1st ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

FIRST MEETING

Lausanne, Switzerland
September 6-8, 2001

PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Wednesday, 5 September

19.30 – 21.00 h.   Provisional Board Meeting

Thursday 6 September

9.00 – 10.00 h.   Registration

10.00 – 10.30 h.   Opening of the Conference: Welcome by the Conference chair

10.45 – 12.15 h.   Plenary

12.30 – 14.00 h.   Panel sessions

14.15 - 15.45 h.   Panel sessions

16.00 – 17.30 h.   Plenary

19.00 h.   Departure for boat trip and dinner on the Lake of Geneva

Friday 7 September

8.00 – 9.00 h.   American Coffee offered by the American Society of Criminology

9.00 – 10.30 h.   Plenary

10.45 – 12.15   Panel sessions

12.30 – 14.00 h.   Panel sessions

14.15 – 15.45 h.   Plenary

16.00 – 17.30 h.   General Assembly

19.30 h.   Conference Banquet
                  Address of Prof. Norval Morris, laureate of the American
                  Society of Criminology Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Saturday 8 September

9.00 – 10.30 h.   Panel sessions

10.45 – 12.15 h.   Panel sessions

12.30 – 14.00 h.   Plenary

14.00 – 14.30 h.   Closing of the Conference

15.00 – 17.30 h.   Seminar European Sourcebook

19.30 – 20.30 h.   Meeting of the new elected Board

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, 5 September

19.30 – 21.00 h.   **Provisional Board meeting**

THURSDAY, 6 September

9.00 – 10.00 h.   **Registration**

10.00 – 10.30 h.   **Opening of the Conference – Welcome by the Conference Chair**

10.45 – 12.15 h.   **PLENARY (P1)**

Concentrated Disadvantage and Crime – Chair: Per-Olof H Wikström, University of Cambridge

Anthony E. Bottoms, University of Cambridge
> Disadvantage to the Disadvantaged ?: Offenders as Victims of Property Crime

Manuel Eisner, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology & University of Cambridge
> Neighbourhood Disadvantage and Crime in A Swiss City. Little Crime But Same Mechanisms?

Robert J. Sampson, University of Chicago; and Per-Olof H Wikström University of Cambridge
> Concentrated Disadvantage and Violent Crime: Cross-National Comparison of Social Processes in Stockholm and Chicago Neighbourhoods.

PANEL SESSIONS

THURSDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 1:   **Theory Development on Causes of Crime (I), Chair: David J. Smith, University of Edinburgh**

Lesley McAra and David J. Smith, University of Edinburgh
> How different are girls? Testing the need for a gendered theory of juvenile offending

Nadine Lanctot, University of Montreal
> The use of an integrative theory to explain girls' deviance and delinquency

Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge; and D. Ribeaud, University of Lausanne
> Re-assessing the dimensions of self-control

R. Bartolomé and C. Rechea, University of Castilla-La Mancha
> Antisocial juvenile behaviour, a social bond question or a personality question?

THURSDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 2:   **Developmental Approaches in Criminology (III), Chair: Willem Koop, University of Utrecht**

R. E. Tremblay, University of Montreal
> Antisocial behaviour in childhood

Dale Hay, University of Cardiff
> Early Prediction of Antisocial Behaviour

Marianne Junger, University of Utrecht; and Christa Japel, Pierre McDuff, and Richard Tremblay, University of Montreal
> Anti-social behaviour in childhood and health problems: when do problems start?

THURSDAY, 12.00 – 14.00 h

Session 3:   **Victimisation of Crime (IV), Chair: Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institut**

Hans Joachim Schneider, Münster, Deutschland
> Victimological Developments in the World during the Last Three Decades - The European Contributions

John van Kesteren and Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UNICRI, Turin
Criminal Victimisation in Urban Europe – Results of the 2000 International Crime Victim Survey

Maria José Benitez Jimenez, University of Albacete
Victims' perception of Domestic Violence

THURSDAY, 12.00 – 14.00 h

Session 4:   Organized Crime (VI), Chair: David Nelken, University of Bologna

David Nelken, University of Bologna
Problems in the Use of Official Data as a Source for Understanding EU Fraud

Fario Armao, University of Turin
Profits and Power: Mafia's between Global and Local

Felia Allum, University of Leeds
Organised Crime and Politics

Michael Woodwiss, University of West England
Organised Crime and Europe: Learning from the American Experience

Mika Junninen, Institute of Legal Studies, Helsinki
Theoretical and Practical problems to Define Organised Crime

THURSDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 5:   Violent crime (VII) –Chair: Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa

Marzio Barbagli, University of Bologna
Homicide in Italy (1990-1999).

Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa
Homicide, Robbery and Social Capital

Lonnie Athens, Seton Hall University
Becoming Violent

Russell Emerson Dobash, Rebecca Dobash, Kate Cavanagh, Ruth Lewis, University of Manchester
On the 'Exceptional' Nature of Intimate Partner Homicide

THURSDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 6: Crime prevention policies (XI), Chair: Alenka Selih, University of Ljubljana

Richard Wild, University of Keele
> Interpretation of Crime Prevention, Community Safety and Risk in the European Context: Global Theory vs. Local Practice

Gorad Mesko, University of Ljubljana
> Analysis of Crime for the Purpose of Crime Prevention and Crime Control

Chris Lewis, Home office, London
> Accreditation Procedures for Offender Programmes

Peter Goris, Catholic University Leuven
> Community crime prevention and the partnership approach balancing between integration and exclusion

THURSDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 7: Prison Life, Inmates' Rights and Duties and Prison Control (XV), Chair: André Kuhn, University of Lausanne

Alison Liebling and Helen Arnold, University of Cambridge
> Five prisons and their Values

Vincent Seron, University of Liège
> Inmates' Rights in Belgium: a Criminological Approach

Kirstin Drenkhahn, University of Greifswald
> Recent Developments in Social Therapy – Findings of a Survey among the German States' Ministries of Justice

Annie Kensey and Marie Vogel, Ministère de la Justice, Paris; Ecole Normale Supérieure de Sciences Humaines, Lyon
> Controlling French Prisons: Accountability and Public Opinion

Nancy Grosselfinger, Int. League for the Human Rights to the UN, Vienna
> The United Nations Detention Unit for the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia as a Prison in Europe

THURSDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 8: **The Police and the Justice system (XIV), Chair: René Lévy, CESDIP, Paris**

René Lévy, CNRS/CESDIP, Guyancourt
Reinforcing the investigative capacity of police to the detriment of the judiciary ?
The ambiguities of the legalisation of controlled deliveries of drugs in France

Sander Dekker, University of Oxford
Crisis and Reform in criminal justice systems: A comparative outlook

Anja Johansen and Eugene McLaughlin, University of Cambridge and Open University
Recent developments in police complaint systems across three European jurisdictions'

THURSDAY, 12.00 – 14.00 h

Session 9: **Alcohol and Drugs (XIX), Chair: Kauko Arooma, HEUNI, Helsinki**

Yakov Gilinsky, University of St. Petersburg
Drugs in Russia: Situation and Social Control

Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University, Krakow
Drug Legislation and Drug Policies in the Nineties in Poland

George Mair, Matthew Millings and Claire Palmer, John Moores University, Liverpool
Drug Users Arrest Referrals on Merseyside

Aarne Kinnunen, Police College, Finland
The Criminal Career and socio-economic Status of Drug Offenders

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 10: **Actual Developments on Prison and Prison Population (XV), Chair: Ineke Haen Marshall, University of Nebraska**

Frieder Dünkel and Sonja Snacken, Universities of Greifswald and Brussels
Prisons in Europe – Actual Developments and Problems in East and West

Marvene O'Rourke, National Institute of Justice, US
Assessing the Impact of Transnational Crime on Correctional Health

Pierre V. Tournier, CNRS/CESDIP, Guyancourt
    Prisoners outside Walls: Substitutes of the Third Kind

Stefan Suhling, Crim. Inst.of Lower-Saxony, Hannover
    Factors Contributing to rising Imprisonment Figures in Germany

Roy Walmsley, HEUNI and University of London
    Developments in the Prison System of Central and Eastern Europe

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 11: Theory Development on Causes of Crime (I), Chair: Sebastian Roché, University of Grenoble

Dieter Hermann, University of Heidelberg
    The concept of a general theory of crime (developed from sociological theory, with an emphasis on Parsons; tested by reference to a sample of 2930 cases in German cities)

Sebastian Roché, University of Grenoble
    Explaining criminal motivation (a theorisation of the causes of crime developed by reference to a self-report study of young people in France)

A. T. Vazsonyi & L. E. Pickering, Auburn University; M. Junger, University of Utrecht; and D. Hessing, Erasmus University of Rotterdam
    The relationship between culture, routine activities, and deviance (study of 8000 adolescents in Hungary, Netherlands, Switzerland, and the US)

Volkan Topalli, Richard Wright & Bruce Jacobs, Georgia State University
    A new General Theory of Street Crime

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 12: Anti-social Behaviour in Childhood and Adolescence: Developmental Approaches (III), Chair: Marianne Junger, University of Utrecht

Christa Japel and Pierre McDuff, University of Montréal
    Child Temperament and Parenting: predictors and Correlates of Physical Aggression at Age 17 months

Andrea G. Donker, NSCR, Leiden
    Predicting delinquency among (young)adults: A 14-year follow-up study.

W. Meeus, E. Luijpers, C. Baerveldt & H. 't Hart, University of Utrecht
Exploration, Commitment and Delinquency in Adolescence

Angela Kunkat, University of Greifswald
Criminal Careers of Juvenile frequent Offenders and Developmental Aspects

B.Lay, M.H. Schmidt, W. Ihle and G. Esser, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, ZI Mannheim
Self-reported Delinquency and Officially known Crime: Findings from an Epidemiological Study from childhood to Adulthood

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 13 : Fear of Crime (IV), Chair: John van Kesteren, UNICRI, Turin

Jonathan Jackson, University of London
An analysis of the history of a construct and debate: The fear of crime

Zoran Pavlovic, Slovenia
Fear of Crime in the decade of Transition: Slovenia

Christina Zarafonitou, University of Panteion
Les resultats d'une recherche grecque sur la peur du crime

Adromachi Tseloni, University of Aegean
Domestic Violence: Individual, Regional and Country Influences

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 14: Illegal markets (VI), Chair: Martin Killias, University of Lausanne

Stefano Becucci, University of Trento
The Involvement of Local and Foreign Criminal Groups in the Drugs and Prostitution Markets in Italy

Jurg Gerber, Sam Houston State University; and Martin Killias, University of Lausanne
The Sale of Stolen Cars in Russia – An Empirical Study of the Market in Kaliningrad

Klaus von Lampe, Free University of Berlin
The Illegal Cigarette Market in Germany: a Case Study of Organised Crime

Petrus van Duyne, Catholic University of Brabant
        Criminal Enterprises and Illegal Markets

Effie Lambropoulou, Panteion University
        Organised Crime in Greece

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 15:   Preventive Interventions and Treatment of Criminal Behaviour (IX), Chair: Leonieke Boendermaker, NIZW, Utrecht

Bram Orobio de Castro, Berry Rutten and Jan de Groot, University of Utrecht
        Early Identification and preventive Intervention for Multi-problem Families with children at risk for Delinquency

N.Wim Slot, B.Orobio de Castro and Y.Duivenvoorde, Free University of Amsterdam and University of Utrecht
        SPRINT: Longitudinal Screening of Behaviour Problems for a Selective Preventive INTervention

Leonieke Boendermaker, NIZW, Utrecht
        Treatment Methods in Juvenile Justice Institutions in The Netherlands

Hannah Smithson, University of Manchester
        Reducing the Risk of offending through Early Intervention: Initial findings from a Sure Start programme in the North West of England

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 16: The Politics of Punishment and Sentencing (X), Chair: Henrik Tham, University of Stockholm

George Mair, John Moores University, Liverpool
        Managing Probation: a View from the Top

Eric Jensen, University of Idaho
        A Test of the Effectiveness of the US War on Drugs on Self-reported Illicit Drug Use

Kerstin Svensson, University of Lund
        Caring power as alternative to imprisonment

Jörg-Martin Jehle, University of Göttingen

Recidivism and Sentencing: The Approach to and the Results of a nationwide Reconviction Study inGermany

Voula Marinos, Queens University, Ontario-CA
The Multiple Dimensions of Punishment: a Canadian Prespective

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 17: **International Crime and Police Cooperation (XIV), Chair: Nicolas Quenoz, University of Fribourg**

Azilis Maguer, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg
La coopération policière franco-allemande

Nicolas Queloz, University of Fribourg
Firms and transnational crime – Entreprises et criminalité transnationale

Bruno Domingo, University of Toulouse
Douane et postnationalisation de l'activité de police

Peter Umek, Gorazd Mesko, Bojan Dobovek, University of Ljubljana
Attitudes of the border police officers in Slovenia towards illegal immigrants

THURSDAY, 14.15 – 15.45 h

Session 18: **Victimization and Fear of Crime (IV), Chair: Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institut**

Alexander Salagaev and Alexander Shashkin, Kazan State Technological University
Engendering Victimisation: Who Fears Russian Delinquent Gangs?

Jock Young, University of Middlesex
Globalisation, Social Exclusion and the Sociology of Vindicteness

Albert R.Hauber, University of Leiden
Victimisation and Feelings of Insecurity among Staff and Passengers in Public Transport

Alana Diamond, Home office, London
Early lessons from the Crime Reduction Programme's Violence against Women Initiative

16.00 – 17.30 h.   **PLENARY (P2)**

Migration, Minorities and Crime, Chair: Marzio Barbagli, University of Bologna

David. J. Smith, University of Edimburgh
        Blind Justice hits the Target: Race, Crime, and Policing in England

Gottfried Engbersen, Erasmus University Rotterdam
        Panopticum Europe and the Criminalisation of Undocumented Immigrants

Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg
        Immigration, Crime and Control of Immigrants in the Federal Republic of Germany

19.00 h.   **Departure for boat trip and dinner on Lake Geneva**

FRIDAY, 7 September 2001

8.00 - 9.00h.   **American Coffee offered by the American Society of Criminology**

9.00 – 10.30h.   **PLENARY (P3)**

New Patterns of Legislation and Crime in Europe, Chair: Ernesto Savona, University of Trento

Peter Reuter, University of Maryland
        Comparing US and European Drug Policy

Alberto Cadoppi, University of Parma
        Violence against Women and Girls

Michael Levi, University of Cardiff
  A global Legal Infrastructure for the 'New Policing': Legislating Money-laundering and the Proceeds of Crime
Mark Pieth, University of Basel
  Corruption in an International Perspective

PANEL SESSIONS

FRIDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 19:   The Politics of Punishment and Sentencing (X), Chair: George Mair, John Moores University, Liverpool

Sue Rex, University of Cambridge
  Communication in Punishment

Henrik Tham, University of Stockholm
  Fear of Crime - from Below or from Above?

Ralph Henham, Nottingham Trent University
  Developing a Theoretical Framework for the Contextual Analysis of the Relationship between Sentencing Law and Policy

Irma Kovco and Vladimira Zakman-Ban, Croatian Police college
  Sentencing Policy in Croatia

Francis Pakes, University of Portsmouth
  The middle Ground: Adversarial and inquisitorial elements in the Court procedures of the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia

FRIDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 20: Crime Control and Prevention (XI), Chair:Alenka Selih, University of Ljubljana

G.H. Hughes, Open University, Milton Keynes
  Community safety, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and the New Crime Control Complex

Yakov Gilinskiy, Kazan University
  Crime Control in the Time of Inclusion and Exclusion (of Individuals and Social Groups)

Irena Cajner-Mraovic and Josipa Lovorka- Kopsa, Croatia
Control of Domestic Violence: Formal and Informal Aspects

Hanja Colenbrander, NSCR, Leiden
The Identification of Different Types of Co-offenders in Police Recorded Crime Data

FRIDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 21: Violence in prisons and Maximum Security Prisons (XV), Chair: Ronald Huff, University of California

S. Snacken, H. Tubex and P. Janssen, Free University of Brussels
Violence in Prisons

Kimmer Edgar, University of Oxford
Power and Prison Violence

Keith Bottomley, University of Hull
Managing Disruptive Prisoners: Lessons from Close supervision Centres in the UK

Sandra Resodihardjo, University of Leiden
The rise of the Super Maximum Security Prison in The Netherlands

Marcelo Aebi, University of Sevilla; and André Kuhn, University of Lausanne
What influences most the Prisoner Rate: Number of Entries into Prison, Length of Sentence or the Crime Rate?

FRIDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 22: Criminal and Juvenile Justice (XIII)– Chair: Christina Rechea d'Alberola, University of Albacete

Ger Huijbregts, Frank van Tulder, Debora Moolenaar, WODC/ministry of Justice, Netherlands
Trends in Dutch Juvenile Crime And Law Enforcement

Vincenzo Scalia, University of Bologna
Refusal of Punishment, Punishment of Refusal: the Juvenile Justice System in Italy

Jean Hine, University of Sheffield
New Strategies to Address Youth Offending: the UK Experience

Catherine Blatier , Abdellaoui Sid and Caroline Gimenez, University of Grenoble
Specialisation in Juvenile Jurisdictions: a New Trend?
Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University
Crime and Criminal Policy in Poland

FRIDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 23: **Crime Trends and Cross-cultural Comparison (V), Chair: Beata Gruszczynska, University of Warsaw**

Karin Wittebrood, SCP, The Hague; and Marianne Junger, University of Utrecht
Trends in violent crime in The Netherlands

Wilma Smeenk and Peter Lindström, NSCR, Leiden and National Council of Crime Prevention, Stockholm
Domestic Violence in Sweden and The Netherlands - A Comparison

Natalia Ollus, Finland
Violence against Women, International Comparison

Chris Kershaw, Home Office, London
Plans for an Enlarged Annual British Crime Survey

FRIDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 24: **Communities and Juvenile Delinquency (II), chair: Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge**

Alexander T. Vazsonyi, J.Melissa Partin, Jennifer Crosswhite, Auburn University; Marianne Junger, Utrecht University; and Dick Hessing, Erasmus University Rotterdam
The social ecology and deviance: A study of American, Dutch, Hungarian, and Swiss youth

Per-Olof Wikström, University of Cambridge
The Missing Link: Community Context, Individual Characteristics, Individual Routines and Juvenile Delinquency

Dietrich Oberwittler, Max-Planck-Institut, Freiburg
Juvenile Delinquency in Urban Neighbourhoods - Do Community Contexts Matter?

Marie Torstensson, Lise-Lotte Nilsson and Brengt Lögdberg, University of Lund
Concentration of Mental Illness in socially Disordered Neighbourhoods

Session 25: Theory Development on Causes of Crime (I), chair: Frank Weerman, NSCR, Leiden

Walter De Pauw, Free University of Brussels
Culture, values, delinquency and punitiveness

Frank M. Weerman, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Leiden
Co-offending as social exchange: A theory of jointly committed crimes (unclear whether this will include empirical data)

M. N. Christoffersen, Danish National Institute of Social Research; Keith Soothill and Brian Francis, University of Lancaster
An upbringing to violence? A longitudinal study of first offenders among a 1966 birth cohort followed from age 14 to 27

Amanda Matravers, Police College, UK
Women who commit Sex offences: the Significance of Violence and Victimisation

Session 26: Police Techniques (XIV), Chair:René Lévy, CESDIP, Paris

R Timothy Coupe and Satverg Kaur, University of Birmingham
Improving Detection at Burglary Emergencies

Tim Newburn and Stephanie Hayman, Goldsmiths College-University of London
Policing, Surveillance and Social Control; CCTV in Police Monitoring of Suspects

Donna Youngs and David Canter, University of Liverpool
Criminal Specialisation and Investigative Inference

Marianne Gras, LLB, Bristol; and Mag.iur, University of Göttingen
Crime Prevention by Video Surveillance-The Way Forward?

Session 27:   **Organised Crime (VI), Chair: Michael Levi, University of Cardiff**

Ernesto Savona, University of Trento
Trafficking in Women

Paola Monzini, UNICRI, Turin
Trafficking in Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation and the Involvement of Organised Crime

James O. Finckenauer and Jennifer Schrock, International Center-National Institute of Justice
Human Trafficking: A Growing Criminal Market in the U.S.

Josef Estermann, University of Luzern
The Role of Organised Crime in the Media and the Development of Police, Justice and Law in Switzerland

FRIDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 28:   **Violence in Different Settings: Results from the UK Research Programme on Violence (VII)- Chair: Elizabeth A. Stanko, University of London**

David. J. Smith, University of Lancaster
Racist Violence in the North of England: Motives, Meanings and Control

Beverley Skeggs, University of Manchester
Strategies for Safety/ Space and Taste

Dick Hobbs, University of Durham
The Night time Economy, the State and the Privatisation of Violence

Michele Burman, University of Edinburgh
Turbulent Talk: Girls Making Sense of Girls' Violence

Dobash, R.P., R.E. Dobash, University of Manchester; K,Cavenagh, University of Glasgow; R.Lewis, University of Newcastle
Victimisation and offending Behaviour in the Childhood Backgrounds of Convicted Murderers

FRIDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 29: **Self-control and Deviant Behavior in the Presence of Opportunities (III), Chair: Stefanie Eifler, University of Bielefeld - Discussant: Michael Gottfredson, University of California**

Christian Seipel, University of Hildesheim
Crime opportunity and self control in the General Theory of Crime by Michael R. Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi

Christiane Porr and Stefanie Eifler, University of Bielefeld
Self-Control, Opportunities and Risk Behaviours

Michael Gottfredson, University of California, Irvine
Some public policy implications of the relation between self-control and opportunities for crime

Peter Rieker, Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Leipzig
Development and Change in Children's Delinquency

FRIDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 30: **Criminal and juvenile Justice (XIII), Chair: Jean Hine, University of Sheffield**

Markus Kowalzyck, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-University of Greifswald
Taking Juvenile Offenders into Custody: the Practice of Pretrial Detention in Eastern Germany

Simon Holdaway, University of Sheffield
The Final Warning: Intended and Unintended Consequences of a New Provision to deal with Juvenile Crime

Vincent Tournier, University of Grenoble
Youth Delinquency in France: Family Supervision and Social Reaction

Effie Lamproboulou, Panteion University
The end of Criminal Policy and the Management of the Crime Problem in Greece

FRIDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 31: **Community-level Formal and Informal Social Control (II), Chair: Agneta Mallen, Abo Akademi University**

Anita Kalunta-Crumpton, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth
Crime, Drugs and the Black Community in the United Kingdom

Gordon Hughes, Open University; and Adam Edwards, Nottingham Trent University
    The Futures of Crime, Control and Community: Lessons from the UK

Agneta Mallén, Åbo Akademi University
    Inclusion or Exclusion? Patterns of social control in Finnish rural societies.

Jo Deakin, Jon Spencer, University of Manchester
    Reintegration of Women Prisoners into the Community; Problems and Issues.

FRIDAY, 2.30 – 14.00 h

Session 32: **Police Illegal Actions and the Control of the Police (XIV), Chair: Jean-Paul Brodeur, University of Montréal**

Fabien Jobard, CESDIP
    Police violence in France

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Carl B. Klockars, Irena Cajner-Mraovic, Drazen Ivanusec, Harvard Law School, University of Delaware, Croatian police Academy
    A Public View of Police Corruption: the Croatian Perspective

Johannes Knutsson and Jon Strype, National Police Academy, Oslo
    Police Use of Guns in Norway and Sweden

Patrik Manzoni, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich
    Organizational, Job-related and Situational Determinants of Violent Encounters between the Police and the Public

FRIDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 33: **Urban Structure and Crime Prevention (II)– chair: Josine Junger-Tas**

Jon Olafsson, University of Cambridge
    Defining neighbourhoods from individual level data: A report on the first phase of a multilevel analysis of public violence in Iceland

Dieter Hermann and C. Laue, University of Heidelberg
    Urban structure and crime

Wim Bernasco and Floor Luykx, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; NSCR, Leiden

The spatial distribution of crime rates across neighbourhoods

Alan France and Ian Crow, University of Sheffield
Evaluating Communities that Care

FRIDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 34: Crime Trends and Cross-cultural Comparison (V), Chair: Beata Gruszczynska, University of Warsaw

Ulla V. Bondeson, University of Copenhagen
Criminal Attitutdes and Criminal Behaviour: a Comparative Study of the Scandinavian Countries

Sami Nevala, HEUNI
UN Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice System

Maurits Kruissink, WODC, NL
Juvenile Delinquency Trends in The Netherlands

Marcelo Aebi, University of Sevilla
Comparison of Recorded Crime and the Prison Population

Philippe Lamon, University of Lausanne
Crime Trends in Thirteen Industrialised Countries from 1988 to 1999

FRIDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 35: Theory Development on Causes of Crime (I), Chair: David. J. Smith, University of Edinburgh

Stefanie Eifler, University of Bielefeld
Rational choice and the study of criminal action (proposes an integrative approach to explaining criminal action, based on the rational choice perspective; no data presented)

W. H. Smeenk, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement, Leiden
The development of Research problems in the Study of Antisocial and Criminal Behaviour

John F. MacLeod, Home Office, London
Modeling Criminal Careers: A process Theory of Conviction

Elisabeth Lissenberg, University of Amsterdam

Omissions as Deviant or Criminal Behaviour

FRIDAY, 12.30 – 14.00 h

Session 36: Historical Criminology (VIII), Chair: Hanns von Hofer, University of Stockholm

Stef Christiaensen, University of Leuven
Biographical Research as a Way to Study Criminal Policy in the Past. The influence of North-American practises and ideas on West-European penitentiary policies.

Jukka Kekkonen, University of Helsinki
The impact of Finnish civil war (1918)on Finnish legal culture.

Thomas Gilly, CEP, Paris
Fundamental epistemology in the history of criminology as well as in historical criminology.

Hanns v. Hofer, University of Stockholm
The History of Pain and Its Possible Impact on Our Understandings of Violence.

14.15-15.45h.   PLENARY (P4)

Longitudinal Research and Possible Alternatives - Chair: Kauko Aarooma, HEUNI, Helsinki

Rolf Loeber, University of Pittsburgh; and Free University Amsterdam
The Pittsburgh Youth study: Key Longitudinal Findings from the last Fifteen Years

Martin Killias and Henriette Haas, University of Lausanne
Violence among 20.000 Army Recruits in a Biographic Perspective

Josine Junger-Tas, Fred Reelick, Petra van de Looy, Clotilde Bun and Maarten Cruyff, University of Leiden and Public Health Service, Rotterdam
Causes of Delinquency in Ethnic Minority Groups: A Comparative Study

16.00 – 17.30 h.   General Assembly

19.30 h. Conference Banquet – Speech of Norval Morris, laureate of the ASC Edwin H. Sutherland Award
SATURDAY, 8 September

PANEL SESSIONS

SATURDAY, 9.00-10.30h

Session 37: Violent Crime (VII), Chair: Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa

Keith Soothill and Brian Francis, Lancaster University
> Identifying the Risk of Murder from previous Criminal Histories

Marjorie Moret, University of Lausanne
> Domestic Violence in Switzerland

Kate Cavanagh, Ruth Lewis, Rebecca P.Dobash and Russell Emerson Dobash, University of Edinburgh
> The Killing of Children: Situations and Contexts

Irma Kovco and Ivan Nadj, Croatian Police College
> Family Homicides in Croatia

SATURDAY, 9.00 – 10.30 h

Session 38: Community Level Crime Prevention and Policing (II), Chair: Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge

Thomas Feltes, University of Villingen-Schwenningen
> 'Incivilities' in small Swiss and German cities – Results from a Survey in 4 Swiss and 5 South German cities

Cherita Morrison, Technikon
> Vigilantism: A threat to Policing System in South Africa ?

Hubert Beste, University of Bielefeld
> Crime, Control and Conflict: Policing in the Postfordist Metropolis

SATURDAY, 9.00 – 10.30 h

Session 39: Corruption (VI), Chair: Vincenzo Scalia, University of Bologna

Yakov Gilinsky, University of St. Petersburg
Corruption: Theory and Russian Reality

Per Stangeland, University of Malaga
Corruption in Public Administration: Vulnerability to Pressure Groups and corrupting Agents in Construction and Urban Planning

Michael Dantinne, University of Liège
The Lernout & Hauspie Scandal: the Consequences of an e-bubble

Monica Massari, University of Florence
Transnational Organised Crime between Myth and Reality: the Italian Case

SATURDAY, 9.00 – 10.30 h

Session 40: Remand, Probation, and Diversion (XV), chair: Peter Raynor, University of Wales

An Raes, Free University of Brussels
The Future of Remand in Custody and the Alternatives for Remand in Custody in Belgium

Jean-Luc Bacher, University of Montréal
The Canadian Conditional Imprisonment Sentence: a Two-edged Weapon

Edwin W. Zedlewski, National Institute of Justice, US
Outcomes from Two Probation Paradigms

Uma Moorthy, Home Office, London
Factors for a Successful Application of Early Release in England and Wales

Peter Raynor, University of Wales
Risk and Need Assessment in British Probation: Learning from LSI-R

SATURDAY, 9.00 – 10.30 h

Session 41: Gender, Delinquency and Crime (XVIII), Chair: Per-Olof H.Wikström, University of Cambridge

Josine Junger-Tas and Denis Ribeaud, University of Lausanne
Delinquency and Gender: the ISRD Study

Manuel Eisner and Patrik Manzoni, University of Cambridge and Swiss Federal Inst. of Technology
Explaining the Gender Gap in Juvenile Delinquency: Self-control, Routine Activities or Peer Influences?

