

Newsletter of the *European Society of Criminology*

# CRIMINOLOGY IN EUROPE



**Porto Welcomes the ESC**

Michael Tonry

## EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY AND THE ESC—CONTINENTAL CURES FOR AMERICAN AILMENTS

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Gerben Bruinsma and the ESC board much regret that unexpected medical matters made it impossible for him to write the president's column for this mid-summer issue of *Criminology in Europe* or to attend what should have been 'his' ESC annual meeting in Porto. The prognosis for Gerben's recovery, however, is good, thank goodness, and some of the fruits of his efforts will be evident in Porto. These include the fine general program, which he helped shape, and a pair of 'presidential panels' showcasing work of promising young European scholars.

Although there is no sense in which anyone can 'replace' Gerben Bruinsma, Frieder Dünkel and I will perform some of what would have been his tasks. Frieder's term as active president of the ESC would normally begin the last day of the Porto meeting. He has kindly agreed to perform some of the roles Gerben would have played. I agreed to write this column.

For me and no doubt for others involved in the ESC since its beginning, it is hard to believe the upcoming ESC annual meeting will be the fifteenth.

In 1999 and 2000, when the ESC was little more than glimmers in the eyes of Josine Junger-Tas, Martin Killias, and a few other people, no one would have predicted that annual meetings would attract more than 1000 participants. It happened in Budapest and in Prague. Pre-registration for Porto exceeds the prior record by several hundred.

Increased size is a mixed blessing. It demonstrates the maturation of criminology as an academic discipline in Europe, and results in part from proliferation of new departments, degree programs, and courses. It also means that meetings will become less cozy and less intimate. That, while regrettable, is an inevitable by-product of growth.

During my active year as ESC president culminating in the Prague meeting, I wrote newsletter columns on the nature and development of 'European' as opposed to American or British criminology. I celebrated what I saw as three distinctive European characteristics. Neither primarily quantitative like American criminology nor primarily qualitative and social theoretical like British, European criminology is less tribal and more genuinely multidisciplinary. European criminology is to a significant extent, more than American or British, openly concerned with policy. European criminologists are unafraid to

take and promote normative stances aimed at protecting human rights and respecting human dignity.

Recent developments in the United States have made those European characteristics clearer and demonstrated their wisdom. Anyone involved in criminology for more than a short time in Europe or anywhere else knows that the United States is the land of mass incarceration, capital punishment, mandatory prison terms measured in decades, life sentences without possibility of parole (LWOPs), and sentencing of children as if they were adults.

People outside the US do not typically know that all of those policies and practices are under reconsideration, and that Americans are looking to Europe for guidance. So far, there have been many hundreds of changes to American state and federal laws in recent years that have in small ways made American policies less severe and more respectful of human rights ideas. However, none of the worst, most severe laws—'three-strikes,' 'truth in sentencing,' preventive detention, 'career criminal,' and 'sexual predator' laws—have been repealed or fundamentally altered. That may change, under European influence.

For reasons too complex to summarize here, 'human rights' and 'human dignity' are concepts without legal significance in American constitutional law. Vaguer concepts of 'due process' and 'equal protection' have to do that work, but they have been interpreted narrowly by courts and establish few limits on legislators' or correctional administrators' decisions. Correctional practices and sentencing policies that are unimaginable in Europe are commonplace.

Influential Americans are beginning to understand and regret this and are beginning to look to Europe for better models to emulate. Scholarly writings are available, such as Dirk Van Zyl Smit and Sonja Snacken's fine book on European prison law. However, few practitioners or policy makers or their staffs read academic writings. A better way is to show them how Europe does things differently, more humanely, and no less effectively.

Frieder Dünkler and I have been involved in projects that demonstrate the positive role that European criminology may play in remaking the American criminal justice system. Two years ago and again in June this year, the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City, with support from major US foundations, organized 'study tours' of European prosecution and prison systems. Participants included governors of states, heads of state prison and probation systems, elected prosecutors, print and electronic journalists,

and directors of conservative and liberal justice system reform organizations.

The aim was to show American politicians and officials that it is possible to operate systems of punishment for crime that involve imposition of proportionate, deserved punishments, that respect the human dignity of offenders, and that attempt in constructive ways to help offenders build law-abiding lives.

The effect has been transformative. Prosecutors in California and Wisconsin, prison directors in several states, and governors have been persuaded and have become outspoken agents of change in their states. Whether major changes in law and policies result remains to be seen.

However, as Nick Turner, president of Vera, and Jeremy Travis, former National Institute of Justice director and now president of New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice, wrote in the *New York Times*: 'Truly transformative change in the United States will require us to fundamentally rethink *values*. How do we move from a system whose core value is retribution to one that prioritizes accountability and rehabilitation? In Germany we saw a potential model: a system that is premised on the protection of human dignity and the idea that the aim of incarceration is to prepare prisoners to lead socially responsible lives, free of crime, upon release.'

The ESC can claim no direct credit for the greater decency and humanity of most European compared with American and British justice systems, but it no doubt plays a role. It embodies the three characteristics of European criminology that I described above. It contributes to building networks and forging collaborations. By stimulating the growth of criminology and the activities of criminologists, it has catalyzed changes in policy, practice, and law. Those are not small accomplishments for an organization that is about to enjoy its fifteenth birthday party.

What happens in future years will depend on the younger European criminologists Gerben Bruinsma is determined to encourage and promote. Gerben will not be with us in person to celebrate their promise and accomplishment in Porto, but he will be there in spirit. I and the ESC board wish him a speedy recovery and look forward to being with him next year in Münster.

**Michael Tonry** is the McKnight Presidential Professor in Criminal Law and Policy at the University of Minnesota Law School, and the former President of the ESC

Cândido da Agra

# CRIMINOLOGY AND THE PORTUGUESE EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

## AN EPISTEMOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL APPROACH\*

### INTRODUCTION

The analysis of the past and present history of science can be accomplished in two manners: a simplistic style or a critical and complex style. The first stores dates and authors across time, without any method of analysis. The second traces the history of science using conceptual and methodological frameworks. We have had these strategies and tools available for over a century in the disciplines of philosophy of science and epistemology, and these constitute the repository to which we should appeal when engaging with the history of science using complex methods. Which are the big questions posed by philosophy of science and epistemology? In short, they ask what science is and how it is done. Two scholarly traditions provide answers to these questions: the French historicist tradition (e.g., Bachelard) and the Anglo-Saxon logicist tradition (e.g., Popper and Khun). The philosopher of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Michel Foucault occupies space apart from these: in the 1960s, he set up a new approach to the analysis of knowledge, science and practices.

My research about criminology is based on the Foucauldian concept of ‘experience’. It represents a system comprised by three methods articulated with each other: archeology, genealogy, and hermeneutics. The first method focuses on knowledge and science; the second focuses on normativity and control; and the third on the

way of life. Here, I privilege the archeological method (*Archéologie du Savoir*, 1969), although I will sometimes refer to the other two.

The historical segment we will consider extends for about 150 years, from the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until today. Data resulting from research on the history and epistemology of criminology, ongoing at the School of Criminology, allowed me to establish three periods that, metaphorically, I named the ‘Enlightenment’, the ‘Shadows’ and ‘Resurrection’. It is within each of these three ‘historical *a priori*’, distinct in their ontology and experience of crime, that I will analyze the archeology of criminological knowledge in Portugal.

### I. ENLIGHTENMENT 1880s–1930s

#### 1. *The ‘épistémè’*

Positivism. The wide structure of thought that M. Foucault called the ‘modern épistémè’, a platform of unconscious nature, situated above cultural values and beyond particular sciences, arrived in Portugal in the 1960s and 1970s. Faith in science proclaimed a disruption from mythical thought and philosophical speculation. Science was the light that shone within darkness. Science, and only science, had the power not only to clarify phenomena, but also to act over them. Positivism constituted the philosophical base of faith animated in science: the scientism. In Portugal, French positivism, whose main representative was Auguste Comte, cohabitated with

\* I wish to thank Pedro Almeida and Gilda Santos from the School of Criminology for their assistance in translating this text.

## FROM THE NEXT ISSUE

› *Susanne Karstedt and Dario Melossi on European criminology*

John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer's English positivism. The 1970s saw the dissemination of these two types of positivism across the main scientific and cultural centers, from the natural sciences to the law.

Anthropology. The first natural study about mankind in Portugal dates from 1857. These types of studies were intensified during the eighties, using laboratory and field methods. Physical anthropology was transposed to the analysis of human behavior from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century through the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its aim was to create a true (positivist) science of Man: e.g., the normal, the alienated, and the criminal. Portugal was thus prepared to adhere to criminal anthropology, or the Italian positivist criminology: the *épistémè* was aligned with positivism and natural scientists dominated the methods of physical anthropology.

## 2. Control devices

The death penalty has been out of use in Portugal since 1846. Portugal developed several penitentiary studies, comparing its reality with the experience of other European countries, with the aim of reforming its penitentiary system. The penal and penitentiary system was amended by law in 1867, which not only reformed penalties and their implementation, according to a philosophy of correction and reeducation, but also enshrined the abolition of the death penalty.

A process of differentiating adult and minor delinquents began about 20 years later. This led to the creation of the minors protection law in 1911. Portugal innovated in this matter by creating the first European juvenile justice system.

## 3. Political order and social disorders

The movements to reform the penal and penitentiary systems resulted from the impact of the 1820 liberal revolution. Liberalism, as a political process, had also been at the origin of the welfare system: the assistance towards the ill, the prisoners and the infants. This last group stood out greatly, given the transformations that had occurred throughout the century. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the significant increase of juvenile criminality, associated with the growing urban proletariat, became a cause of real social alarm. The population demanded action. However, it was also clear that repressive responses were ineffective. The progressive retreat of children and youth from prison was coincident with the entrance of new criminal actors in these establishments: politicians, rulers and capitalists. Political crime and anarchism were deeply associated with the end of

constitutional monarchy and the changes in the political regime that led to the republic (1910). The period between 1910 and 1926 was particularly marked by political, social and cultural movements that were contradictory and conflictual. A profound financial crisis and the First World War (1914-1918) worsened the country's situation. The Portuguese criminality statistics date from 1878 and 1880, and the data indicate that all forms of criminality increased until the first years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. From then on, only crimes against the person have increased in a constant way.

## 4. The birth of criminology

### 4.1 Conditions for the emergence of criminology

It was in this context that the first criminological studies appeared. These studies, theoretical and empirical, were developed either at universities, the Criminology Institutes of the Ministry of Justice, and even institutions for minors. During this period, the exchange between university and governmental criminal justice devices was well-established and dynamic. Medical doctors and jurists employed the Lombrosian framework and those developed in critical opposition (discussed below) to study crime, the delinquent, criminality, and the penal justice and penitentiary systems. Portugal had constant interaction with the international scientific community in these matters since the beginning.

