withdraw US support in 2002.

The idea of holding individual accountable instead of political entities (Nations; States...) was a condition of the Soviet Union and other countries where large segments of their society were lost in civil wars. Even then, the Genocide Convention was interpreted so as to allow segments of a State/Nation to bring genocide charges against other segments of their society. The idea of holding a society, instead of individuals, accountable for genocide was not tested until the Balkan Wars of 1991-2001 when the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina sued Yugoslavia (then Serbia and Montenegro) for failing to prevent and punish genocide during the Balkan conflict, notably ethnic cleansing.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) in 1996 decided that they could; in fact, address this issue within the guidelines of the Genocide Convention. This suit followed the end of the Bosnian portion of the

Balkan conflict that was settled in December 1995 with the Dayton Accord. However, the Dayton Accord resulted in the division of Bosnia-Herzegovina into two major entities – the Muslim/Croat dominated Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (FBiH) comprising 51% of the country and the Bosnian Serb section, the Republic of Srpska (RS) making up the remaining 49% of the country.

The suit before the special ICJ, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), was brought by the FBiH and not supported by the RS half of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In its 2007 judgment the Court held that Yugoslavia's acts in 1992-1993 did **not** reflect genocide. The Court, however, did find that military and political leaders of the Bosnian Serbs were responsible for the Srebrenica massacre of 1995, where some 7 to 8 thousand men and boys were summarily killed by Bosnian Serb forces. Their conclusion was based on the fact that the majority of the Bosnian Muslims at Srebrenica (women, children, elderly) were not physically destroyed but rather forcibly removed. This act, while part of a process of ethnic cleansing, did not meet the current definition of genocide per se. Daniel Greenfield (2008) noted that there is a difference between “complicity” in genocide versus “aiding and abetting” genocide. He noted that a person involved in facilitating the commission of genocide differs from someone whose rhetoric may be complicit in genocide while this individual may not have been actually involved hence leading to the issued of influence and personal responsibility for the acts of others.

Clearly, the term genocide is an *emotionally*, if not *inflammatory*, charged term and that any group associated with genocide carries this stigma. The International Court realizes this and hence helps explains the seemingly tedious process before the International Court and its attempt toward a balanced outcome. A factor in the ICTY that all sides in the Balkan conflict of 1991-2001t were involved in varying degrees of ethnic cleansing including the incarceration, rape and murder of its avowed enemies hence making it difficult to single out the Serbs. A major problem with condemning an entire society for crimes against

humanity is that it then allows the entire society to be demonized hence obstructing and prolonging any hopes for reconciliation. Western cultures learned of the hazards of condemning entire societies from the failures associated with reparations following World War I; mistakes not repeated following the unconditional surrenders of the Axis Powers following World War II. Clearly, to many legal scholars, the FBiH's attempt to have Serbia (and Republic of Srpska by association) condemned for genocide was the prelude to their efforts to then bring civil proceedings in the World Court allowing for substantial war reparations (and a de facto stigma as a major aggressor in the Balkan Wars); a process that would devastate the struggling war-torn economy of not only Serbia, but the entire former Yugoslavia.

The ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals of the 1990s included the ICTY and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). The ICTY was the first ad hoc international tribunal established by the UN Security Council since the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals following World War II. The ICTY was created in 1993 with jurisdiction over crimes against humanity that occurred during the Balkan Wars from 1991 to 2001. The ICTY was established at The Hague in the Netherlands. The ICTR was created in November 1994 in order to adjudicate acts against civilians in Rwanda that occurred during the period between January 1st and December 31st, 1994. The ICTR is convened in Arusha, Tanzania. Both the ICTY and the ICTR are empowered to adjudicate war crimes including crimes against humanity and genocide. Indeed, the ICTR had the first genocide conviction with Jean-Paul Akayesu who has received a life sentence. The death penalty is no longer an option within the ICJ, a departure from the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals following World War II.

Both ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals continue to adjudicate leading figures in both Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Nonetheless, Western societies seem more interested in the ICTY proceedings mainly because the Balkan Wars of 1991-2001 represents the most serious European conflict since World War II. Moreover, there is a

strong incentive for resolution of charges of atrocities and genocide among the breakaway states of the former Yugoslavia so that they can gain admission to the European Union. The last major figure under indictment by the ICTY, Goran Hadzic, was arrested in Serbia in July 2011 and turned over to The Hague. Hadzic was the leader of the Croatian Serbs during the Balkan Wars. His arrest follows the recent arrest of Ratko Mladic, the military leader of the Bosnian Serbs who is linked to the 1995 massacre at Srbrenica. Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs was also found and arrested in Serbia and turned over to The Hague in July 2008. The ICTY convicted two Croat generals, Ante Gotovina and Mladen Markac, while acquitting Ivan Cermak, of charges of crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war committed by Croatian forces during the US-backed Operation Storm directed Orthodox Serbs between July and September 1995.. Karadzic, Mladic and Hadzic were the last major defendants being tried as of August 2011. The most notorious ICTY defendant before The Hague was Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Charged with crimes against humanity and genocide, he died before his trial ended. In fact, all the leading political and military leaders of the warring nationalistic sectarian factions, the Catholic Croats, Orthodox Serbs, Muslim Bosniaks and Kosovo Albanians, were indicted by ICTY. Franco Tudman, political leader of Croatia and Alija Izetbegovic the Bosniak leader of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rasim Delic, military leader of the Bosniaks all died during the ICTY process or during their appeals. Now that both the ICTY and the ICTR have delegated criminal investigative authority to newly established state courts, Serbia has leveled charges against Ramush Haradinaj, the current leader of Kosovo and former head of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) which is linked to crimes against humanity including the harvesting and sale of body parts taken from their victims. Ejup Ganic, former Bosniak Vice-President, and Acting-President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina (RBiH) is also under indictment by Serbian courts and charged with the killing of unarmed Yugoslavian soldiers leaving Sarajevo under truce.

Public apologies for Balkan War atrocities have been sent by both Serbia and Croatia in attempts to meet conditions for reconciliation and eventual EU membership. In March 2010 the Serbian parliament passed a resolution condemning the 1995 Srebrenica massacre in conjunction of the International Court of Justice ruling.. Nonetheless, the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina has rejected this apology because it does not admit that Srebrenica was an act of genocide. In April 2010, Croatian President, Ivo Josipovic publically apologized to Bosnia for his country's role in the Balkan Wars. A month later, Serbian President, Boris Tadic publically apologized to the people of Croatia for the Serbs role in the Balkan Wars. Border disputes between Serbia and Kosovo continue into August 2011 with the potential for further flare-ups and continued adjudication for crimes against humanity either before the ICTY or the designated state courts established in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia. Similarly, in June 2011, the ICTR, the UN court referred its first case to be tried by a Rwanda court. The ICTR referred the case of Jean Uwinkindi to the Republic of Rwanda to be tried by the national court system. A condition for this consideration was Rwanda ending the death penalty for crimes of genocide, doing so in 2007.

**APPENDIX B: Assessing The Aftermath Of War Among Teens In
Bosnia & Serbia: Measures Of Substance Abuse And Delinquency
With The Posit (Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for
Teens)**

French, A. L., Kovacevic, G. & Novakovic, L. Assessing The Aftermath Of War Among Teens In Bosnia & Serbia: Measures Of Substance Abuse And Delinquency With The Posit (Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens), *Alcohol Treatment Quarterly*, Vol. 31, 2013: 95–106.

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Abstract:

The Balkan Wars of 1991 – 2002 left the former Yugoslavia in ruins, a situation made only worst with the recent world-wide recession.

Untreated civilians and veterans caught up in the war, the worst in Europe since World War II, has had an even greater impact on youth. Sectarian hostilities and prejudices within and between the three major ethnic populations in Bosnia-Herzegovina -- Orthodox Serbs, Muslim Bosniaks, and Catholic Croats, as well as the Orthodox Serbs and Muslim Albanians in Serbia/Kosovo has led to impulsive violence and increasing mental and physical health problems among these second-generation war victims. Our pilot study administered a Slavic-language Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens (POSIT) to schools in Bosnia-Herzegovina that represented the three major sectarian groups (Orthodox, Bosniak, Catholic) as well as in the war-torn Vojvodina Province of Serbia.

Introduction

The Balkan wars of 1991-2002 had some of their greatest impact on the Sarajevo area in Bosnia-Herzegovina prior to the Dayton Peace Accord of December 1995 and in the Pancevo/Belgrade region of Serbia during the March to June NATO bombings in 1999 (Dahl, 2002; IEER, 1999). An unresolved problem surrounding these events is the fact that sectarianism remains as much a problem today as it did during the conflict itself. The 70th Rose-Roth Seminar presented at the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in 2009 noted that sectarianism among Muslim Bosniaks, Bosnian Croat Catholics, and Orthodox Serbs is a situation perpetrated by both parents and schools resulting in youth today being "more provincial than their parents (Rose-Roth, 2009).

Our study measures the extent of youth issues among these populations using a Slavic-language version of the *Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens* (POSIT) as a comparative measure of ten items: Substance Use/Abuse; Physical Health; Mental Health; Family Relations; Peer Relations; Educational Status; Vocational Status; Social Skills; Leisure & Recreation; and Aggressive Behavior/Delinquency. In 2010/2011, we administered the POSIT to high school classes representing the three major ethnic/sectarian groups in

the divided Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as to a high school class in Pancevo the largest target of the heavily bombed

Review of the Literature

The NATO Parliamentary Assembly's 70th Rose-Roth Seminar was held in Sarajevo in March 2009 at the invitation of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to discuss security, political, and economic challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Western Balkans. It was noted that rising unemployment and budgetary pressures in the region have contributed to continued social and political unrest. Indeed, increased sectarianism has slowed EU and NATO-sponsored reforms with all sides resisting making essential compromises needed to advance key reforms. Sectarian leaders continue to exploit deeply held fears and pervasive ethnic mistrust slowing the pace of political change.

An outcome of this process is that the young people have acquired an even more provincial and narrow outlook than that of their parents. Part of this problem is that the schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina are now almost exclusively segregated along sectarian lines with each sect promoting its skewed version of the Balkan wars of 1991-2001. There was a cry for the establishment of a “truth and reconciliation committee” in Bosnia to overcome these sectarian biased perspectives of the history of the Balkan Wars. It was also noted that Serbia needs to address the plight of its national minorities as well – Hungarians, Albanians, Bosniaks, Croats, Czechs, Germans and, Roma.

The Rose-Roth report stated that in Serbia, as in Bosnia, there has been a tendency to segregate schools where before the Balkan Wars they were multi-ethnic. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) are attempting to draft new Slavic-language history books characteristic of a broader, more complex analysis of the Balkan Wars to replace the current nationalistic versions but they are finding considerable resistance to these efforts in all the breakaway countries of the Former Yugoslavia including both Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia (Rose-Roth, 2009).

A review of Slavic-language articles dealt with traumatic stress associated with the 1991-2001 Balkan Wars including the forty-four-month-long siege of Sarajevo (April 1992-February 1996); the NATO bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (now the States of Serbia and Montenegro) from March to June 1999; as well as the tens-of-thousands of refugees displaced, many still not back in their homeland, during the entire Balkan conflict (Donev, et. al, 2002; Lazic & Bojanin, 1995). It is important to note that people on all sides of the Balkan conflict, veterans and civilians alike, were subjected to war-related trauma, either directly or indirectly, and that these social/clinical features pertain to anyone, regardless of their ethnic/sectarian origin.

Many articles focused on the effects of the war on children and youth. A sampling of these studies portrays the complexity of this problem within the Balkans. Milosavljevic and his associates noted that while war is the most significant human stressor, children are the most vulnerable to its effects. They studied the effect of war psychic trauma syndrome (WPTS) among youth aged 10 to 16 residing in Banja Luka, Republika Srpska in November and December 1995. Milosavljevic's team found that the effects of WPTS (psychophysiological, emotional and cognitive impairments) was more frequent among females than males and that these effects were more intense and frequent among those youth who lost somebody close to them in the conflict (Milosavljevic, et al., 1996). Many researchers found that the prolonged nature of the conflict, in conjunction to the unpredictability of their situation, contributed to the intensity of post-traumatic crisis (Basoglu, 2005; Hasanovic, et. al., 2005; 2006; Herceg, et al., 1996; Klaric, et al., 2007; 2008 Terzic, et al., 2001).