P-O. H.Wikström and Robert Svensson, University of Cambridge and University of Stockholm
Does Gender Matter? A Study of Gender, Social Situation, Morality and Prevalence of Adolescent Delinquency

SATURDAY, 9.00 – 10.30 h

Session 42: Diversion, Community Sanctions and Electronic Monitoring (XV), Chair: Sue Rex, University of Cambridge

Tammy Landau, Ryerson University, Toronto
Criminal court Diversion for Cannabis Offenders in Canada

Christian Grafl and Marianne Löschnig-Gspandl, Universities of Vienna and Graz
The New Rules of Diversion in the Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure and their Application in 2000

Sue Rex and Lorraine Gelsthorpe, University of Cambridge
The role of Community service in Reducing Offending: Evaluating Pathfinder Projects in the UK

Patrice Villettaz and Alexandre Viscardi, University of Lausanne
Community Service Order and Electronic Monitoring: Swiss Experiences with Randomised Evaluation

SATURDAY, 9.00 – 10.30 h

Session 43: Developments in Empirical Offender Profiling (VII), Chair: Dave Butterworth

Dave Butterworth, University of Cambridge
Comparative Case Analysis of Serial, Stranger Rape Offences

Noémie Bouhana, University of Cambridge
Profiling Arson: Constructing an Assessment Tool

Katrina Fritzon and Paul Mason ( )
    A Model of War Crimes Perpetrated during the Bosnian Conflict

Ruth Lewis, Kate Cavanagh, Rebecca P.Dobash and Russell Emerson Dobash, University of Edimburgh
    Profiles of Sexual Homicides

SATURDAY, 9.00 – 10.30 h

Session 44: Crime Trends and Cross-cultural Comparison (V), Chair: Karin Wittebrood, Social Cultural Planning Office, The Hague

Gordon Barclay, Home Office, UK
    Organisation and Scope of the European Sourcebook

Hanns von Hofer, University of Stockholm
    Crime Statistics as Constructs

Beata Gruszczynska, Warsaw University
    Comparison between the ICVS and Recorded Police Statistics

Jorg-Martin Jehle, University of Getting
    The problem of Prosecution Statistics

SATURDAY, 9.00 – 10.30 h

Session 45: Fear of Crime (IV), Chair: Christian Schwarzenegger, University of Zürich

Joachim Obergfell-Fuchs, MPI, Deutschland
    The Development of Fear of Crime in Germany

Ayako Uchiyama, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo
    Comparative Study of Traumatic Stresses among Several types of Victims

Roberto Cornelli, University of Trento
    Fear of crime and other perceptions: A re-examination of the multidimensional concept

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 46: Crime Control and Prevention (XI), Chair: Richard Wild

A.J. Hart, University of Cambridge
> Partnership in Crime Prevention in the UK

Silvia Ciotti, University of Florence
> Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in the Tuscany Countryside

Thomas Gilly, CEP, Paris
> Differences, Convergence and Trends of Globalisation in European Crime Prevention – Comparison of Prevention Strategies in GB, France and Germany

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15h

Session 47: European Gangs (XVI) – Chair: Elmar Weitekamp, University of Tübingen

Elmar Weitekamp, University of Tuebingen
> An overview of the Eurogang Research Programme

Malcolm W. Klein, University of Southern California
> Challenges of Definitions, National Perspectives and Collaborative Research

Cheryl L. Maxson, University of California, Irvine
> Surveying Expert Informants on Gang Issues in Europe

Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri, St. Louis; and Dana Peterson, University of Nebraska
> Measuring Youth Gang Involvement through School Surveys

Tore Bjorgo, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
> Oslo: A Case Study of Multi-method Gang Research

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 48: Police Science and Police reform (XIV), Chair:

Detlef Nogala, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg
> Criminology and Knowledge about the Police – In Need of a European Approach?

Jürgen Stock, BKA, Wiesbaden
> Current Trends in German Policing from the Point of View of Police Science

Session 49: **Criminal and Juvenile Justice (XIII), Chair: Christina Rechea d'Alberola, University of Castilla la Mancha**

Esther Fernández Molina, University of Castilla la Mancha
> The Challenges in the New Juvenile Justice System in Spain

Victoria Harrington, Home Office, London
> The Evaluation of 'On Track'

Frieder Dünkel, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt- Universität Greifswald
> Juvenile Justice in East- and West-Germany – 10 Years after the Reunification

Arjan A.J.Blokland and Paul Nieuwbeerta, NSCR, Leiden
> The Criminal Careers of Dutch Adult Offenders

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 50: **Sentencing, Public Opinion and Goals of Punishment (XV), Chair: Jan de Keijser and André Kuhn, NSCR, Leiden and University of Lausanne**

Kristel Beyens, Free University of Brussels
> Do Judges and the Public really Want Community Sanctions?

Jan de Keijser, NSCR, Leiden
> The Missing Link: Goals of Punishment in Theory and in Practice

Dick J.Hessing, Erasmus University, Rotterdam
> Penal Attitudes: A comparison of the attitudes of the Dutch Population and Dutch Judges

André Kuhn, University of Lausanne
> Punitivity of Judges and Public Opinion

Michael Hough, South Bank University, London
> Penal Populism and Public Attitudes to Sentencing

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 51: **Society and the Police (XIV), Chair: René Lévy, CESDIP, Paris**

Jean-Paul Brodeur, University of Montréal
    Recherche sur les Enquêtes de Police

Andrea Gimenez-Salinas Framis, University of Castilla La Mancha, Toledo
    New Approaches Regarding Private/Public Security In Spain
Barbra van Gestel ( )
    The Relationship between Local Crime, Local Newsmedia and Local Police

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 52: Education and Training (XVII)– Chair: Henk van de Bunt, Erasmus University, Rotterdam

Chris Eskridge, University of Nebraska
    Criminal Justice Education and Its Impact on the Socio-Economic Climate of Developing Nations

Natalia Ollus, UN Institute HEUNI
    Heuni Project: Training Course for Police Officers in Estonia on Violence against Women

Catrien Bijleveld, NSCR, Leiden, Free University Amsterdam
    On teaching quantitative methods in criminology

D.Siegel, Free University Amsterdam; and D.Zaitch, Erasmus University Rotterdam
    Lessons from the Field: Participant Observation in 'Dangerous' Communities

Wolfgang Stangl, Institut für Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie, Vienna
    Police training as a Problem of Experience and the Sociology of Knowledge

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15h

Session 53: Violence and Prison (XX)– Chair: Henriette Haas, University of Lausanne

Rafaël Vignando and Henriette Haas, University of Lausanne
    What about 'White Power'? –A study of 300 skinheads within a Sample of 21.000 Young Men

Andrzej Kremplewski, University of Warsaw
    Dangerous Prisoners in Poland

Tomasz Urbaniak, University of Warsaw
    Murders of Revenge in Poland

Anthea Hucklesby, University of Hull
Drug Misuse in Prison: a Staff Perspective

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 54: Round Table Session (XXI)

Harald Kania, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg
Diverging Realities? Comparing the Perception of Crime and Illness

Paul Iganski, Inst. of Jewish Policy Reseach, London
Should Holocaust denial be Punished as a 'Hate Crime'?

Noriyoshi Takemura, University of Yokohama
Prospects of Post-modern, Chaos and Complexity Criminologies

Mark Button, University of Portsmouth
European Perspectives on Regulating Private Security

SATURDAY, 10.45 – 12.15 h

Session 55: Round Table Session (XXI)

Paul Smith, WODC, Ministry of Justice, The Hague
Demonstration of a Web-site

David S.Wall, University of Leeds
Insecurities and the Policing of Cyberspace: maintaining Order and Law on the Cyber-beat

12.30 – 14.00 h.   **PLENARY (P5)**

The future of international crime surveys.-.a discussion, Chair: Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UNICRI, Milano

Participants*:* Kauko Arooma, Josine Junger-Tas, Martin Killias, Christina Rechea d'Alberola, Ugi Zvekic, Ineke Haen Marshall

14.00 h.   **Closing of the Conference**

15.00 h.   **Seminar European Sourcebook**

19.30-20.30h.   **Elected Board Meeting**

PANEL THEMES

THEME I: Theory Development on Causes of Crime
David Smith, University of Edinburgh

Thursday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 1: Theory Development on Causes of Crime (I), Chair: David J. Smith, University of Edinburgh

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 11: Theory Development on Causes of Crime (I), Chair: Sebastian Roché, University of Grenoble

Friday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 25: Theory Development on Causes of Crime (I), chair: Frank Weerman, NSCR, Leiden

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 35: Theory Development on Causes of Crime (I), Chair: David. J. Smith, University of Edinburgh

THEME II: Communities and Crime
Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge

Friday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 24: Communities and Juvenile Delinquency (II), chair: Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 31: Community-level Formal and Informal Social Control (II), Chair: Agneta Mallen, Abo Akademi University

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 33: Urban Structure and Crime Prevention (II)– chair: Josine Junger-Tas

Saturday, 9.00 – 10.30 h.
Session 38: Community Level Crime Prevention and Policing (II), Chair: Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge

THEME III: Developmental Approaches in Criminology
Willem Koops, University of Utrecht Marianne Junger, University of Utrecht

Thursday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 2: Developmental Approaches in Criminology (III), Chair: Willem Koop, University of Utrecht

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 12: Anti-social Behaviour in Childhood and Adolescence: Developmental Approaches (III), Chair: Marianne Junger, University of Utrecht

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 29: Self-control and Deviant Behavior in the Presence of Opportunities (III), Chair: Stefanie Eifler, University of Bielefeld - Discussant: Michael Gottfredson, University of California

THEME IV: Victimization and Fear of Crime
Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institut
John van Kesteren, UNICRI, Milan

Thursday, 12.00 – 14.00 h.
Session 3: Victimisation of Crime (IV), Chair: Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institut

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 13 : Fear of Crime (IV), Chair: John van Kesteren, UNICRI, Turin

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 18: Victimization and Fear of Crime (IV), Chair: Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institut

Saturday, 9.00 – 10.30 h.
Session 45: Fear of Crime (IV), Chair: Christian Schwarzenegger, University of Zürich

THEME V: Crime Trends and Cross-cultural Comparison
Beata Gruszczynska, University of Warsaw

Friday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 23: Crime Trends and Cross-cultural Comparison (V), Chair: Beata Gruszczynska, University of Warsaw

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 34: Crime Trends and Cross-cultural Comparison (V), Chair: Beata Gruszczynska, University of Warsaw

Saturday, 9.00 – 10.30 h.
Session 44: Crime Trends and Cross-cultural Comparison (V), Chair: Karin Wittebrood, Social Cultural Planning Office, The Hague

THEME VI: Corruption and Organized Crime
David Nelken, University of Bologna

Thursday 12.00 – 14.00 h.
Session 4: Organized Crime (VI), Chair: David Nelken, University of Bologna

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 14: Illegal markets (VI), Chair: Martin Killias, University of Lausanne

Friday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 27:. Organised Crime (VI), Chair: Michael Levi, University of Cardiff

Saturday, 9.00 – 10.30 h.
Session 39: Corruption (VI), Chair: Vincenzo Scalia, University of Bologna

THEME VII: Violent Crime
Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa

Thursday 12.30 - 14.00 h.
Session 5: Violent crime (VII) –Chair: Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 28: Violence in Different Settings: Results from the UK Research Programme on Violence (VII)- Chair: Elizabeth A. Stanko, University of London

Saturday, 9.00-10.30h.
Session 37: Violent Crime (VII), Chair: Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa

Saturday, 9.00 – 10.30 h.
Session 43: Developments in Empirical Offender Profiling (VII), Chair: Dave Butterworth

THEME VIII: Historical Criminology
Hanns von Hofer, University of Stockholm

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 36: Historical Criminology (VIII), Chair: Hanns von Hofer, University of Stockholm

THEME IX: Preventive Interventions and Treatment of Criminal Behaviour
Leonieke Boendermaker, Nat. Inst. of Care and Welfare, Utrecht

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 15: Preventive Interventions and Treatment of Criminal Behaviour (IX), Chair: Leonieke Boendermaker, NIZW, Utrecht

THEME X: The Politics of Punishment and Sentencing
Henrik Tham, University of Stockholm

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 16: The Politics of Punishment and Sentencing (X), Chair: Henrik Tham, University of Stockholm

Friday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 19: The Politics of Punishment and Sentencing (X), Chair: George Mair, John Moores University

THEME XI: Crime control and Prevention
Alenka Selih, University of Ljubljana

Thursday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 6: Crime prevention policies (XI), Chair: Alenka Selih, University of Ljubljana

Friday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.

Session 20: Crime Control and Prevention (XI), Chair: Alenka Selih, University of Ljubljana

Saturday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 46: Crime Control and Prevention (XI), Chair: Richard Wild

THEME XII: Crime, Alcohol and Drugs
Kauko Arooma, HEUNI, Helsinki

(no abstracts provided)

THEME XIII: Criminal and Juvenile Justice
Christina Rechea d'Alberola, University of Castilla-la Mancha

Friday, 10.45– 12.15 h.
Session 22:   Criminal and Juvenile Justice (XIII)– Chair: Christina Rechea d'Alberola, University of Albacete

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 30:   Criminal and juvenile Justice (XIII), Chair: Jean Hine, University of Sheffield

Saturday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 49:   Criminal and Juvenile Justice (XIII), Chair: Christina Rechea d'Alberola, University of Castilla la Mancha

THEME XIV: Policing
René Lévy, CESDIP, Paris

Thursday, 12.30 - 1400 h.
Session 8: The Police and the Justice system (XIV), Chair: René Lévy, CESDIP, Paris

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 17:   International Crime and Police Cooperation (XIV), Chair: Nicolas Quenoz, University of Fribourg

Friday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 26: Police Techniques (XIV), Chair:René Lévy, CESDIP, Paris

Friday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 32: Police Illegal Actions and the Control of the Police (XIV), Chair: Jean-Paul Brodeur, University of Montréal

Saturday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 48: Police Science and Police reform (XIV), Chair:

Saturday, 10.45- 12.15 h.
Session 51: Society and the Police (XIV), Chair: René Lévy, CESDIP, Paris

THEME XV: Sentencing and Corrections
André Kuhn, University of Lausanne

Thursday, 12.30 – 14.00 h.
Session 7: Prison Life, Inmates' Rights and Duties and Prison Control (XV), Chair: André Kuhn, University of Lausanne

Thursday, 14.15 – 15.45 h.
Session 10: Actual Developments on Prison and Prison Population (XV), Chair: Ineke Haen Marshall, University of Nebraska

Friday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 21: Violence in prisons and Maximum Security Prisons (XV), Chair: Ronald Huff, University of California

Saturday, 9.00 – 10.30 h.
Session 40: Remand, Probation, and Diversion (XV), chair: Peter Raynor, University of Wales
Saturday, 9.00 – 10.30 h.
Session 42: Diversion, Community Sanctions and Electronic Monitoring (XV), Chair: Sue Rex, University of Cambridge

Saturday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 50: Sentencing, Public Opinion and Goals of Punishment (XV), Chair: Jan de Keijser and André Kuhn, NSCR, Leiden and University of Lausanne

THEME XVI: European Gangs
Elmar Weitekamp, University of Tübingen

Saturday, 10.45– 12.15h.
Session 47: European Gangs (XVI) – Chair: Elmar Weitekamp, University of Tübingen

THEME XVII: Education and Training in Criminology
Henk van de Bunt, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Saturday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 52: Education and Training (XVII)– Chair: Henk van de Bunt, Erasmus University, Rotterdam

THEME XVIII: Gender, Delinquency and Crime
Per-Olof Wikström,University of Cambridge

Saturday, 9.00 – 10.30 h.
Session 41: Gender, Delinquency and Crime (XVIII), Chair: Per-Olof H. Wikström, University of Cambridge

THEME XIX: Alcohol and Drugs
Kauko Arooma, HEUNI, Helsinki

Thursday, 12.00 – 14.00 h.
Session 9: Alcohol and Drugs (XIX), Chair: Kauko Arooma, HEUNI, Helsinki

THEME XX: Violence and Prison

Saturday, 10.45 – 12.15h.
Session 53: Violence and Prison (XX)– Chair: Henriette Haas, University of Lausanne

THEME XXI: Round Tables

Saturday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 54: Round Table Session (XXI)

Saturday, 10.45 – 12.15 h.
Session 55: Round Table Session (XXI)

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

PLENARY (P1)

Concentrated Disadvantage and Crime – Chair: Per-Olof H Wikström, University of Cambridge, UK

Crime and Social Disadvantage in an English Post-industrial City.

By Anthony E. Bottoms, University of Cambridge; and Andrew Costello, Centre for Criminological Studies, University of Sheffield

Criminological analyses have for long shown that identified offenders are disproportionately likely to be victims of violent crimes, for reasons related to lifestyle factors. Much less attention has been paid to offenders' victimisation for property offences such as burglary. Current research in Sheffield, a deindustrialised city with significant areas of high social deprivation, has shown that, according to police data,households containing identified offenders are disproportionately likely to be victims of burglary and other property crimes; and this pattern remains when the area victimisation rate is controlled for . It also holds both for prevalence and for repeat victimisation. A locational cluster analysis using Kulldorff's spatial scan statistic suggests a disproportionate spatial clustering of offender-victims in certain high-offender rate areas, all located in socially deprived areas. To explore further the implications of these findings, an opportunity sample of 100 known offenders was interviewed, with results that broadly confirmed the analyses based on police data. Qualitatively, these interviews also revealed a complex world of drugtaking; victim selection based on proximity, impulsiveness and inside information ; fissile personal relationships ; and some acts of retaliation.Very few offenders were insured against loss, and their victimisations could sometimes result in significant problems in day-to-day living. Policy implications arising from the research include (i) some questioning of the traditional strong distinction in criminal policy between offenders and victims, conceived as largely separate groups ; (ii) an apparent need for further exploration of the impact of crime victimisation on the lives of offenders in socially deprived communities, possibly including an impact on re-offending patterns.

Neighbourhood Disadvantage and Crime in A Swiss City. Little Crime - But Same Mechanisms?
By Manuel Eisner, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology & University of Cambridge

Concentrated Disadvantage and Violent Crime: Cross-National Comparison of Social Processes in Stockholm and Chicago Neighbourhoods.
By Robert J. Sampson, University of Chicago, US; and Per-Olof H Wikström, University of Cambridge, UK

SESSION 1: THEORY DEVELOPMENT ON CAUSES OF CRIME (I), CHAIR: DAVID J. SMITH, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

How different are girls? Testing the need for a gendered theory of juvenile offending
By Lesley McAra and David J. Smith ,University of Edinburgh

The use of an integrative theory to explain girls' deviance and delinquency
By Nadine Lanctot ,University of Montreal

Re-assessing the dimensions of self-control
By Manuel Eisner , University of Cambridge; D. Ribeaud , University of Lausanne

Antisocial juvenile behaviour, a social bond question or a personality question?
By R. Bartolomé and C. Rechea , University of Castilla-La Mancha

SESSION 2: DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACHES IN CRIMINOLOGY (III), CHAIR: WILLEM KOOPS, UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT

Antisocial behaviour in childhood
By R. E. Tremblay, University of Montreal, Montreal

Early Prediction of Antisocial Behaviour
By Dale Hay , University of Cardiff

Anti-social behaviour in childhood and health problems: when do problems start?
> *By Marianne Junger, Utrecht University;   Christa Japel, Pierre McDuff, and Richard Tremblay , University of Montreal, Montreal*

SESSION 3: VICTIMISATION OF CRIME (IV), CHAIR: HELMUT KURY, MAX PLANCK INSTITUT

Victimological Developments in the World during the Last Three Decades The European Contributions
> *By Hans Joachim Schneider, Münster*

Shortly after the reunification of the two former German states, the discussion on fear of crime gained in significance. The first german-german victim surveys showed that fear of crime was much higher in east Germany than in west Germany. This was explained by the increasing crime problem in east Germany but also general feelings of insecurity due to the political, social, and economical changes were seen as an important factor.

Meanwhile, many of these criminological surveys have been criticized because the context of the study and wording of the questions might enhance the respondent's readiness to mention crime as a major problem. Fear of crime measured by this kind of surveys seems to be a synonym for the importance of general social problems.
In the late 90ies, other surveys indicated a decrease in fear of crime. Along this development the discussion on fear of crime became more quiet and today other topics like sexual offences have displaced the fear of crime problem in public interest.

The paper will show the development of fear of crime in the last decade and it will especially focus upon non-criminological surveys measuring fear of crime and the importance of the crime problem itself. The data will show that the relevance of the crime problem as well as of fear of crime decreased. Those factors will be discussed which led to the rising importance of the crime problem in the early 90ies and its decrease at the end of the 20th century.

Criminal Victimisation in Urban Europe – Results of the 2000 International Crime Victim Survey
> *By John van Kesteren and Anna Alvazzi del Frate , UNICRI*

Victims' perception of Domestic Violence
> *By Maria José Benitez Jimenez , University of Albac*

SESSION 4 : ORGANIZED CRIME (VI), CHAIR: DAVID NELKEN , UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA

Problems in the Use of Official Data as a Source for Understanding EU Fraud
> *By David Nelken, ,University of Macerata*

This paper will explain some of the limitations of official sources as ways of understanding the level and handling of EU agricultural fraud. It will report findings based on different information and other informants - including members oif organised groups.

Profits and Power: Mafia's between Global and Local
> *By Fario Armao, University of Turin*

The paper focuses on «mafia» defined as the most skilled and advanced (and consequently the most dangerous) species of the genus organized crime. Indeed mafia is intended not only to gain profit from illicit traffic of goods, but also to control a territory. The fact that mafia is not peculiar of only one country Ð we talk nowadays of Sicilian mafia (and other similar organizations of southern Italy like Camorra, ÔNdrangheta,

Sacra corona unita), but also of Russian, Turkish, Chinese, Japanese mafia, and so on Đ means that this kind of system is successfull, that is not a marginal phenomenon and an outbreak of underdevelopment. On the contrary, we must consider mafia as one of the many different manifestations of modernity, that is functional to a particular way of conceiving politics (both the authoritative distribution of power and the relationship between the citizens and the state) and market. Today mafia seems much fitter than the ÒoldÓ modern state in connecting the local and global dimensions: the rediscovery of territoriality and ethnicity on one hand, and the globalization of market on the other.

In methodological terms, it would be necessary to develop research at many different levels of analysis: at the local level, looking at the mechanisms that mafia uses also to gain consent, for example; at the state level, looking at the relationship between mafia and government (that is the level of consciousness of the political leadership, the coerence of a strategy intended to contrast the development of mafia, and so on); at the international level, trying to reproduce the world-systems of the different organizations. At the same time, it would also be convenient to adopt an interdisciplinary approach, collecting data from political science, sociology, economy, law, to mention only the most important areas of knowledge involved.

Organised Crime and Politics
By Felia Allum, University of Leeds

Organised Crime and Europe: Learning from the American Experience
By Michael Woodwiss, University of West England

The words 'organized crime' are now conventionally understood as being virtually synonymous with gangster organizations such as the Mafia. Much of the popular and official literature suggests that the United States has had the most experience and success in combating organized crime in this sense and is therefore the appropriate model for other governments to follow. European organized crime control strategies, for example, tend to resemble those already in operation in the United States, using surveillance, witness protection programs and asset forfeitures to convict and punish those associated with gangster organizations. This paper offers a critique of U.S. organized crime control strategies. Although these have produced successful cases for diligent policing and prosecuting agencies, and undoubtedly helped changed the structure of U.S. gangsterism, they have had little effect on the extent of U.S. organized crime in general. The paper argues that the European community is unlikely to make much progress towards reducing the destructive impact of organized crime in all its many and varied forms while its understanding of the problem is based on an analytical framework that serves to justify unworkable laws and whitewash flawed systems.

Theoretical and Practical problems to Define Organised Crime
By Mika Junninen, Institute of Legal Studies, Helsinki

In my doctor's degree research I shall study Finnish professional criminals and their organisations in Finland and in cross-border crime operations. The idea of doing this research was developed during my master's research "Crime across the Border - Finnish Professional Criminals and Estonian Crime Opportunities" (Junninen & Aromaa 1999.) During that study it became very clear that some of the Finnish professional criminals are organised and are using the border, and having good relationships with the Estonian underworld when committing crimes either in Finland or in Estonia. The following problems about this observation deserve further research: How organised are the Finnish professional criminals in Finland, what are their organisations like, how have the organisations been built up, what are the relations between the different actors in organisations and how much and how often do the different groups operate together in Finland, how much do the Finnish criminals have joint operations with foreign organised crime groups in cross-border criminality, and finally, what are the limits and demands of the individual members skills on these crime groups.

The crime areas that I have chosen to look at are: different kinds of smuggling (drugs, spirit and tobacco), delivering and procuring prostitutes, economic crime (money laundering) and delivery of stolen goods. I profiled over 50 Finnish professional criminals who are best known by the Finnish authorities and public sources. After the profiling of criminals, I will conduct personal depth interviews (three times to same person) with twenty to thirty offenders, four offenders from each crime section. I am using open questions and taping the interviews, which mostly take place in Finnish prisons and Estonia.

On the first questioning round I divided my research topic at six different kinds of question sections with questions to all interviewees. The sections are:

1) How are the Finnish organised crime groups developed, what is their ideal structure and what are their internal relations and how do they develop

2) What kind of special knowledge has the group members in those crime sectors in which they are operating, and how do they choose the crime fields in which they are operating

3) Who decides the individual crime operations and how
4) What are the roles of each individual in the group (boss, underboss etc.)
5) The international relationships of the organised crime groups and participation in cross-border crime. (Estonia, Russia and the Nordic countries)
6) What are the advantages that the group gets when they have the possibility to commit crimes over Finnish border

Theoretical and definition part of this research includes sociological, anthropologist and economical theories and hierarchical-, network-, transnational- and international organised crime structure models.

SESSION 5: VIOLENT CRIME (VII) –CHAIR: UBERTO GATTI, UNIVERSITY OF GENOA

Homicide in Italy (1990-1999).
By Marzio Barbagli, University of Bologna

Homicide, Robbery and Social Capital
By Uberto Gatti, University of Genoa

A number of recent theories suggest that high "civicness", civic engagement and social capital protect a community from deviant behavior. Most empirical studies of this hypothesis have been conducted in North America. This paper examines to what extent this hypothesis applies to Italy and to two forms of violent crime: homicide and robbery. Official statistics on civic engagement and social capital (voter turnout, number of associations, reading newspapers daily), unemployment, per capita G.D.P., urbanization and couples' separation from the 95 Provinces of Italy were used as predictors of violent crime. We hypothesised that Provinces with high levels of civic commitment would be more successful in preventing the development of violent crime. We used multiple regression analyses and results generally supported this hypothesis.
Analyses of interactions among independent variables revealed that the positive effect of civic engagement and social capital, which at first sight appeared to concern the whole of Italy, in reality concerns only the part of Italy where violent crimes are more frequent (homicide in the South, robbery in the more urbanized areas).

Becoming Violent
By Lonnie Athens, Seton Hall University

Although first published more than a decade ago, my theory of "violentization," which explains how people become violent, remained relatively unknown until Pulitzer Prize winning author Richard Rhodes popularized in his recent book : Why They Kill: The Discoveries of a Maverick Criminologist. According to my theory, people become violent over four, contingent stages: (1) "brutalization," (2) "defiance," (3) "dominance engagement," (4) "virulency." In this new statement of the theory, I do three things: (1) explain how it is congruent with the essentail characterisitics of human experience; (2) make more explicit the ubiquitous role that dominance plays in it and (3) explain for the first time why, according the theory, more boys than girls become violent.

On the 'Exceptional' Nature of Intimate Partner Homicide
By Russell Emerson Dobash, Rebecca Dobash, Kate Cavanagh, Ruth Lewis, University of Manchester

SESSION 6: CRIME PREVENTION POLICIES (XI), CHAIR: ALENKA SELIH, UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA

Interpretation of Crime Prevention, Community Safety and Risk in the European Context: Global Theory vs. Local Practice
By Richard Wild, University of Keele

This paper uses a comparison of locally based crime prevention initiatives in Italy and Britain to consider global issues around community crime prevention and urban safety within a contemporary and comparative

European context. It considers the implementation and historical development of the Emilia Romagna 'Cittá Sicura' project within a municipal, regional, national and European political context and draws similarities and contrasts with the growth of the 'Safer Cities' movement in Britain during the late 1980s.

Analysis of Crime for the Purpose of Crime Prevention and Crime Control
By Gorad Mesko, University of Ljubljana

The rationale of this paper is to present research results of a study on the extent and patterns of crime in Ljubljana, Slovenia for the purpose of crime prevention and crime control. The author conducted a study of crime patterns on a police area of Ljubljana Center in spring 2001. The study consisted of the analysis of the official data on crime, a victimization survey and a survey on fear of crime. The author also conducted interviews with the police officers and other representatives of public and non-government agencies on the studied area. On one hand the results show the saturation of crime and public order problems on several small parts of the police area. Findings suggest the possibility for the situational crime prevention and designing out crime as well as community related measures for the reduction of crime and public order problems. On the other hand the results show problems related to crime statistics and its use in the planning of crime prevention and crime control endeavours.

Accreditation Procedures for Offender Programmes
By Chris Lewis, Home office, London

Community crime prevention and the partnership approach balancing between integration and exclusion
By Peter Goris, Catholic University Leuven

Community crime prevention is an actual integrated approach that can be characterised by a mix of goals. It seems evident that restoring networks will finally end in a safer community. Nevertheless, searching for a 'safe' community implies balancing between several and possibly opposite tensions. Reducing crime and fear as experienced by one group of residents can result in further exclusion of another group. If no attention is paid to constructing a socially just prevention model that holds back the dynamics of social exclusion, community crime prevention will be a model that refers to war strategies: the neutralisation of risk groups within the community (youngsters, prostitutes, illegals, drug-addicts, homeless people,…).
From an empirical point of view, the relationships between professional agencies within the community can give a good indication of the awareness of this tension. Will this cooperation only result in a strengthening of control strategies within an exclusionary community or will it be the solution to tackle the crime and security problem with respect for ethical principles within a democratic society ? We conducted a research about this theme. Starting from a research that focuses on the interagency relationships within a community crime prevention, we offered a model that creates some possiblities to create a safer community on the one hand and that holds back the dynamics of social exclusion on the other. We hereby focused on the relations between (community oriented) welfare agencies on the one hand and police agencies on the other hand. The main result is that within cooperation, an 'ideology of unity' (Crawford) between these partners has to be left behind. On the contrary, interagency relationships have to be developed starting from accepting the conflicting goals between agencies. One has to search for a democratic forum where not only communal but especially conflicting interests can be discussed equally. This leads to a less intrusive and far-reaching approach towards cooperation: interagency relationships are only developed in order to construct a model in which agencies hinder each other as less as possible. Expectations towards creating a safer community by strengthening several forces has to be evaluated critically. In such, the fact that all agencies have maximal possibilities 'to do their own thing', is a crucial element in protecting the rights and needs of the most vulnerable groups within the community.