### 4.2 The institutionalization of criminology

a) Academic criminology. Between 1880 and 1936 Portuguese universities had eminent cultivators of criminology in their faculties of medicine, law, sciences and humanities. The first academic study was presented by the 'Medico-chirurgical School of Porto' in 1880. The author, Roberto Frias, defended the need for a scientific study of crime, criminality and the delinquent. At the University of Porto, two authors should be distinguished: L. Viegas and António Mendes Corrêa, the former being a professor of physical anthropology whose works were translated into several languages. Paolo Freire developed studies about 'The degenerates' (1986) and 'The criminals' (1989) at the University of Coimbra. We find two great names at the University of Lisbon: Francisco Ferraz de Macedo, who published his works in foreign languages since 1892; and Manuel Ferreira Deusdado, philosopher, psychologist and pedagogue. He also published his works about criminal psychology in foreign languages beginning in 1890.

b) Administrative criminology devices. The application of criminal anthropology to the field of justice was conceived in 1899 by the law that created the position of criminal anthropologist. This position was occupied by medical doctors at institutions near the civilian prisons of the north (Porto) and south (Lisbon) of the country. Criminal anthropologists were assigned to perform the biological and social study of criminals, elaborate statistics and reports, and cooperate with courts. The first service, the Anthropometric Post (*'Posto Antropométrico'*) began operating in 1902, in Porto. The Porto experience was subsequently extended to Lisbon (1919) and Coimbra (1927). At this point, these devices were named *'Institutos de Criminologia'* (Criminology Institutes). This designation was also adopted by Porto's Anthropometric Post in 1936. Thus, criminology was established under the Ministry of Justice, throughout the national territory. These Institutes worked in articulation with major universities. Their directors were professors of penal law, anthropology, or criminal psychology at the partner universities. The scientific work of these institutes was soon being published in anthropology journals and in the Bulletin of the Institutes of Criminology (*'Boletim dos Institutos de Criminologia'*).

#### 4.3 Epistemological orientations

a) Lombrosianism. Very early on, Portugal adopted the perspective of the Italian Anthropological School. Several scholars, mainly medical doctors, developed research using a tripartite framework based on: Benedict Morel's (1857) theories of human degeneration, followed by scholars such as Cesare Lombroso; the existence of qualitative differences between criminals and non-criminals; and causal determinism.

b) The Portuguese contribution to the epistemological rupture with Lombrosianism. Although Portugal was among the countries that adopted Lombrosian views, it was also a source of strong critics, producing abundant empirical and theoretical research. At the empirical level, the notable studies of Ferraz de Macedo (1892; 1900) should be highlighted. Ferraz de Macedo used the same methodology as Lombroso but with divergent results. By comparing skulls of criminals and non-criminals, he showed that there were no significant anatomical differences between them. Additionally, after analyzing about 1,000 skulls of individuals with no criminal record, he pointed to the existence of anatomical anomalies in non-delinquents which ran counter to Lombrosian thought. Studies undertaken in institutions for minors corroborated Ferraz de Macedo's findings. Mendes Cor-

rêa (1913) wrote: 'A huge proportion of children do not present any sign of somatic stigmatization'. Lombroso's conceptions were also contested by naturalists and philosophers. Among the former, J. de Oliveira (1904) and J. Gonçalves, supported by biological data, contested Lombroso's confusion between biological and pathological states, and between degeneration and atavism. Among the latter, Ferreira Deusdado defended the idea of free will and the importance of education and rearing environment. Mendes Corrêa, combining the broad empirical studies (with adults and children) with theoretical research that had developed since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, was also among Lombroso's most influential critics. Without denying some degree of biological and social determinism, Mendes Corrêa suggested that the values integrated into one's personality form a central axis for the explanation of crime. As evidence of his rupture with the Lombrosian school, he named his theoretical and methodological framework 'The New Criminal Anthropology' (1931).

It is obvious, then, that Portugal contributed significantly to the epistemological disruption of the first 'scientific' criminology. Portuguese authors contradicted the conceptions of degeneration and atavism, the idea of *ab ovo*, and causal determinism.

#### 4.4 Internationalization

a) Portugal closely followed international investigation. Five years after the first edition of Lombroso's *L'Uomo Delinquente* (1876), we could already see Portuguese authors referencing this work and the Italian Positivist School, either to follow it or criticize it. This was not only true for Lombroso's work, but also for the main works of Raffaello Garofalo and Enrico Ferri, which were translated to Portuguese. Other theoretical orientations also inspired Portuguese researchers. Among these were Henry Maudsley, in England; the somato-psychology of German criminal psychologist Ernst Kretschmer; Benigno di Tullio's criminal endocrinology; and the transformations of penal law in light of modern science, introduced by Belgian penalist Adolphe Prins. Turning to French authors, it is worth highlighting not only the impact of Léonce Manouvrier, Alexandre Lacassagne and Gabriel Tarde's sociological theories, but also of the Durkheimian conceptions on the normality of crime. All of these authors were widely recognized and quoted by Portuguese researchers. Reciprocally, the works of Portuguese researchers were disseminated (through publications and in criminology congresses at Rome, Brussels, and Vienna, among others). Portuguese scholars were



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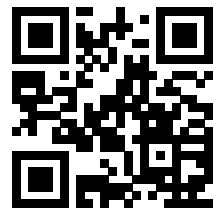
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read and quoted by researchers from other countries as well. Some names are worth mentioning. The studies of Mendes Corrêa, from the Faculty of Sciences at the University of Porto, were published in several languages. Many authors refer to them: in Belgium, Étienne de Greef, pioneer of the phenomenological school of Louvain, mentions them in his *Introduction to Criminology*; in the US, Edwin Sutherland quotes them in his *Principles of Criminology*; in France, penalist Jean Pinatel states that his criminal personality theory was inspired by Corrêa's theoretical model. I will also mention Ferreira Deusdado and Ferraz de Macedo, whose criticisms of the Italian Positivist School were presented and applauded (by Manouvrier among others) at the first congresses of criminology. In summary, Portuguese authors have actively contributed to the constitution of the international criminological scientific community.

#### 4.5 Criminology differentiates and specializes

The period between 1926 and 1936 was characterized by a profound change in the systems and mechanisms of formal social control and saw an evolution of criminology. What was the meaning of this evolution?

a) The penitentiary reform, in obedience to the principle of the individualization of penalties, differentiated penal regimes according to age, sex, diseases and abnormalities, corrigibility, and political delinquency. Therefore, the reform predicted the existence of special facilities: school-prisons (conceived for correctable youths); maternity-prisons; sanatorium and hospital-prisons; asylum-prisons; prisons and overseas penal colonies for delinquents of difficult rehabilitation and for political criminals.

b) The same reform also reinstated the Criminology Institutes. The reforms were complementary and coherent: The individualization of penalties and the penitentiary specialization were necessarily and logically correlated to reforms in criminology. The reform was intended to homogenize, in terms of designation and organizational structure, the three institutes of the country, covering 'criminal anthropology', 'sociology' and 'criminal policy'. These Institutes were to be consulted in probation matters, in the process of classifying delinquents and in modifying prison regimes. It was also under their purview to examine under-aged delinquents and detainees of other prisons throughout the country. We might say that administrative criminology was reinforced by this reform, differentiating itself in an integrative way. It was subdivided into three specialties: observation of delinquents, observation of the environment, and criminal policy definition. Its objectives all converged in the individual delin-

quent with a very precise aim: to observe, examine, and classify. It was the mission of the criminal anthropology section to study delinquents, in particular their personalities. At the epistemological level, without acknowledging it, the reformers had created 'clinical criminology' and abandoned experimentalist positivism, which was proper of 'criminal anthropology'. This designation was and remains emptied of its meaning. The word came to not match the essence. It is this 'clinical view' that the system now requests the criminologist to adopt. The epistemological conditions for the emergence of clinical criminology in Portugal were very similar to those that Foucault identified in his archeology of clinical medicine. The '*regard clinique*' illustrates a shift in illness management strategy, stating 'There are no maladies; there are ill'. Applying this new strategy to criminality: 'There are no crimes; there are criminals'.

## II. SHADOWS: LATE 1930s AND EARLY 1980s

### 1. Portugal under authoritarianism

At the political level, the dictatorship consecrated in the 1933 constitution was settled and consolidated. Portugal followed, in this matter, the authoritarian expressions that settled across Europe between the two world wars. At the social level, the beginning of the country's industrialization in the thirties led to an exodus from the countryside to the cities, a growing proletariat, and the increase of physical, moral and behavioral disorders in the big cities. This increase was mainly seen in prostitution, mendicancy and criminality. As for formal social control mechanisms, the restructuring of the political justice system resulted in the creation of a political police and specific courts and prisons for political delinquents. Portugal lived for about 50 years with its back turned to the developed world in general, and to continental Europe in particular.

### 2. Consequences

a) During this period, science regressed enormously: There were no public investments in science, and particularly in human sciences. Portugal had no scientific community truly integrated internationally. Many researchers left for foreign universities and research centers during this period. Additionally, the regime had also expelled a considerable number of scholars from universities for political reasons.

b) It is easy to understand why, in this context of authoritarianism, there was no place for criminal poli-

cies to be clarified by criminological or criminal science research. The retribution, atonement, and even the expulsion to remote lands by the colonial Portuguese empire, were the sole purpose of penalties. The philosophy of probation and rehabilitation was postponed until the penitentiary reform of 1982. The security of the State and the colonial empire, the criminalization of political movements, and the fight against political delinquency constituted the backbone of criminal policy.

c) The loss of criminology's epistemological identity. We might say that during the 50 years of the Enlightenment (first period), criminology in Portugal acquired an epistemological identity. The reform of 1936 represented a point of arrival, because it represented the culmination of the institutionalization of criminology. At the same time, it represented a point of departure, since this date also marked the beginning of a slow dissipation of fundamental and applied criminology. The research that was being done at universities and in the Criminology Institutes lost its vitality. As a consequence of the Institutes' inertia, in 1986 the Ministry of Justice studied the possibility of either reshaping or doing away with them. Instead, in 1991, another attempt was made at restructuring these institutes without success. Finally, the Institutes were closed at the end of the 1990s.