Petrovic (2004), in her study of 1,934 primary school children in Vojvodina, Serbia, compared war-related traumatization (NATO bombings) with that of single-event non-war childhood trauma finding that repeated (chronic) stress leads to a higher level of traumatization coupled with serious personality changes. Another study of children and youth in Vojvodina, conducted 14 months following the end of the NATO bombing attacks, found that nearly 60 percent of the children

showed signs of trauma which impacted on their everyday coping skills (Zotovic, 2005; Gavriolovic-Jankovic, et al., 1998; Selakovic-Bursic, et al. 2000; 2001). And a study conducted by the University of Novi Sad, found that children (aged seven at the time of the NATO bombings) from towns that were directly hit by the air campaign showed more marked signs of personal distress five years later, in comparison to those children not directly impacted by these attacks. This phenomenon was more common in male subjects than in females (Nikoloski-Koncar, et al, 2006).

A study of traumatized children in Prishtina in 2000 found similarities among this population to that of a sample from Sarajevo (Barath, 2002). The Kosovo sample differed from the besieged Sarajevo study in that the Prishtina children involved refugees relocated to camps in Macedonia hence having the additional feature of socio-cultural anomie – a common factor among all groups of refugee children regardless of ethnic/sectarian/national origin. The study reported three major groups of stressors: (1) a lack of cultural and social security resources they once enjoyed in their native homeland; (2) poor mental and physical health conditions; and 3) school-related stressors. The study, conducted by the Canadian International Children's Institute (ICI), warned that environmental, educational and social/cultural circumstances need to be taken into account when addressing traumatized children, especially those who were refugees (Barath, 2002; Donev, et. al, 2002).

A similar conclusion was noted by Ajdukovic in her study of children in Croatia. She stated that 969 children were wounded during the war in Croatia (254 killed) while another 4,273 children lost one parent and 54 lost both parents. Consequently, numerous children witnessed violence and death with many displaced from their home environment. A study done by UNICEF indicated that childhood trauma was most intense among those children who were displaced due to the war, especially those who also experience or witnessed violence (Ajdukovic, 1995). A similar study, comparing refugee children from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina with their counterparts who remained home,

indicated that refugee victims tended to be plagued by the death of a family member, and forced expulsion in addition to intrusive memories of the bombardments while the non-refugee children were plagued mainly by the bombardments (Herceg, et al., 1996). Intrusive traumatic experiences were true for those youth who were victims of landmines, a problem that continues to plague many communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Ceranic, 2003).

The focus on unmet social/cultural and psychological needs of traumatized children and youth is important because not doing so could be costly to the society in terms of later disorganization by this group as they mature. Substance abuse, dysfunctional families and poor educational and employment records are likely to increase among this untreated population. A study of psychological problems in children of war veterans with PTSD in Bosnia-Herzegovina showed more developmental problems with their children indicating problematic long-term effects of the father's PTSD on the family matrix (Klaric, et al., 2008).

Collectively, psychological crises among children and youth serve to impede any reconciliation efforts within the various ethnic/sectarian groups caught up in the Balkan conflicts. Studies on ethnic stereotypes in Bosnia-Herzegovina measured the nature of continued out-group negative images harbored by Bosniak and Serbian youth. One study between youths in Sarajevo (Bosniaks) and Banja Luka (Serbs) showed significant inter-group negative stereotypes between the two groups – a clear reflection of their respective socialization within a polarized society (Turjacanin, 2004).

Another study on the ethnic preference of citizens of Republika Srpska (RS) and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) indicated a broader spectrum of ethnic dislikes among adults within these two entities. The FBiH sample disliked Roma the most followed in descending order: Albanians, Macedonians, Serbs and Montenegrins. Slovenians and Croats were the least rejected by the citizens of FBiH. The Croats were most adamant about their ethnic

rejections than their more populous Bosniaks within the greater FBiH sample. The RS sample rejected the Bosniaks the most followed in descending order: Romas, Croats, Slovenians, and Macedonians. They rejected Montenegrins the least. The RS sample was more adamantly against inter-ethnic/sectarian marriages as well (Puhalo, 2003).

Research clearly indicates that children and youth are influenced by their interactions with traumatized parents and close family members. Impulsive violence and substance abuse are common attributes among untreated and frustrated veterans (fathers, sons, husbands). Obviously, these behaviors impact greatly on both the immediate and extended family (Jovanovic, et al., 2009; Ilic, 1998; Gavrilovic-Jankovic, et al., 2005; Kuljic, et al. 2004; Opalic, 2008; Varsek, 1999). Family and personal disruptions also afflict women (mothers, daughters, wives) especially those taken away from their families and subjected to rape, torture, and confinement during the conflicts. One study clearly showed that civilian women who experienced long-term exposure to war stressors, coupled with continued postwar stressors (broken families or displaced family members, unemployment, problems with their spouse and/or children...), suffered serious psychological problems including PTSD (Klaric, 2007). Even more devastating are studies on the psychological consequences of rape on women during the 1991-1995 war. A substantial number of captive women were raped repeatedly as well as being subjected to torture (Loncar, 2006). It is an understatement to say that wartime rapes left deep psychological scars among this population. Research showed that of veterans, former prisoners, rape victims and refugees; rape victims and former prisoners were shown to have the most severe PTSD symptoms (Drezgic-Vulkic, et al., 1996; Gregurek, et al., 1996; Henigsberg, et al., 2001). Clearly, violated war victims represent a difficult class of traumatized people to treat effectively. Suicide is often being the final solution to their suffering. The children of these victims certainly are at a high-risk of suffering from secondary PTSD and consequently more prone to resorting to alcohol as the treatment of choice for their untreated problems.

The Research Design

In 1991, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) published its *Adolescent Assessment/Referral System* (AARS). A major strength of this instrument is its clinical methodology (Rahdert, 1991). The initial assessment component of the AARS is the *Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers* (POSIT) which consists of 139 forced choice items covering ten domains: Substance Use/Abuse; Physical Health; Mental Health; Family Relations; Educational Status; Vocational Status; Social Skills; Leisure & Recreation; and Aggressive Behavior/Delinquency. It is geared for youth aged 12 to 19. The original standardization (reliability and validity) of the POSIT provided cutting scores (critical scores) for each of the ten functional areas (domains). The AARS provides three stages of referral: (1) the *Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers* (POSIT) that is completed along with the corresponding *Client Personal History Questionnaire* (for use with individual administration of the POSIT); the *Comprehensive Assessment Battery* comprised of widely acceptable English-language clinical measures; and (3) the *Directory of Adolescent Services* available in the United States. The standardization (reliability and validity) of the POSIT provided cutting scores (critical score) for each of the ten functional areas. A profile sheet allows for either individual or aggregate presentation of the ten functional areas and their level of significance.

In the 1990's, French adapted the POSIT for aggregate profiles and applied this concept to the measurement of ethnic comparisons as well as to measure the outcome of treatment programs in both clinical and school settings. In the ethnic comparison model, the POSIT is administered collectively to a sample of various ethnic adolescent populations within a heterogeneous milieu, and then comparisons are made both between gender differences within an ethnic group as well as between the various groups involved in the study. French & Picthall-French (1996;1998) conducted research in the U.S. South and Southwest comparing the aggregate POSIT scores of a sample (468) of

rural Caucasian, African American, Mexican American, Mexican and Navajo youth.

French also adapted the aggregate POSIT as an effective outcome measurement tool for school and treatment center programs, notably those addressing substance abuse and delinquency. Here, the POSIT would be administered to a class cohort prior to the administration of the experimental program (pre-test) and then the POSIT would again be administered to the cohort following the program. This protocol usually followed the students through the academic year. Another similar application was merely to measure the collective maturity or decompensation of a class/grade cohort by administering the POSIT to the entire class beginning in the sixth grade and then again at regular intervals of one or two years. The advantage of this process was that individual students measuring with marked pathology would be singled out for further clinical and/or social interventions. Those individuals with extreme spikes in POSIT scores would also be eliminated from the collective cohort norm so as not to contaminate the norm.

In the Bosnian and Serbian study, French combined these two aspects of the POSIT by gleaning ethnic samples from the three major sectarian groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Muslim Bosniaks; Catholic Croats; Orthodox Serbs) as well as an Orthodox Serb sample in the Vojvodina Province of Serbia. While the authors (French, Kovacevic and Nikolic-Novakovic) knew of the overall research design, the school administers were told only of their school's participation. The Slavic-language POSIT was offered as a tool designed not only to ascertain the current collective profile of their students and to weed out those with serious pathologies but also as a tool to follow these students overtime as they progress through school with special attention to outcome measurement for intervention programs.

The research was conducted in 2010 with the exception of the Catholic Croat sample that was done during the fall semester of 2011. This delay was due to the opposition of the Catholic Bishop in the Croat sections of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. His stated opposition

was due to the last question (#139) that addresses sexual intercourse and the use of condoms (“Have you ever had sexual intercourse without using a condom?”). We finally gained permission to test in the Catholic public school when a new Bishop was appointed. Each of the schools was entirely sectarian although many schools in the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina are segregated within the same school. This was not the case with our study. We tested a high school class in each of the represented schools with a total of 217 students tested (131 males and 86 females). The first school tested was the *Republic of Srpska high school* in East Sarajevo (the Orthodox section of the capital city that is partitioned between the RS and the FB-H). This class comprised of 48 students (32 males; 16 females). Next we tested the entire high school population of the *Persian Bosnian College* (exclusive Bosniak High School in Sarajevo). The total student population comprised of 68 students (29 males; 39 females). We then tested a class at the *High School of Mechanical Engineering* in Pancevo Serbia located in Vojvodina Province. The class had 49 students (39 males; 10 females). All three schools were tested during the spring semester of 2010. The last school to be tested was a high school class at the *Croatian Catholic School* in Kiseljak, FBiH. This sample consisted of 31 males and 21 females for a total sample of 52 students.

Findings:

Each sample is represented in the composite table with a further demarcation made according to male and female participants. The mean age for all samples was 16. The “Minimum Mean Score” (MMS), 38, is the total of the minimum critical item scores signifying aggregate pathology. The only subsample that fell below the MMS was the female Muslim Bosniak sample with a score of 37.8. The group with the highest MMS was the Serbian Orthodox female sample (MMS = 63). The Bosniak male and RS Orthodox females samples each had a MMS of 50 while the FBiH Catholics follow close behind with the females scoring 49.5 and their male counterparts with a MMS of 47.6.

When looking at the relationship between substance use/abuse, mental health, and aggressive behavior/delinquency, the combination most likely to manifest destructive behaviors among youth, the Muslim Bosniak males scored the highest on the substance use/abuse item (2.5) among the Bosnia-Herzegovina sample while the Serbian female sample scored highest (2.6) on this item. Interestingly alcohol, the most common form of substance use in BiH, is forbidden among the Muslim Bosniak and is not available in any of the Muslim community stores. When looking at mental health, both the Muslim Bosniak males scored highest (9) among the BiH sample while the Serbian females scored highest for their sample. And when looking at the third element of the impulsive/destructive formula, the Serbian females scored highest (9.5) of all the samples tested while Catholic Croat males scored highest (7.2) among the BiH samples. Another interesting finding was the lack of pathology on the Family Relations item signifying the cohesion of each sectarian ethnic enclave, especially among the BiH samples. Only the Serbian female sample approached pathology (3.3) on this item (a score of 4 indicates pathology). This item attests to the insular inter-ethnic socialization that has emerged following the Balkan Wars.

This information has been provided to the respective school districts with efforts now being made to incorporate the aggregate POSIT through the two major entities in Bosnia-Herzegovina – the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Republic of Srpska (RS). Additionally, efforts are being made to provide a State-wide *Directory of Adolescent Services* for clinicians throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. This effort is currently being conducted by the international NGO – *The Wings of Hope*. Efforts in Serbia and Kosovo are currently stalled given the impasse over the unilateral declaration of independence of the latter. Nonetheless, our approach provides a model for addressing impulsive group violence, binge drinking and increasing mental and physical health problem among youth in all of the former Yugoslavia.