SESSION 7: PRISON LIFE, INMATES' RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND PRISON CONTROL (XV), CHAIR: ANDRÉ KUHN, UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE

Five prisons and their Values
By Alison Liebling and Helen Arnold, University of Cambridge

This paper draws on a cumulative series of research projects, developing a longitudinal account of various aspects of the quality of prison life in England troughout most of the decade 1991-2001. This has been a

significant and rapidly changing decade in terms of penal policy and what Garland and others call "penal sensibilities". It has seen a shift from the post Strangeways and other disturbances and the Woolf Report drive for justice and humanity (relegitimation) to the 1993 calls for austerity and the post-escapes redisciplining of the prison and the prison experience, to what seems to be the current "new effectiveness" agenda. The new effectiveness agenda consists of: standards for all aspects of work; impatience with "failing prisons", protection of the public as a key ideology; regimes and programmes subject to accreditation; reducing re-offending, by certain restricted and "approved" methods, as a key outcome; best value from resources; risk aversion, and links with other agencies. On the one hand, the bid to identify and challenge failing prisons involves relegitimating establishments where racism, brutality and poor performance have been found, but this relegitimation project is being pursued under a new effectiveness framework, where "performance" seems to be imperfectly linked to fairness.

For an account of the current "state of play" the paper draws on a detailed study of the quality of life in five carefully selected prisons in England carried out during 2000 and 2001 (completed in August 2001). Four of the prisons are public and one is private. The study was carried out under the Home Office Innovative Research Grant Scheme, and employs an innovative research methodology aimed at measuring value dimensions such as humanity, respect, justice, safety, trust and relationships in prison. In each prison, a random sample of 100 prisoners were interviewed, using the method of Appreciative Inquiry and each interviewee completed a highly structured questionnaire, rating the prison on over 100 items. A smaller sample of staff were interviewed. Performance data were collected and observations and other exercises aimed at understanding each establishment as "deeply" as possible were carried out. The results show a high face validity and suggest that there are important variations between establishments in key areas of prison life. The paper attempts to set these results in the context of shifting penal sensibilities and reconfiguration of the notion of "the legitimate prison".

Inmates' Rights in Belgium: a Criminological Approach
By Vincent Seron, University of Liège

Today international and national standards promote more and more the use of non-custodial and alternative sanctions : imprisonment should be used to the least possible extent. However prison doesn't constitute the ultimate remedy in Belgium and elsewhere. It's therefore still necessary to take time to think about penitentiary phenomenon and notably about human rights protection of detainees, one of the most topical concerns of the last decade.

For a long time, the prisons system can be characterized by a paradox: prison is as the same time the instrument of criminal law and escapes to the hold of law. Nevertheless, the introduction of legal rules in prison is a primordial element : it's difficult to conceive that ex-inmates adopt a respectful behaviour of social norms when they have been treated — all too frequently — for several years as lawless beings in a lawless world. However, inmates aren't left to a complete arbitrary: most of Belgian jurisdictions (mainly the emergency interim proceedings) proved to be fervent defenders of fundamental inmates' rights. That contrasted with the inertia from the State and a lack of satisfactory legal basis.

During the last years, the Belgian State has been reacting to this problem by instituting a Commission in charge of the redaction of a law of principles about penitentiary administration and legal status of inmate. Both crisis of legality and of legitimacy of custodial sanctions have made necessary the intervention of law in prison.

One of main concerns of the Commission has been to preserve inmate's nature of responsible and social being and to avoid that the separation "society-inmate" becomes more considerable. Defence of fundamental rights is an essential instrument in these purposes. The introduction of law in prison fits in with a perspective of preparation to reinsertion and this preparation requires that detention conditions differ as little as possible from living conditions in society. In this context, it appears interesting to analyse under a more criminological approach recent evolution of Belgian penitentiary policy, policy that tends towards an execution of sentences sure, human, constructive and turned towards the future.

Recent Developments in Social Therapy – Findings of a Survey among the German States' Ministries of Justice
By Kirstin Drenkhahn, University of Greifswald

The 1998 reform of the federal penal code concerning sexual offences introduced the possibility of compulsory treatment in social therapeutic institutions for sexual offenders with a sentence of more than two years' imprisonment. Right now, there are about 1100 places in these institutions. But as the new legal situation provides sexual offenders a right to social therapeutic treatment and the estimated number of

prisoners who meet the formal criteria is about 3300, capacities need to be increased till the new provision comes into force in 2003.

In March 2000, the Department of Criminology, University of Greifswald, did a survey among the states' ministries of justice. We asked about the situation of the social therapeutic institutions and the preparations regarding the new law, the number of places, if there is a quota for sexual offenders, and if there are additional treatment programmes in corrections for sexual and violent offenders. The findings are presented and discussed.

Controlling French Prisons: Accountability and Public Opinion
By Annie Kensey and Marie Vogel, Ministère de la Justice, Paris; Ecole Normale Supérieure de Sciences Humaines, Lyon

«Contrôler les prisons en France aujourd'hui :redevabilité des services pénitentiaires et perceptions publiques de la prison.»
Le propos de cette communication à deux voix est d'aborder la question du contrôle des prisons et de «l'accountability» en se démarquant d'une approche juridique, qui privilégie l'existence d'un droit cohérent et de son application, pour s'intéresser aux dispositifs existants et aux représentations qui orientent les pratiques du contrôle. Il s'agit ainsi de rapporter le contrôle des prisons à celui d'autres secteurs de l'intervention publique d'une part et de le rapporter aux perceptions publiques de la prison d'autre part. Un travail en cours sur l'évolution du contrôle des prisons depuis 30 ans et une enquête sur les représentations des français sur la prison menée en 1995 constituent les points d'appui de cette communication.

In the French legal and administrative tradition, regulation of the prison service is usally assessed as a matter of establishing a coherent set of rules to be implemented. This paper focuses instead upon the actual techniques and mechanisms of oversight and control of the service, as well as upon the notion of accountability which lead and guide their operation.
Oversight and control of the prison service is weighed against oversight and control of other services on the one hand and against perceptions of prisons in the public opinion on the other.
The paper is based upon an ongoing research on the evolution of the regulation of the French prison service over the past 30 years, and upon a survey of public opinion about prison conducted in 1995.

The United Nations Detention Unit for the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia as a Prison in Europe
By Nancy Grosselfinger, Int. League for the Human Rights to the UN, Vienna

It is little known or appreciated, either in professional or popular circles, that the United Nations has established an "international" corrections facility in conjunction with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia (ICTY). The purposes of this paper are several: to describe the creation, characteristics and administration of the facility, to discuss the guiding Rules of Detention, and consider the implications of Statute for the ICTY in terms of correctional practices in Europe and globally, especially with respect to human rights petitions of recourse.

SESSION 8: THE POLICE AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM (XIV), CHAIR: RENÉ LÉVY, CESDIP, PARIS

Reinforcing the investigative capacity of police to the detriment of the judiciary ? The ambiguities of the legalisation of controlled deliveries of drugs in France
By René Lévy, CNRS/CESDIP, Guyancourt

The paper deals with the events which brought about the legalisation of controlled deliveries of drugs in 1991, in France. The latter occurred in the wake of a scandal involving customs' officers and was greatly influenced by a powerplay between the various police agencies and ministries interested. It is argued that the international context, although highly favourable to the use of such undercover techniques, was not the main cause of legalisation. The consequences of this move are ambiguous, as greater control exerted by the judicial authority does not necessarily result in emphasized defence rights.

Crisis and Reform in criminal justice systems: A comparative outlook
By Sander Dekker, University of Oxford

Public confidence in the English criminal justice system dropped to a historical low point after a series of disturbing miscarriages of justice verdicts between 1989 and 1991 (the notorious cases of the 'Birmingham Six', Guildford Four', and 'Maguire Seven'). A Royal Commission was announced to recommend measures to prevent similar cases in the future and restore public confidence in the police, prosecution, and judiciary. In 1994 the crime-fighting sector in the Netherlands became subject of severe criticism. The forced disbanding of a special police unit, devoted exclusively to the fight against organized crime, triggered a cascade of revelations and a parliamentary investigation laying bare what was called 'a deep institutional crisis' in the Dutch criminal justice sector. In the social sciences, there is a general assumption that these institutional crises facilitate reform because they break down institutional barriers that normally prevent change. This so-called crisis-reform thesis, however, does not necessarily guarantee long-term success of accepted reform plans, nor does it predict how organizations within the policy sector actually respond to those plans. My paper therefore focuses on conditions that affect the implementation of reform in criminal justice systems (ie police organizations, prosecution service, and judiciary).

Recent developments in police complaint systems across three European jurisdictions'

By Anja Johansen and Eugene McLaughlin, University of Cambridge and Open University

This paper examines attempts to produce an effective mechanism for receiving, investigating and determining citizen complaints againts the police in England, Denmark and Germany. If citizens are to have confidence in the police they must know that if they have to complain about instance of police misconduct their allegations will be investigated impartially and thoroughly. There is increasing recognition across a number of international jurisdictions that the key to achieving this is a police complaints process that can demonstrate independence, accessibility, openness and transparency at every stage. In this paper we examine the pressures for reform in three European jurisdictions and compare the defining features of each system. We also trace the 'flow of ideas' influencing reforms and developments in police complaints across Europe.

SESSION 9: ALCOHOL AND DRUGS (XIX), CHAIR: KAUKO AROOMA, HEUNI, HELSINKI

Drugs in Russia: Situation and Social Control

By Yakov Gilinsky, University of St. Petersburg

The problem of drug use is getting to be very important in the contemporary Russia: there is real growth of drug use and drug addiction; it is a "new problem" for Russia, because during the Soviet period this problem was a "top secret", and Russian people have no real information; the contemporary Russian authorities are incapable of getting over total crises (economic, financial, social, political, etc.), and drug addicts are convenient "scapegoats" as criminals.

State of Drug Addiction in Russia
<u>Consumption</u>
Official data reflects the actual situation with consumption of drugs to very limited degree. Rate of registered drug users (per 100,000 population) increased from 25.7 in 1985 to 60.6 in 1994 and with "strong-action substances" (SAS) users from 47.8 in 1991 to 195.7 (287,689 persons) in 1998. The following information explains latency in registering of drug users. The number of officially registered drug users in St. Petersburg during the 1990's is only 0.06% of the population. Our survey has found in 1990 that 12% of pupils and students had tried illicit drugs. Our survey among St. Petersburg's adult in 1993 revealed that about 10% had used some drug at least once. Narcotics specialists in St. Petersburg have estimated that between 100,000 and 300,000 of the inhabitants (3-6% of the city's population) are drug users. This implies that the actual number of drug users is 50-100 times greater than those registered.
The patterns of drug use in St. Petersburg has varied over time. Opiate (poppy) and barbiturates were main drugs in the 1960's, opiate and cannabis- in the 1970's, opiate, cannabis, psycho-stimulators- in 1980's, heroin, cocaine, extasy, hallucinogenic - in 1990's. Now we can see "heroin's rain". We think that it is the result of "service improvement" of narcobusiness. Really, earlier heroin was not in a great demand because of a high cost. Now drug dealers improved its production and trafficking through Afghanistan, Chechenya, and Pakistan. It leads to a drop in a price of heroin and raise of its popularity on Russian market including St. Petersburg.

The official data on drug addicts in Russia (first appeal to medical institution) were (rate per 100,000 population): 1970- 0.9, 1975- 2.3, 1980- 1.3, 1985- 2.1, 1990- 4.4, 1995-16.9, 1996- 22.7, 1997- 31.0. Rate increased by 14.8 times from 1985 to 1997. But real number is by 100 times greater than these official data. There is a growing number of registered drug- related crimes. Total number of drug-related crimes increased by 17.2 times from 1988 (12,553) to 1999 (216,364), the rate by 17.1 times (from 8.6 to 147.2). But what is signifying these data: real number of crime or police activity?

Some characteristics of offenders: share of young people (14-29 age) are more than 70%; share of female increased from 1992 (6.5%) to 1996-1998 (about 12-13%); share of persons without permanent occupation and income increased from 23.4% in 1987 to 66.6 % in 1998; share of employers decreased from 4.3% in 1992 to 1.6% in 1998; share of foreigners decreased from 13-14% in 1993-1994 to 3.3% in 1997-1998; share of workers is constantly decreasing, but their part in population is constantly decreasing.

Policy on Drug- use

There are three main directions in policy (official reaction) on drug-use: prohibition, permission (abolition of prohibition), and indifference. The policy was diverse during different periods in the former USSR. The policy was *de facto* indifference before 1926. But afterwards it changed little by little to the prohibition with stern punishment and repression.

The new Criminal Code (CC) of the Russian Federation(RF), 1996 repeat on the whole the CC of 1960 toward drug-related crimes (Art.228-234). The changes are only in juridical details. Maximum punishment is up to 15 years of deprivation of freedom too. The compulsory treatment for drug addicts on the basis of a court ruling in remains (Art. 97 of the CC RF, 1996).

The number of persons that were convicted for the drug-related crimes that of without intention to sell (only for their use) was more than 87% (up to 91%) from 1989 to 1996 (in 1997-67.1%, 1998- 69.2%). Share of persons that were convicted to the deprivation of freedom was 37-47% from 1989 to 1996 (in 1997- 32.7%, 1998- 38.0%).

In post-soviet Russia, in the last few years several non-government medical centers for drug addicts were opened. Their treatment in based on psychotherapy and social rehabilitation of addicts who have managed to break their habits. Unfortunately these centers are few in number and as yet do not sufficient experience in offering treatment or aid.

It is known that there are really two main strategies of drug policy: "War on Drugs" and "Harm Reduction". "War on Drugs" is an old and losing strategy. It is not efficient and has no perspectives. Drug abuse is a "crime without victims" (Schur). Drug use is a part of "personal, private life" and the General Declaration on Human Rights defends it (Art. 12). There is a practice of "harm reduction" policy.

The Russian strategy is to combine restrictive and repressive methods. The progressive international movement from "War on Drugs" to "Harm Reduction" is absent in Russia. The Russian drug treatment system get worse and worse. Law on Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of December 1997 abolish the anonymous medical help for drug addicts; prohibit non-government, private medical help for them; prohibit drug use, drug application for treatment on drug addicts (for example, methadon-therapy), and so on. Official state medicine, including narcology has no money and remedies. Drug addicts and their relatives are afraid of the state medicine because it is useless and dangerous (registration for police!). Drug addicts are absolutely helpless now. The Russia is a market with very good prospects for narcobusiness. Though the drug's consumers and drug addicts are left alone without any help face of face with drug businessmen.

Drug Legislation and Drug Policies in the Nineties in Poland
By Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University, Krakow

Before 1990 situation in Poland was characterised by a relatively low official crime rate, what was accompanied by an extremely severe system of criminal justice, characterised not only by the maintenance of the death penalty, but also by the reliance on imprisonment as the main penal sanction, and disregard or lack of alternatives to it, such as fines, community service, diversion etc.

The task of the return to the western penal culture after 1990 became complicated by the fact that since that year Poland started to experience a rapid growth of crime.

All this resulted in prison population of enormous dimensions and Poland being, in terms of „penal culture", far away from the western parts of the continent. This was subject to more or less open criticism from most of Poland's criminologists and criminal lawyers.

Although this growth, as measured by the official statistics, must be attributed partly to the changes in patterns of recording offences, as well as patterns of law enforcement by the police, public image of growing crime rates resulted in growing fear of crime and growing punitiveness of Poles.

Two above phenomenons constitute since 1990 two basic factors with which Polish criminal policy and attempts at the reform of criminal law have been confronted. Consequences of these reforms are to be seen in the changed structure of penal sanctions imposed by the courts in the nineties. First of all the use of imprisonment had dropped significantly. Second, the role of fines had increased sharply. In sum relation between crime and criminal policy was completely reversed during the nineties when generally higher crime rates and changes in the structure of the registered offences were accompanied by the much less restrictive penal policy and significantly smaller prison population. However, it seems that Polish criminal law still lacks suitable alternatives for imprisonment. It is necessary to note also that further decline of the prison population did not occur after 1990 and Poland is still rather far away in this respect from western standards. As a matter of fact to reach average western standards in this respect would require a further reduction of this population by about one third.

However, above mentioned developments in the field of penal policy seem to fuel slowly a growing political controversy on the issue of law and order. As certain political parties started to discover the value of the „politics of law and order" further reforms are now hardly imaginable. Unfortunately, it seems also that the defence of what was achieved during last ten years may be extremely difficult.

Drug Users Arrest Referrals on Merseyside
By George Mair, Matthew Millings and Claire Palmer, John Moores University, Liverpool

The Criminal Career and socio-economic Status of Drug Offenders
By Aarne Kinnunen, Police College, Finland

The study examines the development of the criminal careers and socio-economic status of persons sentenced for drug offences in Finland. The study data is based on court statistics for the years 1977 to 1996. The study group consists of all of those persons who have been sentenced for a drug offence following a trial in a general local courts in Finland during these years (N=16,952). Special attention was paid to the cohort that consists of those born in 1962 (N=631), since these persons reached the age of criminal responsibility (15 years) during 1977. It is for this group that the data provide the longest follow-up period. The control group that was used in many connections in the study consists of those persons sentenced between 1977 and 1996 who have never been sentenced for a drug offence (N=601,744; of these, 16,320 were born in 1962). The data on recidivism were matched with the longitudinal demographic data. This was done in order to obtain information on which demographic groups the drug offenders came from, and what their living circumstances and living situation were.

> The statistical data clearly show that persons who have been sentenced for drug offences have also committed a considerable number of other offences, in particular theft offences, the hiding of stolen property, and joy-riding. The group tended to begin their criminal career at a very young age. When one looks at the number of offences, the criminal careers clearly appear to have begun with theft. Quantitatively, many drug offences are not committed until after the offender has reached the age of 20 years, at which time there is already a decrease in the number of theft offences.

In 1995, only about one-fifth of the persons sentenced for drug offences between 1977 and 1996 were gainfully employed. Most of the drug offenders who were employed had a low income. The persons sentenced for drug offences tended to have low education and vocational training.

The present study has clearly lent support to the view that drug crime is strongly connected with other crime, and that the criminal justice system is focused on persons in a poor socio-economic position.

SESSION 10: ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS ON PRISON AND PRISON POPULATION (XV), CHAIR: INEKE HAEN MARSHALL, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Prisons in Europe – Actual Developments and Problems in East and West
By Frieder Dünkel and Sonja Snacken, Universities of Greifswald and Brussels

The authors give an overview on European prison systems in the situation of social transition. Special emphasis is given to the situation in Eastern Europe. The major challenges of the prison system seem to be threefold: First to establish an effective system of prisoners rights, second to improve the daily living conditions (especially in the Central and Eastern European countries) and third to reduce prison overcrowding.

Prisons need to be supervised and effectively controlled. Prisoners rights and the humane living conditions can be developed by a variety of control systems that have been developed in various forms in the European countries: individual complaints procedures, national and international (CPT) inspection systems, ombudsmen, boards of visitors etc.

Organisational reforms have been stimulated by budget restrictions (e. g. Germany) and do not necessarily lead into reduced services for prisoners. Quality control and the evaluation of prisons under economic standards (cost-benefit analyses) should be seen as a chance to improve the conditions for prisoners and staff.

Improvements of prison conditions are related to the economic developments in society. As Rusche and Kirchheimer stated, the living standard outside prison will limit the living conditions inside. The principle of "normalisation" in general will be in favour for prisoners, however, it depends much from the orientation of the general political system being more or less based on the idea of the welfare state. Neo-liberal thinking and the reduction of social services can negatively influence the living standards in prison, too.

One of the key issues for developing or guaranteeing humane prison conditions will be the reduction of prison overcrowding. The solution will not be the extension of prison capacities and to follow a criminal policy like in the USA. The „good examples" of the Scandinavian countries (especially Finland) or of Austria and Slovenia show that even under difficult situations and increasing crime rates the prison population can be kept on a rather low level. Whereas in some countries the elimination of short term imprisonment seems to be promising (e. g. Switzerland, Scandinavian countries), in other countries the shortening of the periods prisoners have to serve would be an option (e. g. Germany). Restricting the conditions for parole is counterproductive to a „reductionist" approach. Another increasing problem in many countries are fine defaulters. The increasing economic problems of offenders limit the scope for imposing fines. Therefore the introduction of community service as an independent or a substitute sanction seems to be an option for destitute offenders. The Council of Europe recommends the extension of the scope for community sanctions and measures like suspended sentences, probation, community service, treatment orders (contract treatment for specific categories of offenders), curfew orders, electronic monitoring, victim-offender mediation, victim compensation etc. The introduction or extension of community sanctions has to be implemented with the aim to replace custodial sanctions and not to replace other community sanctions. Therefore in some countries electronic monitoring seems to be inappropriate (like in Germany) as short term imprisonment for offenders with relative good prognosis is not a quantitative problem: these offenders regularly are dealt efficiently by the probation services. In Sweden the situation is different as traditionally e. g. traffic offenders are sentenced to short term prison sentences which can be replaced by curfew orders and electronic monitoring.

So the strategies of combating prison overcrowding must be seen in the national context of the existing sanctions system and the system of early release. The field of innovative criminal policies shows a wide range of possible alternatives to deprivation of liberty. Therefore expanding prison capacities is the worst and most expensive way of handling the problem. In general we may conclude that prisons are not the solution for solving social problems. They are expensive and a waste of human and societal resources if not limited to a last resort of crime policy.

Assessing the Impact of Transnational Crime on Correctional Health
By Marvene O'Rourke, National Institute of Justice, US

Twenty-first century crime operates in a global transnational framework. Criminals move from city to city and continent to continent with no regard for national boundaries. In addition to their criminality some of these criminals bring a variety of health problems including contagious disease with them. This has obvious potential consequences for persons in the receiving countries, but most especially for both the officials and the inmates of correctional institutions in those countries. Thus, how transnational crime impacts health in the general population and more specifically in correctional settings is beginning to emerge as an issue for concern.

This paper will explore the ways in which transnational crime and international criminals affect public health and the health of incarcerated criminals and detainees. Some of the topics included are: recent information on that nature and extent of health problems among foreign-born detainees or inmates in the U.S. and other countries; regional and national patterns or trends related to the outbreak of diseases; development of resistant strains of disease stemming from foreign national detainees; protocols for medical discharge planning for foreign nationals requiring continued medical treatment; cost estimates of treatment; and accessability of medical records. The paper will explore a possible research agenda and call for continued collection of data and a global sharing of information related to this critical issue.

Prisoners outside Walls: Substitutes of the Third Kind
By Pierre V. Tournier, CNRS/CESDIP, Guyancourt

A typological analysis of alternatives to prison based on the mechanisms governing changes in the prison population leads us to distinguish a first category of alternatives that reduce the number of admissions to confinement (« radical alternatives ») and a second category aimed at reducing the duration of detention, or to be more accurate, the time on the prison registers (« relative alternatives »). This dichotomy is inadequate in that penal measures and sanctions as a whole cannot be divided into two distinct categories, since many will be placed in one or the other category depending on how they are applied.

Pretrial surveillance, for instance, is in the first category if it is prescribed from the outset. But if it is decided once the person is in pretrial detention, it becomes a second category measure, since it reduces the length of the prison stay prior to judgment of the case. The same is true of suspended incarceration: it is in the first category if the defendant was not in pretrial detention, or in the second category in the opposite hypothesis. Parole is in the second category. Although it does not reduce sentence-serving, it leads to early release - with removal from the prison register, the rest of the sentence being served under the control of the probation services. The issue of reforming punishment may therefore be seen to be an integral part of the question of alternatives to imprisonment.

This application of the above dichotomy to alternatives as a whole shows its limits. Where do we class halfway houses or out-of-prison custodial care, both of which are actually partial or relative alternatives to imprisonment but do not avoid inscription on a prison register, and are therefore not in the first category, nor do they reduce the lapse of time under committal, and are therefore not in category 2 ?

This has led us to create a third category - alternatives of the third kind - for those penal measures or sanctions that reduce the time actually spent within prison walls without removal from the prison registers and therefore without reducing the time spent on the prison register. This is the case not only of halfway houses or out-of-prison custodial care, but also of furloughs, and it is the case of electronic monitoring as well.

A number of theoretical and/or practical issues will be used to illustrate what we view as the heuristic value of this classification of alternatives. These will include policies for alleviating prison crowding, the efficiency of alternatives (real alternatives vs. virtual alternatives), questions on the topology of the field (confinement vs. an open environment), and so on.

Factors Contributing to rising Imprisonment Figures in Germany
By Stefan Suhling, Crim. Inst.of Lower-Saxony, Hannover

Like most other European countries in the 1990s, Germany experienced a substantial increase in the number of people incarcerated. While this causes many states ('Bundesländer') to expand their prison capacities and spend a tremendous amount of money, the development has been unexplained. The adjacent northern German states of Lower-Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein show very divergent growth rates in imprisonment figures despite similar increases in the number of crimes, and this finding is the starting-point for a more in-depth analysis of the immediate causes of the problem. By comparing the differential changes in the two states, potential candidates for explaining the differences (the severity of crimes and characteristics of defendants, the number of remands in custody, the number of defendants being sent to prison, the average sentence length, and so on) are explored. Data from criminal justice statistics, document analysis of criminal case files, and a survey among criminal justice professionals are presented.

Developments in the Prison System of Central and Eastern Europe
By Roy Walmsley, HEUNI, London

SESSION 11: THEORY DEVELOPMENT ON CAUSES OF CRIME (I), CHAIR: SEBASTIAN ROCHÉ, UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE

The concept of a general theory of crime (developed from sociological theory, with an emphasis on Parsons; tested by reference to a sample of 2930 cases in German cities)
By D. Hermann, University of Heidelberg

All current theories of crime are isolated theories with restricted questions, except the control theory. Etiological theories are limited to the question for the reasons of criminal actions, symbolic interaction theories are limited to the question for the conditions of criminalization processes. No crime theory takes into consideration the micro and macro level, action and ascription, static and dynamic aspects. The lecture, which will be presented, is a part of a study not yet published conceiving a general theory of crime that investigates the following questions:

- What are the reasons for criminological action?
- What are the conditions of criminalization processes?
- How do criminal and criminalization careers continue?
- How can different crime rates be explained?
- What are the reasons for the change of crime rates?

In the study, neither an existing theory of crime has been extended nor have different theories of crime been linked to each other, but it has been tried to derive a general theory of crime from a general sociological theory, which is the approach of Talcot Parsons. Following this theory, norms and values have a decisive function for the explanation of actions and for the modification of action structures.

The main emphasis of the lecture is put on the explanation of individual delinquent action. For this reasons, Parsons' hypotheses on the explanation of action have been transferred to the explanation of delinquent action. An explorative study has differentiated and completed the hypotheses, where ninety people from different cultures were questioned. The hypotheses resulting from this study have been tested by data from representative surveys in two German university cities (2.930 cases). As a result, strong influences from value orientations on norm acceptance and from norm acceptance on delinquent behaviour could be proven, thus confirming the hypotheses. In addition, it is also proposed to transfer this action model on the explanation of criminal careers, criminalization processes, crime rates and change of crime rates.

Explaining criminal motivation (a theorisation of the causes of crime developed by reference to a self-report study of young people in France)
By Sebastian Roché, University of Grenoble

My presentation is about a theorization of the causes of crime mainly based on a self report survey that I directed in 1999 in two large French cities namely Grenoble and Saint-Étienne (n=2288). The population is young people aged 13 to 19 years. The questionnaire draws heavily on Josine Junger Tass', and the version used in the UK in Young People and Crime (It excludes homicide and rape).
My argument is based on a combination of various theories around the notion of motivation. Motivation is here depicted as the production of an effort that is stimulated until it reaches its goal. It is therefore not an expression of free will (or it's opposite), and it cannot be solely seen from a psychological point of view. There is a social construction of motivation in society that derives from three sets of factors.
I see motivation for crime as a result of :
- /the expectation that crime will be successful (target can be reached at a low cost, be they goods or persons);
- /the existence of a retribution for crime (i.e. a week chance of a negative retribution (sanction) and a certainty of a positive one -high self esteem- in relation with the peer group);
- / the production of social conditions favorable to committing a crime, or inner motivation, notably relative deprivation but also a change in values and in parental supervision.

The relationship between culture, routine activities, and deviance (study of 8000 adolescents in Hungary, Netherlands, Switzerland, and the US)
By A. T. Vazsonyi & L. E. Pickering, Auburn University; M. Junger, University of Utrecht; and D. Hessing, Erasmus University of Rotterdam

The current investigation examines the link between the degree to which adolescents engage in conventional activities and their level of participation in adolescent deviance. More specifically, this study examines whether variability in routine activities or leisure time in four different cultural contexts accounts for observed differences in adolescent deviance. Furthermore, this study tests whether national context (i.e., culture) offers a valid explanation for such observed cross-cultural differences in deviance. Though leisure has been examined extensively internationally in the developmental literature (e.g., Smith, 1987; Shaw, Caldwell, & Kleiber, 1996; see Larson & Verma, 1998, for a review of international adolescent leisure studies), very few have conducted comparative studies cross-nationally (e.g., Flammer, Alsaker & Noack, 1999). Similarly, very few studies have examined the relationship between routine activities and

deviance cross-nationally (for U.S. studies, see e.g., Agnew & Petersen, 1989; Osgood et al., 1996). The current investigation (1) compared four domains of adolescent routine activities (family, peer, community, and solitary) on a sample of over $\underline{N}$ = 8,000 adolescents from four countries (Hungary, Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States; Vazsonyi et al., 2001) by sex and country; (2) compared the patterns of associations between routine activities and deviance (vandalism, drug use, alcohol use, school misconduct, general deviance, theft, assault, and total deviance) by sex and country employing a model-free LISREL approach; and (3) examined the unique explanatory power of culture and of routine activities in male and female deviance while controlling for age and SES. Preliminary analyses indicated great similarity in the patterns of associations between routine activities and deviance across countries for both males and females in spite of several mean level differences. Findings also indicated that while routine activities account for up to 20% of the total variance in deviance, with some exceptions (e.g., female alcohol use), culture appeared to have very limited explanatory power.