### III. RESURRECTION: FROM THE 1980s UNTIL THE PRESENT

#### 1. *The épistémè adapts itself*

a) Present time. It is not easy to do the history of the present. It is even risky. However, it is our duty to do so. I consider interrogating the present in a critical manner to be an ethical imperative. What questions should we pose? The same that were addressed to the *Aufklärung* by the great German idealist philosophers Kant (1724–1804) and Hegel (1770–1831): What is happening? What must we do? What can we expect? (Kant). What is the moment? (Hegel). Two hundred years later, Foucault, inspired by these philosophers, rephrased these questions and modernized them through the concept of 'historical *a priori*'. Focusing on the current shape of knowledge and science, we can then ask: what is the *épistémè's* historical *a priori* of the present time? Aware or not of this question, many philosophers of science and scholars from all scientific domains have been, directly or indirectly, and in a growing number, posing answers to it since the 1970s. I myself have followed and actively participated in this movement of thought, since my

period of intense epistemological research at the University of Louvain (1977–1983). What is my answer to this question? The current *épistémè* is reconfiguring into a new matrix that is composed of three elements: system, communication, and information (Agra, 1983).

b) Current Criminology. There is no space in the present publication to demonstrate how this matrix is determining the rebirth of criminology. I have used the allegory of the archipelago, a multiplicity of isles united through bonds of a certain kind, in order to illustrate the complexity of what is happening to criminology and its characteristics. The historical *a priori* of the current criminological *épistémè* presents in the shape of an interdisciplinary archipelago. The 'ontology' of an archipelago is not only constituted by a solid element, like continents. It is not only constituted by a liquid element, like the seas. It is rather a group of units that comprises sea and land, and that is bounded according to several criteria. Criminology is not to be aggregated with the sciences of pure facts (exact and nature sciences); nor is it to be aggregated with the sciences of pure norms and values (law, moral and ethics). Criminology is a science of facts and values, placed between the solid and rugged continents of facts and the liquid oceans of norms. The study of the dynamics of archipelagos tells us that some islands become submerged, while others emerge. So too do we find this pattern in criminology: criminal anthropology has definitely submerged, while 'new criminologies' are not only emerging but also offering conditions for institutionalization and cultivation (e.g., developmental criminology; experimental criminology; actuarial criminology; and risk-focused prevention criminology).

c) The Portuguese experience. How is science in general, and criminology in particular, adapting to these changes? In a broad sense, Portuguese science has made extraordinary strides toward the international scientific community during the last 30 years, overcoming the distance that separated it during the period of the shadows. However, this recovery has been made amongst a culture that is reminiscent of the enthusiastic faith in science—the scientism—typical of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As for criminology's current state, we will describe it below.

#### 2. *The transformation of normative matrixes and formal control*

The implementation (1974) and consolidation (early eighties) of the democratic state carried with it profound changes.

a) New philosophy and criminal policy. In 1982, the 1866 criminal code was replaced. The new general philosophy behind the aim of penalties was, probation and the use of alternative measures to imprisonment. The legitimacy of prison now relied in the *ultima ratio* principle. Associated with this new criminal rationality, a new criminal policy developed against exclusion, stigmatization, expiation, and retribution. Rehabilitation, inclusivity, and the removal of stigma were now the missions of the Institute for Probation (*Instituto de Reinserção Social*; IRS), created in that same year under the Ministry of Justice.

b) The victim. The new criminal code relied on four principles: legality, subjectivity, complexity and bilaterality. Its philosophy was determined by the State-Delinquent-Victim triad. For the first time in Portugal, the victim appeared as an actor in criminal justice. It was under this rationale that, in 1990, the Association for Victim Support (*Associação de Apoio à Vítima*; APAV) was created by the Minister of Justice and the General Director of the IRS. Restorative justice and penal mediation were still not well regarded, however. This philosophy and practice came a few years later, in 2006. During this period, in 1999, the law for the protection of children and youth in risk was also revised.

c) Drugs. The decriminalization of the use of drugs in the 1990s constituted a very important event. In 1998, the Portuguese government established an expert committee composed of scholars and professionals of the field in order to devise a new drug control strategy. This committee subsequently suggested the decriminalization of the consumption of all drugs. After a broad debate, in which the entire population was included, the Parliament voted for this proposition. The decriminalizing law was first published in 2000, and came fully into effect in 2001.

### 3. The figures of deviance changed

The decriminalization of drug use meant that drug users left the penal system. The 'drugs' that had been associated with crime during the nineties ceased to be the biggest problem for Portuguese society (not only in terms of collective perception but also in the view of formal control entities). Instead, focus now turned to issues such as insecurity, violence, domestic violence, sexual criminality, bullying, economic crime, organized crime, white color crime, and corruption. Drug users were replaced in the penal system by domestic abusers, sexual offenders, businessmen, and politicians.

### 4. Criminology in Portugal is resurrected

Criminology's resurrection in Portugal took place in two stages.

a) First stage (1984–2006). During this period, interest in criminology was reborn, not only at universities, but also within the Ministry of Justice. The year 1984 signaled the successful resurrection of criminology in two universities. At the University of Coimbra, two professors, Jorge de Figueiredo Dias and Manuel da Costa Andrade published the book *Criminology*. This work was concerned mainly with the state of the art in international criminology. It was elaborated within the course on Criminal Science, created at the University of Coimbra in 1975-6 by criminal law professors. At the University of Porto, Cândido da Agra (myself) created the 'Center of Deviant Behavior Sciences'. This initiative was associated with my research work, developed between 1977-1983, at the University of Louvain-Belgium. At this time, the Ministry of Justice had renewed its interest in studying crime, the victim, and related topics/subjects. Among other studies, victimization surveys were conducted. Meanwhile, education and research in criminology was instituted at the University of Porto. First, a post-graduate (1992), then a Master and a PhD (1996) programs were established. Ten years later, in 2006, the bachelor's degree in criminology was created.

b) Second stage (since 2005–2006). After the opening of the Criminology Department/Programme at the University of Porto and other, mainly private, universities, training in criminology began at undergraduate and master levels. Nowadays there are several such courses in Portugal. A phenomenon that is hard to explain is the concentration of institutions offering degrees in the north of the country. In fact, even now there are no undergraduate or graduate degree courses in criminology in the south of the country. Alongside with training, three associations were created: one with scientific purposes: the '*Sociedade Portuguesa de Criminologia*'; another with professional purposes: the '*Associação Portuguesa de Criminologia*'; and another with international and intercultural purposes: the '*Associação Internacional de Criminologia de Língua Portuguesa*' (2014). Several other Portuguese-speaking countries are/have been integrated into this last society, namely Brazil, Cape Verde, Sao Tomé, Angola and Mozambique.

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Cândido da Agra

# CRIMINOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO

## A UNITAS MULTIPLEX

The history of research and education in criminology at the University of Porto shows that this discipline has been constituted, and has developed, as an interdisciplinary discipline, a real *unitas multiplex*, for over more than 130 years.

### I. THE MATRIX: BETWEEN MEDICINE AND SCIENCES

Epistemological research. The University of Porto's first PhD thesis on crime and the criminal was presented at the Faculty of Medicine (R. Frias, 1880). This study followed the perspective of the Italian Positivist School. Following the same line, we can also find studies from the first professor of psychiatry, Júlio de Matos. Besides being a professor of psychiatry, this scholar was one of the main Portuguese founders of both positivist criminology and forensic medicine. It is also worth mentioning another group of scholars from the Faculty of Medicine: Luis Viegas, J. P. de Lima, and Luis. de Pina. Lima and Pina brought who championed a psychological perspective to criminal anthropology. In 1918, following a suggestion by Viegas, the criminal anthropology Database of the Ministry of Justice was renamed 'Porto's Criminal Anthropology, Experimental Psychology and Civil Identification'. Psychological research was developed in a more systematic way in the late 1930s by Pina. At about the same, forensic medicine was emerging, with the Forensic Medicine Institute, near the Faculty of Medicine, being inaugurated in 1925.

At the Faculty of Sciences, Mendes Corrêa coordinated the Anthropology Museum and Laboratory. In addition to broader spectra physical anthropology, this laboratory also incorporated criminal anthropology.

Therefore, criminology's inaugural matrix at the University of Porto had a tripartite structure: a medical-psychological dimension, a forensic dimension and an anthropological-biological dimension.

### 2. *The teaching of criminology*

In 1912, the Faculty of Sciences began teaching anthropology, including criminal anthropology. The teaching of criminology at the Faculty of Sciences was, therefore, integrated into physical anthropology. At the same time, criminology subjects were also integrated in the disciplines of criminal anthropology and judiciary psychology at the Faculty of Medicine. Those disciplines integrated the study plan of the Superior Course in Forensic Science.

### 3. *Scientific societies, knowledge transfer, internationalization*

a) In 1918 the Anthropology and Ethnography Society was created at the Faculty of Sciences. The Society networked with corresponding associations in other countries where these subjects were developed. A journal in which numerous studies (including criminological ones) were published was also launched. At the same time there were also several specific journals, with other orientations, where criminological issues were presented and debated. From the time of the penitentiary reform of 1936, criminological studies were published in the 'Bulletin of the Institutes of Criminology of the Ministry of Justice'.

b) The first advocates of criminology were concerned with transferring their knowledge into institutional practices. For example, they presented, to successive governments, projects for the reform of the penal system based on their criminological investigations; they also developed observation methods and techniques for the scientific classification of delinquents.

c) The first criminologists at the University of Porto not only followed international criminological research, but were also diversely situated towards it. Matos, adopting Lombroso's perspective, translated the Italian Positivist School's works into Portuguese, while his own works were translated to Italian. Viegas, on the other hand, tried to demonstrate the inconsistency of Lombroso's positions through studies on fingerprinting and psychological observation. However, the name that stood out from remaining scholars was that of Mendes Corrêa. His works, which were disseminated internationally, contributed a to the 'epistemological disruption' within

\* The author would like to thank Gilda Santos and Pedro Almeida for their support in translating the text.

Thomas Mathiesen

## NILS CHRISTIE

Nils Christie passed away at the age of 87. He died on 27 May of this year, following a traffic accident. The surgeons did everything to save his life. They didn't manage.

Nils Christie was one of Norway's foremost social scientists and was known all over the world as an outstanding criminologist and sociologist. He had been associated with the Faculty of Law at the University of Oslo from the time the Department of Criminology and Penal Law was established in 1954. He took his doctorate in 1959, and in 1966 he became Norway's first Professor of Criminology. For a number of years he was Head of Department, developing criminology as a university subject, and after retirement he stayed on as a Professor Emeritus, actively engaged in public as well as professional discussions on criminological topics. He received honorary degrees from the University of Sheffield and at the Universities of Copenhagen and Stockholm.

In a highly symbolic and tragic coincidence, the organization KROM—The Norwegian Association of Penal Reform, which has researchers, professors, lawyers, prisoners and ex-prisoners as members—received the message of Nils Christie's death during its annual meeting, which took place on the anniversary of the organisation's founding meeting (27 May 1968).

Nils Christie's sudden passing is a terrible tragedy for all of us—to his family and close relatives, of course, but also to his many friends and colleagues at home and abroad, and to Norwegian society and the world. He was the founder of criminology in Norway. His many books, which were translated into numerous languages, testify to that. But he was much more than a criminologist. He was widely and deeply engaged in several of the major problem areas of the society in which he lived. Schools and education were two such areas. His book *What if we didn't have schools?* ('Hvis skolen ikke fantes') has become a classic in Norway. The way in which the book posed a major question is typical of Nils Christie.

He was also engaged internationally. His participa-

tion in and many lectures and talks at numerous small and large conferences and seminars are a token of this.

But it was the modern punitive practices of countries around the world that preoccupied him in particular. Norway has had a small prison population for decades. In 2010, we had 73 prisoners per 100.000 population. But figures are going up, and it worried Christie. The 'mass incarceration' in the United States worried him even more. He strongly held that words easily become empty. We need new words which do not hide reality. Rather than using the word 'punishment', for example, he liked to talk of 'pain' and 'pain infliction'. A society needs far less 'pain infliction'.

Three further notions characterized his activity as a university teacher, in Norway as well as in other countries. Firstly, his ability to nurture good ideas, making them blossom and become even better. Many generations of students—and young as well as elderly researchers—have benefitted from this ability. Secondly, his originality. He had a superb ability to think in original terms where others were more mundane. He often posed original counter-questions which made others—including those who thought differently—consider new ideas and thoughts.