Conclusion:

Both Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia continue to experience the disruptions of the Balkan Wars especially with the reemergence of Nationalist in their respective governments. Bosnia-Herzegovina continues to be fragmented between the three major sectarian groups: Muslim Bosniaks, Orthodox Serbs, and Catholic Croats while Serbia continues to resist acceptance of the break-away province – Kosovo. The European Union requires better cooperation between these factions before either Bosnia-Herzegovina or Serbia can gain full membership. Ironically, a finding of our study indicates, strong family cohesion, indicates that sectarian separatism is a major factor in school and family socialization making the post-war teens even more nationalistic than their parents who encountered the Balkan Wars first hand. Even then, inter-group tensions continue to plague both Bosnian and Serbian teens resulting in escapism mainly through alcohol use and abuse. These factors provide considerable challenges for mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities, especially those attempting to work with all sectarian groups.

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**Comparative POSIT scores for
Sectarian schools in Bosnia-Herzegovina & Serbia**

	FBiH		Bosniak		RS		Serbian		Kritična vrijednost	
	Catholics	Muslims	Orthodox	Orthodox						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Substance Use/Abuse	2	1.2	2.5	0.4	2	0	1.9	2.6	(1)	
Physical Health	2.4	3.2	3	2	2	3	3	4.9	(3)	
Mental Health	7.5	8.4	9	7	7	8.6	7	11	(4)	
Family Relations	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.8	2	2.5	2	3.3	(4)	
Peer Relations	4	4.2	3.8	1.9	4	3.5	4	6	(1)	
Educational Status	9	8	9	7.4	9	9	8	10.7	(6)	
Vocational Status	5.7	7.2	6	7	5.4	9	5	6.3	(5)	
Social Skills	3	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	3	3.6	(3)	
Leisure & Recreation	4.7	5.9	4.3	3.8	4.7	5.5	4	5.1	(5)	
Aggressive Behavior/ Delinquency	7.2	4.5	6	3.3	7	4.9	6	9.5	(6)	

*Minimum

Mean Scores 47.6 49.5 50 37.8 46 50 44 63

MMS – “Minimum Mean Score” of 38 is the aggregate baseline for item pathology

Mean age of student samples = 16.5

Date collected in 2010/2011 academic years. Serbian Orthodox, RS Orthodox, & Bosniak Muslim samples collected during 2010 academic year; FBiH Catholics collected in 2011 academic year.



APPENDIX C: Certificate of Competition of Fulbright Specialist Program

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Publisher of new book	University of Banja Luka Press
Author of new book	Laurence A. French
Expected publication date of new book	Nov 2018
Estimated size of new book (pages)	120
Requestor Location	Dr. Laurence French 157 New Hampshire Drive,

CONCORD, NH 03303

APPENDIX D: Permission of Publisher - John Wiley and Sons



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& Lidija Nikolic-Novakovic (2013)

Assessing the Aftermath of War among Teens in Bosnia & Serbia: Measures of Substance

Abuse and Delinquency with the POSIT (Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens),

Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, 31 (1): 95-106.

DOI: [10.1080/07347324.2013.746620](https://doi.org/10.1080/07347324.2013.746620)

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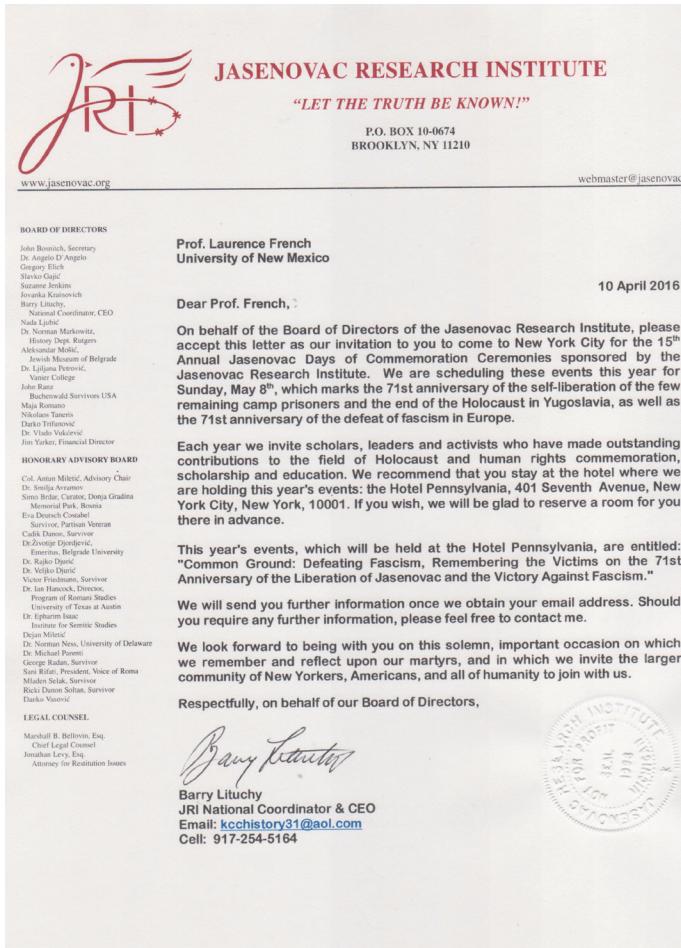
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*Jasenovac Research Institute,
Brooklyn, New York, USA – Invitation Letter*

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APPENDIX F: Jasenovac Research Institute, Brooklyn, New York, USA – Invitation Letter

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: BIOGRAPHY & BIBLIOGRAPHY

Laurence Armand French

Spouse: Nancy

MILITARY SERVICE: U.S. Marine Corps 1959-1965

(Viet Nam era)

Honorable Discharge/Service-Connected Disabled Veteran

EDUCATION:

Post-Doctorate Prescribing Psychologist Training, College of Prescribing Psychologists, Charter member, Prescribing Psychologist Register (PPR) 1994-1999.

Ph.D. (1981) Psychological & Cultural Studies (Educational Psychology & Measurement) University of Nebraska (UNL).

Post-Doctorate (1978) Special "Minority Justice Education Project, State University of New York at Albany (SUNY@A).

Ph.D. (1975) Sociology (Social Disorganization-Criminology/Social Psychology (UNH).

MA (1994) Interdisciplinary (School Psychology/Special Education) Western New Mexico University (WNMU).

MA (1970) Sociology-University of New Hampshire (UNH).

BA (1968) Sociology-University of New Hampshire (UNH).

Attended University of Hawaii (1965-1966).

Attended Church College of Hawaii (1965). (Brigham Young-Hawaii).

High School Diploma (1959) Pembroke Academy, Pembroke, N. H.

HONORS/FELLOWSHIPS/SCHOLARSHIPS:

-Public Law 87-815 (1965-69) **Disabled Veteran Scholarship**

-Alpha Kappa Delta (Alpha Cpt.) **Sociological Honor Society**, 1966.

-Delta Tau Kappa, International Social Science Honor Society, 1977.

- Lambda Alpha Epsilon**, (Delta Delta Cpt) **Criminal Justice Honor Society**, 1978.
- Phi Delta Kappa** (WNMU Cpt.), Professional Fraternity in Education, 1989.
- Psi Chi**, (WNMU Cpt.) **National Honor Society in Psychology**, inducted 1995.
- Bassett Memorial Award** (1967-1968) Undergraduate Academic Achievement.
- BA (1968) "cum laude."
- Graduate Teaching Assistantships (**GTA**) (1968-71), UNH.
- Dissertation Year Fellowship** (1971-72) UNH.
- Graduate Summer Fellowship (1972) (**LEAA**) Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
- University Faculty Scholarship (1977-80) University of Nebraska.
- Graduate Faculty Fellow** (1978) Nebraska University System.
- Honorable Mention (1979) **CS Ford Cross-Cultural Research Award**, Human Relations Area File (HRAF).
- VFW Political Action Committee "**1990 Certificate of Recognition and Appreciation.**"
- Fellow**, American Psychological Association (Div. 45), inducted 1992.
- Fellow**, The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, inducted 1993.
- Who's Who Among Human Service Professionals, 1992.
- Diplomate**, Board Certified Forensic Examiner, American Board of Forensic Examiners (BCFE) (#2783), 4/11/1996.
- Diplomate**, Board Certified in Forensic Medicine, American Board of Forensic Medicine (BCFM) (#7103), 5/28/96.
- Board Certified, **Diplomate-Fellow** in Prescribing Psychology (FPPR) (Charter Member), 11/96.
- Member, Professional Advisory Board, International College of Prescribing Psychologists Inc., 1996.
- Diplomate** - Forensic Psychology & Neuropsychology: The American Board of Psychological Specialties/American College of Forensic

Examiners, Feb. 1996.

- 1st "Educator of the Year Award"**, presented by the New Mexico Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Association, August 7, 1997.
- Who's Who in Medicine and Healthcare, 1997-2012, **Marquis'**.
- Who's Who in the West, 1998-2002: **Marquis'**.
- Who's Who in America**, 1998 - 2016: **Marquis'**.
- Who's Who in the World**, 1998 - 2016: **Marquis'**.
- Who's Who in American Education 2004-2011: **Marquis'**
- Who's Who Among America's Teachers, 2002.
- Member, Directory of American Scholars, 1998 -
- ACJS Award**, for services as Local Arrangement Coordinator for the 35th Annual Meetings held in Albuquerque, March 10-14, 1998.
- Outstanding Pioneer Leadership Award**, International College of Prescribing Psychologists, September, 1998.
- Diplomate/Fellow** in Serious Mental Illness (FSMI), International College of Prescribing Psychologist, March, 1999.
- Diplomate/Fellow** (FICPP), Board Certified in Psychopharmacology (300 hrs.) 9/99.
- "**1999 Leadership in Research Award**," from National Institute on Drug Abuse (**NIDA**) as part of its 25th anniversary presented at the 23 NAADAC Annual Conference on Addictions Treatment, Philadelphia, May 27, 1999.
- Honor Medal (Badge of Honor), **Republic of China** awarded for defense of its country during its war with Red China 1958-63. Awarded on 87th Birth date of the **Republic of China**, 1998.
- Fellow of the College**, The American College of Forensic Examiners (#7103), 2/99.
- Founding Fellow** of the American College of Advanced Practice Psychologists, 2000.
- Certificate of Recognition (for Cold War service), William Cohen, **US Secretary of Defense**, August, 1999.
- Recipient: 1st WNMU "**Excellence in Research Award**", Spring, 2001.

- Recipient: 1st WNMU “**Excellence in Student and Professional Service Award**”, Spring, 2001.
 - Member Psi Chi, National Honor Society in Psychology, Rocky Mountain Regional Steering Committee, 2001-03.
 - Wall of Tolerance**, National Campaign for Tolerance, 2002 (Morris Dees, Rosa Parks – co-chairs).
 - Recipient, “**Psi Chi Regional Faculty Advisor Award, 2002-03**” (Rocky Mountain Region). The National Honor Society in Psychology. Presented at APA Annual Conference, Toronto, 2003.
 - New Mexico Association for Addiction Professionals “**Lifetime Achievement Award**” August 6th, 2004.
 - Listed, A Franco-American Bibliography: New England (Pierre Anctil, 1979: 37).
 - AABSS Luncheon Speaker**, February 7, 2008, Las Vegas, Nevada
 - Fulbright Scholar**, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina 2009/10 academic year.
 - Endowed Chair of Criminology & Criminal Justice** (endowed by the Solicitor Generals of Canada and New Brunswick), St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick, **Canada**; Fall semester 2010.
- Recipient, **2014 Annual McGraw Hill Distinguished Scholar Award**, AABSS Conference, Las Vegas, NV (February, 2014).
- Recipient, Division 45, 2014 **Distinguished Career Contribution to Research Award for outstanding contributions in service to the field of ethnic minority psychology as well as ethnic minority communities**. Presented at the American Psychological Association Convention, August 8, 2014, Washington, DC.
- Fulbright Specialist Roster** (2015-).
- Fulbright Specialist –Police College, Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia-Herzegovina** February 22-April 3, 2016.