A new General Theory of Street Crime
 By Volkan Topalli, Richard Wright & Bruce Jacobs, Georgia State University

Despite its central place in explanations of offender decisionmaking, the concept of criminal motivation remains poorly understood. Drawing on interviews with 25 active carjackers from the streets of St. Louis, USA, we explore its phenomenological and situated underpinnings here, and have developed a new grounded General Theory of Street Crime. The data indicate that the decision to commit a carjacking is governed by two forces: perceived situational inducements and perceived opportunity. The former involve immediate pressures on the would-be offender to act. The latter refer to the risks and rewards tied to a particular crime target in its particular environmental setting. Either one of these forces, on its own, can provoke an offense. More often, the two forces interact to produce a carjacking. The theoretical implications of this interaction are explored, and then the theory is applied to data from previous studies on Drug Robbers.

SESSION 12: ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE: DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACHES (III), CHAIR: MARIANNE JUNGER, UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT

Child Temperament and Parenting: predictors and Correlates of Physical Aggression at Age 17 months
 By Christa Japel and Pierre McDuff, University of Montréal

Childhood aggression is one of the best predictors of adolescent and adult delinquency. While physical aggression is prevalent among toddlers, most children have learned to inhibit this behavior by school entry. Some children, however, persist and are thus at risk of finding themselves on a pathway that will compromise their future psychosocial adjustment. To understand and prevent developmental trajectories of physical aggression, child and parent characteristics antecedent to the onset of physical aggression need to be further explored. The present study sought to examine the predictors and correlates of physical aggression in a population sample of 17-month-old Canadian children born in the province of Quebec. Results indicated that child and parent characteristics were significantly correlated concurrently as well as longitudinally. Physical aggression at age 17 months was best predicted by concurrent difficult child temperament and coercive parenting practices, and by gender, socioeconomic status and family size. These results suggest that a cycle of negative control between a child and his/her parents establishes itself very early, can be observed over time, and is associated with early physical aggression. This emphasizes the need to help parents understand temperament and to foster non-coercive parenting skills.

Predicting delinquency among (young)adults: A 14-year follow-up study.
 By Andrea G. Donker, NSCR, Leiden

Exploration, Commitment and Delinquency in Adolescence
 By W. Meeus, E. Luijpers, C. Baerveldt & H. 't Hart, University of Utrecht

Criminal Careers of Juvenile frequent Offenders and Developmental Aspects
 By Angela Kunkat, University of Greifswald

Self-reported Delinquency and Officially known Crime: Findings from an Epidemiological Study from childhood to Adulthood
>*By B.Lay, M.H. Schmidt, W. Ihle and G. Esser, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, ZI Mannheim*

Objective: The course of juvenile crime and careers in crime cannot be studied on the basis of official crime statistics alone as is the case for questions of prevalence of juvenile and young adult criminal behaviour. It was the aim of the present study to examine the extent of self-reported criminal and delinquent behaviour for juveniles and young adults and to analyse in particular overlapping of self-reported crime with crime known to police. Furthermore, questions of prediction of delinquency and crime in terms of continuation and discontinuation of delinquent and criminal behaviour during the life course are studied.
Methods: In a prospective study a cohort of (n=321) 8years old children was followed up by way of clinical interviews and questionnaires at the age of 18 and 25 years.
Results: In a cross-sectional perspective the findings indicate frequencies of self-reported crime and delinquency over various offence categories; they show that respondents who are known to police are more frequently involved in self-reported deviance than those who did not have contacts with police. From a longitudinal perspective the findings suggest that only a small group of young people continue delinquency and crime in young adulthood. Prediction of the course of delinquent and criminal behaviour, however, is primarily dependent on whether prediction is based on officially known crime or self-reported delinquency. The risk of careers in crime and delinquency will be under-estimated when self-reported delinquency and crime are not considered, while the probability of episodic and youth specific courses of delinquency and crime will be over-estimated. Among the risk factors assessed, specific developmental disorders and adverse familial conditions still present at age 13 were identified as important predictors for continued delinquency and crime in adulthood.

SESSION 13: FEAR OF CRIME (IV), CHAIR: JOHN VAN KESTEREN, UNICRI, TURIN

An analysis of the history of a construct and debate: The fear of crime
>*By Jonathan Jackson, University of London*

Fear of Crime in the decade of Transition: Slovenia
>*By Zoran Pavlovic, Slovenia*

Les resultats d'une recherche grecque sur la peur du crime
>*By Christina Zarafonitou, University of Panteion*

Domestic Violence: Individual, Regional and Country Influences
>*By Adromachi Tseloni, University of Aegean*

SESSION 14: ILLEGAL MARKETS (VI), CHAIR: MARTIN KILLIAS, UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE

The Involvement of Local and Foreign Criminal Groups in the Drugs- and Prostitution Markets in Italy
>*By Stefano Becucci, University of Trento*

The Sale of Stolen Cars in Russia – An Empirical Study of the Market in Kaliningrad
>*By Jurg Gerber, Sam Houston State University, and Martin Killias, University of Lausanne*

The Illegal Cigarette Market in Germany: a Case Study of Organised Crime
>*By Klaus von Lampe, Free University of Berlin*

Criminal Enterprises and Illegal Markets
By Petrus van Duyne, Catholic University of Brabant

Organised Crime in Greece
By Effie Lambropoulou, Panteion University

The paper describes the general situation of "organised" crime in Greece and the public policy concerning the issue.

Greece does not have a tradition in organised crime nor is characterised by crime rates. However, a remarkable development in this field has been observed in recent years. This is atributed to the financial and social changes in Greece's neighbouring Balkan countries and to the susequent movement of the populations. The perpetration of armed robberries, drug trafficking, and trade in arms show a significant rise, as well as of homicides, thefts and robberies and "gang wars" – although rare.

The paper emphasises the need of a common policy of the countries of Europe concerning these criminal activities and refers to the main components of the stategy to confront them.

SESSION 15: PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS AND TREATMENT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR (IX), CHAIR: LEONIEKE BOENDERMAKER, NIZW, UTRECHT

Early Identification and preventive Intervention for Multi-problem Families with children at risk for Delinquency
By Bram Orobio de Castro, Berry Rutten and Jan de Groot, University of Utrecht

SPRINT: Longitudinal Screening of Behaviour Problems for a Selective Preventive INTervention
By N.Wim Slot, B.Orobio de Castro and Y.Duivenvoorde, Free University of Amsterdam and University of Utrecht

Treatment Methods in Juvenile Justice Institutions in The Netherlands
By Leonieke Boendermaker, NIZW, Utrecht

What are evidence based treatment methods for young people with severe anti-social and delinquent behaviour and are these the methods juvenile justice institutions apply? We will answer this question by discussing the literature on treatment methods for young people with severe anti-social and delinquent behaviour. Special attention will be paid to effective factors in a residential setting. Subsequently, current practice in the Dutch juvenile justice institutions will be compared with the knowledge on evidence based methods. It turns out that, although the institutions show several characteristics of evidence based practice, important improvements could be made using evidence based knowledge.

Reducing the Risk of offending through Early Intervention: Initial findings from a Sure Start programme in the North West of England
By Hannah Smithson, University of Manchester

SESSION 16: THE POLITICS OF PUNISHMENT AND SENTENCING (X), CHAIR: HENRIK THAM, UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM

Managing Probation: a View from the Top
By George Mair, John Moores University, Liverpool

On 1 April 2001, the probation service in England and Wales is to be radically reorganised. For the first time, it will become a national service with a national director; 54 probation services will become 42. Chief Probation Officers (CPOs) are in the middle of this ferment of activity. This paper reports on how CPOs view the reorganisation and how they think it will impact upon the way they manage their services. The

implications of the changes for the future of probation will be discussed. The data will be taken from detailed interviews with CPOs, part of the first study ever undertaken of this elite group.

A Test of the Effectiveness of the US War on Drugs on Self-reported Illicit Drug Use
By Eric Jensen, University of Idaho

Debate continues to surround the punitive policies adopted in the U.S. which are intended to reduce illicit drug use. Although much has been written about drug war and its influences on the criminal justice system, empirical evaluations of the effectiveness of these policies are extremely limited. This paper will assess the effects of the drug war policies on illicit drug use using a retrospective time-series design and multivariate statistical methods.

Caring power as alternative to imprisonment
By Kerstin Svensson, University of Lund

In my paper I will try to explain how the alternatives to imprisonment and social work with offenders has changed from being "something other than prison" to be "another form of prison". The paper is based on two empirical studies of the Swedish probation service. One is a study of records and published texts from the period 1820-2000. The second is an interview study, in which twenty probation-service clients, twenty probation officers and ten layman supervisors have contributed their stories of the probation service.
The study has shown that different forms of punishment have been successively refined to an ever-higher degree of precision, and the prison have been extended outside the walls instead of being replaced by something else. The probation service complements the prison, the social services and other human service organisations. It has a strengthening effect. It manages the control as well as the support the other organisations cannot sufficiently supply. In order to fulfil this duty, there is a need for flexibility, the possibility of individual variation.
The probation service changes its shape in every relation and will be interpreted differently depending on who is describing and who is interpreting. One client cannot compare his supervision, his punishment, with that of another client, since they have been designed individually. In this way, the disciplinary power will function and avoid the pronounced resistance. By that, it is also possible to individualise the support so as to help each person in the way most appropriate to him.

Recidivism and Sentencing: The Approach to and the Results of a nationwide Reconviction Study in Germany
By Jörg-Martin Jehle, University of Göttingen

The author has been commissioned by the Federal Republic of Germanyâs Federal Ministry of Justice to design and conduct a reconviction study on the basis of the data available in the Federal Register of Criminal Records. A total of about 1 000 000 persons who were convicted and respectively released from prison in 1994 is examined in relation to the form of sentence, crime and some personal data; the persons studied can be observed for a period of 4 years in reconviction terms and previous convictions can be traced. This study is unique in Germany undertakes to measure how ³successful" criminal sanctions can be.

The Multiple Dimensions of Punishment: a Canadian Perspective
By Voula Marinos, Queens University, Ontario-CA

There has been growing attention to finding ways to reduce the use of imprisonment in North America. Short sentences of imprisonment of less than 45 days for adults across different provinces make up a relatively large proportion (about 40% in 1999-2000) of the total number of sentenced admissions to provincial institutions. The most common sentence of imprisonment in Canada is for less than two years. Reform strategies, and sentencing legislation for both adults and youth in Canada have attempted to create 'intermediate' sanctions that can be made equivalent and interchangeable with sentences of imprisonment. Sanctions such as fines, community service orders, and conditional sentences of imprisonment are suggested as having potential to reduce the use of imprisonment through interchangeability, so long as sanctions can be made equivalent to imprisonment in severity. Thus it is assumed that the most critical dimension to punishment is severity, and that there will be public and judicial support for interchangeability across a wide range of offences.

This paper demonstrates that in order to understand whether a particular sentence is viewed as appropriate, it is critical to examine the functions that punishments are seen as serving, combined with the purposes of sentencing, and the qualities of the offence and offender. Punishment should be understood in quantitative and qualitative terms. Data will be presented from a public attitude survey, interviews with judges, and

unpublished sentencing patterns on 'short' periods of custody. In varying degrees, denunciation is viewed as an important purpose for offences involving violence and offences against the administration of justice. A sentence of imprisonment appears to satisfy this purpose more effectively than 'intermediate' sanctions.

SESSION 17: INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND POLICE COOPERATION (XIV), CHAIR: NICOLAS QUENOZ, UNIVERSITY OF FRIBOURG

La coopération policière franco-allemande
By Azilis Maguer, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg

La mise en place de structures de coopération binationales aux frontières intérieures de l'Union Européenne a fondé sa légitimation sur l'établissement d'une zone Schengen de libre circulation des personnes, des capitaux et des biens et la disparition corrélative et progressive des contrôles douaniers et policiers à ces frontières. Le renforcement et l'institutionnalisation de la coopération des services de sécurité dans ces zones devait pallier le déficit de contrôle social et l'augmentation en conséquence attendue de la criminalité, spécifiquement transfrontalière ou non. La présente communication explore les liens réels entre criminalité et coopération qui sous-tendent le développement de cette dernière en interrogeant à la fois le discours des acteurs et les cas concrets traités en coopération transfrontalière. Il s'agit plus largement d'examiner les facteurs de développement de la coopération transfrontalière en tentant de préciser la place prise parmi eux par la criminalité frontalière et transfrontalière. On veut ainsi préciser la nature de la criminalité que la coopération transfrontalière franco-allemande entend/est en mesure de combattre, et si cette lutte détermine à elle seule l'institutionnalisation, encore inégalée dans l'espace Schengen, de la coopération binationale à cette frontière.

Firms and transnational crime – Entreprises et criminalité transnationale
By Nicolas Queloz, University of Fribourg

Transnational crime on the one hand and the implication of firms in its implementation on the other hand are at the core of political, legal, managerial and scientific reflections.
The contribution aims at:
- specifying the concept of transnational crime,
- outlining the role and responsibility of firms and business organizations in this matter,
- highlighting the main ways of a global strategy of prevention and reaction.

La criminalité transnationale (économique, financière, organisée) fait l'objet de préoccupations de nature politique, juridique, judiciaire, mais aussi managériale et scientifique.
Les buts de notre contribution sont de nous interroger:
- sur le concept de criminalité transnationale,
- sur le rôle et la responsabilité des sociétés et entreprises dans ce domaine
- et sur les principales voies de prévention et de riposte qu'il est possible de mettre en place dans une stratégie globale.

Douane et postnationalisation de l'activité de police
By Bruno Domingo, University of Toulouse

Ce papier se donne pour objectif, notamment à partir de l'exemple de l'administration des douanes françaises, de décrire l'impact de la globalisation et de l'européanisation sur les organisations et activités de police. Après avoir exposé en quoi la douane peut être envisagée comme "une autre police", il s'agira de discuter de la reformulation du contrôle social et de l'éclatement de ses cadres traditionnels (l'État, le territoire, les organisations, les techniques des contrôle notamment). La douane y sera envisagée en tant qu'organisation et système normatif de police postnationale des mobilités.

Attitudes of the border police officers in Slovenia towards illegal immigrants
By Peter Umek, Gorazd Mesko, Bojan Dobovek, University of Ljubljana

Illegal migration from the South and East to Europe has increased immensely in recent two years. The immigrants are people mainly from the former Soviet Union, Iran, China, Kosovo, etc. who consider Europe as a world of prosperity and many chances and also as a spring board to the New World. The increasing

number of illegal immigrants influences a bigger workload of the Slovene police officers and causes many organisational problems to the Slovenian police force. We have conducted a study of the Slovene border police officers who have dealt a lot with illegal immigrants recently. The study reveals quite negative attitudes of the police officers towards immigrants. The negative attitudes are recognisable in so called projective questions on attitudes towards illegal immigrants. The answers on direct questions imply defence mechanisms and the denial of negative attitudes towards illegal immigrants but the answers on projective questions show that the police officers attribute quite negative characteristics to the illegal immigrants in comparison to their own nationals. The police officers prevalently consider illegal immigrants as thieves, potential criminals, persons who cause problems, culturally different and unacceptable. The results of the study also imply a strong latent ethnocentrism and xenophobia of the studied sample of the Slovene police officers.

SESSION 18: VICTIMIZATION AND FEAR OF CRIME (IV), CHAIR: HELMUT KURY, MAX PLANCK INSTITUT

Engendering Victimisation: Who Fears Russian Delinquent Gangs?
By Alexander Salagaev and Alexander Shashkin, Kazan State Technological University

This paper discusses the victimization practices of juvenile delinquent gangs in Russia and acquire an overall picture about the youth scenes in which violence, crime, and victimization occur. The study will be focused on Russian peculiarities of masculinities/femininities constructions in juvenile delinquent gangs, as well as on the ties between gender representations and victimization process. Hypothesis of the study was that the main cause of the victimisation is connected with the fact that victims being men, are not doing masculinity in their everyday representations, and thus are not considered as 'real men'. The gap between sex and gender represented becomes visible for gang members and comes to the contradiction with their expectations. Thus crime can offer an opportunity to accomplish gender by denigrating and dehumanising victims on the streets. In the first stage a quantitative poll on the issues related to victimisation was carried out in Mid-Volga area of Russia, where gangs can be broadly found. These data will include material on sex, age and other differences between 'real' and 'potential' victims in order to analyse how and why the victimisation process takes place and who are the most possible victims. On the second stage the qualitative semi-structured in-depth interviews were carried out with active gang members. As a result, the data on victimization, gender relations, representation of masculinity, gang members' behaviour committing violent acts, norms and values of gang members and the attitudes of other people to them were gathered.

Globalisation, Social Exclusion and the Sociology of Vindicteness
By Jock Young, University of Middlesex

Victimisation and Feelings of Insecurity among Staff and Passengers in Public Transport
By Albert R.Hauber, University of Leiden

Aggression and violence are no new phenomena in public transport. Since the decade however this unpleasant behaviour tends to occur more frequent and the incidents are more serious.
This article is focussed on the development of these emotional outbursts, the factors which attributed to the nowadays situation and at last the possible combination of actions which could significantly improve the social unsafety in public transport.

Amongst interviewed train conductors 75% responds that aggressive and violent behaviour is increasing. A bit less than half of them feel sometimes insecure during their work, especially during night hours. This situation causes generally a demotivation to check tickets at night. Passengers experience this lack of control and react differently, one category takes advantage of this situation and does not buy tickets, another category feels insecure because the conductor is not showing up.

Although staff members of foreign public transport companies sometimes are also confronted with aggression and violence and even resulted in short strikes, one should realise that there is an important difference in attitude towards official authorities between inhabitants of the Netherlands and people from other West-European countries.
For Dutch public there is no evidence of spontaneous obedience to official authorities they rather prefer a process of negotiation. Consequently there is always a chance of escalation.

The main recommendations to improve social security in public transport are increasing the staff, closing the main stations by tourniquets, increasing the frequency of ticket control in the trains, reducing anonymity in the trains by a more personal approach of the train crew and at last, but not least, an improvement of co-operation between public transport authorities, police, school and social agencies.

Early lessons from the Crime Reduction Programme's Violence against Women Initiative
By Alana Diamond, Home office, London

PLENARY (P2)

Migration, Minorities and Crime, Chair: Marzio Barbagli, University of Bologna

Blind Justice hits the Target: Race, Crime, and Policing in England
By David Smith, University of Edimburgh

Panopticum Europe and the Criminalisation of Undocumented Immigrants
By Gottfried Engbersen, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Immigration, Crime and Control of Immigrants in the Federal Republic of Germany
By Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg

There are several trends in the relationships between immigration, crime and control of immigration in the federal Republic of Germany. Among these trends there is a strong push towards reducing legal opportunities to immigrate (including restrictions in asylum laws), towards reducing access to the labour market and welfare and other services, widening criminal law and increasing penalties for illegal immigration, clandestine labour and organising immigration activities, stepping up enforcement of immigration laws in terms of extending capacity for detention, expulsion and deportation, increasing capacity for physical control of sub-groups of illegal aliens in terms of secure detention facilities, and finally linking administrative and criminal law in significant ways.

Criminal law has been amended in the field of immigration and asylum as have been immigration laws. New legislation drags illegal immigration as well as trafficking in immigrants deeper into the criminal justice system; sharp restrictions in free movement have been placed on asylum seekers who partially are put under the threat of criminal punishment in case of eg. leaving those districts they are assigned to without administrative permission; labour laws have been tightened up during the last years as response to clandestine labour and smuggling of immigrants as well as placement of clandestine immigrants in the informal economy have been made high priority fields of control. These developments are part of a move from a rather liberal concept of labour immigration in the 60ies towards the conception of migration and immigration as a social problem and the conception of immigrants as an eminent risk group.

Basically, there are two approaches to foreign nationals in controlling immigration and migration: Exclusion from entry as well as exclusion after having entered and stayed in a country through withdrawing a permit of residence or simply because of overstaying or denying asylum status. With the first approach a preventive model of control is established that in Europe has led to the phenomenon of airport detention on the one hand as well as to policies of immediate removals back to the country the immigrant originated from on the basis of "safe third country" rules. With the second approach a mix of preventive and repressive measures is implemented. The grounds to withdraw a permit of residence essentially refer to those risks which through immigration policies and enforcement of immigration laws should be prevented. These grounds concern: having committed criminal offences, having created other dangers, and finally poverty or becoming dependent on social security. What has been discussed also concerns accountability of immigrant parents for criminal behavior of their offspring (which would make parents eligible for expulsion procedure by arguing that they establish risks through not supervising efficiently their young). With all that a combination of administrative and criminal law based control for immigrants is established which allows for much more flexibility in responding to criminal offences committed by immigrants than does criminal law alone. Expulsion and deportation thus can become repressive measures and punishment which is added or exchanged with ordinary criminal penalties. Administrative procedures may replace criminal procedures and allow thus for more administrative convenience and for less safeguards derived from the rule of law.

PLENARY (P3)

New Patterns of Legislation and Crime in Europe, Chair: Ernesto Savona, University of Trento

Comparing US and European Drug Policy
By Peter Reuter, University of Maryland

Violence against Women and Girls
By Alberto Cadoppi, University of Parma

A global Legal Infrastructure for the 'New Policing': Legislating Money-laundering and the Proceeds of Crime
By Michael Levi, University of Cardiff

Corruption in an International Perspective
By Mark Pieth, University of Basel

PANEL SESSIONS

SESSION 19: THE POLITICS OF PUNISHMENT AND SENTENCING (X), CHAIR: GEORGE MAIR, JOHN MOORES UNIVESITY, LIVERPOOL

Communication in Punishment
By Sue Rex, University of Cambridge

Fear of Crime - from Below or from Above?
By Henrik Tham, University of Stockholm

Developing a Theoretical Framework for the Contextual Analysis of the Relationship between Sentencing Law and Policy
By Ralph Henham, Nottingham Trent University

Whilst acknowledging that a high level of abstraction may be necessary in order to provide a coherent theoretical framework capable of synthesizing the legal, organisational and interactive dimensions of sentencing praxis, it is recognised that potential difficulties exist in attempting to relate abstract conceptual constructs directly to specific research findings, or to integrate more specific concepts and processual concerns of competing theoretical approaches. This necessitates the consideration and development of a heuristic model ; a theoretically grounded device which facilitates the linkage of what is discovered to existing knowledge.

This paper argues that the relative paucity of adequate theoretically grounded constructs available for the evaluation of criminal justice processes reflects deeper controversies concerning the boundaries which (should) exist between the sociology of law and sociology and their methodological implications. The first part of this paper therefore attempts to reach beyond conventional arguments concerning the weakness of social science modelling in the sentencing context and explores the theoretical and methodological implications of legal sociology's capacity to interpret sentencing processes. The remainder of the paper suggests an alternative contextual approach to modelling sentencing which is concerned to establish linkage between epistemological questions and policy decisions.

Sentencing Policy in Croatia
> *By Irma Kovco and Vladimira Zakman-Ban, Croatian Police college*

The middle Ground: Adversarial and inquisitorial elements in the Court procedures of the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia
> *By Francis Pakes, University of Portsmouth*

The difference between inquisitorial and adversarial systems of trial are traditionally understood in terms of the role of the state in administering justice. Inquisitorial justice is typically administered by active states where the finding of the truth is a state responsibility. Adversarial justice is typically administered in societies where the state is not trusted with such responsibilities and in which a contest between prosecution and defence should bring out the truth. In the Yugoslav Tribunal, the mode of justice is a true mix of adversarial and inquisitorial elements (Pakes 2001). Because of that the tribunal can serve as an excellent case study into the comparison of the two modes of justice. This paper will discuss how

SESSION 20: CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION (XI), CHAIR:ALENKA SELIH UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA

Community safety, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and the New Crime Control Complex
> *By G.H. Hughes, Open University, Milton Keynes*

This paper explores the rise of what Garland (2001) has identified as the new 'third sector' in the late modern crime control complex, *prevention,* alongside the older modes of governing crime, *policing* and *penality.* Drawing on ongoing empirical research (with Daniel Gilling) into the routine work of community safety managers in the UK, it argues that the fate of community safety-qua- crime and disorder reduction in this society is not foreclosed but that the 'dice' are loaded in the direction of a worrying set of possibilities. Foremost among these possibilities are:

- The intensification of processes of *managerialisation;*
- An 'upping' of the exclusivist logic of *moral communitarianism;*
- The virtual excising of a radical, social regenerative discourse of community safety from central government in favour of a pragmatic *'what works'* discourse linked to a revitalised situational crime prevention paradigm.

Having painted this somewhat dystopian overview of current trends across the UK, the paper then looks at the countervailing, anti-hegemonic tendencies at work in the complex workings of the new partnerships and their *agents* in specific localities and institutional contexts. Eshewing the attractions of 'impossibilism', I conclude by arguing that there are both positive and negative lessons to be drawn from the British experience of multi-agency partnerships in prevention and safety for other European countries.

Crime Control in the Time of Inclusion and Exclusion (of Individuals and Social Groups)
> *By Yakov Gilinskiy, Kazan University*

The social control over deviance including criminality is one of the major problems in the modern world. Street crime, organized crime, violent crime, terrorism, and so on affect people and give rise to "moral panic", "fear to crime" (S. Cohen). Legislators, politicians, police and criminal justice officials try, more often habitually, repressive methods to gain control over criminality, drug traffic, corruption, terrorism, etc. However, traditional measures have not obtained the desired results.

The problem of effective social reaction is especially important for the contemporary Russia: on the one hand today has one of the highest murder rates, others serious violent crimes, total corruption etc., on the other hand there are old repressive no efficient forms of social control ("war on crime", "war on drugs").

Short about Social Control

Social control is the mechanism of self-organizing and self-preservation of society by the establishment and maintenance of the normative order, by elimination, neutralization or minimization of the deviant behavior. Two basic regulators of individual behavior produced by society are: social values and the norms appropriate to them. Two main basic methods of social control are: encouragement and punishment ("Bait and Switch").

The problems of order and social control were discussed by all theorists of sociology (A.Comte, H.Spencer, K.Marx. E.Durkheim, M.Weber, P.Sorokin, T.Parsons, R.Merton, and others).

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Some questions arise from this:

- What is an "order"? Do objective criteria for its estimation exist? For natural sciences it is a level of entropy, its reduction or increase. And what is to social systems?
- For whom is "order"? In whose interests? From whose point of view?
- Is a society without "disorder" possible? Obviously not. Both organization and disorganization, norm and deviance, order and disorder- are indispensable additional processes (N.Bohr).
- What means, what price support "order"?

The 20th century, with two world wars, hundreds of local wars, Hitler's and Stalin's regimes, genocide, the Holocaust, the Archipelago GULAG, and terrorism has destroyed all illusions and myths concerning "order". The number of crimes by the state, has exceeded personal crimes hundreds of times over.

It is not surprising that post-modernism in sociology and criminology and others theories of the end of the 20th century has come to the following conclusions: social reality is deviance (Luhmann); "the phenomenon of deviance is an integral feature of society" (Higgins and Butler); it is necessary to lose hope connected to illusions of control (Luhmann).

Short about crime control

The social control over criminality includes general methods of social control, "War on Crime" by means of reprisals and crime prevention. Mankind has tried all means of reprisal, including qualified kinds of death penalty and refined torture. However, criminality for some reason has not disappeared…

There is the point of view that exists "crisis of punishment" (T. Mathiesen and others), crisis of the criminal justice, crisis of the criminal-law control over criminality, including the control of police. Movement of abolitionism develops towards cancellation not only of the death penalty, but also towards replacement of imprisonment by alternative measures of punishment, for transition from the retributive justice to the restorative justice. That is why the last recommendations of the National Criminal Justice Commission of the USA offer "a shift crime policy from an agenda of 'war' to an agenda of 'peace'" (Donziger).

It is necessary to add, that while the "struggle" is conducted (with doubtful success), mainly against "street crimes", the huge layer of "respectable crime" still remains outside the "fields of fight" and then it is caught by police and condemned by the court which are only "scapegoats", demonstrating successful "struggle against criminality". It is known problem of selection of criminal justice.

The basic tendencies of the theory (and in the practice of some countries) of the modern western policy of the social control over criminality are follows:

- Recognition of irrational, inefficiency of reprisals ("crisis of punishment").
- Change of the strategy of social control from "war" to "peace" and "peacemaking".
- Search of alternative (non-repressive) measures of social reaction.
- Priority of crime prevention.

Short about crime control in the contemporary Russia

Unfortunately, social control over criminality remain very strict in the contemporary Russia. The new Criminal Code (CC) of the Russian Federation (RF), 1996 contain very stern kinds of punishments: death penalty (Art. 59 CC PF), life imprisonment (Art. 57), deprivation of freedom to 20 years, and by combined of crime - to 25 years, by combined of sentences - to 30 years (Art.56). There are not such punishments (life imprisonment, to 30 years) in all previous Criminal Codes of the Russia, including Stalin's period…

The rate of prisoners (per 100,000 population) in the Russia is the most great in the world (more than 704 in August 1999, second place- USA, more than 660 in 1998).

Short about crime control as mechanism of exclusion

R. Lenoir (1974) and S. Paugam (1996), N. Luhmann (1998) and J. Young (1999) writing about the new social global situation: tendency to division of people and societies for inclusive and exclusive. "Inclusive" will be personality, will be inclusive in the functional system. "Exclusive" will be only individual, do not inclusive in the functional system and will be only exist (Luhmann). Process inclusive / exclusive exist between countries (global inclusive/exclusive) and between people inside some countries (national inclusive/ exclusive). It is a fact.

From our point of view social and economic inequality is one of the biggest criminogenic factors. People have real opportunities to satisfy their needs depending on their belonging to one or another social class, stratum, group or depending on their social and economic status. Inequality of opportunity generates social conflict, dissatisfaction, envy and at last various forms of deviation. The process inclusive / exclusive are acquiring more and more criminogenic and deviantogenic significance both for the contemporary world and the future. It is clear that "exclusive people" are becoming a mass reserve, a social basis of social deviation, including crimes. It is a fact.

Repressive social control is the best mean of exclusion… Especially by selection of police and criminal justice.

It is a fact. But perhaps it (inclusive / exclusive) was always?..