Thirdly, he was also original in a different way: He was, pure and simple, an inventor! Inventions are usually made by technicians and people in the natural sciences, but also by social scientists—now and then. I here give you two examples.

In the first place is the invention of Conflict Resolution Boards. Through this mechanism, conflicts which contain elements of 'crime' (Nils did not like that word) are brought back to those who own them; that is, they are pulled out of the hands of lawyers and criminal justice agencies. In Conflict Resolution Boards, the conflicts are (ideally) transformed into discussions between human beings, where solutions



are found. Conflict Resolution Boards represent a long history. Nils Christie is by far the most important inventor in question.

Secondly, he invented the ‘importation model’ in criminal policy. The ‘importation model’ is even more representative of Nils Christie’s ability to think of extraordinary ways of doing things. In earlier times, specialists like medical doctors, teachers, social workers and others were employed directly by the prison system or the prison governor. Christie’s idea – his invention – was to employ these individuals quite differently. He proposed to employ them outside the prison system, and import them from the outside and into the prison system. The aim was to avoid at least some of the pressure of loyalties brought to bear on medical personnel, teachers and others from those within the prison system.

I remember so well the exact time when Nils Christie, in fact, invented the ‘importation model’. On a cool evening in the fall of 1969, Nils was sitting in the rear of a bus full of lively people including, incidentally, a diversity of people ranging from academics on the one hand to prisoners/ex-prisoners on the other. They were on their way to the first large KROM conference in the Norwegian mountains, where they

were going to discuss criminal policy. These conferences have been held nearly every year since, the last one being/occurring in 2015. Nils was writing on his lecture for the next day, on models for prison organizations, including the ‘importation model’. He gave the lecture the following morning. It was a success. Much may be said about the ‘importation model’, but it is extremely important and put into practice in most Norwegian prisons today.

The lecture from 1969 is printed (unfortunately in Norwegian only) in a book published by KROM, called ‘Instead of prison’ (‘I stedet for fengsel’), edited by Rita Østensen in 1970.

Those of us who knew Nils Christie will miss him greatly. In a tragic way, a great thinker and close friend has passed away. His internationally oriented research led him to receive the Thorsten Sellin & Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck

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the Italian anthropological school. The French penalist and criminologist Jean Pinatel was inspired by Corrêa in elaborating his own criminal personality theory. For his part, Pina had visited several countries before reforming the scientific bases of the Criminology Institute of Porto. Although he kept the biological axis as a central base, he instead focused on the moral and psychological determinants of crime. Pina presented the state of the art of Portuguese Criminology at the 1<sup>st</sup> International Congress of Criminology (Rome, 1938).

## II. CRIMINOLOGY AND THE SCIENCES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

The University of Porto began converging towards psychological criminology in the 1950s. This convergence resulted in the creation of the Center of Deviant Behavior Sciences in 1984 by Cândido da Agra, who was then a professor in the Faculty of Psychology. The Center emerged out of two primary contexts. On one hand,

drug-related crime and comorbidity constituted a worrying problem that had to be addressed. On the other, the epistemological framework that underlined research about drugs, crime and health was structured according to deviance theories. The Center made several important contributions to the development of criminology at the University of Porto as detailed below.

### 1. Research

- a) Until 1990, the Center advanced with studies on juvenile delinquency, drugs and the psychological aspects of deviant behavior.
- b) From 1991 to 1996, a series of interdisciplinary studies on the relationship between crime and drugs were developed. A 12-member research team implemented empirical studies, relying on quantitative and qualitative methodologies. In legal criminology, studies were developed on drug sentencing and historical comparative domestic law on drugs.
- c) A line of research on psychology, law and justice was developed, recalling the judiciary psychology and the

experimental criminal psychology traditions from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Many graduates (masters and PhDs) from the Faculty of Psychology, University of Porto, went on to create these branches of psychology in other Portuguese universities.

## 2. Education

In 1992, the Center organized the first Portuguese post-graduation course in criminology, which went on to have several editions. It was mainly designed for practitioners working in social services and the criminal justice system.

## 3. Internationalization

Several professors of criminology from foreign universities, namely the Université Catholique de Louvain and the Université de Montréal, have cooperated in the development of the first post-graduation courses in criminology. Reciprocally, the Director of the Center, Cândido Agra, has been a Visiting Professor at those universities.

# III. THE SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY

## 1. Autonomy

In 1993/94, the Criminology Department was created by the Senate of the University, following a suggestion by Agra. The new department adopted the designation 'School of Criminology' and, according to the European tradition, was integrated into the Faculty of Law. The School has a tripartite organizational structure, focusing on research, education and the transfer of knowledge.

## 2. Research

The School's main systematic research lines are:

### 2.1 Theoretical Criminology

Critical analyses of criminology through epistemological and historical methods; criminology and the experience of crime in Portugal; and interdisciplinary methods and thought systems.

### 2.2 Empirical Criminology

- a) Drugs and crime: drugs, law and behavior; movements for drug criminalization and decriminalization; and the scientific evaluation of the Portuguese experience of decriminalization.
- b) Juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice: observation of juvenile delinquency at the national level of juvenile delinquency; comparative systems at the European level; and the early prevention of delinquency.

c) Security: fear of crime as a subjective dimension of security; studies of policing as the objective dimension of security.

d) Penology: mediation in criminal justice (the first criminal mediations in Portugal were conducted in 2004 at the School of Criminology); alternative of imprisonment.

e) Victimology: evaluation of victim intervention programs and spousal homicide,

f) Elite deviant behaviors and academic fraud, and economic and financial criminality.

g) Personality, moral cognition and criminal decision-making.

## 3. Research methods in Empirical Criminology

a) The School of Criminology has a neuropsychophysiology laboratory, equipped with state of the art EEG/ERP, polygraph and eye tracking devices.

b) Near the laboratory, a simulated prison is used for penology studies. In these studies both experimental and qualitative methods are used.

c) Ethnographic field research in qualitative research project.

d) Inter-methodology. Generally, studies conducted within the School's areas of research include quantitative and qualitative methods. The team of researchers working at the School has multidisciplinary training, which includes genetics, cognitive neuroscience, psychology, economics, sociology, anthropology, criminology, law, and philosophy.

## 4. Education

The School currently offers three categories of degrees in Criminology. The master's program was introduced in 1995; the PhD in 1999, and the bachelor's degree was added in 2006.

## 5. Consulting

The School regularly conducts applied research projects on criminal justice matters for government agencies, such as the Ministry of Justice, the Presidency of the Ministers Council and the Municipality of Porto.

## 6. Participation in the International Scientific Community

The School is a member of the Global Entrepreneurship Research Network (GERN). Within the network's activities, the School organized the 3<sup>rd</sup> GERN Summer School in 2014. This event was held under the theme *Epistemology and Methodology in Criminology* (ongoing publication, MAKLUN).



In addition, the School has established cooperation protocols with several other research centers and scientific consortia, such as International Centre for Comparative Criminology (CICC) and the International Society for Criminology (ISC). The International Society of Portuguese Language Criminology is also headquartered at the School.

## CONCLUSION

Criminology at the University of Porto performs and reveals a *unitas multiplex*. It was born among the sciences and medicine, is sheltered in psychology and becomes

autonomous in the law. Nowadays, criminology turns again to its origins with the will to pursue interdisciplinary cooperation: In 2010, a cooperation agreement with the Faculty of Sciences was inaugurated and the team of researchers has extensive connections with Life Sciences institutes at the University. Several joint initiatives are planned for interdisciplinary studies in criminology and in forensic science.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

Marcelo F. Aebi and Grace Kronicz

# ESC EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ANNUAL REPORT 2014

In 2014, the European Society of Criminology (ESC) had 1,099 members. The Society organized its 14th Annual Conference in Prague, the Czech Republic, from 10 to 13 September. The conference was attended by 1,077 criminologists. Both figures are the highest recorded since the creation of the ESC in 2000.

During the conference, Dario Melossi received the 2014 European Criminology Award and Barak Ariel, the 2014 ESC Young Criminologist Award. The General Assembly introduced a modification to the ESC Constitution that raised the number of at-large board members to three. The General Assembly also elected Frieder Dünkel as President Elect of the Society, as well as Anna-Maria Getos, Edward Kleemans and May-Len Skilbrei as at-large board members. Finally, two ESC fellowships to attend the Prague conference were awarded to Reana Bezic and Karlo Ressler, both from Croatia.

The day following the General Assembly, Gerben Bruinsma took office as President of the ESC, replacing Michael Tonry. He will hold his office until the next conference which will take place in Porto, Portugal, from 2 to 5 September 2015.

In 2014, the European Journal of Criminology had an impact factor of 0.928, placing it 26<sup>th</sup> out of the 55 journals included in the Criminology and Penology ranking.

Figure 1 shows the evolution of the ESC membership from 2004 to 2014. Among the 1,099 members in 2014,

21% (235 members) were students. The percentage of students among ESC members has been relatively stable since 2008. At the same time, students represented 25% (274 persons) of the 1,077 participants at the Prague conference (see Figure 2). In Prague, 27% (287 participants) were non-ESC members. This means that, all in all, in 2014 there were 1386 criminologists linked in way or another to the ESC (members and non-members participating in the conference).

The 2014 ESC Members came from 55 countries (58 if figures for the United Kingdom are broken down by nations), covering the five continents. The United Kingdom remained the most well-represented country with 219 members, followed by Germany (89 members), the United States of America (86), Belgium (84), The Netherlands (73), Switzerland (65), Spain (51), Italy (47), Norway (26), Sweden (25), Australia (24), Austria (22), Canada (21), Hungary (21), Ireland (20), Portugal (18), Greece (17), the Czech Republic (16), France (16), Poland (16), Finland (14), Croatia (11), Japan (11), Israel (10), Slovenia (9), Denmark (8), Turkey (8), Cyprus (7), Lithuania (7), Brazil (6), Russia (6), Serbia (5), Korea (4), Estonia (3), Malta (3), Mexico (3), South Africa (3), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2), Colombia (2), Iceland (2), Latvia (2), Luxembourg (2), New Zealand (2), Romania (2), as well as Argentina, Bulgaria, China, the F.Y.R. of Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo, Malaysia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Slovakia and Ukraine with one participant