TEACHING AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:**Research Experience:**

- University of New Hampshire (1968-1972; 2002-).
- Western Carolina University (1972-1977).
- University of Nebraska (1977-1980).
- New Hampshire Department of Health and Welfare (1980-1989).
- Western New Mexico University (1989-03)
- Consultant, National Institute of Justice (1998 –
- Prairie View A&M University (2003-04)
- Grambling State University, (2006)

University Teaching Experience:

- University of Maine at Portland/Gorham (1971)(Instructor).
- University of New Hampshire (1968-72) (Graduate Teaching Assistant and Instructor).
- Western Carolina University (1972-77) (Assistant Professor of Sociology).
- University of Nebraska at Omaha (1977-80) (Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice).
- University of Nebraska at Lincoln (1977-80) (Adjunct Assistant Professor of Sociology).
- University of Southern Maine (1981)(Adjunct Associate Professor of Sociology and Criminal Justice).
- University of New Hampshire system (Durham, Manchester, Plymouth)(1982-89,05-) (Senior Lecturer-Research Associate/Affiliate Professor).
- New Hampshire Technical Institute (1987-89)(Professor of Psychology).
- Western New Mexico University (1989-2003)(Associate Professor Education & Psychology 1989-1992);(Acting Chair, 1989-90; Chair, 1990 – 1992 - Department of Education and Psychology); (Professor of Counseling & Psychology , 1992 -94); (Tenured

Professor of Psychology, 1994- 2003); (Chair, Department of Counseling & Psychology, 1992 - 1994); (Chair, Department of Social Sciences, 1996-2003).

(Director, Social Sciences Research & Training Institute, 1996-2003).

-American Indian Training Institute, Inc. (1998 -2000) (Annual Indian School, Faculty).

-Head, Department of Psychology, Professor of Psychology, Prairie View A&M University, 2003-2004).

-Visiting Professor, Gambling State University, spring semester, 2006

-Lecturer/researcher Fulbright Scholar, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina 2009/2010 academic year.

-Visiting Chair of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Saint Thomas University, New Brunswick, Canada, fall semester 2010.

Clinical Experience:

-Consultant, 30th Judicial District Court Counselors (North Carolina) (1972-77).

-Consultant, Cherokee Indian Mental Health and Alcohol Rehabilitation program (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), (1974-77).

-Consultant, Alcohol Program (Lincoln Indian Center, Lincoln, Nebraska) (1977-80).

-Program Advisor, Clinical Consultant and Grantsperson, "Native American Correctional Treatment Program" Dept. of Labor grant/\$230,000) (Lincoln Indian Center/Nebraska Indian Commission) (1978-80).

-Psychologist, New Hampshire Department of Health & Welfare (1980-89).

-Consulting/Contract School Psychologist, N.H., N.M., AZ. (1982-).

-Consulting Psychologist & Clinical Supervisor, Gila Regional Medical Center, Mental Health Services, 1991-92.

-Consulting Psychologist, Southern Area Health Education Center - New Mexico State University, 1992.

- Contract Psychologist, Health & Human Services Group, 1996 -
- Clinical Psychologist/Private Practice; Arizona (Graham, Greenlee & Cochise Counties, 1991 –
- Clinical Supervisor, Professional Counseling Associates (Safford, AZ), 1994 -
- Clinical Director, “Protective Care Unit,” Safford Care Center, Safford, AZ, 11/1994-10/1997.
- Contract Psychologist, WNMU Police Academy & Police Department 1993 –98, 2000.
- Volunteer Federal Psychologist, Indian Health Service, “UNITY” Regional Youth Treatment Center, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, six months WNMU Sabbatical 12/1995-6/1996.
- Chair, Clinical Issues Committee, National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors, 1996-1998.
- Chair, Ethics Committee, New Mexico Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors Association, 2000-2001.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP: (* currently active)

- Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (**ACJS**)*
- American Council on Rural Special Education.
- American Association of Behavioral & Social Sciences (**AABSS**)*-
 - American Psychological Association: **APA Fellow/Life Member** (1992) Divisions 1, 9,16, 17, 28, 40, 45, 53, 54.(Fellow – Divisions 9, 45).*
- American Sociological Association (**ASA**)
- American Society of Criminology (**ASC Life Member**)*.
- American College of Forensic Examiners.
- American Correctional Association (**ACA**).-
- Association of Borderland Studies (**ABS**)*.
- Society for the Study of Social Problems.*
- Society for Applied Anthropology.
- Southern Poverty Law Center.*
- American Indian Historical Society.
- Lambda Alpha Epsilon**, American Criminal Justice Assoc.

- National Association of Interdisciplinary Ethnic Studies.
- New Hampshire Association of School Psychologists.
- Association for the Sociology of Religion.
- American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- New Mexico Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselor Association.
- National Association of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC).
- APA, Division 12, Section IV.
- Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (**SPSSI Fellow**)*.
- Southwestern Psychological Association.
- National Academy of Neuropsychology.
- Phi Delta Kappa.**
- National Association of School Psychologists (**NASP**).
- Rocky Mountain Psychological Association.
- Western Psychological Association.
- Western Social Science Association*..-Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World.
- Prescribing Psychologists Register (**PPR**)*
- Pacific Sociological Association.
- International Association of Special Education.
- International College of Prescribing Psychologists*.
- American College of Advanced Practice Psychologist*.-**Badge of Honor Association** -- U.S. Servicemen Honor Medal recipients from the Republic of China members.*
- Disabled American Veterans Association (**DAV**) (life member)*- Veterans of Foreign Wars (**VFW**), Posts 2860\1631 (life member)*-**CALTRAP Third Marine Division Association**, Inc. (life member)*
- Member, American Legion (Suncook, NH)*
- International Police Executive Symposium (**IPES***)
- International Colloquium for Vernacular Hispanic, Historical, American and Folklore Studies.
- European Society of Criminology.

82 *About the author: biography & bibliography*

- Franco-American Centre.*
- New Hampshire Historical Society.
- Law & Society Association.
- Inter-American Congress of Psychology (**SIP**)*.

PUBLICATIONS (published news media/popular press columns & program abstracts **not** included)

- 20 Books/Monographs.
- 243 Articles/Chapters/Reports (ERIC excluded).
- 26 Book Reviews.
- 30 ERIC articles: Urban Education; Rural Education and Small Schools; Counseling & Personnel Services (CAPS); Council for Exceptional Children; Social Studies/Social Science Education; Assessment and Evaluation.

(See Appendix I for details relevant to publications.)

(ERIC articles not included in abbreviated CV)

PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS (papers, symposiums,
workshops)

- 87 Papers/workshops presented at International meetings.
- 194 Papers/workshops presented at National meetings.
- 52 Papers/workshops presented at Regional meetings.
- 65 Sessions Chaired
- 12 Session Discussant

*local presentations and training's not listed.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUMMARY: (See Appendix III)

College-level teaching since 1968 /Research and Grant experience since 1968.

Consultant (clinical/research/administrative) since 1968.

APPENDIXI:PUBLICATIONS-BOOKS& MONOGRAPHS

- Selective Justice A study of attrition within the Criminal Justice System** Published by the National Institute of Justice (National Criminal Justice Reference Service: NCJ031923). Washington: 1976 (Doctoral Dissertation, UNH, 1975). 241 pages.
- Wee Wish Tree: Special Qualla Cherokee Issue** (w/Crowe), Vol. 5, (1) 1976: San Francisco: CA: Indian Historian Press. 51 pages.
- The Cherokee Perspective** (w/Hornbuckle). Appalachian Consortium Press, 1981. 244 pages.
- Contemporary Issues in Corrections** (w/Letman et. al./Co-editor and contributing author). Pilgrimage Press (Anderson), 1981. 107 pages.
- Indians and Criminal Justice** (editor and contributing author). Allanheld, Osmun and Company (Littlefield, Adams), 1982. 215 pages.
- Psychocultural Change and the American Indian** (Vol. 12, Garland Library of Sociology/Vol. 381, Garland Reference Library of Social Science) New York: Garland, 1987. 214 pages.
- Special Issue Editor (Minority Justice).** Quarterly Journal of Ideology, Vol. II, (4), 1987. 136 pages.
- The Winds of Injustice.** Garland Publishing, Inc. (Vol. 7, Current Issues in Criminal Justice/Vol. 847, 1994, Garland Reference Library of Social Science) 266 pages.
- Counseling American Indians.** Lanham, MD. University Press of America, 1997, 211 pages.
- The Qualla Cherokee: Surviving in Two Worlds.** Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 1999, 243 pages.
- Addictions (and Native Americans** Praeger Publishers (Greenwood Publishing Group), 2000: 190 pages.
- Native American Justice** Burnham Inc.2003/Rowman & Littlefield, 2003, 252 pages.

NAFTA & Neocolonialism: Comparative Criminal, Human & Social Justice (w/ M. Manzanarez), Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 2004: 269 pages.

Legislating Indian Country: Significant Milestones in Transforming Tribalism. New York, NY: Peter Lang, 2007: 208 pages.

An Oral History of Southern Appalachia. Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 2008, 212 pages.

Running the Border Gauntlet: The Mexican Migrant Controversy. Praeger Publishers (ABC-CLIO), 2010, 224 pages.

War Trauma and its Aftermath: An International Perspective on the Balkan and Gulf Wars (w/ L. Nikolic-Novakovic). Lenham, MD: University Press of America, 2012: 200 pages.

Frog Town: Portrait of a French Canadian Parish in New England. Lenham, MD: University Press of American, 2014: 300 pages.

Policing American Indians: A Unique Chapter in American Jurisprudence CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, .Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 2016: 200 pages.

North American Border Conflicts: Race, Politics, and Ethics (w. M. Manzanarez). CRC Press-Taylor & Francis Group, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 2017: 224 pages.

CHAPTERS, ARTICLES, REPORT & REVIEWS

“A Profile of the Inmate Population at the New Hampshire State Penitentiary, Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, Vol. 13, (1), 1971 (Master’s Thesis, 1970).

Indian Education: An Ethnohistorical Analysis. (Doctoral Dissertation, UNL, 1981). 350 pages.

“Student Evaluation of Sociology Professors,” Improving College and University Teaching, Vol. XXIV, (2), Spring, 1976.

“Franco American Working Class Family” (Cpt. 14), Ethnic Families in America (Mindel & Haverstein, Eds.). New York: Elsevier, 1976.

“Franco American Family,” A Franco-American Overview (New

- England). M. Gigue're (editor), Vol. III. Bedford, NH: National Materials Development Center, 1981, 173-192.
- “Process of Suicide” (w/Humphrey & Niswander), Diseases of the Nervous System, Vol. 35, June, 1974.
- “Police and the Generation Gap,” Sociological Research Symposium IV. Richmond, 1974.
- “Emerging Social Problems among the Qualla Cherokee,” Appalachian Notes, Vol. III, (2), 1975.
- “Social Problems among the Cherokee Female,” American Journal of Psychoanalysis, Vol. XXXVI, (2), 1976: 163-169.
- “Drunken Indian Stereotype and the Eastern Cherokee: (w/Bertoluzzi), Appalachian Journal, Vol. 2, (4), Summer, 1975: 332-344.
- “Selective Justice,” Sociological Research Symposium V, Richmond, 1975.
- “Cultural Clash in our Educational System” (w/Hornbuckle), Indian Historian, Vol. 10, (4), Fall, 1977.
- “Cyclic Impact of Tourism among the Qualla Cherokee,” Rural Sociology in the South: 1976 (Virginia Steelman, Ed.), Louisiana State University.
- “Incarcerated Black Female: The Case of Social Double Jeopardy,” Journal of Black Studies, Vol. 8, (3), March, 1978: 321-335.
- “Suicides Questioned by Carolina Cherokee” (w/Hornbuckle), Wassaja, Vol. 4, (5), May, 1976.
- “Cultural Factor in Defining and Identifying Sex Related Social and Personal Pathologies,” British Journal of Sexual Medicine, Vol. 5, July, 1978.
- “Selective Process of Criminal Justice,” International Journal of Criminology and Penology, Vol. 5, February, 1977.
- “Cherokee Cultural Group Therapy Program” (w/Martin), Wassaja, Vol. 4, (8), 1976
- “Recent Educational Progress among the Eastern Cherokee.” Rural Sociology in the South:1977 (H.N. Mookherjee, Ed.). Tennessee Technological University,1977.
- “Assessment of Violence and its Control in Southern Appalachia,”