Control of Domestic Violence: Formal and Informal Aspects
By Irena Cajner-Mraovic and Josipa Lovorka- Kopsa, Croatia

The most frequent accounts of policing domestic violence (important component of formal social control), which are focused primarily or even solely on the negative values and attitudes of police officers, without considering broader cultural and social context (basic component of informal social control) in which police work takes place, fail correctly and completely to explain police approach to control of domestic violence.

Many authors have sought, through empirical research, to demonstrate and explain inadequacy of institutional response to domestic violence. They have taken their samples from Women's Shelters which are often run according to the feminist philosophy and, therefore, tend to encourage a low regard for the criminal justice system and particularly for police.

The research presented in the paper started from the stance that it is very important for police and criminal justice system in general, to know the public opinion about policing domestic violence: if women in general don't believe in efficiency of police and the law, they won't ask them for help when it will be necessary.

The given results indicate the following situation in Croatia: (1) more women's trust in police than usually is estimated; (2) women's dissatisfaction with law; and, (3) social context of patriarchy which is in contrast with institutional intervention in private family matters and protection of women's and children rights.

The Identification of Different Types of Co-offenders in Police Recorded Crime Data
By Hanja Colenbrander, NSCR, Leiden

The geography of crime is an important issue for police and criminologists. Within this field, travel-to-crime research tries to gain understanding of the process between offenders and victims or targets and how they come together in space and time. Most travel-to-crime studies focus on either the individual offender or, on an aggregated level, on the offender population as a whole. Although it is a widely accepted fact that a lot of the crime is being done by co-offenders, yet this group has hardly been studied in travel-to-crime research. At the NSCR we currently research the underlying cognitive processes in the decision and planning stage preceding and during the offence itself, with special reference to the choices of criminal targets and locations. The differences in travel-to-crime patterns between single offenders and co-offenders is one of the topics here, that will be researched within the mental map framework: we expect that co-offender redefine their opportunities by combining the mental maps of the partners in crime. Using interview methodology, the main study will aim at uncovering the differences and similarities in the cognitive or mental maps of co-offenders and offenders.

The present paper describes the preliminary phase of this research project on co-offenders travel-to-crime pattern, using police records as primary data source. We first have to define a way of distinguishing single offenders and co-offenders, and secondly identifying various types of co-offenders, viz. stable partnerships versus variable or floating partnerships, on the basis of police records. These police data are extracted from the day-to-day police records (called the 'HKS-system'), and were provided by Haaglanden police force. One of the purposes of these data is serving as an input source for crime mapping. The HKS system is an extensive relational database, with occurrences of crimes and arrests as primary records. Unfortunately, the system is not designed for easy identification of co-offending. In order to be able to use the data for a co-offenders travel-to-crime research project, we have to overcome these difficulties and design a method of identifying stable and variable partnerships among offenders, using various combinations of the data records. The paper will show various attempts to solve the problem, and, based on an example, discuss their merits and shortcomings.

SESSION 21: VIOLENCE IN PRISONS AND MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONS (XV), CHAIR: RONALD HUFF, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Violence in Prisons
By S. Snacken, H. Tubex and P. Janssen, Free University of Brussels

The risk of interpersonal violence is one of the endemic problems in prisons, both for prisoners and for staff: violence between prisoners, from prisoners on staff, from staff on prisoners, self-mutilation or suicide of prisoners, riots. There is now a quite general consensus that violence in prisons can not be solely understood, nor limited to, a few violent persons, but that such behaviour must be seen as the result of interaction between persons and situations.

At the same time, we see an evolution in different European countries towards the creation or the extension of separate units for "dangerous" prisoners, and it is often argued by policy-makers that the development of more active and humane prison regimes leads to a higher risk of inter-prisoner violence. The maintenance of humane regimes is then thought to necessitate the isolation of some prisoners from the mainstream prison regime.

This paper discusses the results of a two-year research in eight prisons in Belgium, conducted by the Vrije Universiteit Brussels and the Université Libre de Bruxelles (1998-2000), on request of the Belgian Prison Administration. It analyses the relation between prison regime and prison violence, the question of particular problems relating to particular catergories of prisoners (sexual offenders, female prisoners, "dangerous" prisoners, mentally disturbed prisoners, etc.) and the importance of staff-inmate relations and a clear staff- and prison policy.

Power and Prison Violence
By Kimmer Edgar, University of Oxford

Conflicts and violence are endemic in prisons. Fights and assaults between prisoners are sometimes explained by the psychological characteristics of the person identified as the perpetrator. At the other extreme, the social setting is emphasised to a degree that eclipses the personal responsibility of those involved.

Power and Prison Violence will discuss the ways that conflicts and disputes between prisoners lead to violence. Dr Kimmett Edgar, of the Centre for Criminological Research, University of Oxford, will report on the findings of a two-year study of fights and assaults amongst prisoners in England. The paper will compare the forms that violence takes in different types of prison: a women's prison, a young offender institution, a long-term, high security prison and a local prison holding short-term and remanded inmates.

Dr Edgar will provide a detailed anlaysis of the role of personal power in the emergence of inter-personal conflicts. Mutual calculations of power are intrinsic to conflict. When a contest for power develops, the prisoners involved deploy techniques of intimidation to establish dominance. They define the conflict as a competition and become focused on the perceived need to vanquich their opponent.

The paper will include examples of 'power contests' taken from the study. It will conclude by exploring the range of means by which some prisoners were able to prevent violence.

Managing Disruptive Prisoners: Lessons from Close supervision Centres in the UK
By Keith Bottomley, University of Hull

Close Supervision Centres (CSCs) for the management of violent and disruptive long-term prisoners in England and Wales were introduced by the Prison Service in 1998. An independent academic evaluation by Professor Keith Bottomley and his colleagues at Hull and Cambridge Universities examined the extent to which CSCs achieved their objectives during their first two years of operation. This paper will highlight some of the main findings of their study and address some of underlying issues in understanding and managing prisoners who have difficulty coping with the pressures and pains of imprisonment. What is the role of mental health problems or personality disorder in contributing to the behaviour of these prisoners? Are the causes primarily 'situational' rather than inherently personal? Should the official reaction to such behaviour be one of control or care, or a combination? Delgates are invited to share experiences of how different countries deal with this intractable problem.

The rise of the Super Maximum Security Prison in The Netherlands
By Sandra Resodihardjo, University of Leiden

This paper deals with the creation of the first super maximum-security prison in the Netherlands. It describes how spectacular escapes, which were often accompanied by the use of force and/or the taking of hostages, led to a crisis. These events led to so much pressure from the media and Parliament, that those in charge of the Dutch Prison Service were forced to act. A dramatic policy switch was inevitable. In this paper, I will detail the events and analyze the birth of a super maximum-security prison.

What influences most the Prisoner Rate: Number of Entries into Prison, Length of Sentence or the Crime Rate?
By Marcelo Aebi, University of Sevilla; and André Kuhn, University of Lausanne

On the basis of the data contained in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice, this paper tries to answer the question: «What influences the most the prisoner rate? Number of entries into prison, length of sentences, or crime rate?». The authors show that crime rate is absolutely not correlated with the prisoner rate. The later depends principally on the length of the imposed custodial sanctions and secondly on the number of those imposed prison sentences. Nevertheless, there are some indications suggesting that those results could be different from one type of offence to another.

SESSION 22: CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE (XIII)– CHAIR: CHRISTINA RECHEA D'ALBEROLA, UNIVERSITY OF ALBACETE

Trends in Dutch Juvenile Crime And Law Enforcement
By Ger Huijbregts, Frank van Tulder, Debora Moolenaar, WODC/ministry of Justice

This paper is about trends in the number of suspects of juvenile crime in the Netherlands and the reactions of the Dutch law enforcement system. These trends are interpreted against the background of a econometric model, which relates the trends in juvenile crimes to demographic, social and economic trends. Special attention will be paid to substitution of detention by community service programs and the consequences of the new penal code for juveniles.

Refusal of Punishment, Punishment of Refusal: the Juvenile Justice System in Italy
By Vincenzo Scalia, University of Bologna

In the last decade there has been a massive populist shift in the way Italian society uses to address such problems as those related to justice and criminality. This has recently been affecting juveniles as well. Media keep reporting criminal cases which juveniles are involved in, such as killing of parents or throwing stones to the cars on the motorway. The awareness of these facts by public opinion has met the security demand, rising a thorough discussion about the reasons underpinning juvenile deviance. The main consequence of the latter was that of stressing the individual responsibility of juvenile deviants. We are facing a new attitude in tackling youth problems in a social context wherein both protection and understanding of "children" stood as cornerstones of cohesion.
Italian juvenile justice system, reformed when the old attitude prevailed, is adapting its work to the last year changes, so as to balance the principles of system and the rising repressive claims.
Juvenile judges can decide whether to start a trial out of a criminal case or to end it in the preliminary stage. The main aim of our paper springs from the kind of sentences judges can issue. Crimes are often dealt with three kinds of decisions: irrilevanza del fatto(non-relevance); perdono giudiziale(judicial forgiveness); messa alla prova(probation), whose final result consists indeed of keeping the defendants out of the penal system. The choice to use one of these sentences entails the evaluation of the juvenile deviant according to the criteria we mentioned above. Informations about the deviant that policemen and social workers convey may already orient the judge towards a lenient attitude. It is that kind of information concerning his or her behaviour in its familiar context, the way he or she involved in social activities and professional or educational situation(is he or she studying? Or working? Is he or she doing well at school or at work?).
The other important information concern the way juvenile deviants cope with their behaviour, or the degree of consciousness they have about the crime they made. Social workers emphasise in they reports the way youngsters regard their deviant acts and their purposes of not doing it again, as well as the way they co-operate with social services.
This frame serves the purpose of reducing the importance of crime and paves the way to a refusal of punishment, or a sentence that in the end will not send the juvenile in prison. A youngster who does not show a sufficient degree of regret for what he or she did is subject to a more severe sentence, though not necessarily imprisoned. My paper will show some of this cases, quoting excerpt both from sentences(in case of trial) and o from social workers report.

New Strategies to Address Youth Offending: the UK Experience
By Jean Hine, University of Sheffield

It will present the results of the Home Office funded evaluation of pilot youth offending teams which ran from October 1998 to March 2000, and led to the roll out of youth offending teams in England and Wales in June 2000.   The evaluation examined issues in the successful establishment of multi-agency youth offending teams, and the ways in which they developed new approaches to youth offending.   These new approaches

included notions of early Intervention to reduce reoffending, restorative justice, and working in a short-term focussed
way with young offenders. The new types of work with offenders included final warnings (a pre-court replacement for the caution), reparation orders, action plan orders, and parenting orders (where parents of young offenders were order to undertake parent training).
It is hoped that early results from a one year follow up of the young offenders will be available by the time of the conference.

The evaluation was undertaken by a team of researchers from the Universities of Sheffield, Hull and Swansea, and I am the Research Manager. The report of the evaluation has just been published by the Home Office (Holdaway, Davidson, Dignan, Hammersley, Hine & Marsh, March 2001. New Strategies to Address Youth offending: the national evaluation of the pilot youth offending teams. RDS Occasional Paper 69. London, RDSD, Home Office). The European Conference will be the first conference at which this report will be discussed.

Specialisation in Juvenile Jurisdictions: a New Trend?
By Catherine Blatier , Abdellaoui Sid and Caroline Gimenez, University of Grenoble

Crime and Criminal Policy in Poland
By Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University

The picture of drug problem in Poland changed significantly since the fall of the iron curtain. Although consumption of kompot or „Polish heroin", a homemade opiate drug produced from poppy straw mostly by addicts themselves remains still very popular, various new patterns of drug use and drug market developed as well. Epidemiological research shows rapid growth of cannabis and amphetamines use among the youth. Also traditional subculture of kompot users is being substituted by the users of „real" heroin. Poland became also in recent years both, an important producer of amphetamines and an equally important transit country for smuggling drugs to Western Europe.

Despite this changes patterns of law enforcement in the area of drugs legislation remained for a long time quite different from what is known in most of the Western Europe. Until approximately 1997 among registered drug offences dominated namely two: illegal cultivation of poppy and illegal manufacture of drugs. Other classical drug offences, like dealing with drugs or smuggling them were practically unknown. Since 1997, this pattern started to change and numbers of dealing offences registered by the police started to grow rapidly. The main reason for this constitutes most probably not only growth of the street level drug dealing, but first of all more proactive approach by the police.

The aforementioned changes resulted in the variety of legislative responses. Discussion on new drugs legislation has been dominated by one issue, namely how to treat possession of small amounts of drugs for personal consumption, i.e. how to treat the consumers of drugs. Although new drug law of 1997 criminalised possession of drugs in any amount, it provided also for, that the perpetrator who possesses small amounts of drugs for personal consumption shall not be subject to punishment. This rather moderate stance was accompanied by provisions providing sound legal framework for harm reduction programs (maintenance with methadone, syringes and needle exchange etc.), as well as treatment alternatives for addicts convicted of offences. All this meant that public health approach to drug users prevailed.

Unfortunately, at the end of the previous year certain amendments had been introduced into the drugs law. Provisions on non-punishablitlity of personal possession were deleted. Some other changes put into question legality of syringes and needle exchange programs. All this means the clear cut reversal of the drugs policy in the direction of law enforcement model.

SESSION 23: CRIME TRENDS AND CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON (V), CHAIR: BEATA GRUSZCZYNSKA, UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

Trends in violent crime in The Netherlands
By Karin Wittebrood, SCP, The Hague; and Marianne Junger, University of Utrecht

Usually two measures are used to describe trends in violent crime: police statistics and victimization surveys. Both types are available in the Netherlands. In this contribution we first provide a description of the

trends in violent crime. It appears that both types of statistics present a different trend of the development of violence during the past two decades. According to police statistics violent crime increases strongly while the victimization surveys show that violent crime did not increase. In the second part of the paper, several hypotheses were considered which might explain the discrepancies between violence as registered by the police and violence shown in victimization surveys. Methodological problems of both data sources are also discussed. In summary, we suggest that the increase in violent crime as shown by police statistics is partly due to a more professional registration based on increased willingness to register as well as on increased computerization, which facilitates registration. We state that, although violence me have increased, this increase is not likely to be as high as suggested by police statistics.

Domestic Violence in Sweden and The Netherlands – A Comparison
By Wilma Smeenk and Peter Lindström, NSCR, Leiden and National Council of Crime Prevention, Stockholm

This paper will present results of a comparative study in the Netherlands and Sweden. For both countries, the ICVS provides limited information on domestic violence. Main characteristic of the ICVS is the standardisation of the methodology. Both countries had recently a dedicated victims survey on domestic violence, although with different methodology. Registered crime for both countries will be used. The comparison will focus on the effects the differences in both police organisations and differences in penal code have on reporting to the police by victims.

Violence against Women, International Comparison
By Natalia Ollus, Finland

The International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) is a novel exercise for measuring women's victimization and fear of crime on a cross-national basis. The IVAWS combines the comparative methodology of the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) with the perspective on women's victimization in the national violence against women surveys.
The analysis of the ICVS results has shown that there is a need for a survey specifically designed to focus on violence against women. Women's experiences of violence remain underreported to the police. However, these incidents seem to remain underreported also in the context of the ICVS due to questions of sensitivity as well as methodological challenges. The IVAWS thus aims at studying violence against women both within and outside the family, focusing especially on the sensitivity issues involved in researching this topic.
This presentation will focus on the specific character of women's victimisation and the need for particular research methods in revealing the prevalence of violence against women in an accurate yet sensitive way. The presentation will highlight some of the findings from the ICVS concerning violence against women as well as present some of the results from the national violence against women surveys, arguing for the need of a comparative methodology. In this respect, it will be shown that the IVAWS can produce accurate estimates on the prevalence of violence against women while reflecting the specific social and cultural contexts of women's violent victimisation in different countries around the world.

Plans for an Enlarged Annual British Crime Survey
By Chris Kershaw, Home Office, London

The talk will discuss steps that have been taken to set up an enlarged (40,000 respondents per annum) continuous British Crime Survey at the start of 2001. The talk will discuss:
How we plan to report results and compare them with trends in police recorded crime.
The methodological changes that we have made in order to move to this much larger sample size.
The structure of the British Crime Survey and what it has covered and is likely to cover in the future.

SESSION 24: COMMUNITIES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (II), CHAIR: MANUEL EISNER, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The social ecology and deviance: A study of American, Dutch, Hungarian, and Swiss youth
By Alexander T. Vazsonyi, J.Melissa Partin, Jennifer Crosswhite, Auburn University; Marianne Junger, Utrecht University; and Dick Hessing, Erasmus University Rotterdam

The Missing Link: Community Context, Individual Characteristics, Individual Routines and Juvenile Delinquency

By Per-Olof Wikström, University of Cambridge

Our lack of knowledge of the link between youth routines in different community contexts and risk of offending and victimisation may be described as a "black hole" in criminological research. A greater understanding on how youth routines in different neighbourhood contexts relates to the characteristics of their neighbourhood context, and to their individual characteristics, may have important implication for theory and research development in this area, and also for the development of more effective crime prevention strategies, particularly in more disadvantaged neighbourhoods, where we so far have had little success with crime prevention initiatives. This paper present some key findings from a study designed to further our knowledge about the role of individual routines for juvenile delinquency in different community contexts and for different groups of juveniles by their individual characteristics. A questionnaire was distributed to about 2000 14 years old subjects in the city of Peterborough (UK), of whom about 400 (randomly selected) also was subjected to an in-depth interview about their (last-week) routines using a time-budget approach.

Juvenile Delinquency in Urban Neighbourhoods - Do Community Contexts Matter?

By Dietrich Oberwittler, Max-Planck-Institut, Freiburg

Concentration of Mental Illness in socially Disordered Neighbourhoods

By Marie Torstensson, Lise-Lotte Nilsson and Brengt Lögdberg, University of Lund

The starting point of this study was the relation between neighbourhood characteristics, level of victimization (including fear of crime) and the higher prevalence of schizophrenia in certain neighbourhoods. These neighbourhoods are socially disordered and characterised by weak integration, poverty, high residential mobility, population heterogeneity, family disruption and a high concentration of social problems. A concentration of patients with schizophrenia (and other kinds of mental illnesses) to such neighbourhoods may cause a further increases of social disorder, crime and fear of crime among the residents. Living in such areas may also provoke exacerbation of psychotic symptoms among mentally ill, partly by easy access to drugs, as well as interfere with treatment of the psychotic patients. Thus, it appears possible that vicious circles are established. The overall purpose of the study is to explore whether patients with schizophrenia contribute to the crime and fear-of-crime level in the neighbourhoods. The study will analyse, across various city neighbourhoods, the relation between the prevalence of schizophrenia, social disorder, crime and fear of crime. The study is conducted in the city of Malmo (Sweden) and uses data from victimisation surveys, hospital records and census data.

SESSION 25:   THEORY DEVELOPMENT ON CAUSES OF CRIME (I), CHAIR: FRANK WEERMAN, NSCR, LEIDEN

Culture, values, delinquency and punitiveness

By Walter De Pauw, Free University of Brussels

Co-offending as social exchange: A theory of jointly committed crimes (unclear whether this will include empirical data)

By Frank M. Weerman, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Leiden

An upbringing to violence? A longitudinal study of first offenders among a 1966 birth cohort followed from age 14 to 27

By M. N. Christoffersen, Danish National Institute of Social Research; Keith Soothill and Brian Francis, University of Lancaster

Why do some boys develop into rowdy who sooner or later become sentenced for a violent crime? In planing a strategy to fight violent crime it could be useful to know if alteration of conditions in upbringing children and the ways we treat children in general could contribute to reduce the incidence of violent behaviour leading to convictions among adolescents or young men.

Information from population-based registers covers several aspects for both children and their parents: Health (mental and physical), education, social networks, family violence, self-destructive behaviour, suicide attempts, parental alcohol or drug abuse, and unemployment.

A large number of first times convicted felons are characterized by their unstable relations to employment and education (e.g. not graduated, no vocational training), occasional work, long term unemployment, according to attributable fractions. The paper suggests that lack of vocational training, unemployment and casual labourers is one of several damaging factors that may degrade and humiliate adolescents and therefore put an extra stress on frail boys, which may provide a basis for an elevated risk for violent behaviour and convictions.

Key words:
Youth unemployment, vocational training, family violence, alcohol abuse, family separation, teenage motherhood, psychiatric illnesses, children in care.

Women who commit Sex offences: the Significance of Violence and Victimisation
By Amanda Matravers, Police College, UK

Abstract Women Who Commit Sex Offences: The Significance of Violence & Victimisation Although women's involvement in sex offending has received some attention in recent years, research to date has tended to reinforce stereotypes of such women as passive or coerced participants in offences originated and carried out by men. This paper reports on a study of convicted women sex offenders in prison and probation settings. It suggests that while childhood victimisation and male violence are key features of the wornen's lives, their offending behaviour can only be explained by reference to an interacting range of individual and social factors. The women in the sample were linked to a wider range of motivations than previous samples, and an assocation was found between these motives and offence dynamics: specifically, whether they committed their offences alone, with one male co-offender or with multiple co-offenders. This led to the development of a preliminary typology that divided the wornen into lone, partner and group offender categories.

SESSION 26: POLICE TECHNIQUES (XIV), CHAIR:RENE LEVY, CESDIP, PARIS

Improving Detection at Burglary Emergencies
By R Timothy Coupe and Satverg Kaur, University of Birmingham

This paper reports findings from a study of non-residential burglary funded by the UK Home Office's Policing and Reducing Crime Group. It is based on surveys of police officers and crime scenes, supplemented by secondary data, collected over 6 months in a major UK police force region. Despite successes, the majority of burglary incidents remained unsolved because there was little or no evidence on which to base investigations. Catching burglars in the act, therefore, plays an important role in successfully detecting burglary, and some of this was attributable to the burglar triggering alarms at premises. The focus in the findings reported here is to examine the potential for increasing detections by changing patrol resourcing and organisation, and by boosting the numbers of emergencies through more effective situational prevention at premises, notably with respect to alarms. Enhanced patrol policing would offer scope to increase detection, while selective security adjustments at the burglary scene should reinforce this by increasing numbers of emergency alerts and, thereby, generating additional opportunities for the capture of offenders at or near the scene.

Policing, Surveillance and Social Control; CCTV in Police Monitoring of Suspects
By Tim Newburn and Stephanie Hayman, Goldsmiths College-University of London

Based on research conducted in a police station in North London, this paper explores the role and impact of closed-circuit television (CCTV) in the management and surveillance of detained populations found in a police custody suite. In this station twenty-four hour electronic surveillance is used to monitor the behaviour of detainees kept in cells (who might seek to injure themselves or others), of police officers (who may infringe the rights of those held in custody) and of others whose work takes them into the custody suite of this busy police station.

Using nearly 8,000 police records, observation and extensive interviews with police officers, detainees, solicitors, forensic medical examiners and others involved in the care of detainees, this paper examines the

impact of this experiment (the first time such widespread electronic surveillance has been used in the United Kingdom). The paper outlines the main findings of our research in the context of: privacy versus protection; the camera as both monitor and record of behaviour, while considering the human rights' issues which are increasingly impinging on modern policing.

Criminal Specialisation and Investigative Inference
By Donna Youngs and David Canter, University of Liverpool

The controversial question of criminal specialisation or versatility has direct implications for the application of scientific 'offender profiling' practices within police investigations. The view that criminals are versatile in their activities is problematic for these approaches to profiling since the process of drawing inferences about the likely offender from the nature of his/her criminal behaviour relies upon some degree of consistency in the criminal activities in which an offender is involved. The present study of the self-reported activities of 185 young offenders suggests that limited specialisation tendencies can be identified within criminal behaviour. These specialisms emerge at high levels of intensity of criminality and relate to Material, Power and Sensory incentives (Bandura 1973). The implications of this model of criminal differentiation and specialisation for police investigations are discussed.

Crime Prevention by Video Surveillance-The Way Forward?
By Marianne Gras, LLB, Bristol; and Mag.iur, University of Göttingen

The author is currently in the final stages of research for her doctoral thesis which deals with the currently ³fashionable" topic of video surveillance (CCTV) comparing the British and the German situations. This measure has been adopted on a wide scale in Great Britain to deal with a variety of crime related problems but has been shown in practice also to have a great impact on police work. On the one hand it has been praised as a means of increasing police efficiency but, just as observers have warned that public video surveillance changes society as a whole, one can also observe a more fundamental change to the role of the police in society. As many European countries are currently discussing the (increased) introduction of this measure it is necessary to examine more closely whether this is a ³good thing" for policing and crime prevention as a whole.

SESSION 27: ORGANISED CRIME (VI), CHAIR: MICHAEL LEVI, UNIVERSITY OF CARDIFF

Trafficking in Women
By Ernesto Savona, University of Trento

Trafficking in Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation and the Involvement of Organised Crime
By Paola Monzini, UNICRI, Turin

Human Trafficking: A Growing Criminal Market in the U.S.
By James O. Finckenauer and Jennifer Schrock, International Center-National Institute of Justice

The Role of Organised Crime in the Media and the Development of Police, Justice and Law in Switzerland
By Josef Estermann, University of Luzern

SESSION 28:   VIOLENCE IN DIFFERENT SETTINGS: RESULTS FROM THE UK RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON VIOLENCE (VII)- CHAIR: ELIZABETH A. STANKO, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Panel Organiser and Discussant: Professor Elizabeth A. Stanko, Director, UK Economic and Social Research Council's Programme on Violence, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham, Surrey, England, UK

This panel presents findings of four studies out of 20 research projects funded under the UK's 5-year research programme on violence. Each of the studies explores features of violence in different settings. The panel discussions will explore similarities and variations in dimensions of violence and implications of these for the study of violence in society.

Racist Violence in the North of England: Motives, Meanings and Control
By David. J. Smith, University of Lancaster

The paper will discuss the main findings of research conducted from 1998-2000 on the perpetrators of racist attacks in Greater Manchester, and set them in the context of trends in recorded racist incidents in England and Wales. The relevant figures for Greater Manchester over recent years will be presented, with a commentary on the problems of interpreting them in the light of the power of the police to define the nature of local problems of racist violence.

The paper will then present the findings of research on the characteristics of perpetrators of racist violence. The great majority of the 64 offenders who were identified as having committed assaults in which racist motives played a part proved not to be in any useful sense politically motivated. Their profile was in many respects not unlike that of other populations of known offenders: most were young men, unemployed or in casual and unskilled jobs, with poor educational records and, often, a disrupted family background. They had typically been convicted of other types of offence, including assaults and drug-related crimes. They tended to live on poor, predominantly white, outlying estates, with high levels of crime, drug use and violence, and saw both themselves and their neighbourhoods as suffering from exclusion, neglect and disadvantage. The main targets of their violence were South Asians – Pakistanis, Indians and Bangladeshis.

The offenders reported experiencing resentment and anger when they contrasted their position with that of South Asians. They tended to regard their victims as economically secure and sustained by strong family ties and cultural identities. Many of the assaults arose in the context of commercial transactions with shop-keepers, taxi-drivers and garage owners, in which a perceived challenge or threat provided the trigger for an act of violence, often apparently facilitated by drinking, the presence of peers, and the availability of some technique of neutralisation, notably denial of the victim ('they have all the power') and condemnation of the condemners ('you hear racist remarks wherever you go'). Many of the interviewees constructed themselves as the 'real' victims. In their attempts to minimise the effects of their violence and to exculpate themselves from the charge of racism, they drew on a background culture of taken for granted racism and routine recourse to violence.

None of the interviewees had participated in organised, premeditated, or politically motivated racist violence. Their assaults were usually against people with whom they had some existing relationship, not against strangers. The paper will argue that their racist violence is an expression of anger and resentment, and of a sense of exclusion and worthlessness – emotions that are liable to find an outlet in violence when the resources of local cultures of racism and violence are mobilised in the context of threats to identity and social power. The 'irrational', emotional roots of this violence need to be acknowledged by criminologists and by policy-makers and practitioners concerned with the prevention of racist violence and the reproduction of racist attitudes. The very fact that these offenders needed to deploy techniques of neutralisation indicates an ambivalence towards such attitudes, and this may provide a basis for the design and implementation of policies to reduce exclusion and the alienation and hostility it breeds.

Strategies for Safety/ Space and Taste
By Beverley Skeggs, University of Manchester

This paper draws on research funded by the Economic and Social Research Council entitled 'Violence, Sexuality and Space', which compares the use of space by three different groups: gay men, lesbians and straight women in two different cities: Manchester and Lancaster. It explores how the use of urban space generates differences between the groups and how this leads to:
1. different strategies for safety
2. different claims of ownership and entitlement
3. different types of movement through space
4. different forms of surveillance and self-regulation
5. ability to make distinctions

The paper documents the struggles that exist between the groups over the space and the implications of these.

The Night time Economy, the State and the Privatisation of Violence
By Dick Hobbs, University of Durham

This paper explores the world of bouncers or doormen within the context of a rapidly developing night-time economy (NTE). It looks at the development of this economy in terms of the colonisation of after dark city spaces by the leisure industry, and how this industry is enabled by changes in the governance of our cities and the adoption of an entrepreneurial ethic by municipal government. The paper is concerned, via ethnography, observations and interviews to document the changing world of the bouncers, and the strategies of violence that they employ. The paper seeks to interrogate the various systems of registration and training that have evolved to regulate the expanding business of bouncing, and to situate this expansion as part of a continuum of commercial, pragmatic violence.

Turbulent Talk: Girls Making Sense of Girls' Violence
By Michele Burman, University of Edinburgh

In Britain there has been rather little empirical examination of the meaning and effects of violence for young people, and specifically how it figures in their everyday lives. This is particularly so for girls. There are several reasons for this, but the main one is that violence is overwhelmingly committed by males. Despite the rarity of female violence, however, there has been an increasing number of media accounts which portray violence by young women as a new and growing phenomena, with reports of 'girl gangs' roving the streets and attacking innocent victims and startling court cases where girls have been reported as 'torturing' and maiming other girls. Although girls' experience a wide range of different forms of violent victimisation and, increasingly, are reputed to be engaging in more physical violence, the voices of girls and young women themselves are rarely heard. Drawing on recent empirical research with 800 girls in Scotland, this paper explores the meaning that violence holds in girls' everyday lives. Focussing on the concepts and categorisations that girls' employ when talking about violence, and the repertoire of discourses that they draw on when doing so, this paper pays particular attention to the different and shifting meanings that violence holds for girls. Through the use of girls' own personal accounts, it will be argued that the interplay between the relationship of those involved in violence and the socio-spatial context in which it takes place are key to understanding violence by girls.