Figure 1 ESC Members by status

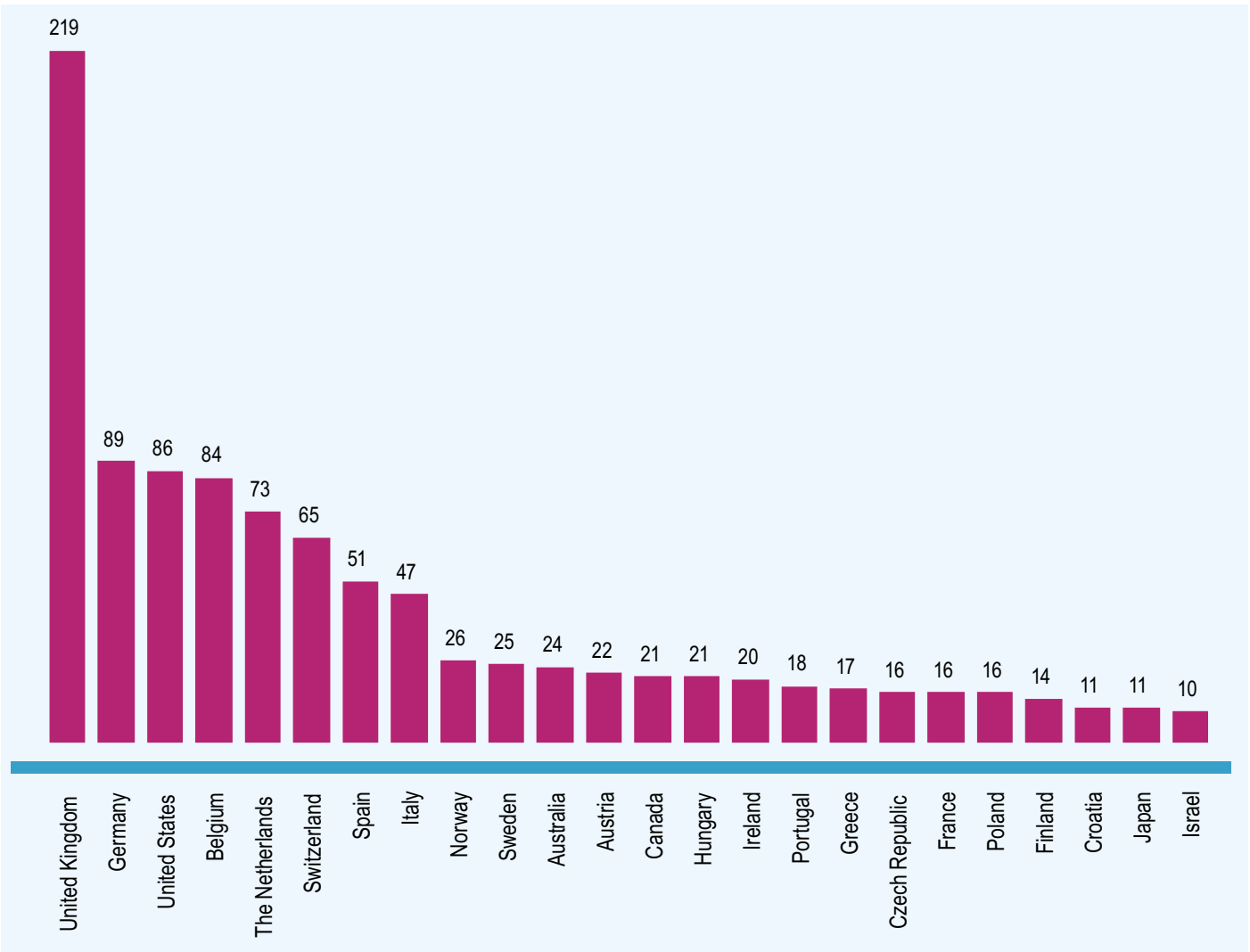


Figure 2 ESC Members by countries



each. Figure 3 presents the countries with at least 10 ESC members in 2014. It is the first time that Croatia and Israel have reached this level of participation.

The ESC website received 53,567 visits during 2014, representing an average of 4,464 visits per month or 147 per day. These are the highest figures registered since the creation of the ESC website in 2004 (see Figure 4). They do not include the visits to the Newsletter website (<http://www.escnewsletter.org>) and the websites of our conferences, which are kept by the Newsletter editor and the local conference organizers respectively. The most downloaded documents were the book of abstracts of the Budapest 2013 conference and the conference programs for 2014 and 2013. The top 10 countries where visitors came from were the United States of America, China, the United Kingdom, Germany, Ukraine, France, the Czech Republic, Japan, Belgium and Spain (see Figure 5).

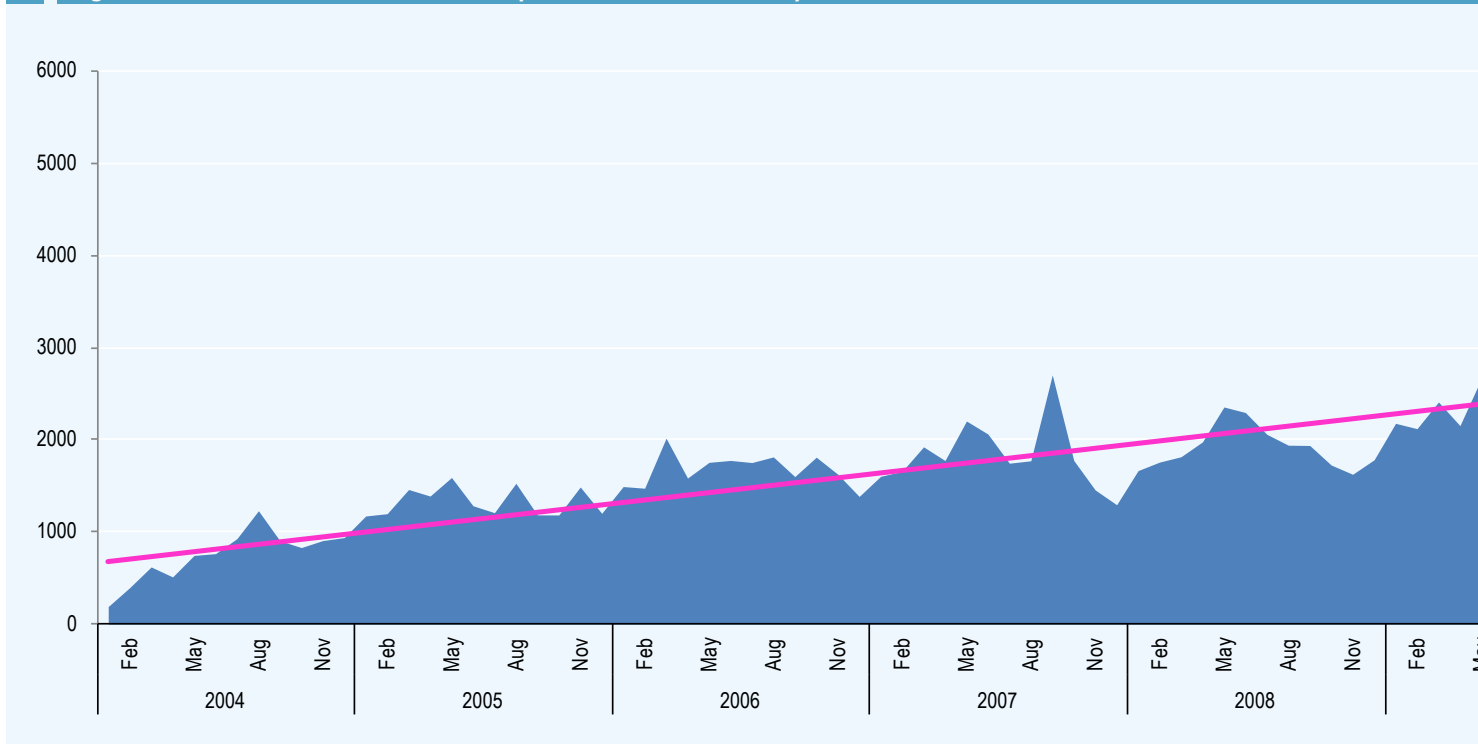
In sum, 2014 was an excellent year for the ESC, which registered its highest number of members, participants in conferences, and visits to the ESC website to date.

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**Grace Kronicz** is the Secretary of the General Secretariat of the European Society of Criminology



Figure 4 Visitors to the ESC Website per month from January 2004 to December 2014