- Sociological Research Symposium VII. Richmond, 1977.
- “Analysis of Indian Violence: The Cherokee Example” (w/Hornbuckle), American Indian Quarterly, Vol. 3, (4), Winter, 1977-78: 335-356.
- “Elitism: Perpetuation through Incarceration” (cpt. 7), Blacks and Criminal Justice (Owens & Bell, Eds.). Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1977.
- (Review) of the Journal of Cherokee Studies, Indian Historian, Vol.10 (1), 1977.
- “Historical Influence of Eastern Indians on Contemporary \Pan-Indianism”(w/Hornbuckle), Indian Historian, Vol. 10, (2), Spring, 1977.
- “Assessment of Black Female Prisoners in the South,” Signs, Vol. 3, (2), 1977: 483-488.
- “Watergate: An Assessment of Bourgeois Justice,” Quarterly Journal of Ideology, Vol. 2, (1), Winter, 1978.
- “Tourism and Indian Exploitation,” Indian Historian, Vol. 10, (4), 1977 (and) Wassaja, Vol. 5, (6), September, 1977:19-24.
- “Cultural Perspective toward Juvenile Delinquency,” International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Vol. 1, (2), Fall, 1977.
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- “Race, Gender, and Justice in North Carolina: An Ethnohistorical Profile of the Old South.” *The Researcher*, Vol. XXII(1) Fall-Winter 2008-2009: 39-55.
- “Facilitating involuntary treatment of persons with serious mental illness: the New Hampshire model” (w/Williams), *Canadian Psychology: Annual Convention Issue*, Vol. 50 (2a). 2009: 104.
- Review, Statistical Concepts for Criminal Justice and Criminology, by Frank P. Williams III (Pearson Prentice Hall – 2009) in *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Vol. 51 (3): 430.
- “New Dimensions assessing and treating traumatic stress: A Meta-analysis of historical and recent contributions to the field”; **and** “Developing a viable Slavic-language personality inventory for police & security forces in Bosnia, Croatia & Serbia” both with L. Nikolic-Novakovic, in *European Psychiatry*, Vol. 25 (Suppl. 1) 2010: pp. 240; 274.
- “Policing in Indian Country in the United States,” (Cpt. 12) *Police and Special Populations, Policing & Society: A Global Approach* (Michael J. Palmiotto & N. Prabha Unnithan), Delmar Cengage Learning , 2011: pp. 224-226.
- “Mental Security during times of Crisis” (w/ L. Nikolic-Novakovic). Book of Papers: 3rd International Conference ‘Crisis Management Days’. (Ivan Toth, Ed.). 2010: Velika Gorica, Croatia: University of Applied Sciences Press: pp. 736-766.
- “Asia, Southeast”, Religion and Violence: An Encyclopedia of Faith and Conflict from Antiquity to the Present (Jeffrey Ian Ross, ed.). 2011. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharp: pp. 69-78.
- “Community Policing during Times of Sectarian or Ethnic Conflict” with Michael Palmiotto, Law Enforcement Executive Forum, Vol. 10: 2010: pp. 15-27.
- “Airport Security: Are Airports Secure? The U.S.A. approach” with Michael Palmiotto, *Journal of Security theory & Practice*, Vol. 3, 2010: pp. 103-113.
- “Interview with Uros Pena, Director of Police, Republic of Srpska”

- with Eldan Mujanovic (Chapter 5), Trends in Policing: Interviews with Police Leaders Across the Globe – Vol. 3 (Otwin Marenin & Dilip K. Das, Ed.s). New York: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group. 2011: 79-95.
- “Interview with Goran Lujic, Director of Police, Brcko District, Bosnia-Herzegovina” with Eldan Mujanovic (Chapter 5). Trends in Policing: Interviews with Police Leaders Across the Globe – Vol. 3 (Otwin Marenin & Dilip K. Das, ed.s). New York: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group. 2011: 96-112.
- “In pursuit of the Aboriginal child’s perspectives via a cultural-free task and clinical interview” (w/ Williams, Picthall-French & Flagg-Williams), Journal of Projective Psychology and Mental Health, Vol. 18 (1), 2011: 22-27.
- “Pregled dosadašnje kliničke literature o traumatskom stresu od vremena Zalivskih i Balkanskih ratova” (w/ Nikolic-Novakovic) Defendologija, Vol. 15 (31): 2012: 23-30 (“A review of the current clinical literature on traumatic stress since the Gulf and Balkan Wars) Banja Luka, BiH).
- “Developing Slavic-Language Assessment Tools for Balkan War Trauma Victims” (w/ Lidija Nikolic-Novakovic), The Researcher: An Interdisciplinary Journal, Vol. 25 (1), 2012: 93-107.
- “Review & Preface” to Stream of Consciousness Technique: The Most Impressive Innovation in Modern Literature, by Mirjanc Loncar-Vuljnovic. 2012: Kosovo, Serbia: Kosovske Mitrovica Monograph MNTR RS 178019, 215 pgs.
- “Engaging the Whole School to Improve Literacy in a Low-Income Community” (Cpt. 6), (w/ Picthall-French). In Creating Multiple Pathways to Powerful Literacy in Challenging Times (A. Kelly, B. Dwyer, G. Mehigan, G. Watson, ed.s). Dublin, Ireland: Reading Association of Ireland: 2012: 64-71.
- “Interview with Dusko Sain, Director of Corrections for the Republic of Srpska” (Cpt. 3), (w/ G. Kovacevic), in Trends in Corrections: Interviews with Corrections Leaders Around the World (J.K. Singer, D.K. Das, E.M. Ahlin, ed.s). Baco Ration, LA: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group: 31-48 (2012).

- “Tag it and Bag it – US Social Policy toward Native Americans,” (w/ G. Kovaceviv). *Criminal Justice Issues*, Vol. 11 (no. 5-6): 17-29, (2012).
- “An Historical Review of North Carolina Corrections: Caste, Class, Race & Sex factors,” (w/ G. Kovacevic & N. Korajlic), *Achibald Reiss Days*, Vol. I: 156-165. (2012).
- “Assessing the Aftermath of War among Teens in Bosnia & Serbia: Measures of Substance Abuse and Delinquency with the POSIT (Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens),” (w/ G. Kovacevic & L. Nikolic-Novakovic). *Alcohol Treatment Quarterly*, Vol. 31: 95-106 (2013).
- “New dimensions in the evaluation and treatment of PTSD within the military,” & “Clinical/legal divides in the assessment and treatment of sex offenders: American, Canadian, & European comparisons.” In *European Psychiatry* (April, 2013), 21st European Congress paper supplement).
- “Shoplifting,” *Encyclopedia of Street Crime in America* (Jeff Ian Ross, ed.). Sage Publications, 2013: 376-378.
- “Native American youth and justice,” (w/ H. Halilovic & G. Kovacevic) *Illiia International Review*, 2012 (#2): 7-23.
- “Genocide” *The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (1st Ed.) Edited by Jay S. Albanese: Wiley Blackwell Publishers (2014) 1-5.
- “Aboriginal Antecedents and Contemporary Practices of Restorative Justice: Canada and United States Comparisons,” *Indigenous Policy Journal*, Vol. XXIV, No. 3 (Winter 2014): 13 pgs.
- Book Review: *City of order: crime and society in Halifax, 1918-35* University of British Columbia Press, 2012) by Michael S. Boudreau, in *Police Practice and Research*, Vol. 16 (#3) (June, 2015): 284-5.
- “Overview of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Legal System” & “Interview of Judge Hilmo Vucinic, State Court Justice for Bosnia and Herzegovina” (w/ G. Kovacevic), Section III – Bosnia-Herzegovina, *Trends in the Judiciary: Interviews with Judges across the Globe* Dilip K. Daz, Cliff Roberson, Michael M.

- Berlin, Editors). CRC Press/Taylor & Francis Group, 2014:(pgs 49-51; 53-73).
- “Psychoactive Agents and Native American Spirituality: Past and Present,” Part VII. Rituals and Drug-Use Practices, The American Drug Scene: Readings in a Global Context (7th Edition) James A. Inciardi & Karen McElrath (Editors). New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2015.
- “Gambling,” Encyclopedia of Criminal Justice Ethics (Bruce Arrigo, Ed.) Sage Publishing, Volume 1: pp. 377-379, 2014.
- “Eugenics” and “Marvin Wolfgang” both in African Americans and Criminal Justice: An Encyclopedia, D.D. Jones-Brown, B.D. Frazier, & M. Brooks, Editors. ABC-CLIO eBook Collection (Greenwood Publishers), Oct. 2014: pp. 206-210 & 583-588.
- “Macedonia: Surviving the Balkan Wars of 1991-2002 and their aftermath.” (w/ G. Kovacevic), Defendology, Vol. XVII (No. 35), 2014: pp.9-17.
- “Borderland: The Challenge of Cross-Border Trafficking of People, Drugs, and Guns between Mexico and the United States” (Chapter 2), Combating Human Trafficking: A Multidisciplinary Approach (Michael J. Palmiotto, Editor). CRC Press, 2014: pp. 11-26.
- “(Obituaries) “Sloan T. Letman III,” ASC The Criminologist, vol. 40 (#1- January/February), 2015: pg 16
- Review: Policing in Taiwan (L. Cao, L. Husang, & I.Y. Sun), in Police Practice and Research: an International Journal, Vol. 16 (#2), 2015/Vol. 17 (#3), pp.283-4/296-7.
- “Children’s Drawings, Thematic Apperception Technique Questions, and Memory” (With R.B. Williams & J.B. Flagg-Williams). SIS Journal of Psychology & Mental Health, Vol. 22 (2015): 93-98.
- “Policing American Indians: a unique Chapter in American Jurisprudence,” Indigenous Policy Journal, Vol. 26, No. 2 (2015) .(<http://www.indigenouspolicy.org/index.php/ipi/article/view/337/324>).
- “DSM-5 clinical/legal challenges regarding the USA’s death penalty” (EV680); & “Military culture and sexual issues: The sex-stress phenomenon” (EV1211), both in European Psychiatry: The

Journal of the European Psychiatric Association, vol. 33 (March, 2016), pp. S567; S735-736.

-“The Past must be adequately and accurately portrayed” (foreword), Our Testimony, 1992-1995: Women Victims of War from the Republic of Srpska, (Aleksandar Vranjes & Bojana Miodragovic, Editors). Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia: Association of Women Victims of War of the Republic of Srpska, 2016: 8-13.

“Militarization of the Police” (Cpt. 5), in Police Use of Force: Important Issues Facing the Police and the Community They Serve, Michael J. Palmiotto, Editor). CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, 2017: 56-80.

-“Ethnic Cleansing and Human Rights Violations: Concentration Camps during the Balkan Wars of 1992-1995.” (G. Kovacevic). Defendology, Vol. XIX (# 37-38) Banja Luka, Bosnia, 2016: 9-16.

-“Race and Social Justice,” Cpt. 4, Vol. 2, Race in America: How a Pseudoscientific Concept Shaped Human Interaction, (Patricia Reid-Merritt, Editor), Praeger, ABC-CLIO, 2017: 339-361.

**APPENDIX II: PAPERS PRESENTED AT MEETINGS
INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS:**

- International Congress of Sexology, 1976 (Montreal).
- International Hill Land Symposium, 1976 (Morganton, West Virginia).
 - Third World Workshop, 1978, 1979 (Chicago).
- Third International Symposium on Victimology, 1979 (Muenster, Germany.).
- Fifth International Conference on Improving University Teaching, 1979 (London).
 - Third World Conference, 1978, 1979 (Omaha).
 - International Society of Research on Aggression, 1981 (Boston).
- International Conference on "The State of Education and Development" Association For The Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World. Nov., 1993 (Cairo, Egypt).
- "Global Conference on Education for the 21st Century", Association for the Advancement of Policy Research and Development in the Third World, Nov., 1996 (Cancun, Mexico).
- Fourth Biennial International Conference on Special Education, Brighton, England, Aug., 1995.
 - 26th International Congress of Psychology, Montreal, 1996.
- Fourth Biennial Conference: International Perspectives: Crime. Justice and Public Order, June,1998 (Budapest, Hungry).
- Addictions '98 - Comorbidity across the Addictions. Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom, September 25-27, 1998.
- InterAmerican Congress of Psychology, Caracas, Venezuela, June 27 - July 2, 1999; Mexico City, July 1-5, 2007; Guatemala City, 2009; Lima, Peru, 2015..
- Fifth Biennial Conference on International Perspectives on Crime, Justice and Public Order , June, 2000 (Bologna, Italy).
- Sixth Biennial Conference on International Perspectives on Crime, Justice and Order: "Modernising Criminal Justice: new world challenges," London, England, June 16-20, 2002.
- 6th International Conference on Family Violence, Durham, NH, July 25-28, 1999.
- VIII International Conference on Social Justice & Social Exclusion. Rishon LeZion, Israel, Sept. 18-21, 2000.