Victimisation and offending Behaviour in the Childhood Backgrounds of Convicted Murderers
By Dobash, R.P., R.E. Dobash, University of Manchester; K,Cavenagh, University of Glasgow; R.Lewis, University of Newcastle

SESSION 29: SELF-CONTROL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN THE PRESENCE OF OPPORTUNITIES (III), CHAIR: STEFANIE EIFLER, UNIVERSITY OF BIELEFELD, - DISCUSSANT: MICHAEL GOTTFREDSON, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The focus of this session is the General Theory of Crime (GTOC) formulated by Michael R. Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi in 1990. As a general theory it can be applied to various forms of deviant behavior and to various offenders in principle. The starting point of the theory is the tradition of classical criminology, which conceptualizes deviant behavior as rational action, i.e. as activity which is determined by the tendency to maximize pleasure and avoid pain. On this basis, on the one hand the thesis is formulated that various kinds of deviant behavior are characterized by the possibility of quick benefit maximization with an accompanying risk of high costs in the long term, and on the other hand the idea is developed that individuals differ in the degree of interest they show in a short-term possible benefit maximization. The personality concept *(Low) Self-Control* refers both to the tendency of some people to systematically base their decisions about actions on the short-term positive results of those actions, and to the inability of such people to take the long-term negative effects of their actions into account. It is thus assumed that people with low self-control tend to display a variety of different kinds of deviant behavior when the opportunity presents itself.

Commentaire [PS1] : ?

Commentaire [PS2] : ?

On the whole, studies so far have tended to concentrate on examining the direct influences of self-control on various kinds of deviant behavior. Only recently has the question of the opportunities, i.e. the situations which make deviant behavior possible, begun to be explored systematically. The session "Self-Control and Deviant Behavior in the Presence of Opportunities" concentrates on the question of how self-control and opportunities are related to one another and produce a variety of different kinds of deviant behavior. Current

research projects in the field will be brought together in the session; the titles and authors' abstracts of the four papers to be presented are given below.

Crime opportunity and self control in the General Theory of Crime by Michael R. Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi
By Christian Seipel, University of Hildesheim

In this paper three questions are addressed. First, is the General Theory of Crime (GTOC) by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) able to explain driving while intoxicated (DWI). Second, is the variable self-control a unidimensional or an multidimensional construct. Third, what is the meaning of the variable crime opportunity and how can we measure this variable. Therefore it is discussed how researchers have explicated and how they operationalized this variable. After a brief critical discussion of these approaches a new measurement instrument is introduced. To test the theoretically deduced hypotheses a causal modeling approach (LISREL) is used. The results of the structural equation analysis show that the variable self-control is a multidimensional construct and self-control has a stronger influence under the condition of low crime opportunity.

Self-Control, Opportunities and Risk Behaviours
By Christiane Porr and Stefanie Eifler, University of Bielefeld

In this study a hypothesis drawn from Gottfredson and Hirschi's "General Theory of Crime" (1990) is tested using various risky behaviors as an example. The analysis starts from the idea that low self-control in combination with opportunities is associated with a high level of risky behaviors. Different specifications of the self-control/opportunity-relationship are possible against the background of the theory and are tested in an empirical analysis. Data were collected in a survey which was carried out with 837 adults aged 18 to 65. The results are interpreted and discussed in the light of the General Theory of Crime.

Some public policy implications of the relation between self-control and opportunities for crime
By Michael Gottfredson, University of California, Irvine

The General Theory of Crime argues that both low self-control and the availability of opportunities are causes of crime. The interplay between these two causes is little understood but may have profound consequences for predicting which public policies about crime are likely to have the intended consequence. This paper focuses on the empirical consequences of some explicit crime policies as a method to help specify the self-control/opportunity relationship.

Development and Change in Children's Delinquency
By Peter Rieker, Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Leipzig

Delinquent behavior in childhood sometimes is conceptualized as an indicator of persistent antisocial behavior or a criminal career. Such an understanding implies static assumptions concerning further development: early failures and incriminations mean a burden for the rest of these children's lives then. The contribution sketched here will stress another perspective and concentrates on options for change and development. Referring to qualitative data from a research project of the German Youth Institute we will analyze the handling of children's delinquency by families, social services, and peers. Thereby we will concentrate on interactive processes in and between these social contexts. It becomes clear that these processes open various options to progress, regress, and other changes in delinquency. This contribution will sketch these options, as well as some conditions under which they occur.

SESSION 30: CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE (XIII), CHAIR: JEAN HINE, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Taking Juvenile Offenders into Custody: the Practice of Pretrial Detention in Eastern Germany

By Markus Kowalzyck, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-University of Greifswald

As research ascertained the negative impact of incarceration on young delinquents, the imposition of pre-trial detention against juvenile offenders in Germany has been fairly restricted by law in 1990. But still after more than ten years, juvenile pre-trial detention is a major problem especially in Eastern Germany – all the more, as the living conditions in pre-trial detention are still worse than for sentenced prisoners.

The increased number of cases of pre-trial detention in the former GDR may be the consequence of the general increase of juvenile delinquency in Eastern Germany, due to the political, social, and economic changes.

But at the same time, there are clues for the hypothesis that judicial orders to pre-trial detention are not only based on the reasons foreseen by law, but that pre-trial detention is often instrumentalized for a short term imprisonment, for crisis intervention, or as a fast and drastic sanction.

The author's empirical study of 400 cases gives an overall impression of the judicial practice of imposing pre-trial detention and of the communication between judges and the youth welfare boards in the German Federal Sate of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. The results show that a lack of information and co-operation causes an increasing risk of being arrested, whereas frequent communication between judges and represarratives of the juvenile welfare institutions can avoid unnecessary incarceration and its negative impacts on juvenile delinquents.

The Final Warning: Intended and Unintended Consequences of a New Provision to deal with Juvenile Crime

By Simon Holdaway, University of Sheffield

In their 1997 White Paper, 'No More Excuses – A New Approach To Tackling Youth Crime In England And Wales', the government outlined its manifesto commitment to undertake a 'root and branch reform of the youth justice system'. The prevention of offending was stated unambiguously as the principle aim of reform, with the introduction of new statutory orders, new, multi-agency youth justice teams, defined time-limits to speed up the administration of youth justice, and many other measures. The Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 placed the new provisions on statute.

The final warning for first offenders replaced the caution, which had ost credibility in government eyes. Young offenders would be warned once, assessed formally and required to attend a behaviour change programme, often including some work about victims of crime.

This paper reports the results of the Home Office funded evaluation of the final warning, as it was used in four pilot sites. Intended and unintended outcomes of the new provision will be discussed.

Youth Delinquency in France: Family Supervision and Social Reaction

By Vincent Tournier, University of Grenoble

The end of Criminal Policy and the Management of the Crime Problem in Greece

By Effie Lamproboulou, Panteion University

SESSION 31: COMMUNITY-LEVEL FORMAL AND INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL (II), CHAIR: AGNETA MALLEN, ABO AKADEMI UNIVERSITY

Crime, Drugs and the Black Community in the United Kingdom

By Anita Kalunta-Crumpton, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies,University of Portsmouth

The Futures of Crime, Control and Community: Lessons from the UK

By Gordon Hughes, Open University; and Adam Edwards, Nottingham Trent University

Inclusion or Exclusion? Patterns of social control in Finnish rural societies.

By Agneta Mallén, Åbo Akademi University

Reintegration of Women Prisoners into the Community; Problems and Issues.
By Jo Deakin, Jon Spencer, University of Manchester

SESSION 32: POLICE ILLEGAL ACTIONS AND THE CONTROL OF THE POLICE (XIV), CHAIR: JEAN-PAUL, UNIVERSITY OF MONTRÉAL

Police violence in France
By Fabien Jobard, CESDIP

The paper will focus on the topic of police brutality in France. The data available on this specific problem will be presented and their validity discussed. I shall then attempt to develop an analytical framework about how police violence can be analyzed within a sociological analysis of the State. Data and jurisprudence on "resistance against State power" will be compared and I shall discuss the hypothesis of "sovereignty" from a sociological standpoint. In doing so, I hope to escape the three available lines of explanation (the bad apple / the State Monopoly of Violence / the disruption) and suggest the possibility of a real (comprehensive) sociological way of dealing with police brutality

A Public View of Police Corruption: the Croatian Perspective
By Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Carl B. Klockars, Irena Cajner-Mraovic, Drazen Ivanusec, Harvard Law School, University of Delaware, Croatian police Academy

The role of the public in the control of police corruption is crucial: by tolerating police corruption, being reluctant to demand changes in the criminal justice system, and actually participating in corruption, the public provides a broad environment that fosters further corruption. Croatia, an East-European country in transition toward democracy and market economy, has experienced its share of corruption-related problems. This paper examines the degree of change in the public tolerance of corruption in Croatia using two administrations of the same questionnaire. The questionnaire, containing descriptions of hypothetical police corruption vignettes, measures the respondents' tolerance of police corruption by examining perceptions of seriousness, opinions about adequate discipline, and expressed willingness to report misconduct. The respondents in both survey administrations are Croatian college students and students at the Croatian Police Academy.

Police Use of Guns in Norway and Sweden
By Johannes Knutsson and Jon Strype, National Police Academy, Oslo

In many aspects there are great similarities between the Norwegian and Swedish societies. However, as to policing Norway is one of the few countries with an unarmed police force. Weapons are stored at police stations or in patrol cars and may be used in self-defense or in case of need by permission of a police commissioner. By contrast, Swedish police officers carry handguns as part of the uniform. The comprehensive question is what the difference in availability of guns really means as to number of shootings and ultimately, in number of hurt and killed persons. The data consists of all reported incidents in the two countries where guns have been used by police officers in service, covering the period from 1985 to 1998. In the studied period 430 incidents with shootings occurred in Sweden, with 15 persons killed by police officer's fire. The corresponding value from Norway is 46 incidents and 4 persons killed. Even considering that Sweden has about double the Norwegian population, a tentative conclusion points to the great importance of the availability factor.

Organizational, Job-related and Situational Determinants of Violent Encounters between the Police and the Public
By Patrik Manzoni, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich

Violent encounters between the police and civil persons are investigated in a survey of 470 front line police officers of a big Swiss city. This survey is the first of its kind in Switzerland. Officers were asked about victimizations and use of force both verbally and physically and with weapons. Three levels of explanation are considered. Besides organizational and situational elements, job-related characteristics of police officers are examined as predictors of being victimized and officers using force. It is presumed that in similar job settings exposure to high levels of job stress lead to job dissatisfaction and symptoms of burnout among

police officers. These are hypothesized to be associated with higher-than-average violent interactions with persons.

SESSION 33: URBAN STRUCTURE AND CRIME PREVENTION (II)– CHAIR: JOSINE JUNGER-TAS

Defining neighbourhoods from individual level data: A report on the first phase of a multilevel analysis of public violence in Iceland
By Jon Olafsson, University of Cambridge

Urban structure and crime
By Dieter Hermann and C. Laue, University of Heidelberg

The spatial distribution of crime rates across neighbourhoods
By Wim Bernasco and Floor Luykx, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, NSCR, Leiden

Evaluating Communities that Care
By Alan France and Ian Crow, University of Sheffield

SESSION 34: CRIME TRENDS AND CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON (V), CHAIR: BEATA GRUSZCZYNSKA, UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

Criminal Attitudes and Criminal Behaviour: a Comparative Study of the Scandinavian Countries
By Ulla V. Bondeson, University of Copenhagen

A test of criminal attitudes will be compared with a test of moral justification and one of criminalization structure. The three attitudinal tests will be compared with a test of self-report crime. Comparisons will further be made between the four Scandinavian countries.

Personal interviews have been carried out with representative samples of more than two thousand adult persons in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The questionnaire comprised a several hundred questions related to various legal and moral issues.

UN Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice System
By Sami Nevala, HEUNI

This paper is to present HEUNI's work on the analysis of the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice Systems, most importantly by concentrating on the results of the latest Survey.
The core of the analysis is formed by the Sixth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice Systems (1995-1997). Extensive use has been made of the International Crime Victim Survey. Now for the first time, also data from the European Sourcebook on Criminal Justice Statistics has been included. The considerable data set collected for this analysis will be presented and made available for further study.
The present analysis continues the use of rank average indices developed for the analysis of the Fifth UN Survey. Utilising official crime and criminal justice statistics in international comparative criminological research is problematic due to missing data and incorrect or inconsistent data. These indices attempt to present the wealth of information available in a way that would allow for a robust and reliable cross-country comparisons.
The analysis has been carried out by Mr. Adam Bouloukos, Mr. Graham Farrell, Prof. Marc Groenhuijsen, Prof. Gregory Howard, Mr. John van Kesteren, Ms. Pat Mayhew, Mr. Tony Smith and Mr. Elmar Weitekamp. Mr. Wolfgang Rhomberg has assisted with the data management. The detailed analysis is published in the HEUNI Reports series.

Juvenile Delinquency Trends in The Netherlands
By Maurits Kruissink, WODC

In this paper, trends in juvenile delinquency in the Netherlands in the past twenty years are discussed. Focus is on the past five years. The study is based on two data sources: police records and national self-report surveys.

Comparison of Recorded Crime and the Prison Population
By Marcelo Aebi, University of Sevilla

On the basis of the data contained in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice, this paper tries to answer the question: «What influences the most the prisoner rate? Number of entries into prison, length of sentences, or crime rate?». The authors show that crime rate is absolutely not correlated with the prisoner rate. The later depends principally on the length of the imposed custodial sanctions and secondly on the number of those imposed prison sentences. Nevertheless, there are some indications suggesting that those results could be different from one type of offence to another.

Crime Trends in Thirteen Industrialised Countries from 1988 to 1999
By Philippe Lamon, University of Lausanne

The increase or decrease of crime is generally assessed on the base of police statistics. This indicator suffers from differential validity given the variety of recording practices from country to country. This makes international comparisons of crime trends extremely hazardous without detailed knowledge of counting rules in each country. Crime victimisation surveys offer a more promising way to compare crime trends cross-nationally as long as the methodology remains strictly standardized. The International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) offers ideal conditions for such an analysis. Although certain items (such as questions on sexual harassment) might be interpreted differently in several countries, such problems should not affect the validity of a longitudinal analysis, at least as long as definitions of offences have not changed over time.
Such an analysis of trends is possible with thirteen industrialised countries who have taken part in more than two ICVS waves: (1) Canada, England and Wales, Finland, the Netherlands (who have participated in all 4 ICVS); (2) France, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland (who participated in the ICVS of 1989, 1996 and 2000); (3) Australia, Belgium (ICVS of 1989, 1992 and 2000); and (4) Poland, Sweden (ICVS of 1992, 1996 and 2000).
The report by van Kesteren, Mayhew, and Nieuwbeerta (2001), Criminal Victimisation in Seventeen Industrialised Countries, describes already overall crime trends for crime in general. This paper will describe trends in five more specific categories of crime: burglary, crime against cars, theft of bicycles and motorcycles, theft of personal property, and contact crime. This allows to follow crime trends more in detail.
A comparison with police statistic will help to assess the validity of these two sources of information on crime trends.

SESSION 35: THEORY DEVELOPMENT ON CAUSES OF CRIME (I), CHAIR: DAVID SMITH, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Rational choice and the study of criminal action (proposes an integrative approach to explaining criminal action, based on the rational choice perspective; no data presented)
By Stefanie Eifler, University of Bielefeld

The development of Research problems in the Study of Antisocial and Criminal Behaviour
By W. H. Smeenk, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement, Leiden

The paper summarizes the findings and conclusions of a two-year theoretical research project regarding theories on the causes of individual level anti-social and criminal behaviour. Background of the study is the debate in criminology regarding the large number of theories, by some seen as an indicator for limited theoretical progress in the field. The purpose of the study was to provide overview and insight, by making the content of theories from different disciplines explicit and by focusing on the research problems that the theories are addressing.

By analysing the content of theories and by relating research problems and theories, the development of research problems in this field of criminology could be tracked. The study helps clarify the discussion on criminological theory development by addressing the number of theories in relation to the research problem, and by offering a heuristic to deal with the 'levels problem' in criminology. The development of research problems within five groups of explanatory mechanisms at different levels of explanation is presented. Further implications for future theory development are discussed.

Modeling Criminal Careers: A process Theory of Conviction
By John F. MacLeod, Home Office, London

A cohort sample of offenders drawn from the Home Office Offenders Index has been used to develop a theoretical model of the processes leading to conviction and re-conviction. With just four basic assumptions and eight parameters, a mathematical model of the conviction process can be constructed which reproduces the observed age crime curve, including the age of onset profile and the relationship between past history and re-conviction probability.

The model has already been used successfully in a prison population forecasting system and to explore policy options. The paper will identify where the insights provided by the model could further influence policy and potentially reduce crime.

Omissions as Deviant or Criminal Behavior
By Elisabeth Lissenberg, University of Amsterdam

Criminological theory and research strongly focuses on acts of commission and ignores acts of omission. Despite all textbook arguments to extend the definitons of crime and the boundaries of the field of criminology criminologists keep concentrating on crimes as law violations which dependency on the penal code might explain the bias. The number of clauses in the penal code referring to acts of commission widely surpasses the clauses about failure to act. To the the public (witnesses, victims), the police and the public prosecutor it is much more simple to get aware and deliver proof of committed than of omitted acts.

I shall discuss the criminological salience of acts of omission, while being aware of the ambiguous and contradictory nature of the definitions of crime and deviance, in two domains that is the private and the public domain. I shall argue that criminal legal and criminological indifference to omissions might partly explain the assessment of women's small share of all crimes (self-reported and officially recorded). I will also argue that lack of social control within public organizations should be studied as a form of deviant and possibly criminal behavior in itself (and not only as a causal factor). Both types of omission will be interpreted in terms of reverse shifts in the civilization process.

SESSION 36: HISTORICAL CRIMINOLOGY (VIII), CHAIR: HANNS VON HOFER, UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM

Biographical Research as a Way to Study Criminal Policy in the Past - The influence of North-American practises and ideas on West-European penitentiary policies.
By Stef Christiaensen, University of Leuven

The impact of Finnish civil war (1918)on Finnish legal culture.
By Jukka Kekkonen, University of Helsinki

In my presentation, I address the issue, what kind of effects the bloody civil war Finland experienced had on Finnish criminal policy since then. I maintain the civil war more than any other factor contributed to the development of Finnish legal culture. In the field of criminal control the effect was such that the Finnish sentencing practice developed to a harsher direction and also Finnish control policy as a whole sharpened.

These trends led to a situation – which lasted till 1980's - were Finnish criminal policy clearly altered from other Nordic countries. As a most striking example of this is the fact that Finnish prison population was for decades three or even four times higher than in other Nordic countries. My analysis leads to the conclusion fall of Finnish prison population to "European average level" during the last decades signifies that the "historical burden" from the civil war has finally faded away. Democratization in Finnish society, European integration and even the changes of the political architecture in Europe are the most relevant background factors behind this development.

Thus Finnish criminal policy can hardly be labeled "as a success story" led by a rational expert elite. The elite as well as their criminal political ideas have a clearly secondary role in the process. The idea of a success story can be seen as a means of strengthening the position of expert elite.

Fundamental epistemology in the history of criminology as well as in historical criminology.
>   *By Thomas Gilly, CEP, Paris*

The History of Pain and Its Possible Impact on Our Understandings of Violence.
>   *By Hanns v. Hofer, University of Stockholm*

Social advances in Western-type societies over the past 250 years have seen people learning to exert more and more control over the natural environment. There has been a far-reaching reduction in the level of disruption by caused by natural disasters, by outbreak of diseases and by famine, for example. Something similar is probably also true of the general attitude towards hardship and discomfort. The welfare state has minimized large-scale scarcity and suffering; the health services have reduced levels of pain and discomfort, and thus levels of pain-tolerance. My proposition is that this kind of development provides a fertile soil in which violence can assume an increasingly prominent position as a social problem, despite the fact that expressions of violence were much more common during earlier periods of history.

PLENARY (P4)

Longitudinal Research and Possible Alternatives - Chair: Kauko Arooma, HEUNI; Helsinki

The Pittsburgh Youth study: Key Longitudinal Findings from the last Fifteen Years
>   *By Rolf Loeber, University of Pittsburgh, US and Free University Amsterdam*

Violence among 20.000 Army Recruits in a Biographic Perspective
>   *By Martin Killias and Henriette Haas, University of Lausanne*

Causes of Delinquency in Ethnic Minority Groups: A Comparative Study
>   *By Josine Junger-Tas, Fred Reelick, Petra van de Looy, Clotilde Bun and Maarten Cruyff, University of Leiden and Public Health Service, Rotterdam*

PANEL SESSIONS

SESSION 37: VIOLENT CRIME (VII), CHAIR: UBERTO GATTI, UNIVERSITY OF GENOA

Identifying the Risk of Murder from previous Criminal Histories
>   *By Keith Soothill and Brian Francis, Lancaster University*

The aim of this presentation is to describe research which has identified potential risk factors in the prior criminal histories of murderers. The investigation used a matched case-control approach. The basic sample of murderers consists of 569 males aged 44 years or less, convicted of murder for the first time in 1995-97. The main analysis focuses on 386 previously convicted cases matched (by age, location and time of target conviction) to two sets of control groups - a group of offenders with a general criminal history, and a group with a violent offence as their target conviction. The focus is on the relationship between the previous criminal history of an individual and the risk of a subsequent murder.

The paper demonstrates the type of offences that herald a significantly increased risk of subsequent murder in a future criminal record. In particular, there are fairly unusual offences where the relative risk of subsequent murder is statistically significant. We argue that as these offences are serious and the numbers are small, there is scope for earlier intervention or greater surveillance of such cases.

The study indicates that there are important differences in the criminal histories of those committing different kinds of murder. Understanding the social context of murder is crucial.

There is great potential value in probing systematically the criminal histories of offenders. The matched case-control approach provides an appropriate method for examining rare offences and has been unwisely neglected in criminological research

Domestic Violence in Switzerland
By Marjorie Moret, University of Lausanne

This work consists of a review of studies about interventions of the police in case of domestic violence. We will look at the different possible interventions and at the opinions of the battered women in relation to those interventions.

The Killing of Children: Situations and Contexts
By Kate Cavanagh, Ruth Lewis, Rebecca P.Dobash and Russell Emerson Dobash, University of Edinburgh

This paper examines the phenomenon of child killing, a problem often brought to dramatic public attention in Britain and elsewhere through the reporting of individual cases or events such as the killing of numbers of children. Whilst research in this area is more widely developed in North America, the European literature is growing. This paper which examines the killing of children within the British context, draws on data collected for an ESRC funded, national study of homicide.

The aims of the wider study are to develop a multi-dimensional typology of homicide; to investigate the motivational, interactional and situational contexts associated with different types of lethal violence and the respective risk factors. Data was collected from three sources: the Scottish and British national homicide indices; examination of the casefiles of 860 perpetrators of murder; and in-depth interviews with 200 such perpetrators currently serving sentences in Scottish and English prisons.

Using quantitative data, the paper will identify the social contexts within which the killing of children occurs, particular consideration being given to the social interactions leading up the lethal event. A number of other themes will be explored including the motives and intentions of the perpetrators; their offending history; and childhood experiences. A particular focus will be on the nature of the relationship between victims and perpetrators including a consideration of the impact of age, gender and relational distance. The paper aims more broadly to develop a typology of child killing and will pay particular attention to killings perpetrated by men and those perpetrated by women and killings involving non sexual/sexual behaviours or contexts.

Family Homicides in Croatia
By Irma Kovco and Ivan Nadj, Croatian Police College

In the paper the authors discuss problem of family homicide in a context of general violence in Croatia (with special regard to post war problems). Problem of statistic data will be adress and result of conducted research on family homicide will be presented.

SESSION 38:   COMMUNITY LEVEL CRIME PREVENTION AND POLICING (II), CHAIR: MANUEL EISNER, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

'Incivilities' in small Swiss and German cities – Results from a Survey in 4 Swiss and 5 South German cities
By Thomas Feltes, University of Villingen-Schwenningen

Vigilantism: A threat to Policing System in South Africa ?
By Cherita Morrison, Technikon

Crime, Control and Conflict: Policing in the Postfordist Metropolis

By Hubert Beste, University of Bielefeld

Security and public order (ãzero toleranceä, ãcommunity policingä) have become a dominant political issue in the postfordist metropolis. In order to explain this structural change of social control, the concept of policing must be revised. According to the theoretical approaches of David Garland, Nikolas Rose (Foucault) and Ian Taylor the emergence of new strategies of crime control is categorized: expressivity, punitiveness, victimcentredness, public protection, exclusion, enhanced control, loss-prevention, public-private partnership, responsibilization. In that way, the new policies of crime control are based on widespread social routines and cultural sensibilities. In this context I would like to present some of the main findings of my Frankfurt-Studies, that were carried out from 1993 to 2000. The high crime (global) city has become not only a normal social fact, but a strategic field for a wide range of social forces to carry through their different orientations and interests. The open and mobile urban society of late modernity turns into a crime-control community which is less open and less mobile.

SESSION 39: CORRUPTION (VI), CHAIR: VINCENZO SCAGLIA, UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA

Corruption: Theory and Russian Reality

By Yakov Gilinsky, University of St. Petersburg

Everybody speaks about corruption. Everybody want to combat the corruption. But what is it? How much widespread corruption is? Is it possible to fight corruption?
What is corruption?
There are too much *definitions* of corruption. May be the most shortly definition is: "*the abuse of public power for private profit*" (Joseph Senturia).
There are too much *forms* (manifestations) of corruption: bribery, favouritism, nepotism, protectionism, lobby, illegal distribution and redistribution of public resources and funds, theft of treasury, illegal privatization, illegal ability to finance of political structures, extortion, allowance of favourable credit (contracts), buying of votes, the famous Russian "blat" (differently services for relatives, friends, acquaintances), etc.
Corruption is complicated *social phenomenon*. It is a part (manifestation) of venality at the same time with marriage swindlers and prostitution (the venality of spirit or body…) and it exists in societies of commodity and pecuniary circulation.
Corruption is the *social construction*. Society determine ("constructing"): what, where, when, by which condition estimated as "corruption", "crime", "prostitution" and so on. This process includes numerous facts of bribes of differently State employees; consciousness of these facts as social phenomenon, as corruption, as social problem; criminalization some forms of corruption (for example, bribery, extortion, theft of treasury, etc.), and so on.
Corruption is the *social institute. It is the part, element of system of management and government;* it consists with some elements, some ways, methods, means of process of management and government. It is a pity, but it is a fact. Corruption is social institute because:
- Corruption carry out some social functions: simplifying of administrative relations; acceleration of administrative decisions; consolidation and restructuring of relations between social classes, strata; help to economical development by decrease of government regulation; optimization of economy when there is deficit of resources; etc. (Leff; Scott; and other).
- Process of corruption including action of certain persons: bribe-taker, briber (suborner), broker (come-between). There are relations "patron – client" between them. They plays the certain social parts.
- There are the certain rules (norms) of play, and partners know these rules.
- Certain slang and symbols exist.
- There are certain fixed prices ("tariff"). The part these fixed prices in Russia were published in the Russian press. May be the most interesting data was publish in the book Corruption and Combat Corruption (2000): there are fixed prices of briber for obstacle of investigation (bring an action) criminal case - $1,000-10,000; for commutation of arrest for pledge or engagement - $20,000-25,000; for decrease of punishment – $5,000-15,000; for "ignorance" of customs infringement – $10,000-20,000 or 20-25% of customs duty.

How much widespread corruption is?

There is corruption in all countries. But dimensions of corruption are diverse. Corruption, usual in the Russia, has taken on a *total scale* in all organs of power and establishments. The Russia take 3-8 place of corruptibility in the world by Transparency International's rating. The damage from corruption is about $20-25 mld per year. The export of capital from Russia abroad mount to $15-25 mld per year and $300-350 mld from 1988 to 1999. Everyday the Russian and foreign Mass Media produce the facts of Russian corruption and corrupt activity.

Corruption is Russian tradition. "Legal" corruption began at 1X-X centuries. Then institute "*kormlenie*" ("nourishment", "feed up") was formed. The Russian head of State (prince, tsar) sent his representative to province without salary, but for "kormlenie": population of province must keep tsar's representative. The representative had huge power. Clearly, local people brought "presents" for favourable decision of problems…

Later "kormlenie" transformed to "*lichoimstvo*" (bribe with infringement of law) and *"mzdoimstvo"* (bribe without infringement of law). Later (about XV century) "lichoimstvo" and "mzdoimstvo" transformed to *"vzjatotchnitchestvo"* (taking of bribes, corruption). *"Vymogatel'stvo"* (extortion) was new form of corruption (about XV1 century). Corruption turned into mass, total evil in Russia in XV111 century. Tsar (emperor) Peter 1 ("Peter the Great", 1672-1725) was very anxious of mass corruption. He attempted to limit corruption, death penalty put in operation, but in vain!

Soviet State fought corruption too (including death penalty), but in vain too…The leaders of Communist Party and Soviet State (so-called "nomenclature") and soviet bureaucrats were absolutely corrupted in 70th years XX century.

What are the causes of contemporary total corruption in Russia? There are too much factors. I think the main factors ("causes") are following:

- old Russian traditions;
- the former soviet corrupted "nomenclature" kept its position, its power and brought its corrupt habits to "new" power system;
- nomenclative privatization got an economical basis of corruption;
- the powerful Russian organized crime use bribery as the main means of defence;
- the highest strata of powers are corrupted; clearly, that lower and ordinary officials will take of bribes too (the Russian proverb is: "the fish rots beginning with the head").

Is it possible to fight corruption in Russia?
I think, it is impossible.