visitors to the ESC website in September 2014, top 20 countries

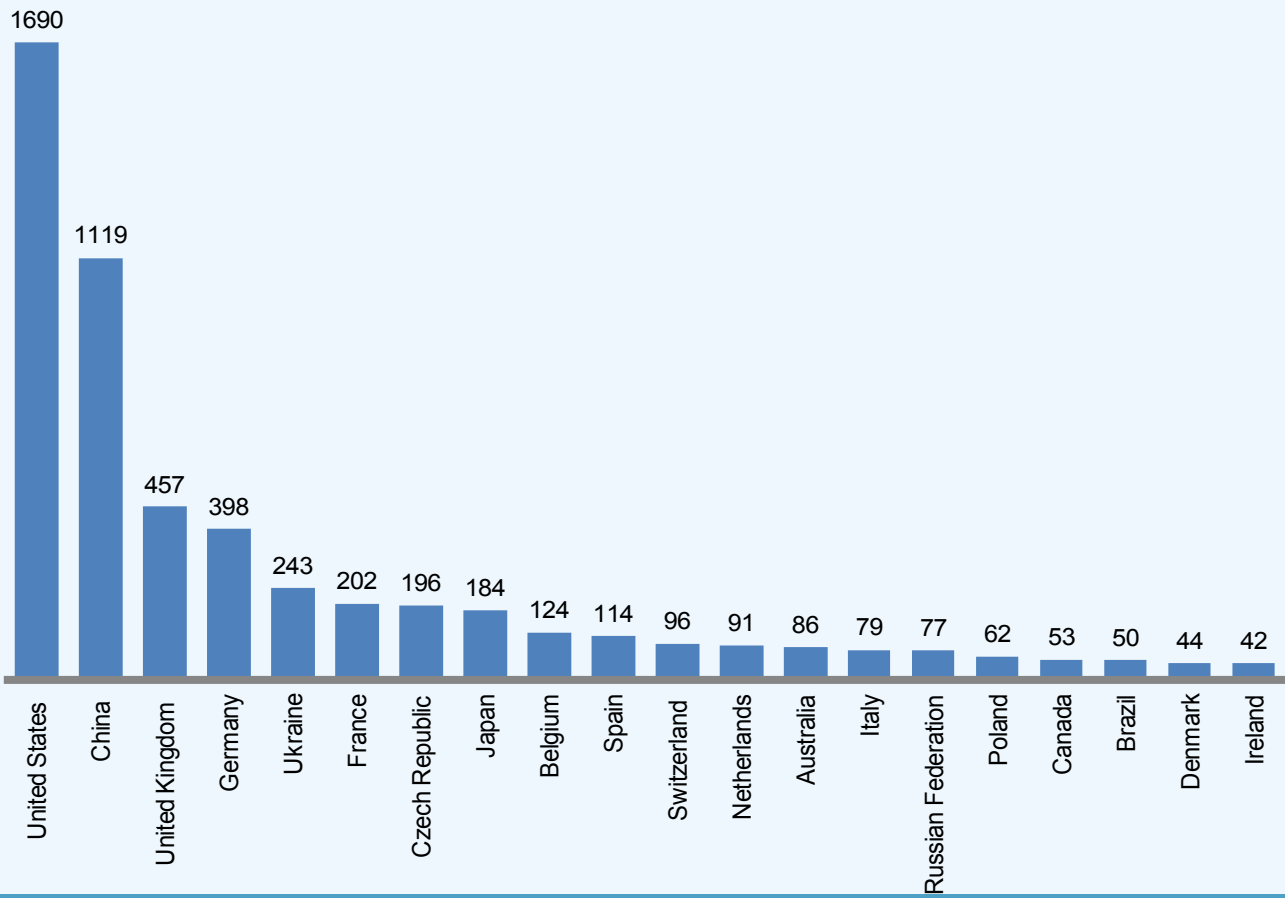
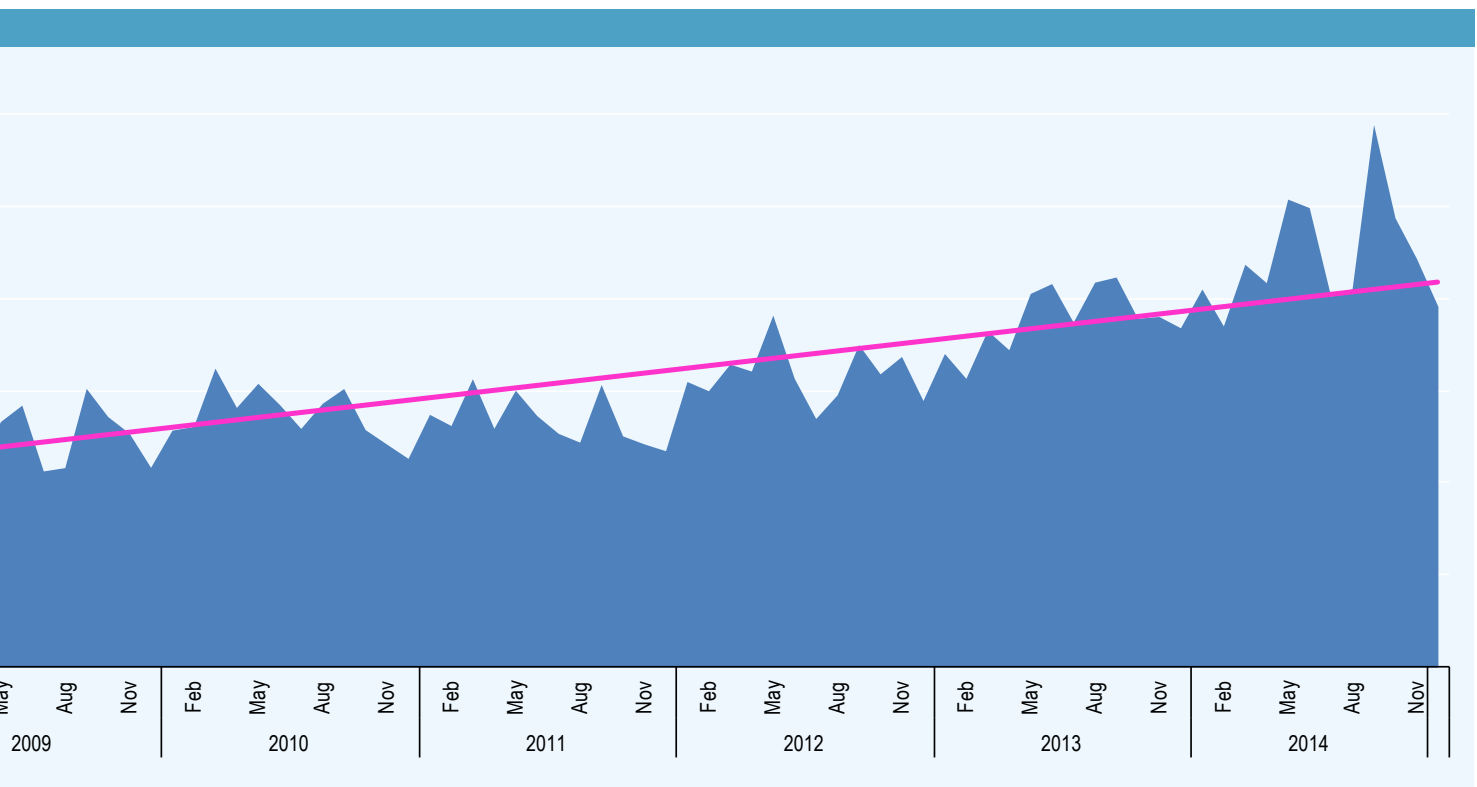


Figure 5 Visitors to the ESC website in September 2014, top 20 countries



Gorazd Meško

## ESC WORKING GROUP ON CRIMINOLOGY CURRICULA

The quality of teaching in criminology is very important for the development of the discipline. In addition to teaching criminology in undergraduate programmes, we discussed teaching and research topics in doctoral programmes in several European countries both at the last conference in Prague and in correspondence between the WG members. This year's challenge is a discussion on doctoral programmes in criminology in Europe. For this purpose, we drafted a survey which will be presented at the ESC conference in Porto. In addition, we also continued our effort to learn about ways to increase the transferability of knowledge, as well as the mobility and exchange of lecturers and researchers in the field of criminology (e.g. Erasmus and Erasmus+ programmes). This seems to be of great value for learning about different ways

of teaching criminology and the internationalisation of criminological programmes.

Everyone who is willing to participate in a discussion on the development of quality in teaching and research in doctoral criminological programmes in Europe is welcome to contribute to this year's panel at the ESC conference in Porto. Members of the ESC WG on criminology curricula are looking forward to debate, ideas and reflections on the development and maintenance of high-quality teaching and research in doctoral programmes in criminology.

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Andra-Roxana Trandafir

## ESC WORKING GROUP ON BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

The ESC Working Group (WG) on Balkan Criminology was established in September 2014 as an initiative of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (MPPG), which was established in January 2013 as a joint venture by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and the Zagreb Faculty of Law. It represents a working forum of the MPPG's 'Balkan Criminology Network' (BCNet)—a network of researchers and scholars with particular interest and expertise in the field of crime research and criminology in the Balkans.

After the First Annual Conference of the MPPG held in August 2014 in Zagreb, where the bases of the working group were established, the WG and the MPPG currently develop a series of activities, such as the organization of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference of the MPPG on the *Imprisonment in the Balkans* (to be held in Sarajevo on September 17–19, 2015) and the one-week International Intensive Course on *Crime and Criminology in the Balkans*, to take place in Dubrovnik on 5–9 October 2015.

Also, after the issue of the first volume of the MPPG, which appeared in spring 2015 and focused on *Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans* a new publication has been announced for fall 2015, related to the topic of the Sarajevo conference.

During the ESC Conference in Porto, the Working Group will organize discussions and meetings, where an introductory presentation will be given by two of the co-chairs of the Working Group, namely Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš-Kalac and Dr. Almir Maljević. The floor will be then open for discussion on criminology and criminological research in the region.

For further information about the activities of the Working Group and of the MPPG, please see the website of the MPPG: [www.balkan-criminology.eu](http://www.balkan-criminology.eu)

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Gwen Robinson and Kerstin Svensson

## WORKING GROUP ON COMMUNITY SANCTIONS AND MEASURES

This working group was formed in 2007 and exists to encourage networking, foster discussion, stimulate empirical research, enable theoretical development and encourage critical and comparative work on community sanctions and measures in European jurisdictions. Currently around 65 scholars are members. We organise seminars every spring: To date, these have been held in Barcelona, Spain (2008, 2010); Glasgow, UK (2009); Edinburgh, UK (2011); Utrecht, the Netherlands (2012); Liverpool, UK (2013); Lund, Sweden (2014) and Sheffield, UK (2015). In these meetings, ongoing research is presented and discussed and there is also room for discussing upcoming projects and new ideas, and for networking.

At our last meeting, on 1–2 June 2015, we had presentations on probation identities in transition; offenders' perspectives on post-custodial supervision; consent and probation; the long-term impacts of probation; severity and pains of community sanctions and measures; and emotional labour and probation. Several possible themes have been discussed for the 2016 seminar, and the final one will be decided at our meeting during the ESC conference in Porto in September. Presentations from the meeting will be posted on the webpage/blog for the Working Group: <https://communitysanctionsblog.wordpress.com/>

We also organize streams with sessions in the ESC Conferences every year. In Porto, we will have seven sessions, with a total of 28 presentations from a number of different jurisdictions. The panel themes are: Prison—and then? Practicing community supervision; Experiencing community sanctions; Varieties of com-

munity sanctions; Evaluative and comparative research on community-based responses to offending; Prisoner resettlement in Europe; and Understanding breach processes in a European context.

Members of the Working Group on Community Sanctions and Measures developed a successful application for a COST Action on Offender Supervision in Europe, which is ongoing (2012–2016). More information about this Action can be found on the webpage at [www.offendersupervision.eu](http://www.offendersupervision.eu). During the Action, more scholars have become involved in European knowledge exchange on offender supervision and community sanctions. This Action will end in 2016 and the working group will resume its role as the central forum for facilitating exchange between European researchers in the area of offender supervision and community sanctions and measures.

We welcome new members to the group and invite all interested researchers to join our meeting at the Porto conference, which will be included in the conference programme. ESC members interested in finding out more about the group or in joining it, could also contact us at [g.j.robinson@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:g.j.robinson@sheffield.ac.uk) or [kerstin.svensson@soch.lu.se](mailto:kerstin.svensson@soch.lu.se).

**Gwen Robinson** is Reader in Criminal Justice at the School of Law of Sheffield University, Sheffield, United Kingdom

**Kerstin Svensson** is Professor of Social Work at the Lund University School of Social Work in Lund, Sweden

May-Len Skilbrei

## NEW WORKING GROUP ON IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND CITIZENSHIP

Maria João Guia and May-Len Skilbrei started the 'Immigration, Crime and Citizenship' Working Group in 2014 in order to have dedicated discussions at the annual ESC Conference and to use the ESC as a starting point for collaborations between criminologists. The focus is

for those with an interest in exploring links between migration and crime and in how intersections of migration and crime are related to citizenship issues.

The working group currently includes researchers working on issues such as immigration control and hu-



man rights; borders and border security; human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants; migration and gender; the politics of immigration; crime and deviance; prostitution and migration; migration and victimisation; the intersection of immigration law and criminal law ('Crimmigration'); imprisonment and immigration detention; citizenship and criminal justice; crime and juvenile migration issues; criminal organizations and transnational crime; terrorism and securitisation. As this is a new working group, the priority in the last year was to clarify the ambitions of the group and to plan for establishing platforms for collaboration. The first step has been developing panels for EUROCRIM 2014 and 2015. The breadth of the working group will be evident in the many papers presented by its members at the upcoming Porto conference, and the group will hopefully recruit more members and generate more activities on this basis.

To reach this objective, we will have our first meeting during ESC 2015 in Porto where we welcome all interested in developing these fields. We plan to engage everyone with tasks to get results, not only in the preparation for the next ESC 2016, but also in publishing new books, cooperating in student and researcher exchanges and applying for funds. This working group has a strong connection to the CINETS—Crimmigration Control International Net of Studies ([www.crimmigrationcontrol.com](http://www.crimmigrationcontrol.com)) but is also dedicated to developing an individual identity and strong networks within the European Society of Criminology.