- IX International Social Justice Conference, University of Skovde, Sweden, June 17-20, 2002.
- 5th International Conference on Family Violence. San Diego, CA. Sept. 23-27, 2000.
- First International Quality Research in Dementia Conference, London, Great Britain, Nov. 19-22, 2000.
- 61st Annual Meeting, The Society for Applied Anthropology, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, March 28-April 1, 2001.
- International Police Executive Symposium, Annual meeting, Szczytno, Poland, May 26-June 1, 2001; Prague, Czech Republic, Sept 2-9, 2005; Ohrid, Macedonia, June 9-14, 2009; Sofia, Bulgaria. July 27-31, 2014.
- Addictions '02 Netherlands, June, 2002.
- International Conference on Policing in Central and Eastern Europe, Slovenia , August, 2002; September, 2006.
- XIII World Congress on Criminology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 10-15, 2003
- International Colloquium for Vernacular Hispanic, Historical, American and Folklore Studies, Puebla, Mexico. Oct., 2003, Oct. 2005.
- 3rd Biennial International Conference on Intercultural Research, Taipei, Taiwan, May 21-24, 2004.
- 1st Key Issues Conference, Societies of Criminology, Paris, France, May 13-15, 2004.
- Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Amsterdam, Netherlands, August 23-29, 2004; Bologna, Italy, September 26/29, 2007; Vilnius, Lithuania, September 21-24, 2011..
- Law & Society Association Annual Meetings, Las Vegas, NV, June 2-5, 2005.
- 8th International Investigative Psychology Conference, London, England, December 14-16, 2005.
- 26th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Athens, Greece, July 16-21, 2006.
- Joint Law & Society Association & Canadian Law & Society

- Association Conference, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, May 29-June 1, 2008.
- IX International Congress on Traumatic Stress, Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 25-27, 2008.
- 18th European Congress of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany, 27 Febraruay-2 March, 2010.
- 3rd International Conference “Crisis Management Days.” Velika Gorica, Croatia, May 27-28, 2010.
- Raoul Dandurand Chair of Strategic and Diplomatic Studies, “Fences, Walls and Borders: State of Insecurity” Conference, Montreal, Canada; May 17-18, 2011.
- 35th Annual Conference Reading Association of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland, 9/21-10/1, 2011.
- 21st European Congress of Psychiatry, Nice, France, April 6-9, 2013.
- 21st World Congress of Social Psychiatry, Lisbon, Portugal, June 29-3 July, 2013.
- Raoul Dandurand Chair of Center for Geopolitical Studies, “Borders, Walls and Security Conference,” Montreal, Canada, October 17-18, 2013.
- Association for Borderlands Studies – 1st World Conference, “Post-Cold War Borders,” Joensuu, Finland, June 9-13, 2014.
- Association of Borderland Studies Albuquerque, NM, April, 2014; Portland, OR, April, 2015; Reno, NV, April, 2016).
- XV Congreso Internacional sobre Integracion Regional, Fronters y Globalizacion en el Continente Americano & IV Congreso Internacional de Ciudades Fronterizas conferences held jointly in Juarez, Mexico, October 28-30, 2015.
- 24th European Congress of Psychiatry, Madrid, Spain, March 12-15, 2016.
- Raoul Dandurand Chair @ UQAM: “Borders, Walls, and Violence,” Montreal, Canada, June 2-3, 2016.
- NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS:**
- American Sociological Association, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, (Montreal, San Francisco, New York, Chicago).

- Alpha Kappa Delta Research Symposium, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 (Richmond).
- Society for the Study of Social Problems, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 (San Francisco, Boston, New York, Toronto).
- American Society of Criminology, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016 (Dallas, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Washington, Denver, San Diego, Atlanta, Montreal, Reno, Baltimore, San Francisco, New Orleans, Phoenix, Miami, Boston, San Diego, Toronto, San Francisco, Atlanta, Denver, Nashville, Toronto, San Francisco, Washington-DC, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans).
- Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2003, 2004, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014 (New Orleans, Cincinnati, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Las Vegas, San Francisco, Washington, Denver, Nashville, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Boston, Las Vegas, Louisville, Albuquerque, Orlando, Boston, Las Vegas, Boston, San Diego, Toronto, Philadelphia).
- American Association of Suicidology, 1972, 1982 (Detroit, New York).
- Conference on Blacks and the Criminal Justice System, 1975 (Tuscaloosa).
 - Rural Sociological Society, 1975 (San Francisco).
 - Native American Alcohol Conference, 1977 (Berkeley).
- Conference on Ethnic and Minority Studies, 1978, 1979, 1980 (La Crosse, Arcata).
- Society of Police and Criminal Psychology, 1977, 1980, 1990, 1996 (Nashville, Chicago, Albuquerque, Santa Fe).
 - Third National Conference on Urban Education, 1977 (Norfolk).
- National Conference on Need Assessment in Health and Human Services, 1978 (Louisville).
- Sixth National Conference on Medical Care and Health Services in Correctional Institutions, 1982 (Chicago).
 - National Academy of Neuropsychologists, 1986 (Las Vegas).

- Rivendell Conference for Clinical Practitioners, 1987(Memphis).
- American Psychological Association, 1984, 1985, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2014, 2016 (Toronto, Los Angeles, Atlanta, New Orleans, Boston, San Francisco, Washington, Toronto, Montreal, San Francisco, Boston, San Francisco, Toronto, Honolulu, Boston, Toronto, San Diego, Washington, DC, Denver).
- National Association of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Counselors National Conference, (San Antonio, 1991; San Francisco, 1997; Chicago, 1998).
- National Association of School Psychologist, 1991, 1994 (Dallas, Seattle)
- National Association for Rural Mental Health Conference, (Pittsburgh, 1991; Grand Forks, ND, 1997).
 - American Indians and the Law Conference, (Flagstaff, 1992).
- Annual National Institute on Social Work and Human Services in Rural Areas (Grand Forks, ND, 1997).
- American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences, (Las Vegas, 1998; 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015).
- American Council on Rural Special Education, Annual National Conference (Charleston, SC, 1998; Albuquerque, NM, 1999; Alexandria, VA, 2000).
- 21st/22nd Annual Indian School on Alcohol and Other Drug Related Problems, (Albuquerque, April, 1998, 1999; Feb. 2000).
- SAMHSA Addiction Technology Transfer Centers, ‘Harnessing Science workshop (Bloomington, MN, October 25, 1999).
 - Boston College Diversity Challenge (Boston, MA, 2001, 2002, 2005).
- Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) Annual Convention (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) June 6-9, 2007: (Montreal, Quebec) June 11-14, 2009; .CPA & Institute of the Section on Women and Psychology (SWAP) (Winnipeg, Manitoba) June 2, 2010.
- Ethnographic and Qualitative Research Conference (Las Vegas, NV) February 2014, 2015.

REGIONAL MEETINGS:

- East Coast Conference of Socialist Sociologists, 1974 (Rutgers University, NJ).
- Southern Sociological Society, 1974, 1975, 1977 (Atlanta, Washington, Atlanta).
- Southern Anthropological Society, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 (Blacksburg, Clearwater, Atlanta, Miami).
- Midwest Sociological Society, 1978, 1979, 1980 (Omaha, Milwaukee, Minneapolis).
- Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, 1976, 1977 (Mobile, Atlanta).
 - Southeastern Psychology Association, 1975 (Atlanta).
- Rocky Mountain Psychological Association, 1991, 1992, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 (Denver, Boise, Albuquerque, Tucson, Reno, Park City, Utah, Denver).
- NMADACA's Annual Alcohol & Drug Institute; 25th, - 35th; 1991 – 2002 (Silver City, N. M.).
- NM Association for Addiction Professionals, 2004 (Silver City, NM).
- Western Psychological Association, 1993, 1998 (Phoenix, Albuquerque).
 - New Mexico TESOL Conference, 1993 (Gallup, N. M.).
- Celebrating Opportunities for Multicultural Students, 1993 (Tucson).
- New Mexico Association of School Psychologists Annual Conference, 1994 (Santa Fe).
- Arizona Association of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Counselors (AzAADAC) Annual Conference, 1994 (Camp Verde, AZ.).
- Western Social Science Association, Annual Conference, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2014, 2015, 2016 (Oakland, Reno, Albuquerque, Portland, OR; Reno).
- Pacific Sociological Association, 71st Annual Meeting, 2000 (San Diego).
- Southwest Academy of Criminal Justice Annual Meeting, (Houston, TX.) Oct. 2-4, 2003.
- Southwestern Psychological Association, 50th Annual Conference (San Antonio, TX). April 8-10, 2004.

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH, SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES

Member, Graduate Admission Committee for Sociology Doctoral Program at UNH (voting graduate member), 1970-72.

Coordinator, Sociology Colloquial Series at University of New Hampshire, 1970-72.

Principal Investigator & Research Director, "Background Investigation of Inmate Population at the New Hampshire Penitentiary," 1969-70 (for Warden Parker Hancock).

Consultant and Investigator, "United Nations Youth Study" under direction of William Kvaraceus, Clark University, 1970-71.

Principal Investigator & Research Director, "Evaluation of Community Awareness of Juvenile Problems," New Hampshire Crime Commission research project (LEAA funded), 1970-71 (for Justice William Grimes).

Preliminary Investigator and Principal Grantsperson, "Para-Professional Criminal Justice Internships," Region I, LEAA Discretionary Project, 1971-1972.

Researcher, Title III Grant, "Theater Resources for Youth," under direction of Professor Richard Ingersoll, University of New Hampshire, 1969-70.

Researcher, "An Analysis of the Sequence of Selective Events in the Lives of Suicidal Populations," under direction of Donald Niswander, New Hampshire State Hospital (NIMH funded), 1971-72.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), "Criminal Justice Graduate Intern," joint University of New Hampshire and Boston University program, 1972.

Member, "Research and Evaluation Committee," New Hampshire Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency, 1970-72 (Governor Walter Peterson's Administration).

Consultant, North Carolina 30th Judicial Court Counselors, 1973-77.

Principal Investigator & Research Director, "Appalachian Subcultures," University of North Carolina, Faculty Grant-in-Aid, 1973-1977.

- Preliminary Investigator and Principal Grantsperson, "Hawthorn Heights Appalachian Group Home for Status Offenders," (LEAA Discretionary funding - \$47,000), 1974-77.
- Program Evaluator, "Hawthorn Heights Appalachian Group Home for Status Offenders," 1974-77.
- Principal Investigator & Research Director, "The Real and Imaginary Cherokees," University of North Carolina, Faculty Grant-in-Aid, 1974-75.
- Faculty Advisor, "Cherokee Native American Student Organization," Western Carolina University, 1974-77.
- Faculty Advisor, "Veteran's Organization," Western Carolina University, 1974-77.
- Faculty Advisor, "Organization of Ebony Students," Western Carolina University, 1976-77.
- Consultant, Cherokee Mental Health and Alcohol Program, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Qualla Boundary, 1974-77.
- Preliminary Investigator, "Cherokee House: A Multi-Facet Community Treatment Center, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, 1974-74.
- Principal Investigator & Research Director, "Human Magnetism of Southern Appalachia," funded through an American Bicentennial Grant, 1976.
- Principal Investigator, "Typologies of Cherokee Alcohol Pathologies," Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Qualla Boundary, 1975.
- Coordinator, "Inmate/student Interaction Program," a joint endeavor between Western Carolina University and the North Carolina Department of Correction's Asheville Pre-release and Aftercare Center, 1975-77.
- Research Director, "Appalachian Violence: A Socio-Cultural Perspective on the Psychology of Aggression," funded through a University of North Carolina Faculty Grant-in-Aid, 1976-77.
- Consultant, Human Services Division, United Southeastern Tribes, Inc. (USET). Nashville, Tennessee, 1976.
- Member, Chancellor's Cherokee Advisory Committee, Western Carolina University, 1976-77.