Really, the attempt to decrease of dimensions of corruption is possible step by step. It is a long and difficult process by social, political, economic, juridical means (but not only juridical! It is very important!). I think, the main means are:

- maximum decrease of plenary powers of bureaucrats;
- maximum decrease of rights of bureaucrats to "regulate" economics, education, science, medicine and so on;
- decrease of number bureaucrats (the number of bureaucrats in Russia were in 1990s – 15 mln people; only State machinery was 715,900 officials in 1991 and 926,600 officials in 1993; the personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs – MVD – was about 1,5 mln people in 1996, or more 1,200 per 100,000 population, it is a first place in world;
- increase of independence of business and persons;
- increase of independence and prestige of court (judges);
- forming of civil society;
- increase of salary of officials;
- forming of corresponding public consciousness (by Mass Media, by real practice of fight corruption, etc);
- forming of political will-power to decrease of dimensions of corruption; etc.

But I think, it is impossible in contemporary Russia.

Corruption in Public Administration: Vulnerability to Pressure Groups and corrupting Agents in Construction and Urban Planning
By Per Stangeland, University of Malaga

Factors which promote corruption in the Latin normative and administrative cultures are their high level of formalism, lack of transparency, centralized decision making, and little concession to common sense. This creates a permanent pressure on civil servants or politicians to evade regulations that are impracticable or absurd. The motive may not be to obtain illicit benefits, but rather to speed up the administrative process and make it more efficient. However, these shortcuts tend to develop into networks of contacts that

interchange personal favors. It is therefore difficult to distinguish between the honest public servant or politician who evades the rules to get the job done, and the dishonest one who seeks illicit enrichment.

Our project is a case study of public administration in a highly vulnerable sector, that of urban planning and building permits in a tourist area. Data collection is based on:

- Interviews with key actors in local public administration and in the building industry
- An anonymous questionnaire that is completed by public employees
- Content analysis of judicial decisions.

We pretend to establish the extent of irregular or criminal influences in the construction industry and the local town halls, and the penetration of organised groups that obtain illegal benefits through such influences. We also pretend to evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls, administrative sanctions and criminal procedures.

This research project is, at present, carried out by the University of Malaga in Southern Spain, with a research grant from the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science. A funding proposal for a European Falcone project is pending.

The Lernout & Hauspie Scandal: the Consequences of an e-bubble
By Michael Dantinne, University of Liège

Transnational Organised Crime between Myth and Reality: the Italian Case
By Monica Massari, University of Florence

This paper analyses, from a political and social perspective, the emergence since the 1970s, of a growing international concern with the new transnational dimension of organized crime and its impact on democracy and society at large. Using international, governmental and NGOs reports as well as examining the existing literature, the author identifies two of the key factors which may explain the visibility and expansion of transnational organised crime: the increasing internationalization of criminal markets and illicit activities and the process of ethnicization of criminal groups. Both processes are examined within the Italian scenario with a view to demystifying prevailing stereotypes of invincible, foreign, criminal networks currently representing the major crime threat but also to analysing the role played by these groups and the threat they pose.

SESSION 40: REMAND, PROBATION, AND DIVERSION (XV), CHAIR: PETER RAYNOR, UNIVERSITY OF WALES

The Future of Remand in Custody and the Alternatives for Remand in Custody in Belgium
By An Raes, Free University of Brussels

Commissioned by the Belgian Ministry of Justice the Vrije Universiteit Brussel has conducted a research (promoter Prof. Sonja Snacken) on the use of remand in custody (or detention on remand) and alternatives for remand in custody (conditional freedom or release; "liberté ou libération sous conditions"). We examined how the input of remand prisoners in prisons can be reduced and also how their output out of prisons can be increased. In the literature we found on the one hand some initiatives that are aimed at reducing the application of remand in custody: such as a system where the administration can decide not to execute the remand in custody, legal provisions, guidelines and a system of quota. On the other hand we found some initiatives aimed at supporting the alternatives for remand in custody in view of increasing their application: such as electronic monitoring, the creation of a service in the courthouse to support the investigating judge.

By means of interviews these initiatives have been proposed to investigating judges to examine their views towards these initiatives. In our exposé we will present the results of these interviews. The views of the investigating judges can serve as an aid to the Belgian Ministry of Justice to decide the further future of the remand in custody and the alternatives for remand in custody. The determining of this future is certainly no easy task because it is not enough to impose a new initiative it's also necessary to take into account the penal culture of the judges.

The Canadian Conditional Imprisonment Sentence: a Two-edged Weapon
By Jean-Luc Bacher, University of Montréal

Among the penalities provided in the canadian criminal code, the legislator recently (1996) introduced a new type of penalty: the conditional sentence of prison (sentence served in the community). This sentence has been added to a rich range of varied sentences. Among these there is a sentence whose severity is very close to the conditional sentence of prison: the suspended sentence (probation). From which canadian sentencing scholars are asking the following questions: is the conditional sentence of prison applied according to the legislators will. i.e. instead of prison? Is it on the contrary applied instead of a less severe punishment, i.e. probation?

Based on a comparative methodology, this quebecer research provides an analysis of two sentences distributions: the first one addresses the sentences passed on a group of sexual offenders before the legislator introduced the conditional sentence of prison in the canadian criminal code. The second one addresses the sentences passed on a comparable group after the introduction of the conditional sentence in the criminal code. It's an empirical research based on two different sources: the convictions record of the quebecers criminal Courts and the audition transcriptions of the jugments pronounced by these Courts. The research investigates the variables (aggravating and mitigating) taking in account by the juges who have to make a choice between conditional sentences of prison and more or less severe sentences.

In brief this research focuses on the hypothetical gap between the primary intention of the legislator who introduced the conditional sentence of prison and the sentencing practices of the quebecer criminal Courts in sexual offences matters.

Outcomes from Two Probation Paradigms
By Edwin W. Zedlewski, National Institute of Justice, US

Correctional populations in the United States have tripled during the past two decades, rising from approximately 2 million persons in prisons, jails, and community supervision to some 6 million persons today. The attention given to prisons growth (320,000 persons in 1980 and nearly 1.3 million today) has tended to obscure the equally dramatic expansion of probation populations from 1.1 million in 1980 to 3.3 million persons today.

While no studies of the functions performed by American probation officers have been conducted in recent memory, policy makers and practitioners have repeatedly questioned whether probation actually serves public safety by reducing recidivism. Some experts have contended that probation does make modest contributions to safety. Others have contested these claims and questioned whether probation contributes to any criminal justice goal at all.

Widely held doubts over the effectiveness of traditional approaches to community supervision has spawned reform or "reinvention" efforts. Various forums on probation have questioned the fundamental purposes of probation as well as the kinds of persons that should be placed on probation, the public expectations for probation performance, and the means by which public goals in community supervision should be achieved. Multiple professional groups have recommended a variety of changes and experiments with new paradigms.

In 1999, the National Institute of Justice discovered a single judge in Jacksonville Florida who had decided to experiment with his own paradigm. A former "drug court" judge, he reasoned that continuous oversight of probationers by judges was likely to improve their performance regardless of whether they had drug problems. He started a new policy of requiring that all probationers sentenced by him return to his court each month so he could review their progress. Additionally, he added conditions to their probation sentences that required each probationer to accomplish certain tasks like paying fines or victim restitution, or performing community service or acquiring a job. During their monthly progress reviews, the judge sanctioned those who failed to perform and rewarded those who achieved their goals. When a probationer successfully completed all tasks, his probation sentence was commuted.

This court represents an experiment in therapeutic jurisprudence, where judges act as both counselors and "stern uncles" to each offenders. By setting many of the tasks to be performed by probationers as forms of repayment, he also introduced a strong restorative or reparative theme. In contrast, other judges in the jurisdiction continued to sentence probationers to fixed terms of supervision. While some services were available to probationers, the primary mission of probation was surveillance to detect violations of the conditions of release.

These strong differences in policy provided a natural experiment for examining difference in outcomes. Data have been collected on all probation sentences handed down by the experimental judge during the year 1999, plus 12-month follow up outcomes from state probation records. Similar information is now being gathered on sentences and outcomes from those judges who continued to administer probation along traditional, surveillance-oriented lines. Preliminary analyses have shown that the crimes and offenders seen by all judges are very similar so that outcome measures should be highly comparable.

The research to be presented in Lausanne will compare the outcomes achieved by both the new and the traditional paradigms. Particular attention will be paid to the reparative and restorative benefits produced for the community as well as recidivism and probation revocation rates.

Factors for a Successful Application of Early Release in England and Wales
By Uma Moorthy, Home Office, London

Early release of prisoners in England and Wales can take place under one of two schemes: Home Detention Curfew for short-sentence prisoners and Parole for prisoners serving longer sentences.

This paper studies a sample of prisoners who became eligible for early release in 1999/2000 and examines the factors which affect a successful application for release under these schemes. The factors studied include previous criminal career, behaviour during sentence, and personal factors such as gender and ethnicity. These factors are used to build a model to predict the likelihood of a successful application for early release.

The paper concludes by examining the attitudes towards risk of those responsible for assessing applications and shows that assessment panels are typically risk-averse in their decisions.

Risk and Need Assessment in British Probation: Learning from LSI-R
By Peter Raynor, University of Wales

Probation services in Britain have been required since 1992 to undertake risk assessments for all offenders in contact with them, but have only recently begun to experiment with risk/need assessment instruments which include dynamic risk factors (or 'criminogenic needs') in addition to the traditional static factors of age, sex and criminal record. The first fully developed risk/need assessment instrument to be widely used in Britain was the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R) which was originally developed in Canada (by Don Andrews and Jim Bonta). This paper draws on information from the author's Home Office funded research and other research on the use of LSI-R in British probation services, including pilot studies in selected areas of England, Wales and the Channel Islands which have been in progress since 1996. The focus of the paper is on what has been learned about the potential contribution of this kind of instrument to effective practice in probation services. Particular issues covered include LSI-R as a reconviction predictor; its potential as an aid to service evaluation; whether there is a risk of over-predicting reconviction by women offenders; whether past evaluative studies of probation which have relied on static reconviction predictors may need to be revised now that dynamic predictors are available; and whether the routine use of risk/need assessments in the future is likely to lead to an excessive focus on the individual offender and a neglect of the social context in which offending occurs.

SESSION 41: GENDER, DELINQUENCY AND CRIME (XVIII), CHAIR: PER-OLOF H.WIKSTRÖM, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Delinquency and Gender: the ISRD Study
By Josine Junger-Tas and Denis Ribeaud, University of Lausanne

The paper will be based on an analysis of the relationship of gender and delinquency and problem- or deviant behavior in a comparative study of eleven mainly European countries, which participated in the first International Self-Report Delinquency study. The paper looks at gender differences in extent and nature of delinquent and deviant behavior, such as drug use. It examines the impact of father- and mother absence on both genders with respect to these behaviors and considers gender related socialization differences, such as shown in the relationship with parents, family outings, supervision and control, the bond with school and relationships with friends. On the basis of social-, economic and cultural background factors as well as of cluster-analysis, the samples of participating countries are clustered into NW Europe, South Europe and an Anglo-Saxon cluster, in order to simplify analysis. Results include considerable gender differences in criminal involvement, as well as in drug use in all clusters, although female drug use in the Anglo-Saxon cluster is higher than in both other clusters as is the case for male drug use. Further analysis showed that the correlates of female offending are similar to that of males and this is the case in all clusters. The

conclusion is that there is no need for differential theories of delinquency causation in the case of males and females.

Explaining the Gender Gap in Juvenile Delinquency: Self-control, Routine Activities or Peer Influences?

By Manuel Eisner and Patrik Manzoni, University of Cambridge and Swiss Federal Inst. of Technology

The gender gap in delinquent behaviour among juveniles has been documented for a long time. Gender-related differences in routine activities, levels of selfcontrol, and exposure to delinquent peers have been variously proposed as explanations for this discrepancy. Yet, little is known about the relative influence of these competing factors when considered simultaneously.

I our paper, we examine these issues on the basis of a representative sample of 2'700 15 years old pupils in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland. We use these data in order to empirically evaluate the contribution of low self-control, routine activities and peer influences towards understanding gender differences in both violent and property crime.

Does Gender Matter? A Study of Gender, Social Situation, Morality and Prevalence of Adolescent Delinquency

By P-O. H.Wikström and Robert Svensson, University of Cambridge and University of Stockholm

This paper presents findings from recent Swedish studies into adolescent delinquency. The sample used, pooled data from four different studies, include 2283 14 year old subjects living in a medium-sized city and in two small towns. The main research questions addressed are (1) how much variation in adolescent delinquency prevalence can be explained by gender ?, (2) is gender a significant predicator of prevalence when controlling for some key structural variables (family structure and ethnic status) and individual social situation and morality? (3) can male and female variation in adolescent delinquency prevalence be explained by the same factors? The findings are discussed in relation to the concept of gender and criminological theory aiming to explain variation in adolescent delinquency.

SESSION 42: DIVERSION, COMMUNITY SANCTIONS AND ELECTRONIC MONITORING (XV), CHAIR: SUE REX, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Criminal court Diversion for Cannabis Offenders in Canada
By Tammy Landau, Ryerson University, Toronto

In recent years, more direct involvement of communities has become a priority for the criminal justice system in Canada. In May, 1998, two post-charge criminal court diversion projects were launched in Toronto, Canada. Individuals charged with criminal offences and who meet strict criteria are diverted from the criminal process in exchange for some form of community sanction. Under such a model, direct community involvement is critical to measures of "success". This study presents the results of an evaluation of these projects, which combines summary data obtained from files of diversion clients, as well as the results of interviews with the main participants in the project. Views and experiences of Crown and defence lawyers, community agencies and offenders who have taken part in these projects complement the more traditional measures of "success". Areas of consideration include: attitudes toward community-based diversion, and perceived benefits or limitations of community vs. criminal justice responses for individuals, communities and victims. The results on all measures suggest that the projects are highly successful, and that involved communities are highly supportive of the current form and structure of post-charge diversion.

The New Rules of Diversion in the Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure and their Application in 2000
By Christian Grafl and Marianne Löschnig-Gspandl, Universities of Vienna and Graz

On January 1st 2000 different measures of diversion have been implemented in the Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure. Under certain circumstances the public prosecutor can abstain from pursuing the case if

- the suspect pays a money order ("Geldbuße") or
- the suspect carries out a community service order ("Gemeinnützige Leistung") or

- the suspect accepts a probation order, sometimes under imposition of certain obligations ("Probezeit ohne/mit Pflichten") or
- the suspect agrees to carry out a so called out of court conflict resolution, which is a special kind of victim/offender mediation ("Außergerichtlicher Tat-ausgleich").

Even after initiation of a criminal procedure the judge can dismiss the case and apply the new rules of diversion until the end of the trail.

After giving a summary outline of the new legal basis for diversion in Austria this paper mainly deals with the application of the new rules in the first year of their validity: Altogether in 2000 public prosecutors and local courts tried to divert more than 50.000 suspects. Only 15% of these proposals were unsuccessful. The vast majority of all diversion offers, precisely 60%, concerned a money order, 18% either a probation order or an out of court conflict resolution. The predomination of money orders can partly be explained by the fact that since January 1st 2000 the judge has no longer the possibility to impose a fine in a simplified criminal procedure without an oral hearing. These fines, called "Strafverfügungen", basically shall be and in fact are replaced by the diversional measure of a money order ("Geldbuße").

A general view of the distribution of single offences shows that in 2000 the majority of the new diversional rules were applied to so called mass offences, namely cases of shoplifting and negligent bodily injury, mostly caused by traffic accidents. Nearly all of these mass offences were diverted by imposing a money order. Before the new rules of diversion came into force mainly politicians apprehended they could be applied to serious crimes like sexual offences or drug offences, which are not suitable to diversion. First results show that in fact neither sexual offences nor drug offences are diverted in a considerable amount.

Diversion in the meaning of the new rules in the Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure is not a formal conviction. First estimations calculate that in 2000 the number of convicted persons in Austria amounted to about 37.500 instead of 62.000 in 1999. This is a decrease of 40% and therefore means a fundamental shift in the Austrian practice of sanctioning suspects. Statistical data of convictions in Austria from the year 2000 on will not be fully comparable with previous years.

Summarizing the first results of the application of the new rules diversion in Austria seems to be a success. On the one hand, suspects committing minor offences are not convicted any more but have to settle with the offence and their victim. On the other hand, victims are taken seriously in the criminal procedure and moreover have the chance to get a quick compensation.

The role of Community service in Reducing Offending: Evaluating Pathfinder Projects in the UK

By Sue Rex and Lorraine Gelsthorpe, University of Cambridge

Pathfinder projects in Community Service have been funded under the Crime Reduction Programme in the UK with the aim of exploring whether this sentence can be effective in reducing recidivism. This is a new and important development for community service, whose classic British image has been as a 'fine' on time which offers incidental reparation to the community. The pathfinder projects have been implemented in 10 probation areas across England and incorporate the following elements: encouraging socially responsible attitudes and behaviour; developing and providing awards for employable skills; and using community service to help tackle the problems contributing to offending. The paper will outline preliminary findings from an evaluation of the projects which Cambridge University is undertaking in collaboration with Oxford University, outline the remaining research programme leading to a final report in Spring 2002, and draw out possible implications for future practice and research in community service.

Community Service Order and Electronic Monitoring: Swiss Experiences with Randomised Evaluation

By Patrice Villettaz and Alexandre Viscardi, University of Lausanne

Since the beginning of the 90's, Switzerland has experimented a new approach in the treatment of first offenders by introducing Community Service Order and Electronic Monitoring as alternative sanctions. Within the framework of these two pilot projects, the effectiveness of these new modalities of execution of sanction is tested concerning on the one hand the progress of the pilot projects themselves and on the other hand recidivism of treated offenders. To assess recidivism of treatees, a random evaluation has been set up for the two pilot projects. In this paper, we explain the setting up of the random evaluation for these two experiences and the difficulties to convince the authorities of the utility of this procedure for testing recidivism. Then, we present the latest results about the satisfaction with Community Service Order and

Electronic Monitoring. Before concluding with our wish to develop random experiments in the field of correction.

SESSION 43: DEVELOPMENTS IN EMPIRICAL OFFENDER PROFILING (VII), CHAIR: DAVE BUTTERWORTH

Comparative Case Analysis of Serial, Stranger Rape Offences
By Dave Butterworth, University of Cambridge

The identification of a number of similar offences committed by a single offender can assist in both the efficacy and efficiency of their investigation. However where forensic evidence (such as DNA or fingerprints) is not available for this task, such 'linking' of offences has often, by default, had to be rely upon similarities in the offender's behaviour across offences. In recent years, it has been suggested that Comparative Case Analysis, using such information, is an area where the expertise of detectives can be supplemented by the methodology of the behavioural sciences. This paper will present a report of research presently being undertaken by the author on the CCA of a number of serial rape offences. It will suggest that previous CCA research has over-estimated the ability of the offender to control the crime scene dynamic and that situational / contextual factors have been relatively neglected to date in this kind of research. The paper will end with a discussion of the implications of these finding for the empirical profiling of serial rape offenders.

Profiling Arson: Constructing an Assessment Tool
By Noémie Bouhana, University of Cambridge

The paper discusses the feasibility of creating an assessment for the purpose of profiling the crime of serial arson to assist law enforcement personnel in the detection and apprehension of serial arsonists.
Keeping in mind that the proposed model is intended as a predictive tool to be used in arson investigation rather than a clinical instrument, the literature on profiling has been reviewed, with an emphasis on recent attempts to systematise the process through either the construction of profiling classification schemes or the construction of statistical models. A critical discussion of profiling stances and psychological methodologies points toward statistical techniques combined with an explanatory framework as the most promising approach to profiling search heuristics, tempered by an understanding that profiling is an applied discipline and that utility of the resulting tool must be maximised.
To be of any use, the model must be able to differentiate arsonists from other offenders as well as between arsonists themselves, based solely on the actions displayed at the scene of the crime.
The current research is organised in two phases. Phase One is concerned with the construction of the model and its statistical validation. The model to be tested, the methodology employed and the preferred statistical technique are discussed.
Phase Two investigates the feasibility of turning the model into a practical tool, which aims to guide and structure the decisions of individual investigators and profilers faced with the task of detecting a particular offender.
The present paper will focus on Phase One and the findings so far.

A Model of War Crimes Perpetrated during the Bosnian Conflict
By Katrina Fritzon and Paul Mason ( )

The recognition by the European Community and the United States of Bosnian independence from the former Yugoslavia on April 6 1992 was followed one week later by an order by the Bosnian Serb government for mobilisation for war. Between April 1992 and December 1992, thousands of Bosnian Muslims, Bosnian Croats and other non-Serbs were seized by Serb forces and transferred to camps and detention facilities. There, a number of these individuals were subjected to acts of degradation, torture and inhumane treatment, and as a result several members of the Army of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been recently indicted by the International criminal tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.
This paper presents the results of an analysis of the official transcripts of these hearings. Content analysis of the transcripts yielded information on a number of specific acts either directly committed, or ordered by officers of the above army.
The analysis has identified a structure inherent in these acts which has many parallels with work on the crime-scene behaviour of serial killers. A model of war crimes committed during the Bosnian conflict is presented in which the role of the victim as seen by the perpetrator appears to be a key factor in explaining crimes against humanity.

Profiles of Sexual Homicides
>*By Ruth Lewis, Kate Cavanagh, Rebecca P.Dobash and Russell Emerson Dobash, University of Edimburg*

While research about homicide in the USA is fairly well developed, in Europe information is relatively sparse. This paper draws on data collected for the first British national sociological study about homicide and examines the profile of sexual murderers.

The aims of the research study are to develop a multi-dimensional typology of homicide; to investigate the motivational, interactional and situational contexts associated with different types of lethal violence and to consider the risk factors and 'pathways' to homicide. The research project uses data collected from three sources: the British national homicide index; examination of case files of about approx. 1,000 serving prisoners convicted of murder; depth interviews with a selection of 175 of these prisoners.

This paper will use quantitative data to examine sexual homicides – that is, homicides which include the perpetration of sexual acts – and the social contexts in which these offences take place. In developing a profile of people convicted of such homicides, factors to be considered include the perpetrators' motivations and intentions; previous convictions and use of violence; drug and alcohol use; previous relationship and marital histories; childhood backgrounds; views of and empathy for victims; and the relationships and social interactions between perpetrators and victims. A key question to be addressed is, how do sexual and non-sexual perpetrators of homicide differ? The paper will consider the ways in which these variables contribute to 'pathways' to sexual homicide.

In addition, the paper will critically review the definition of 'sexual homicides'. While most analysis has used the narrow definition (described above), we will also consider the extent to which other homicidal events are 'sexualised', occurring with a backdrop of sexual conflict within and between women and men.

SESSION 44: CRIME TRENDS AND CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON (V), CHAIR: KARIN WITTEBROOD, SOCIAL CULTURAL PLANNING OFFICE, THE HAGUE

Organisation and Scope of the European Sourcebook
>*By Gordon Barclay, Home Office, UK*

Crime Statistics as Constructs
>*By Hanns von Hofer, University of Stockholm*

Comparison between the ICVS and Recorded Police Statistics
>*By Beata Gruszczynska, Warsaw University*

The problem of Prosecution Statistics
>*By Jorg-Martin Jehle, University of Getting*

SESSION 45: FEAR OF CRIME (IV), CHAIR: CHRISTIAN SCHWARZENEGGER, UNIVERSITY OF ZÜRICH

The Development of Fear of Crime in Germany
>*By Joachim Obergfell-Fuchs, MPI, Deutschland*

Comparative Study of Traumatic Stresses among Several types of Victims
>*By Ayako Uchiyama, National Research Institute of Police Science, Tokyo*

Fear of crime and other perceptions: A re-examination of the multidimensional concept
>*By Roberto Cornelli, University of Trento*

SESSION 46:   CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION   (XI), CHAIR: RICHARD WILD, UNIVERSITY OF KEELE

Partnership in Crime Prevention in the UK
> *By A.J. Hart, University of Cambridge*

Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in the Tuscany Countryside
> *By Silvia Ciotti, University of Florence*

Based on a multisciplinary team of criminologists, psycologists, anthropologists and experts in criminal law, "AreaSicura" is a project concerning security and prevention of criminality and social and juvenile disease, addressed specifically to the Chianti area in Tuscany, Italy. In fact, the Project is not addressed to cities or big towns but to rural areas with a medium village, little villages nearby and a great countryside area all around.

Countryside is the most important subject of this analysis and intervention: Tuscany (and especially Chianti) countryside is rich in villas, houses, hotels, country resorts and buildings inhabited mostly in summertime, during the touristic period. These structures are full of fine furnitures, works of art, ancient painting and so on; in summertime many italian and foreign tourists arrive here, obviously with money, credit cards, often with jewels and expensive cars too. All these characteristics make this area at risk of larceny, burglary and robbery, even if luckily these are still not so numerous.

The aim of this project is to maintain security in these areas as one of the main factors of the high quality of life in Tuscany. Besides the set up of a permanent Observatory on criminality in this area, "AreaSicura" project provides courses for local policemen and teachers, programmes of prevention of social and juvenile disease, advertising campaigns to inform the citizens and the variuos productive groups, and others specific interventions carried out on the particular reality of each resort. Very interesting is the advertising campaign against tricks carried on for elderly people who live alone in isolated houses.

All the project activities are realized with the cooperation of the Municipalities and the local policemen, schools, sporting groups and voluntary services.

At present the project is going on in Bagno a Ripoli, a great village near Florence, and it will be end in 2002. During 2001, the experiment is going to start in all the villages in the Chianti area, thanks to the European funds of the "Leader Plus" programme financing rural areas.

The first results of this "work in progress" are going to be produced during the ESC 2001 conference in Lausanne.

Differences, Convergence and Trends of Globalisation in European Crime Prevention – Comparison of Prevention Strategies in GB, France and Germany
> *By Thomas Gilly, CEP, Paris*

SESSION 47: EUROPEAN GANGS (XVI) – CHAIR: ELMAR WEITEKAMP, UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN

An overview of the Eurogang Research Programme
> *By Elmar Weitekamp, University of Tuebingen*

Challenges of Definitions, National Perspectives and Collaborative Research
> *By Malcolm W. Klein, University of Southern California*

Surveying Expert Informants on Gang Issues in Europe
> *By Cheryl L. Maxson, University of California, Irvine*

Measuring Youth Gang Involvement through School Surveys
> *By Finn-Aage Esbensen (University of Missouri, St. Louis) and Dana Peterson, University of Nebraska*

Oslo: A Case Study of Multi-method Gang Research
By Tore Bjorgo, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs

SESSION 48: POLICE SCIENCE AND POLICE REFORM (XIV), CHAIR:

Criminology and Knowledge about the Police – In Need of a European Approach?
By Detlef Nogala, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg

Since criminology as an intellectual and academic endeavour had been focussed for long on etiological aspects of deviant acts and events, police as a central institution of formal social control came under scrutiny for serious criminological analysis only from the last third of the past century on. Despite their increasing political weight even today topics of police and policing remain for the most part relatively marginal issues on the established agenda of criminology. But, seen from an international perspective, one will find a relevant differentiation between national criminological 'cultures'. First: As the early research on police had been by and large 'started' by scholars from the U.S. and from Great Britain, the most developed body of knowledge has to be attributed to the 'Anglo-criminological' discourse. Thus, although there are some notable exceptions, the bulk of criminological relevant police research stems from English-speaking countries. Second: Not only for the quality but for the sheer quantity of empirical studies and theoretical essays, knowledge about police and policing in the international forum appears to be dominated by experiences, models and developments in the English speaking world.
Beside the fact, that police matters might have a significant better standing in the hierarchies of criminological topics in those countries, there might the emergence of some problems, when criminology itself becomes more international and 'globalised'.
The paper will discuss the issue, if when police and policing are discussed on an international level, the supposed anglophone domination in the literature might pose the risk of a certain culturally based, scientific bias both in terms of empirical knowledge and theoretical discussion. On the practical level, an ill-informed import of policing concepts could end up in political failures. It is speculated, whether a specific European respectively 'Continental' perspective on police and policing beyond national horizons is necessary and feasible and how it could be 'merged' with the rich body of insights and thoughts from the English-speaking world.

Current Trends in German Policing from the Point of View of Police Science
By Jürgen Stock, BKA, Wiesbaden

On the initiative of some police training and research institutions, efforts are currently being made in Germany to establish police science as an independent field of study. Police science is understood to be the science that deals with the police as an institution, the work done by the police, and the social, legal and institutional aspects of policing. Examining the contents and organization of police work is intended to improve the situation regarding research and findings in this area, where deficiencies exist, and to thereby benefit both theory and practice.
As in many other countries, during the last 10 years there has been a shift of paradigms from the work of the police as "crime fighters" to a community-oriented approach that places greater emphasis on crime prevention. At the same time, crime policy has returned to its focus on the community. Attention is again being directed to ordinary citizens with their day-to-day-concerns and expectations; their degree of satisfaction as "customers" who desire security as a "product" is used to measure the success of police work. This new orientation of crime policy is occurring at a time when the general population does in fact have a greater need for security. At the same time, acceptance of the police is at a high level, and here it should be noted that, since reunification, the improvement has been truly dramatic in the eastern part of Germany.

The expectations of the citizen were used to justify a new orientation towards security strategy in the sense of a policy geared towards protection of people and property at community level that places greater emphasis on crime suppression. Among other things, this development is characterized by expanded authority to engage in preventive crime suppression when threats to, or disturbances of, public safety and order are anticipated; strengthening of the public order authorities, above all in their battle against breaches of police and administrative regulations and social disorder; a strong network of government and private security agencies at the local level; more intensive formal integration of ordinary citizens into core fields of police activity; as well as expanded electronic surveillance of public areas by means of video technology.

Internal police organization is characterized above all by a growing tendency to apply the principles of business management to police work, with consequences that can hardly be foreseen at the present time.

SESSION 49: CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE (XIII), CHAIR: CHRISTINA RECHEA D'ALBEROLA, UNIVERSITY OF CASTILLA LA MANCHA

The Challenges in the New Juvenile Justice System in Spain
    By Esther Fernández Molina, University of Castilla la Mancha

Today, juvenile justice in Spain is suffering a comprehensive reformation. The 13th of January 2001, the new law that rules the juvenile justice has come into effect. The main challenge of this new law is to set definitely a
'responsibility model', shyly pointed by the previous law from 1992. I will try to analyse how this responsibility model has been set out in Spain within the last nine years, when this first experience has taken place.
This analysis will basically let us show which are the objectives the new reform must achieve and which are the main difficulties that the new Spanish juvenile justice system must guide to set out this model.