**May-Len Skilbrei** is Professor of Criminology at the Department of Criminology and the Sociology of Law at Oslo University in Oslo, Norway



## WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Anja Dirkzwager

# ESC WORKING GROUP ON PRISON LIFE AND EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT

At present, about 75 members from 20 different countries have joined the ESC Working Group 'Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment'. The aims of this working group are to encourage contact between European researchers involved in prison research and to establish international collaborations between the various research groups working on prison-related topics. As part of our activities, we organise thematic panel sessions at each ESC conference, which always attract a large audience and are a great opportunity to meet new/other researchers OR others interested in these topics.

To further achieve our goals, we try to have our own workshop each year. In March 2015, we organised the third workshop for which Rosie Meek generously hosted us at the beautiful and impressive Royal Holloway University of London in Egham. About 30 participants attended the workshop, including some of Rosie's colleagues from the US. The programme was very diverse, both in the topics addressed and in the countries that were represented. Discussions focused on, for example, prison architecture, health issues in prison, self-empowerment and self-management, educational volunteers,

participation in prison programmes, the 'crimmigration prison', and prisoner-led clubs. This meeting provided us with a great opportunity to get to know each other and each other's work well, and to discuss a variety of interesting and important topics related to imprisonment.

Further initiatives to encourage contact between European prison researchers are being developed. For instance, the working group launched a website with the aim of facilitating the exchange of information (see: <http://effectsofprisonlife.wordpress.com>). On this website you will find information regarding the working group's activities, including meetings and publications. In addition, one of the members, Fabio Tartarini, recently initiated a Prison Research Reading Group. The idea of such a reading group is that a number of European prison researchers meet regularly online to discuss a piece of literature or to reflect on doing prison research.

All in all, these developments show that European prison research is expanding. At last year's ESC conference in Prague, our working group was well represented with six thematic panels. For the upcoming ESC conference in Porto, we have organised seven on different prison-related



topics, such as mental health and mental health care in prison, foreign national prisoners, prison climate and security, effects on life after imprisonment, juvenile detention, and Nordic penal regimes. We hope to welcome a broad audience interested in prison research at these panel sessions. In addition, the working group will organise a pre-conference meeting on Wednesday, 2 September. Please, feel free to join this pre-conference meeting as well!

We always welcome new members. So, all ESC members with an interest in prison-related issues are invited to join us. If you are interested please contact Anja Dirkzwager (adirkzwager@nscr.nl).

**Anja Dirkzwager** is senior researcher at the Netherlands Institute for the Study on Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, the Netherlands

## WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Sabine Carl and Filip Vojta

# EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY POST-GRADUATE AND EARLY STAGE RESEARCHERS WORKING GROUP (EPER)

## WITH PORTO AND A NEW SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE HORIZON

Following its well-received panel session on the autoethnographic experiences of a group of early career criminological researchers, hosted during the Eurocrim 2014 in Prague, the EPER has recently submitted a successful proposal to the British Journal of Community Justice for a special issue on this topic, titled 'Entering the Field of Criminological Research'. The special issue, including seven papers in total and scheduled to be published in November/December 2015, will be primarily concerned with various aspects of interviewing; from adequate preparation for interviews with different types of subjects, to the role which emotional impact of a face-to-face encounter may have on data assessment, as well as the necessity of appropriate supervision and support for young researchers interacting with high-risk subjects. The practical experience which the authors have gathered throughout the course of their own research will feature prominently and may be taken as 'lessons learned' for other young researchers setting out on their journey into the field of criminological research.

The relevance of topics aimed at early stage researchers has led the chairs of the working group to organize a pre-arranged panel on publishing for this year's Eurocrim in Porto, Portugal. The panel, entitled 'Publish or Perish – How to Achieve the Former and Avoid the Latter' will focus on scientific publishing as an indispensable part of a researcher's career, and has been designed for all interested in academic

publishing, including; those wishing to prepare for their first (of hopefully many) upcoming publication processes, those wishing to improve their prowess to enable smoother publication processes in the future and those wishing to simply share their experiences for the benefit of others. The presentation of Professor John Winterdyk (Mount Royal University) will provide a general overview of academic publishing and its trials and tribulations by drawing on his 30 years of academic experience, while the presentation of Professor Paul Knepper (University of Sheffield), the editor of the European Journal of Criminology (EJC), will discuss the peer-review process of the EJC, thus making it more transparent and consequently more inviting to newcomers to the field of criminology. After the panel, which has been proposed for an afternoon/evening slot, all interested, including those initially unable to attend the panel, are cordially invited to join and continue the discussion at the EPER drinks night.

In addition to/Along with the existing EPER website platform (<http://www.cjp.org.uk/esc/>), the chairs of the group have recently established the 'ESC Early Stage Researchers Working Group (EPER)' Facebook domain (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1613269015585954/>), aiming to provide quicker and easier dissemination of information on research, publishing and working experience in criminology and criminal justice among its members.



These developments, together with other planned activities to be introduced during the meeting in Porto, mark stronger efforts to maintain and broaden the network of young criminologists in Europe and constitute further evidence that the EPER is well and active.

New members are very welcome to join the Group and should contact the Chair Sabine Carl (sabine.carl@gmail.com) or the Vice Chair Filip Vojta (filip.vojta@gmail.com).

**Sabine Carl** is a PostDoc at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, Germany, where she coordinates the newly-launched WiSKoS-project on economic espionage in Europe.

**Filip Vojta** is a PhD candidate at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, Germany, and a research member of the Max Planck Partner Group for 'Balkan Criminology'.

## WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Marieke Liem

# EUROPEAN HOMICIDE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP

As a group, we aim to facilitate research on homicide in Europe. Homicide and homicide prevention have a very high priority in research, public opinion, and policy in the European nations.. Unfortunately, it is one of the most difficult crimes to study due to the low frequency and high variability of events. To meet the need for describing differences in homicide patterns across European countries, and to examine various explanations for these (cross-national) differences, three European countries (Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden) launched a joint database, the European Homicide Monitor (EHM). Other European partners (including Norway, Poland and Switzerland) are now in the process of joining this exciting initiative.

This Monitor enables comparisons and analyses among

European countries, filling a long-existing lacuna when it comes to the comparability of homicides between European countries. A homicide measurement project like this is fundamental for further research that will provide evidence-based knowledge on topics such as the social factors that foster lethal violence, effective violence prevention, and setting rational parameters for punishment, sentencing policy and the treatment of offenders. We would like to invite ESC members to join the working group and explore the possibilities of the European Homicide Monitor.

**Marieke Liem** is a Fellow at the Centre for Terrorism and Counterterrorism, Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands

## WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Alex Stevens

# DRUGS, POLICY REFORMS AND PORTUGAL

## ACTIVITIES OF THE ESC/ISSDP JOINT WORKING GROUP ON EUROPEAN DRUG POLICIES

In 2014 and 2015, the working group organised activities at the annual conferences of both its parents, the European Society of Criminology and the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy.

At the ISSDP conference in Rome, in May 2014, the focus was on comparative analyses, with papers from Brendan Hughes of the EMCDDA on the construction of a drug law index, and from Prof. Peter Reuter on the





strengths and weaknesses of existing cross-national data on drugs.

In Prague, at the ESC conference in September 2014, two members of the working group gave plenary papers on new approaches to the study of drug policy. Prof. Letizia Paoli discussed the importance of using policy to reduce the harms of both drug use and its control, while Prof. Alex Stevens introduced the use of fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis to the study of the social conditions which, in combination, may cause countries to have high rates of adolescent cannabis use.

The Prague conference also included a panel of the working group on drug policy reform. Dr Beau Kilmer discussed the intricacies of designing alternative regulatory frameworks for cannabis. Vibeke Asmussen Frank presented research on the attitudes of cannabis growers towards drug policy reform.

A similar pattern of events is taking place in 2015, with special panels at both the ISSDP and ESC conference. The ISSDP conference panel, in Ghent in May, focused on the position of European drug policies in the run up

to the UN General Assembly Special Session on drugs, which takes place in 2016. At the ESC conference in Porto in September, the panel will cover issues including cocaine markets, the latest research on Dutch drug policy and the effects of diversion or arrest for drug offenders in Australia.

This year, the working group is also organising a pre-conference meeting, in conjunction with SICAD, the University of Porto and the University of Kent. On the eve of the ESC conference, 2nd September, there will be a half day meeting at the University of Porto's Faculty of Law on 'Portuguese drug policy: domestic and international perspectives'. Criminologists throughout Europe are invited to attend.

More information on the working group can be obtained from its chair, Prof Alex Stevens (a.w.stevens@kent.ac.uk).

**Alex Stevens** is Professor in Criminal Justice at the School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research at the University of Kent, in Canterbury, UK

## WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Judith van Erp

# EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON ORGANISATIONAL CRIME (EUROC)

The European Working Group on Organisational Crime was established in 2010 in order to stimulate research in the field of white collar crime and organisational crime in Europe, and to promote exchange and collaboration between the various European researchers and research groups working in this field. In 2015, the working group reached a milestone with its publication of the Routledge Handbook on White-Collar and Corporate Crime in Europe, edited by Judith van Erp (Utrecht University), Wim Huisman (VU University) and Gudrun Vande Walle (Ghent University), and with the editorial assistance of Joep Beckers (Erasmus University). This handbook brings together 32 contributions by European criminologists about European perspectives on corporate and white-collar crime, based on numerous case studies. Issues range from EU Fraud and white collar crime in countries of transition, to transnational crimes from a European perspective, to

case studies on the Siemens case and Icelandic banking crisis. The handbook also contains a chapter on the 'real' founder of white-collar crime scholarship, Willem Bongers, by Patrick Hebberecht, who unfortunately passed away before the publication of the handbook. The book ends with two reflections on the added value of a 'European' perspective on white-collar crime.

This handbook is the first tangible output of EUROC as a working group, and demonstrates how EUROC is now established as a leading international network for researching white-collar crime. Given that Europe offers a unique context for proven comparative analysis and theory generation, it will also form a basis for future collaboration. In addition, bonds with the American Society for Criminology's White Collar Crime Research Consortium were strengthened.

At the next ESC annual meeting in Porto, the handbook will be presented in an author meets reader



session. EUROCC will also organize a meeting to explore possibilities for future research collaboration, in addition to the usual paper panel sessions.

Last, EUROCC faced a board change in 2015. Dr. Nicholas Lord of Manchester University joined the board and Gudrun Vande Walle, one of the founders, left, as well as Joep Beckers, EUROCC's secretary, who is being succeeded by Madelijne Gorsira. European

criminologists who are interested in joining EUROCC are warmly invited to contact Madelijne Gorsira at [M.Gorsira@vu.nl](mailto:M.Gorsira@vu.nl).

**Judith van Erp** is a Professor of Public Institution at the Faculty of Law, Economics and Governance at Utrecht University in Utrecht, the Netherlands

## CANDIDATES FOR ESC OFFICES



### CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE ESC



## KATE BOWERS

My name is Kate Bowers and I am a Professor at the UCL Department of Security and Crime Science based in central London. I have worked in the field of environmental criminology, crime analysis and crime science for over 20 years, with particular research interests focusing on the use of quantitative methods in crime analysis and crime prevention. My research has mainly involved examining spatial and temporal patterns in crime, exploring the situational context of crime problems and evaluating the effectiveness of crime reduction interventions. I am also interested in the development of products and procedures that help to design out crime.