- Executive Co-Director (w/Hornbuckle), Native American Student Organization, Cherokee Chapter - affiliated with the American Indian Historical Society, 1976.
- Consultant, State of North Carolina Department of Mental Health, 1976-77.
- Affiliate Member, NETWORK USA, Interstate Parole Network, USA, Inc., 1977-85.
- Computer Associate, University of Nebraska Computer Network, representing the Department of Community Services and Public Affairs, 1977-80.
- Member, Lincoln Indian Center, Alcohol and Drug Education Advisory Board 1977-80.
- Recipient, University of Nebraska - Omaha, "Teaching Enrichment Travel Grant," 1977.
- Recipient, "Certificate of Appreciation" in recognition of outstanding support, contributions, and services, Lincoln Indian Center, April 24, 1980.
- Member, Lincoln Indian Center, Ex-Offender Advisory Board, October 1978-80.
- Member, Nebraska Indian Commission, Criminal Justice Advisory Committee, March 1978-80 .
- Principal Investigator, "Comparative Native American Gerontology," University of Nebraska Center on Aging grant, 1977-78.
- Attended "Computer Training Seminar," sponsored by SPSS, Inc. (Statistical Packet for the Social Sciences), Chicago, April 1978.
- Preliminary Investigator and Principal Grantsperson, "Native American Correctional Treatment Program. A \$250,000 U.S. Department of Labor CETA grant funded to the Lincoln Indian Center, May 1978-July 1980.
- Administrative Advisor, Executive Director, Lincoln Indian Center, 1978-80 (Also, Special Consultant).
- Recipient, University of Nebraska - Omaha (UNO), "Teaching Enrichment Travel Grant," 1978.
- Recipient, "Incorporating Computer Learning Techniques with Critical

- Social Science Curriculum," UNO Improvement of Instruction Grant, 1979-80.
- Summer Research Service Fellow, UNO Center for Applied Urban Research, Summer, 1979.
- Consultant, National Institute of Justice (KOBA Associates, Inc.), (1979-1981).
- Licensed/Certified Associate School Psychologist, State of New Hampshire, July 1982/1997.
- Bioethics Committee, Laconia State School, 1981-84.
- Research Psychologist, Quality Assurance, New Hampshire Hospital & Laconia State School, 1980-84.
- Management Information System (MIS) team, Laconia State School, 1981-84.
- Certified Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselor, State of New Hampshire, (#2) 1982-1990; State of New Mexico, (#518) 1989-2003.
- Participated, in the Dartmouth College and Brattleboro Retreat Clinical Series presented at New Hampshire Hospital, 1980-2015.
- Completed, 31 hours of Family Systems Counseling presented by NH OA & DAP, 1983.
- Completed, Cocaine Workshop presented by NH OA & DAP, 1984.
- Earned, APA Continuing Education Credits in Psychodynamic Group Therapy, 1985.
- Recipient, Scholarship to attend 16th Annual New England School of Alcohol Studies at the University of Rhode Island, Kingston, June 23-28, 1985.
- Member, Board of Contributors, Concord Monitor, 1986-87 (7 articles).
- Senior Advisor and Consultant, Institute for First Americans, Vero Beach, Florida, 1986-1990.
- Member Division 17, Counseling Psychology (American Psychological Association), October 1986- .
- Charter Member Division 45, Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues, American Psychological Association, October 1986.

Counselor (Cpt. 2), State Employees Association (New Hampshire), 1985-89/ Union Steward.

Village & Water Commissioner, Pillsbury Lake District, Town of Webster, N.H., 1986-89.

Attended New England Regional Conference on Behavior, February 20-21; June 25-26, 1987.

Attended Prevention Connection Conference, Waterville Valley, April 8-10, 1987.

Passed, State (Massachusetts) Civil Service Exam (May, 1988) for Psychologist IV (Chief Psychologist): Score 92%.

Certified, Clinical Mental Health Counselor, National Academy of Certified Mental Health Counselors, (#1343) 1988. (NBCC certified, # 33841) 1993.

Member, Editorial Board, Quarterly Journal of Ideology, 1982- .

Nationally Certified School Psychologist, National Association of School Psychologists, (#12607) 1989-2007. (retired status, 2007). .

“Breaking the Cycle of Child Abuse,” University of New Mexico, 1.5 CEUs, 1989.

Western New Mexico University (WNMU) Honorary Doctorate Committee, 1990.

WNMU Academic Council, 1996-

WNMU Education Hall of Fame Committee, 1989-91.

WNMU Admissions Committee, 1998-99.

WNMU Graduate Council, 1990- 92/93-94.

WNMU Faculty Senate, 1992-94 (Alternate, 1994-95; 96 - 03),

WNMU Representative, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE), 1989- 93.

WNMU Research Committee, 1993-94, 1996-97 (chair), 2000-01; 2001-02 (chair).

WNMU Curriculum & Instruction Committee, 1994-95.

WNMU Cultural Affairs Committee, 1991-92; 1994-95(Chair), 1995- 96.

WNMU Research Grants (American Indian, clinical & forensic

Studies), 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1996-97; 1997-98; 2000-01; 2001-02;

WNMU Organizational Development Task Force, 1989-90.

WNMU Alcohol & Drug Awareness Steering Committee, 1989-91.

WNMU Student Success Committee, 1994 -96.

WNMU Special Needs Committee, 1994-96.

WNMU NBCC National Counselor Exam site coordinator, 1994-2003.

WNMU NBCC CEU training coordinator, 1992-2003.

Parliamentarian, WNMU General Assembly, 1996-97.

Vice President, Friends of Miller Library, 1990 -97; President, 1997-2003.

Treasurer, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1990- 91.

Member, New Mexico Task Force on Elementary School Counseling, 1989-92. .

Faculty Steering Committee, WNMU Foundation, 1989-91

Principal Investigator, rural & minority norming of the AARS/POSIT, 1992 -97.

Member, N.M. Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association, 1990-99; N.M Association for Addiction Professionals, 2000-2002.

National Certified Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselor, (#103) 1990-2003.

New Mexico Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association, Program and Training Committee, 1990-1999/ NM Association for Addictions Professionals, 2000-2002.

Presented workshops at New Mexico Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association's "Silver City Alcohol & Drug Institute", 1991-01)./

Presenter, N.M. Association for Addictions Professionals, 2002

Certificate of Recognition and Appreciation from the National Headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), Political Action Committee, 1990.

Certified Psychologist (Arizona #1795), 1990 - 91 \ Licensed Psychologist (Arizona #1795), 1992

Federally Certified Psychologist (BIA, VA, Military, with 10 point preference) 1992 -

Member, N.M. (Minority) Graduate Fellowship Program Committee, 1989-1991.

President, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1991- 92.

Historian, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1992-93.

Vice President for Research, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1993- 94.

Alternate Delegate, Phi Delta Kappa (WNMU Chapter), 1994- 95.

US West Articulation Grant (with NMSU and Silver City Consolidated Schools), 1991 (\$5,000.00).

National Certified Addiction Counselor (Level II) (#1191), 1991 – 2003.

Co-chair (w/ B. Phillips), Program Committee, 25th , 26th, 27th & 28th Silver City Alcohol & Drug Institutes, 1991, 1994.

U S West “Electronic Bulletin Board Grant” (\$2,500.00), 1991.

Principal Investigator, MMPI minority & rural norming (American Indians, Hispanics, & Anglo police officers). 1992 -97.

Principal Investigator, Ethnic & gender personality profiles of psychology majors using the LOC & MBTI, 1992 -97.

Member, Certification Board, N M Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association (2nd term), 1992 - 98.

Fellow, American Psychological Association, 1992 -

Member, Division 40 (Clinical Neuropsychology), American Psychological Association, 1992.

Member, Division 16 (School Psychology), American Psychological Association, 1992.

Regional Coordinator, Project LEAD’s Principal’s Center & Institute, 1991- 92 (\$2,000.00 grant).

Advisory Committee, The New Mexico Center for Leadership in Educational Administration Development, 1991- 92.

Founder and Faculty Advisor, WNMU Native American Club, 1989 –2003.

Selected for "Who's Who Among Human Services Professional," 1992-1993 Edition (National Reference Institute).

Co-Director (with Dr. Virginia Sanchez), WNMU/Los Palomos, Mexico, "Hands-Across-the Border" program, 1989 – 2003.

Participated in the Alliance 2000 workshops (1) in San Antonio, Texas, January 7 -10, 1993; at Texas A&M, February 21-22, 1997.

National Certified Counselor (NCC) by the National Board for Certified Counselors (NBCC), #33841, 1993 (retired status, 2006).

Completed a 20 hour course on "treating the child sexual offender" conducted by Forensic Mental Health Associates, Menninger Clinic Topeka, May 12-14, 1993.

12 AMA-approved CE in Post Graduate Course in Practical Hypnosis, 1987 (Boston).

12 APA-approved CE in Trancework: Clinical Hypnosis (M. D. Yapko), Phoenix, 1993.

6 APA-approved CE in MMPI-2 (A. B. Caldwell) Albuquerque, 1990

"A"-level status re MMPI (National Computer Systems) #437555.

15 CE in substance abuse (Georgetown University Hospital), San Antonio, 1991.

10 APA-approved CE in Diagnosis & Management of Anxiety Disorders Albuquerque, 1991.

6 APA & ACA-approved CE, Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (B. Hayes) Albuquerque, 1992.

President, Southwest Region, New Mexico Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association, 1991-94.

Certified CPM (Case Presentation Method Oral Examination Process), National Certification Reciprocity Consortium (NCRC/AODA) Albuquerque, October, 1993. Recertification & training, 1995.

Project Director, "Indian Studies Seminar," WNMU Exemplary Teaching Grant (w/ Rodriguez & Nackerud), 1993/94.

Project Co-Director (w/ Scott Myers) & local coordinator: "Comparative Social Services" a joint program between Plymouth State

University (PSU-N.H.) and WNMU, 1993-2000

Founder & faculty advisor, WNMU Psychology Club, 1994.

5.25 APA-approved CE, Neurobehavioral Management (New Medico Head Injury System), Dallas, 1991.

24 APA-approved CE credits in introductory & advanced training, Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery (Arnold D. Purisch), Denver, 1994.

Licensed School Psychologist (New Mexico) #243315.

Steering Committee, Grant County DWI Grant, 1994-95.

Member, Silver City Community Corrections program (Adults & Juvenile panels, 1994-

NBCC (National Board for Certified Counselors) training workshops presented/provided to clinical professionals: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (4); DSM-IV (6); Youth Suicides (2); AARS/POSIT (4), Personality Disorders (1); Professional Ethics (2); Clinical Psychopharmacology (5), Treating the Paraphilia (2); Differential Diagnoses (2); Myers-Briggs (1); Family Satisfaction Inventory (3); MMPI, MMPI-2, MMPI-A & MSE (4);

APA (American Psychological Association) training workshops presented/provided to licensed clinical psychologists in conjunction with WNMU's Social Science's Research and Training Institute, New Mexico State University, NM Psychological Association & the Prescribing Psychologists Registrar: Series II and III of the PPR curriculum on psychopharmacology (Basics of Neurobiology & Psychopharmacology & Overview of Neuroanatomy for Psychopharmacologists). Series II presented May 8 & 9, 1999; Series III presented July 10 & 11, 1999 at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM.

Diplomate status, The American College of Forensic Examiners: Forensic Examiner; Forensic Medicine; Forensic Psychology; Neuropsychology (#7103), February, 1996.

Monthly Alzheimer's groups, open to public, presented at Safford Care Center, Safford, AZ, fall 1994 - fall 1997.

Chapter sponsor, charter member & Senior Faculty Advisor, WNMU Chapter of PSI CHI, 1995 – 2003.