In this paper it's shown a balance of what this experience has been for the model set in the ninety two reform. The findings here shown comes from an study in which 100% of open court proceedings in the juvenile courts during the three years 1996-1998 have been analysed. These data come from Castilla-La Mancha: an specific region of Spain. But we can be used to describe the reality of the juvenile justice system in Spain.

In this paper is going to be deal with the problem that appear due to the change into the age range in the new system. This change created an specific criminal law for minors in between 14 and 18 years old and comes instead of the old one, which had a much younger age range: 12 and 16 years old. It will also be analysed the experience of a system that was developed upon to main ideas: the most files of minors are decriminalization the better, in order to avoid the secondary deviance process, and the deinstitutionalization that tries to operate on the community with those youngster that the juvenile judge passed a judicial measure.

The Evaluation of 'On Track'
    By Victoria Harrington, Home Office, London

Juvenile Justice in East- and West-Germany – 10 Years after the Reunification
    By Frieder Dünkel, Ernst-Moritz- Arndt- Universität Greifswald

The paper discusses the development of juvenile justice institutions and of the sentencing practice after the reunification of Germany. Although the juvenile justice agencies in East Germany (former GDR) have been established with considerable support of West German money and personnel, different sentencing practices have emerged. This is partly due to regional traditions and patterns of juvenile crime. The paper presents the analysis of up to now unpublished statistics and the results of a nation-wide poll of juvenile justice agencies concerning the availability of restorative and educative measures for juvenile courts and prosecutors. Juvenile courts in Germany deal with 14-21 years old young offenders. The application of the criminal law for adults for offenders aged 18-21 years is practised differently in comparison of Eastern and Western Federal States, but also in comparison of northern and southern states. The practice of juvenile courts varies considerably from more liberal/educative to more repressive (favoring youth imprisonment) sentencing approaches.

The Criminal Careers of Dutch Adult Offenders
    By Arjan A.J.Blokland and Paul Nieuwbeerta, NSCR, Leiden

SESSION 50: SENTENCING, PUBLIC OPINION AND GOALS OF PUNISHMENT (XV), CHAIR: JAN DE KEIJSER AND ANDRÉ KUHN, NSCR, LEIDEN AND UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE

Do Judges and the Public really Want Community Sanctions?
By Kristel Beyens, Free University of Brussels

Sentencing is a complex judicial and social practice. It takes place in a complex organisation and is embedded in a penal culture. Sentencing research has mainly focussed on sentencing disparities, which are explained by legal factors, characteristics of the offender and of the magistrate and by organisational factors.

This paper is based on qualitative research with Belgian magistrates, discussing fictitious cases, to assess the influence of these factors. A major focus is the decision process in the choice of community sanctions or imprisonment. Why do magistrates choose for a prison sanction or an alternative? The interviews reveal the importance of a penal culture, determining the views on crime, offenders and penal aims of punishment.

To explore and compare the views of magistrates and the public on community sanctions, the case of the recidivist burglar of the International Crime Victims Survey is presented to both groups, asking them which sentence they would impose. Taking into account the methodological pitfalls of this exploration, some differences in results are discussed.

The Missing Link: Goals of Punishment in Theory and in Practice
By Jan de Keijser, NSCR, Leiden

Legal punishment involves a deliberate infliction of suffering. The practice of punishment is, therefore, morally problematic and requires a consistent justification. This paper summarizes the results of a quantitative study to the link between supposed justifications and goals of punishment and the actual practice of sentencing. Is there, in general, a commonly shared vision among judges concerning the functions and goals of punishment? Given identical criminal cases, is there any noticeable variation between judges in preferred goals of punishment and sentencing decisions? Is it possible to establish a clear relationship between preferred goals and type and severity of sentence imposed? Focusing on the Dutch practice of punishment, study results urge to ponder on the legitimacy and working of penal sanctions.

Penal Attitudes: A comparison of the attitudes of the Dutch Population and Dutch Judges
By Dick J.Hessing, Erasmus University, Rotterdam

In his recent thesis (Punishment and Purpose: from Moral Theory to Punishment in Action) Jan de Keijser concluded that it was possible to measure the penal attitudes of judges into the following structure: Deterrence, Incapacitation and Rehabilitation as utilitarian concepts, Desert and Restoring Moral Balance as retributive concepts, and Restorative Justice as a concept on its own. These six punishment purposes could be reduced to two perspectives: Harsh Treatment (incorporating Deterrence, Incapacitation, Desert and Moral Balance) and Social Constructiveness (incorporating Restorative Justice and Rehabilitation).

In a follow-up study we presented the attitude scales used by De Keijser to a representative sample of the Dutch population to ascertain whether the same attitude structure and central perspectives could be reproduced and to discover if these perspectives could be related to more general attitudes toward crime and such factors as education and political preferences. Although the results showed an identical factor structure, there were some remarkable differences which will be discussed.

Punitivity of Judges and Public Opinion
By André Kuhn, University of Lausanne

Four criminal cases have been submitted to a sample of 290 Swiss judges and another sample of 606 Swiss citizens. The data have been collected during the year 2000, with the help of the Swiss Science Foundation. Each of the respondents had to pass a sentence to the four authors and answer questions on the goals of punishment. This paper will look at the differences between the judges and the public according to punishment and try to find an explanation to some of them.

Penal Populism and Public Attitudes to Sentencing
By Michael Hough, South Bank University, London

This paper will examine the emergence of penal populism in several countries over the last thirty years and will examine various explanations for this development. It will conclude that lack of proper public information

about sentencing, and the resultant systematic public ignorance about crime and sentencing, form part of the dynamic which underlies penal populism.

SESSION 51: SOCIETY AND THE POLICE (XIV), CHAIR: RENÉ LÉVY, CESDIP, PARIS

Recherche sur les Enquêtes de Police
By Jean-Paul Brodeur, University of Montréal

Le but de la communication est de présenter les premiers résultats des recherches de l'auteur sur l'enquête judiciaire. Cette enquête a été effectuée dans les archives de l'un des plus grands corps de police urbaine au Canada et porte sur les dossiers d'enquête qui ont résulté dans la mise en accusation d'un ou de plusieurs prévenus. Ce résultat constitue le critère le plus courant d'élucidation d'une affaire. L'auteur a analysé plus de 125 dossiers d'enquêtes qui ont été effectuées entre 1992 et 2000, à raison d'une sélection de quelque 25 dossiers par deux ans. Les dossiers se répartissent entre les catégories d'enquête suivantes: le meurtre, l'agression sexuelle, le vol qualifié, la fraude et le trafic de stupéfiant. Un nombre égal d'enquête a été choisi par chaque catégorie, à l'exception du meurtre où deux fois plus de dossiers ont été sélectionnés. A l'intérieur de chaque catégorie, la sélection s'est effectuée au hasard. La question soulevée était de mesurer dans quelle mesure le savoir - par exemple, la police scientifique, le renseignement, l'informatique - contribuait à l'élucidation d'une affaire. Les résultats présentés porteront surtout sur la part de l'expertise (police scientifique) dans la résolution des affaires.

The paper will present the author's preliminary findings in his research on criminal investigation. This research was conducted in the archives of one of the main urban police forces in Canada and it bears on a sample of investigations that resulted in the prosecution of one or several suspects. The prosecution of suspects is the current standard for measuring the successful outcome of an investigation. Some 125 investigation files from 1992-2000 were analysed, 25 files being sampled every two years for this period. These files belonged to murder, sexual assault, robbery, fraud and narcotics investigations. There was an equal number of files in the various categories, with the exception of murder where there were twice as many files as in the other categories. Within each category, the selection of files was random. The issue that we examined was the part played by various aspects of knowledge - e.g. forensic science, intelligence, computer searches - in the resolution of a case. We shall mainly focus in our presentation on the part played by forensics.

New Approaches Regarding Private/Public Security In Spain
By Andrea Gimenez-Salinas Framis, University of Castilla La Mancha, Toledo

Importance of Private Security in the management of security in our societies is growing. Countries have reacted differently to this development. Private security industry may be considered as (a) a sector ancillary and subordinated to public police; or (b) as any other economic business. Spain follows the first approach. Once reticence against private security sector disappears, new mechanisms of collaboration between private and public security may be created. The paper will evaluate these mechanisms of collaboration.

The Relationship between Local Crime, Local Newsmedia and Local Police
By Barbra van Gestel ( )

What role do local media (newspapers, broadcasting) play with respect to the formulating and planning of policy intervention strategy? On the one hand, journalists publish about crime and safety, trying to show to police authorities the urgency of certain crime and safety issues. At the other hand, police uses the media to make clear what special intervention programs they consider or perform, and to enhance their public image. The interplay of this type of mutual influences is at present not clear.
Recently, the The Hague police has set up a special intervention scheme against street robbery, in which more surveillance, more criminal investigation, and more prevention activities have been introduced.
In this paper we try to reconstruct the decision process to launch this scheme, and especially what role the local media have played. We reconstruct the sequencing of rising crime figures, rising media concern, and rising police concern, by means of analysing crime figures, content analysis of media coverage, and interviews with local police decision makers.

SESSION 52: EDUCATION AND TRAINING (XVII)– CHAIR: HENK VAN DE BUNT, ERASMUS UNIVERSITY, ROTTERDAM

Criminal Justice Education and Its Impact on the Socio-Economic Climate of Developing Nations
By Chris Eskridge, University of Nebraska

Heuni Project: Training Course for Police Officers in Estonia on Violence against Women
By Natalia Ollus, UN Institute HEUNI

On teaching quantitative methods in criminology
By Catrien Bijleveld, NSCR, Leiden, Free University Amsterdam

Lessons from the Field: Participant Observation in 'Dangerous' Communities
By D.Siegel, Free University Amsterdam; and D.Zaitch, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Police training as a Problem of Experience and the Sociology of Knowledge
By Wolfgang Stangl, Institut für Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie, Vienna

SESSION 53: VIOLENCE AND PRISON (XX)– CHAIR: HENRIETTE HAAS, UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE

What about 'White Power'? –A study of 300 skinheads within a Sample of 21.000 Young Men
By Rafaël Vignando and Henriette Haas, University of Lausanne

Every year, Swiss Army recruits are interviewed on a topie of social or policy relevance. In 1997, the topic chosen was violence, either committed or experienced, in a biographic perspective. With 21,314 valid interviews, the sample included over 70 percent of Swiss men aged 20 in 1997. This is due, of course, to the fact that military service is still compulsory in Switzerland.
Besides many biographical variables, self-reported acts of violenee, sexual violence and status offenses, attitudes and beliefs, one question covered youth culture and extremist groups. 300 recruits answered affimatively being a member of the skinheads or hanging around with them in 1997.
The analysis of this particular group of young men showed some astonishing results. It scems that a large subgroup of skinheads do indeed perpetrate violent acts and are overtly racist. But, contrary to popular beliefs, neither are ali of these men violent and nor are they ali racists. The present paper will explore different motivations of joìning extremist groups among young men.

Dangerous Prisoners in Poland
By Andrzej Kremplewski, University of Warsaw

Murders of Revenge in Poland
By Tomasz Urbaniak, University of Warsaw

Drug Misuse in Prison: a Staff Perspective
By Anthea Hucklesby, University of Hull

Drug misuse in prison has recently become an important priority for the prison service in England and Wales. Part of this has been the publication of a HM Prison Service drug strategy. In this strategy, prison staff are given a leading role in tackling drug misuse but very little is known about the level of their knowledge of drugs or the effectiveness of their drug training. This paper will draw on some of the findings of a Prison Service funded project on drug misuse in three prisons in England to assess the level of staff knowledge of drugs and their use and to explore the relationship between knowledge and training. These findings will then be related to broader debates about tackling drug misuse in prisons and the role of staff in any such initiative.

SESSION 54: ROUND TABLE SESSION (XXI)

Diverging Realities? Comparing the Perception of Crime and Illness
By Harald Kania, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg

Psychological and criminological research has consistently shown that individual perceptions of criminality are highly selective and exaggerated. Commonly this distortion is attributed to the representation of crime in the media. This paper explores how much of this distortion is found analogously in the representation of illness. (1) Open interviews were conducted with executive media staff (N=2) and regular television viewers (N=2) about their perception of crime, illness, and typical German TV series which address those topics. (2) Then a sample of 200 subjects was given a questionnaire, based on those interviews, that prompted them to give a typical instance of a crime and an illness. These answers were categorised for their frequency and severity, as rated by lawyers and physicians. (3) Subjects were then also asked to rate on a 7-point scale how crime and illness are presented in typical German detective and medical series with respect to three dimensions: (a) the degree of representativeness, (b) realism, and (c) impact on the viewers' perception. The analysis of the interviews suggests that both domains serve different psychological needs and functions. Associations with »crime" were predominantly exceptional and severe instances whereas associations with »illness" were mainly common instances, both severe and mild. Some significant differences were found for the TV series ratings, although the effects were comparably small.
These results indicate a fundamental difference in the way crime and illness are perceived. Whereas the concept of crime provides us with a sense of suspense and exhilaration, while for the most part ignoring the facts, the concept of illness has a better grounding in reality.

Should Holocaust denial be Punished as a 'Hate Crime'?
By Paul Iganski, Inst. of Jewish Policy Reseach, London

Prospects of Post-modern, Chaos and Complexity Criminologies
By Noriyoshi Takemura, University of Yokohama

With the advancement of postmodern condition in our present society, patterns of crime, delinquency and control have changed. It has become difficult to find causal factors, to explain relationships between cause and effect, and to make the effective control. In a sense, modern criminologies may have reached an impasse. In this situation, postmodern, chaos and complexity criminologies have become conspicuous. In my presentation, prospects of postmodern, chaos and complexity criminologies will be investigated.

European Perspectives on Regulating Private Security
By Mark Button, University of Portsmouth

SESSION 55: ROUND TABLE SESSION (XXI)

Demonstration of a Web-site
By Paul Smit, WODC, Ministry of Justice, The Hague

Insecurities and the Policing of Cyberspace: maintaining Order and Law on the Cyber-beat
By David S.Wall, University of Leeds

The Internet is clearly revolutionising many aspects of our 'social' life, including the impacts of criminal activity. Yet, the "Electronic Pearl Harbour" and subsequent anarchy that were predicted by those who favoured early regulation has not materialised. Cyberspace is, in contrast, remarkably ordered considering its size and complexity. Furthermore, as we come to understand the Internet, many of the characteristics of its impacts remain remarkably familiar.

Hitherto, much of the debate over crime and the Internet has focused upon enforcing laws and investigating crimes and it has tended to characterise cyber-crimes as a separate category of offence that is somehow beyond the reach of criminological understanding. It will be argued in this paper that not only can

cybercrimes be understood in terms of existing bodies of knowledge, but existing bodies of law are for the mostly adequate. Furthermore, there already exists in place complex mechanisms of formal and informal governance that operate to create and maintain a sense of order in cyberspace.

It will, however, also be argued in the paper that whilst existing knowledge enables us to understand cyberspace crime, there do exist a number of complicating issues which need to be addressed if these criminal behaviours are to be addressed. These complicating issues arise in criminal processes and procedures. Not only does the issue of trans-jurisdictionality create many problems for enforcement agencies, but there are emerging clearly conflicting models of, and expectations of criminal justice. Of particular concern is the observation that victims of cyber-crime tend not to want the public model of criminal justice that the police offer.

PLENARY (P5)

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS – A DISCUSSION, Chair: Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UNICRI, Milano

Participants: Kauko Arooma, Josine Junger-Tas, Martin Killias, Christina Rechea d'Alberola, Ugi Zvekic, Ineke Haen Marshall

The Belgian juvenile judge at the beginning of the 20th century
By 0. Els Dumortier (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

In the beginning of the 20th century a new promising Protection or Treatment model towards juvenile delinquents is (also) officially implemented within Belgian law and practices. From now on, the reaction towards juvenile criminals will no longer be a punishment in relation to the seriousness of their past offences. Instead a treatment in function of the re-adaptation of the young delinquent will take place. To develop an individualised treatment, the child must not be subject to a formal, penal procedure, but to an informal procedure. Hereby the juvenile judge, together with many experts, will try to unfold 'l'esprit de l'enfant'. Within this contribution we would like to analyse this newborn figure of the specialised juvenile judge. More precisely we wonder how the juvenile judge is conceived and described in the legal, the administrative and the 'scientific' discourse of the beginning of this century and why.

Victim experience and feelings of unsafety by teachers
By Vettenburg Nicole (Research Group on Juvenile Criminology, K.U.Leuven, Belgium)

In a recent research we examined the nature, the dimension and the causes of teachers' feelings of unsafety and the relation with the antisocial student behaviour. Feelings of unsafety were defined as 'the fear of teachers to become victim of an antisocial student behaviour'. Almost 5000 school-going youngsters and1432 teachers (91 schools) were interviewed. With regard to the feelings of unsafety appears that: 1) a large number of teachers feel slightly sunsafe with regard to lighter offences and 2) the best predictors of feelings of unsafety are subjective factors (namely: subjective victimisation risk and victim experience). These findings are interpreted by data of the focusgroups with teachers (12 focusgroups).

From policy research to police practice
By Peter Versteegh & Jan Wiarda[1]

The main issue in the paper is how crime analysis (including scientific research) can best contribute to problem solving and community policing. The application of crime analysis attuned to the police practice is required. It plays an important role in both policy-making, executing of policy priorities and measuring results of police work. If a good integration in the policy cycle of the police is needed then four ways of crime analysis can be distinguished: strategic analysis, problem analysis, operational analysis and evaluation analysis. Crime analysis may give direction and content to community policing and problem-oriented working only by virtue of the sound balance between three levels of crime analysis: first line expertise (general task), second line expertise (special task) en third line expertise (professional specialisation). In the paper is shown an illustration of the way crime analyses and scientific research have contributed to a problem solving approach of crime problems with Moroccan youngsters in the city of The Hague in The Netherlands.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW NON CUSTODIAL SANCTIONS OF THE 1995' SPANISH PENAL CODE

By José Cid-Elena Larrauri (Autonoma University, Barcelona).

The Spanish criminal code passed in 1995 has laid down new non-custodial sanctions added to the long-establish suspended sentence. These sanctions are: the day-fine, the community service order and the suspended sentence with obligation of treatment. It seems that one the aims of the legislator is to reduce the use of prison.
The research that we summarize in the paper analyses how during 1998-1999 the judges of Barcelona have used their discretion concerning the new possibilities offered by the law to avoid prison.
This research shows that despite the law allows to sentence the recidivist offender to a non-custodial sentence, the judges stick to the philosophy that only the primary offender deserves a non-custodial sentence. As a result, petty recidivist offenders (mainly for property crimes) are send to prison for an average of one year. The same pattern happens when a recidivist offender fails to pay the fine imposed by the court: judges are reluctant to use community sentence, preferring to use short sentences of prison as a back-up of the fine.
Finally, the paper makes some proposals in order to increase the use of non-custodial sanctions by the judges.

Seven hundred crimes of violence by 80 boys: a 20 year follow-up study of childhood aggressiveness.

By

Aims: To study whether indices of childhood aggressiveness predict crimes of violence up to age 30 in a longitudinal intensive design.
Method: 80 boys representing two thirds of the 120 most advanced juvenile delinquents of Sweden (catchment population 8 million), aged 13-19, were subjected to a thorough evaluation in 1975-76 while being cared for in a national borstal school. All 80 boys had serious behavioural problems with onset before age 12 according to DSMIIIR criteria of Conduct disorder (CD). They were subjected to a series of follow-up data collections during the following 20 years.
Results: Half of the 80 subjects were rated as aggressive on a 4-point Childhood Aggression Behaviour (CAB) scale (score 1 to 3), half were assigned score 0. The bimodal CAB scores were associated with poor socio-economic conditions and school problems before referral to borstal, predicted violent crimes and discipline problems during borstal care, and violent crimes but not total number of crimes or social outcome in adulthood. In contrast, ADHD was strongly related to life time total crimes and to a negative social outcome, but not to crimes of violence. All subjects who developed chronic functional psychoses (N=8) belonged to the CAB score 3 group (N=24). All deceased subjects (N=10) had CAB score 0, i.e. non-aggressiveness predicted early death.
Conclusion: CD comorbid problems of aggression and of ADHD entails different predictions of outcome, which suggests that different generative mechanisms are operating for these two problems. A reintroduction of the DSMIIIR subtyping of CD based on aggressiveness should be considered for DSMV.

Key words: Juvenile delinquency, Aggression, Violent crimes, Conduct disorder, Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, Longitudinal design.

This presentation can come in under various programme themes. We believe that we have very interesting data that have not been reported before, and therefore we would prefer to present our data in a session rather than as a poster. Prospective longitudinal studies with intensive designs are quite rare, - then Rolf

Loeber's chair is most appropriate. The presentation concerns violent crimes, i.e. Uberto Gatti's chair. The David Smith and Willem Koops/Marianne Junger chairs are also relevant.

The Reforming of Ukrainian Penal System is a Way to Prevent Repeated Crimes
By Denysova Tatyana

It is well-known, that democracy and violence are incompatible. It is impossible to build a new state which is based on democratic values and simultaneously to apply a repressive policy.

The sharp increase of crimes since middle 90th has resulted in amplification of criminal punishments, especially as imprisonment. Criminal punishment executes, except penal one, the function of the crimes prevention. Thus real struggle against criminality is carried out by attraction of the guilty person to the criminal liability, assignments of punishment and execution of the state compulsion. However, the criminal laws of Ukraine and their practical application prove, that the state allocates a significant place to such kind of punishment as imprisonments (especially long term ones). 36-38 % of all crimes is application of imprisonment

Historical experience shows , that under influence of presence in places of imprisonment, a criminal, as a rule gets only negative experience and in the future he continues his criminal activity. The big congestion of the population in places of imprisonment may result with criminal societies. Therefore the state legal policy should be based on civilized methods, positive experience of domestic and foreign science and practical activity. The reforming of penal systems, with the search of kinds of criminal punishments alternative to imprisonment is necessary. It is impossible to apply severe measures of punishment. Criminal punishment should serve as counteraction of criminality.

It is necessary to carry out the analysis of studying of criminality and the factors promoting its growth. The reforming of Ukrainian criminal - executive system is one of reduction ways of repeated crimes.

Suicides in Prison - An alternative to death penalty?
By Authors: Prof.Dr. C.D.Spinellis/ Olga Themeli, attorney-at-law, Ph.D.candidate

Suicides in prison are not merely self-destructive acts or a "cry for help". They are reflecting the dysfunction of the prison system and the negative repercussions of the institution of imprisonment. If prison administrations do not considerably minimize the risks of committing suicide in the prison environment, the loss of these lives could be considered an alternative to death penalty - not necessarily in the proper but in the figurative sense.

SPACE statistics on suicides in prison reveal a rate above 10 per 10,000 in 10 European countries, 4 of which have a rate above 20.

The absence of Greek data from the SPACE statistics in general, and in particular from Table 9 on suicides in prisons, has stimulated the present paper.

Unpublished data obtained from the Greek Ministry of Justice, by the second of the co-authors, reveal that Greece belongs to the group of countries with a rate below 10 in 1995 (the year of SPACE statistics). However, the suicide rates fluctuated widely in Greece, from a low rate of 3.2 per 10,000 prisoners (convicted, on remand or hospitalised) in 1982 to the incredibly high rate of nearly 40 in the year 1979 (11 suicides, 10 of which occurred in prison hospitals).

A review of the relevant literature indicates that the limitation of most studies lies in the unreliability of data (doubts about the validity of official statistics / missing data in kept documents / missing files of the victims, suicide in juvenile institutions not always kept separately, suicide rates of correctional staff not recorded, etc.).

The authors emphasize the importance of improving suicide statistics (recording, clearing up the incidents of deaths that are recorded without specification of cause etc.) in order to plan and enforce   suicide prevention and intervention strategies that seem to "work" in a particular milieu and are not debatable (e.g the use of "suicide proof" cells).

Fear of crime and the demand for social policies of intervention
By Luzzago A•., Barbieri C., De Fazio G.L., Pietralunga S.

The research looked at a sample of 263 subjects, 109 males and 153 females, coming from medium to small urban centers in northern Italy. Their educational qualifications in 37% of cases was junior secondary school, 63% had high school or university qualifications. 16% were aged between the 13 and 25 years; 52% between 26 and 45, and 23% between the ages of 46 and 65, with 9% being older. Amongst these subjects 59 cases had been assaulted or robbed ; 72 were victims of thefts in apartments, 8 cases had pressed

charges for physical and sexual abuse within a family environment, and 35 cases claimed to have been victims of acts of serious vandalism. 170 subjects mentioned crimes of the same nature committed by relatives or well known acquaintances.

Feelings of alarm are focused above all on drug addicts (84 % of the sample) with the fear/expectation of becoming a victim of purse snatching or robbery. From a rational point of view, nevertheless,75 % of subjects recognized that it is more dangerous to irresponsibly not observe road rules than confront a drug addict. Other categories who were the focus of alarm were prostitutes (49%), non-European community immigrants (51 %) and mentally ill people (19 %).

The widespread perception of alarm is connected with the conviction that crime rates had been increasing in one's own city, with the highest levels for thefts from apartments (66 %), but also with high numbers for purse snatching and robberies (46 %) assault and extortions (29 %) and murders (11 %). These numbers have been confirmed by the crime statistics.

This widespread sensation of alarm and danger leads individuals to place limitations on personal freedom, an approach which is more common amongst women and in older people, often deeply affecting the quality of life, especially among the elderly.

In regard to the calls for measures against crime, the demand for primary prevention (in terms of better education and health and greater social well-being) appears to prevail (between 70 and 75% of the sample). Female subjects especially desire a situational type of prevention (safer streets better street lighting etc.). There is also a high demand for severer punishment (69%) and an increase in police forces, nevertheless seen as means of primary prevention (91 %) with the task of repressing crime. Males especially those under 35, express the hypothesis of active personal defense (by acquiring the right to hold weapons).

The research also reveals differences due to education, social class and economic situation in the expression with greater fear of violent crimes, but also greater vulnerability to victimization in the more disadvantaged subjects (which nevertheless in the sample partially coincide with female subjects). In regard to these parameters we are also witnessing a different approach to the problem of repression/prevention, the first option desired preferably by disadvantaged classes compared to the second.

Prevention of criminal behaviour in psychiatric patients and the referral psychiatrist
Barbieri C., Luzzago A.[•]

The subject of possible correlations between mental health and criminal behaviour, whilst debatable, controversial and complex, cannot be denied a prior nor explained in a simplistic manner.

> From an all inclusive point of view, the existence of a connection between certain forms of criminal behavior and psychopathological conditions is under no doubt. It has already been scientifically proven that for some mental diseases, violent actions with all their relative impact from the criminal and judicial point of view, can be significantly correlated to the type and degree of psychic suffering experienced at that moment of committing the crime by the subject.

From this point of view, any argument for the prevention of crime is therefore objectively justified, even if it gives rise to certain fundamental issues, for example, from a psychiatric point of view what would be the "acceptable" rate of success to prevent both the manifestation of mental disorders and recidivism with all their implied consequences; in contrast, what would be the risk of stigmatizing and labeling implicitly connected with such policies. The correlation between mental disease and criminal conduct is in fact anything but automatic and even the relation with psychopathological problems and criminal recidivism is never obligatory, just as the definition of an "at risk patient" is complex and uncertain.

An area for intervention that in our opinion could have great importance from the point of view of primary or secondary prevention of criminal behaviour could be that of organizing and running territorial psychiatric services with general hospital medical personnel and family doctors referring patients to psychiatrists.

Within the present Italian legislative and organizational framework this hypothetical Referral and Consultation Psychiatric Service would be involved in applying theoretical knowledge of psychopathologies, psychopharmacology, and psychotherapy in contexts which are different to those of the traditional psychiatric clinic, in other words, in hospital structures and other health services such as for example family doctors. Specific areas of Consultation Psychiatry would therefore be the treatment and prevention of psychiatric morbidity in patients with organic pathologies or somatic symptoms. Indeed, at least one-third of patients that consult the family doctor manifest in fact, significant psychiatric symptoms.

This data on the one hand brings to the fore the problem of the psychological preparation of family doctors and hospitals specialists, while on the other it reveals the "privileged" position of such medical personnel in their ability to observe and participate in the potential management of pathological situations which could become criminal conduct.

Organic pathologies may in fact lead to the development of feelings of loss and anguish, whose lack of elaboration and insufficient containment may bring on impulsive reactions of a depressive and or anxious nature with an increase of the risk of aggressive behaviour expressed in an auto/hetero plastic mode.

To ignore all such possibilities can lead to many consequences, in particular there is the risk of falling into "schiziotry" and "disassociated assistance" with the consequence that "therapeutic focus" will be more on the disease and its organic aspects without paying any attention to the personality of the patients and their modalities of correlation with the world.

In second place we thereby eliminate the possibility of picking up those premonitory signals which are true indexes of psychic suffering, which if not understood or underestimated, could evolve into aggressive or destructive behavior.

The targeted use of a Referral and Consultation Psychiatric Service therefore, may represent an ideal instrument for the prevention and treatment of those psychic disorders which not only diminish the quality of life of the individual but which can also in certain circumstances be expressed in impulsive and violent behavior of criminal nature.

In fact, to the extent to which this service has the ability to apply a "treatment project", "taking charge" of the patient, based on "being with and for" the patient, it will become a "container of anguish" taking on the role in a particular phase of the historic existence of the subject and efficacy which would also be preventive towards psychopathological disorder and the potential for crimal action correlated with it.

In regard to this, we would like to point out how certain "guidelines" have been devised and proposed to organize a "structured collaboration" between mental health departments and general medicine specialists; both to recognize and refer to mental health services those patients affected by the so-called "common emotional disorders" frequently detected by family doctors.

Such an operational mentality, organized on the basis of communication and on the integration of different functions, but with potential synergies, would allow crime prevention to intervene, at least where this was possible, on the warning signals of the same mental disorders which may lie at the root of crime.

This could become one of the "challenges" for criminology in the new millennium, certainly not a new challenge but probably a challenge "renewed" by the possibility of using already well known instruments according to different perspectives and perhaps for this reason, more productive ones.