- Attended workshop on "Assessment and Rehabilitation in Clinical Neuropsychology" presented by Charles Golden, Ph.D., Nova Southeastern University, and The Center for Psychological Studies, Sept. 2&3, 1995 in Santé Fe (14 contact hours).
- Principal Investigator, Project BESTT - Bilingual/ESL Special Education Teacher Training Project, U.S. Department of Education Grant, \$297,614.00, Funded 8/95.
- Completed Series I-V (88 contact hours) in Clinical Psychopharmacology. 1994-1996; FPPR Candidate, 1996.
- Masters Addiction Counselor, NAADAC Certification Commission (#500157), 1/31/96.
- Chair, Clinical Issues, National Association of Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC) 1996-98.
- Recipient, WNMU Exemplary Teaching Grant , "Comparative Multicultural Social Studies" international/interethnic program, 1997.
- 12/26/95 - 6/26/96: WNMU Sabbatical. Certified Federal Psychologist, UNITY, Indian Health Services, Regional Youth Treatment Center, Cherokee, N. C. Duties included clinical, neuropsychological and substance abuse assessments, crisis intervention, staff training (DSM-IV, Behavioral Therapy, ethics...), development of the Mental Health & Chemical Dependence Series for clients, advisor to Director and Clinical Supervisor.
- FPPR, Board Certified, Diplomate-Fellow Prescribing Psychologist, December, 1996.
- Member, Professional Advisory Board, (ICPP) International College of Prescribing Psychologists Inc., December, 1996. FSPMI, Board Certified Diplomate-Fellow, March, 1999.
- Co-chair, ICPP permanent committee on Continuing Education, 1997 -2000.
- Editorial Board, *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, 1996-.
- Completed compulsory post-graduate Prescribing Psychologists training Series VIII, XVII, 1997- 99.

- Recipient, 1st New Mexico Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors Association, *Educator of the Year Award*. 1997.
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in Medicine and Healthcare, 1997-.
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in the West, , 1998-2002.
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in America, 1998 - .
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in the World, 1998 –
- Selected for Marquis Who's Who in American Education, 2004/05 -
- Professional member, National Academy of Neuropsychology, 1997.
- Member, Center for Mental Health Services Managed Care Initiative: Clinical Standards and Workforce Competencies Project & contributing editor, Co-occurring Mental and Substance Disorders (Dual Diagnosis) Panel - Annotated Bibliography (Kenneth Minkoff, Panel Chair, Choate Health Management, Inc., July, 1997., 150 pages.
- Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) 1998 Program Committee Chair: Native Americans and Crime (seven panels developed for the 98 annual meetings); and Local Arrangements Chair for 98 ACJS annual meetings in Albuquerque, NM. March, 1998.
- Alpha Phi Sigma judge for "Outstanding Member of the Year Award," "Graduate Member Scholarship Award," and "Outstanding Undergraduate Paper Award" at the 1998 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meetings held in Albuquerque.
- Co-Principal Investigator/Program Director (w/B. DeOca): "Response to emotion stimuli in a tri-ethnic sample," *National Science Foundation, Instrumentation Competition Grant*. Submitted 3/1/98. \$34,471 awarded Ref: SBR-9811955.
- Recipient: *The Outstanding Pioneer Leadership Award*, International College of Prescribing Psychologists, September, 1998.
- Test consultant, *Veritas Assessment Systems*, re: first National Exam for Prescribing Psychologists, 1998 - 99.
- Recipient, *Honor Medal for 823 Bombardment*, for services while in the USMC, from the Republic of China at the Celebration of the Double Tenth (87th year)National Day of the Republic of China.

Medal presented by Ambassador Francias C. R. Lee on October 5, 1998 in Albuquerque.

Participant: "Strategic Planning Meeting on Crime and Justice Research in Indian Country", sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office of Justice Program's American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Office, held in Portland, Oregon, October 12- 16, 1998.

Recipient. *Leadership in Research Award*, National Institute on Drug Abuse for "Outstanding Leadership in Conducting Research on Drug Abuse and Addiction." Presented by the Deputy Director of NIDA at the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors 23 Annual Conference on Addiction Treatment, Philadelphia, May 27, 1999.

FICPP, Board Certified, Diplomate-Fellow in Psychopharmacology: International College of Prescribing Psychologists (ICPP) and Prescribing Psychologists' Register (PPR): 300 + hours APA-approved hours in psychopharmacology and related sciences, August, 1999.

Charter member, Division 53, Division of Clinical Child Psychology, American Psychological Association, 1999.

Charter member, Division 54, Society of Pediatric Psychology, American Psychological Association, 1999.

Program Committee member, "Gender and Diversity Division, Academy of Management, 1998-2001.

Keynote Speaker, At the SAMHSA, Addiction Technology Transfer Centers' Pre-Conference Workshop at the 30th Annual MARRCH Chemical Dependency Conference held in Bloomington, MN, October 26, 1999: "Psychocultural Conflict, Personal Marginality and Addiction among Native Americans." Also served on Round Table Discussion with Dr. Marc Schuckit & Dr. David Deitch.

Passed, First National Examination in Advanced Psychopharmacology for Licensed Clinical Psychologists, UCLA, May, 1999.

Continuing AMA Medical Education (Category 1), Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc. "Advanced Clinical Psychiatry" series

(*Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*) 1999-

Member, *Criminal Justice SIG*, NAADAC, 1999.

Chair, *Ethics Committee*, New Mexico Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Association, NMADACA, 2000 – 2002.

Member, *Program Review Committee*, 70th Annual Convention: Rocky Mountain Psychological Association 2000, Tucson, AZ, April, 2000; 71st Annual Convention: Rocky Mountain Psychological Association 2001, Reno, NV; *Psi Chi Review Committee* (Reno RMPA meetings, 2001).

Member, Psi Chi National Honor Society in Psychology, Steering Committee, 2001-2003.

Primary Technical Reviewer & Editorial Board Member: National Institute of Justice's Crime & Justice Research & Evaluation: American Indian and Alaska Native Program, 1998-2003.

Member, Board of Western New Mexico University United Campus Ministry, 2001-03.

“Conducting and Writing Neuropsychological Evaluations”, (20 APA CE credits), Prescribing Psychologists’ Register post-doctorate studies, January 12, 2002.

“Neuropsychology for Clinical Practice,” (18 CE Credits), American Psychological Association , Office of Continuing Professional Education February 12, 2003.

Member, Western New Mexico University IRB (Institutional Review Board), 2001-2003.

Inductee, Wall of Tolerance, National Campaign for Tolerance, February 15, 2002.

Senior Research Associate, *Justiceworks*, Institute for Policy and Social Science Research at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, 2002 –

Keynote Speaker, Western New Mexico University 2003 Honors Ceremonies, May, 2003.

Primary Faculty Advisor, Psi Chi Chapter, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, Texas, 2003 –04

Member, Library Committee, Prairie View A&M University, 2003-04
“Lifetime Achievement Award” New Mexico Association for Addiction Professionals (August 6, 2004).

- Graduate Council member, Prairie View A&M University, 2003-04
Editor, *Research Reports*, International Journal of Comparative Criminology, 2004 -06).
Blind reviewer/evaluation team, *Tribal Youth Longitudinal Study* – National Institute of Justice, OJJDP, April 17-20, 2006.
“Pharmacopsychologists’ Research Review”, (15 PPR/APA CEUs), Prescribing Psychologists’ Register, post-doctoral studies, February 27, 2004.
“Psychological Assessment Review” (15 PPR/APACE CEUs) Prescribing Psychologists Register, post-doctoral studies, January 2005.
“Assessment and Treatment of Domestic Violence” (20 PPR/APA CEUs) Prescribing Psychologists Register post-doctoral studies, June, 2006.
“Advanced Level Substance Abuse, Drug Addiction & Psychopharmacology”, Prescribing Psychologist Register post-doctoral studies (# 42), (15 PPR/APA CEUs). February, 2007.
“Pain Assessment and Management: Challenges in Pain Control,” (15 PPR/APA CEUs), Prescribing Psychologists Register post-doctoral studies, February, 2008.
“Medical Error, Risk Management in Mental Health Practice” (15 PPR/APA CEUs) Prescribing Psychologists Register post-doctoral studies, March, 2009.
Attended: USMC 2007 Educators’ workshop, Quantico, VA. June 18-22, 2007.
Main speaker at 2008 American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences annual convention in Las Vegas, February 6-8, 2008.
Participant, National Institute of Justice’s Section 904 Violence Against Indian Women in Indian Country Research Workshop, Washington, DC: March 31-April 2, 2009; 2012.
“Helping Patients Who Drink Too Much: Using the NIAAA Clinician’s Guide,” American Psychological Association workshop at APA Conference, Toronto, Canada, August 5, 2009: 4 CEUs.
Honored Guest (“Oldest Marine”) along with U.S. Ambassador, Hon. Charles English, 234th Marine Corps Birthday Ball, Sarajevo,

- Bosnia-Herzegovina: November, 2009.
- Luncheon, Keynote Speaker, New Hampshire Latino Summit 2010 held June 23, 2010 at the “NH Institute of Politics” at Saint Anselm College, Manchester, N.H.
- “Cultural Diversity for Healthcare Professionals” (15 PPR/APA C.E.U.s) Prescribing Psychologists’ Register, Inc. post-doctoral studies; July, 2010.
- “Returning Fulbrighter” – Fulbright orientation for students and scholars going to Southern or Eastern Europe, Washington, DC; June 21-23, 2010.
- ‘Public Lecture’ *The Balkan Wars of 1991-2002: The Geopolitics of Sectarianism* at St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick – Canada as component of Endowed Chair of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Fall Semester 2010: October 13, 2010.
- “Trauma and PTSD (War & Injury Trauma” (lesson #44) (15 CEUs), Prescribing Psychologists’ Register post-doctoral studies, April 15, 2012.
- “Membership Committee”, SPSSI; 2012-2013.
- “Drug Use Management Tools,” (lesson #48) (15 CEUs), Prescribing Psychologist’s Register post-doctoral studies, June 30, 2013.
- 18 CME’s, 21st European Congress of Psychiatry EPA2013, Nice, France, April 6-9, 2013.
- 27 CME’s 21st World Congress Social Psychiatry WASP2013, Lisbon, Portugal, 6/29-7/3, 2013.
- Completed UNH Social Justice Educator Training, December 16 & 17, 2013.
- Completed, *Working Together to Address Domestic Violence Among Veterans*, CME Institute of Physicians Postgraduate Press (January 9, 2014); & *Caring for the Military Family: What We All Should Know About Military Culture and the Stress of Deployment* APA CEP (January 27, 2014).
- Attended, 2014 American Indian Education Conference Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe, NM (April 3&4, 2012).

- Presented talk on book, *Frog Town-Portrait of a French Canadian Parish in New England* @ the (Franco-American Centre (FACNH) “speaker series) New Hampshire Institute of Franco-American Series, Saint. Anselm College, Institute of Politics, Manchester, NH: January 14, 2015.
- Presented “Applied Ethics: Avoiding Common Licensure Board Complaints” 3-hours (3 APA-CEU’s) 2015 American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences Conference, Las Vegas, NV, February 10, 2015.
- Appointed “DAV representative to NH Veterans Cemetery,” 2014 -; elected “Chaplin,” Chapter 19, NH Disabled American Veterans, 2015; elected “Three-year Trustee” VFW Post 1631 – Concord, NH.
- Participated in the OJJDP Online University webinar, “How to Build an Effective Youth Council Series: Youth Action Planning: Develop Goals and Measurable Outcomes. (May 2015).
- Presented, “Civilian Conservation Corps: A Unique Experiment during the Great Depression” @ the New Hampshire Telephone Museum, Warner, NH, August 28, 2015.
- Presented talk, *French-Canadians and Military Service: A Trans-Border Review*, @ the (Franco-American Centre FRCNH, “speaker series) New Hampshire Institute of Franco-American held at Saint Anselm College September 10, 2015.
- Trained as a *DAV Resource Officer* for assisting U.S. military veterans process claim to the U.S. Veteran’s Administration; Manchester, NH; November 2015.
- Presented talks at the University of Belgrade and Banja Luka University during Fulbright Specialists Project to the Republic of Srpska, Bosnian-Herzegovina, Feb. 22- April 3, 2016.
- Submitted final report to Fulbright Office regarding tour at the Minister of Interior, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia-Herzegovina, April, 2016.
- Submitted comprehensive research project, “Toward a Model of Restorative Social Justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina” to the Minister of Interior, Republic of Srpska, Bosnian-Herzegovina, April, 2016 (64 pages).

Presented talk: *Crime & Justice for French-Canadians/Franco-Americans: Major Cases Illustrated*, @ the NH Institute for Franco-American Studies (speakers series) at Saint Anselm College, November 17, 2016.