I take a multi-disciplinary approach to my research, which I think has been informed by my broad educational background. I gained a Natural Science Degree (studying mathematics, psychology and philosophy) from Durham University in the UK and then a Masters'

Degree in Psychology from Liverpool University. I then became a Research Assistant in the Department of Civic Design at Liverpool University on a project examining relationships between crime, deprivation and social cohesion. My passion for quantitative criminology flourished from there. I remained at Liverpool University until 2004, during which time I became a Research Fellow and completed a PhD looking at patterns of victimisation among non-residential properties in Merseyside, the impact this had on urban areas and potential crime prevention strategies. In completing my thesis, I worked with community safety partnerships, the police and the Police Authority in the Merseyside area. I enjoyed working closely with practitioners and I have continued to do so throughout my career. In 2004 I moved to London to take up a Senior Lectureship position at the UCL Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science, which was founded in 2001 following the brutal murder

of the famous *CrimeWatch* presenter (a UK television programme appealing for witnesses to high profile crimes). My most recent promotion was in 2012, when I became a full Professor in security and crime science.

To date, I have published over 80 book chapters and papers in journals such as *Criminology*, the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* and the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. I have guest edited a special issue of *Crime Prevention Studies and Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, contributed as an area editor to the *Encyclopaedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice* and co-edited a book on *Crime Mapping*.

I think it is important to support the academic infrastructure and have therefore served on a number of journal editorial boards, such as *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, the *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, Crime and Community Safety, Criminal Justice, Law and Society* and the *International Criminal Justice Review*. I also have a number of external appointments such as expert reviewer for a project run by the US Office of the Assistant Attorney General and peer reviewer for the ESRC. I also had the chance to see how the European Commission research selection process works by acting an evaluator for the Sixth Framework Programme. My research has been funded by a range of different organisations. For example, I have received grants from the Home Office, the US Department of Justice, the Police, the Department for Education and Skills, as well as the main UK research councils such as EPSRC, ESRC and AHRC.

I have a wide range of research interests including the development of tools to look at the contagious nature of crime events. It appears that for burglary in particular, a proportion of offences significantly cluster in *both* time and space and we have increasingly strong evidence that this is often the work of returning offenders. This is useful for crime prediction and we have produced intelligent patrolling maps for police officers to ensure they visit areas when risk is greatest. This research has been used in practice by an increasing number of police forces, many reporting positive reduction results as a consequence of taking this approach. I am currently involved in collaboration with the Metropolitan Police, on crime, policing and citizenship with £1.4 million funding from the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council. This is at the cutting edge of developing such ideas into easily usable software applications for police practice. I have published research on the topic of 'near repeat victimisation' and 'prospective mapping' in the *British and European Journals of Criminology* among other places.

I am also interested in developing the evidence base for what works in reducing crime problems. From my early days in the field as a research student I have been involved in evaluations of crime prevention interventions. As a result I have had the opportunity to develop methods that assist in undertaking high quality assessment of the impact of prevention activity. I have published research in the *Journals Quantitative Criminology and Experimental Criminology* on the measurement of displacement—the concern that crime just moves elsewhere following treatment. I have also been involved in systematic reviews of the evidence on displacement, particularly of situational prevention measures. Resulting publications in *Criminology* and as a Campbell Collaboration review, demonstrate that harmful levels of geographical displacement following treatment are in fact rather rare. I am currently centrally involved in a £3.2 million grant funded by the ESRC and the UK College of Policing to identify and assess the available evidence base on what works to reduce crime. This research has highlighted the need to take a mixed method approach to collecting and integrating evidence. In recent paper in the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, we argue that in order to be truly useful to practitioners systematic reviews should speak not only to the extent to which a measure reduces crime, but also to how, why and where it does this. We took this philosophy in the development of the *Online Crime Reduction Toolkit*; a product for which I was delighted to receive a Chief Constables Commendation award from the College of Policing for my contribution.

In my opinion criminology in Europe is flourishing despite the recession. Whilst financially we are hard pressed, it is encouraging that calls from Horizon 2020 have security firmly on the agenda and this is promoting high profile research across European countries. This is fitting—as mainland Europe takes further steps towards becoming borderless—so should the research on keeping European residents safe and without fear. I am also excited to have just embarked on a new EU project, MARGIN, which addresses variation in feelings of security across Europe—with colleagues from many other countries. Looking into the future, we need to ensure that in addition to developing all-important theory in our field, we produce practical advice to the wider world on how to keep people safe. In my opinion doing this means encouraging multi-disciplinary approaches to crime, and developing strong quantitative research skills in the younger researcher community.



## ROSSELLA SELMINI

Rossella Selmini is Associate Professor and Research Associate at the University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology, where she was a Visiting Professor in 2011. Before that, she worked in the Department of Urban Security and Local Police, a research centre in Regione Emilia-Romagna in Italy, initially as a researcher, then as head of the research division, and finally for six years as director. Her work there included qualitative and quantitative studies of crime trends, crime prevention, urban governance of crime, policing, victims of crime, gender violence, youth violence and youth gangs. She has a degree in Law from the University of Bologna and a PhD in Political and Social Science from the European University Institute in Florence, where she also worked as a research assistant after obtaining her doctorate. While working in the governmental research centre in Emilia-Romagna, she also taught in a number of Italian universities. Her principal subjects were criminology, sociology of deviance, and sociology of law in the Universities of Bologna, Macerata, and Modena-Reggio Emilia. She also taught several times in organized masters and post-graduate courses.

Rossella decided to become a candidate for the ESC presidency for several reasons. First, she has been active in the ESC from its earliest years, feels she has benefited greatly from the experience, and wants to do what she can to help the ESC thrive. While at the Regione Emilia-Romagna, she was a member of the ESC board and was the principal organizer of the highly successful ESC conference in Bologna in 2007. Later on, from 2010 to 2012, she served as an elected member of the board and since then has from time to time provided behind-the-scenes assistance, most notably in preparing and updating a 'how-to' manual for organizing ESC annual meetings.

Second, Rossella believes the ESC has been effective in encouraging and catalysing international and multi-national research networks and collaboration, but there is much more that can be done. If she is elected president, that will be a major goal, with particular emphasis on expanding the involvement of scholars and students from Southern, Central, and Eastern Europe.

Third, Rossella believes the time has come for the ESC to begin to develop new activities and programs to advance and strengthen criminology in Europe. During the ESC's early years, it was a major accomplishment to keep the organization alive and solvent, to hold a series of increasingly successful annual meetings, and to attract growing numbers of members from a wide array of mostly European countries. However, the ESC is now organizationally and financially stable. New initiatives make sense, and future presidents will have their own ideas. One of Rossella's proposed projects is to develop a library of video-recorded interviews of leaders in European criminology to enrich our institutional memory and enable coming generations to have richer knowledge of the lives and views of people who made criminology in Europe a respected discipline. The current ESC Board found the idea interesting, and, if elected, she says she will work to make it a reality.

Rossella's first major studies, and her first books, were on the social and legal history of infanticide in nineteenth century Italy (*Profili di uno studio storico-giuridico sull'infanticidio*, Giuffrè, 1986) and on developments concerning the criminal responsibility of mentally ill offenders in the United States and a number of European countries (*I confini della responsabilità*, ESI, 1998). Since then, she has continued to publish books and articles on a wide range of subjects, focusing on crime prevention, policing, victims issues, and gender and crime. Much of



her writing is in Italian, but she has also published often in English and occasionally in Spanish and French. An overarching interest, however, has been gender violence, women's safety, and women's crime victimization. She was the scientific coordinator of the first women's victimization survey in Emilia-Romagna, in cooperation with the Italian National Institute of Statistics. In 2014, she published a major article on female homicide and sexual assault victimization in Europe, Canada, and the United States since the 1970s.

Rossella has been actively involved in research projects and activities organized at national and international levels. She was the national coordinator of the Italian Forum for Urban Safety, and now she is a consultant with this national association, for which she recently completed a national report on crime trends in Italy. She was also a long-time member of the executive committee of the European Forum for Urban Safety and she has been actively involved in many other European projects and networks in the fields of crime and criminal policies.

Another major focus of Rossella's work in recent years has been on the criminalization of urban disorder, which

is also the subject of an upcoming book and of several writing projects, some of which are comparative. The uses of civil and administrative ordinances to criminalize poverty and other social problems at the urban level are not only of scientific interest but also raise important social and political concerns. Criminologists who want to play a critical role in society must alert the scientific and political communities about the risks of an overreaching criminal law.

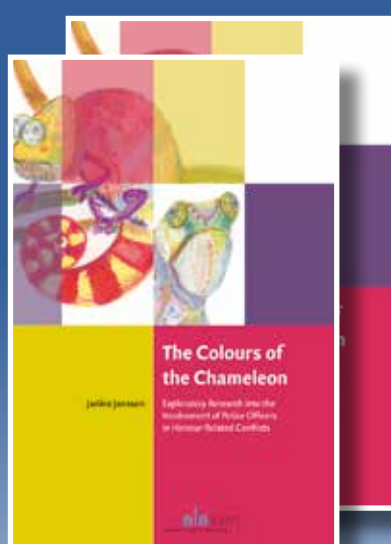
Her most recent writing projects include subjects related to cultural criminology and to studies of urban violence and conflicts. Her ongoing comparative work analysing images of police and policemen in popular culture was the basis of a talk presented last year in Prague. She is now starting a new ethnographic project in disadvantaged neighbourhoods at the periphery of Rome, characterized by violence, riots, and anti-immigrant protests.

She cannot realistically promise, if elected, to cook delicious Italian meals for large numbers of ESC members, but she does promise to use such influence as she has to assure good food at the ESC conference farewell dinners.

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A.C.M. Spapens,  
M. Peters &  
D. Van Daele (eds.)



Janine Janssen



Jelle Groenendaal



## BARBORA HOLA

Barbora Hola from the Czech Republic works as Assistant Professor at the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology at the VU University of Amsterdam. She has an interdisciplinary focus and studies transitional justice after atrocities, in particular (international) criminal trials, the sentencing of international crimes, enforcement of international sentences, rehabilitation of war criminals and life after trial at international criminal tribunals. Barbora has published extensively on these subjects and has presented as an expert at international conferences and universities across Europe, Africa and the Americas. Her work has been referenced by judges at the International Criminal Court in their judgments and is discussed by various media outlets.

In 2013, the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research awarded Barbora the prestigious VENI grant for a project on vertical (in)consistency in international sentencing. As project leader, she coordinates research teams, while she continues to conduct her own field research on sentencing for international crimes by national courts in Bosnia and Rwanda. Furthermore, Barbora, together with her colleague Joris van Wijk, recently set up the project 'When Justice Is Done' ([www.whenjusticeisdone.org](http://www.whenjusticeisdone.org)), which empirically analyses the lives of convicts and acquitted individuals after trials at international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court. In addition to her ongoing research, Barbora is, together with an interdisciplinary team of researchers, setting up an experimental research project on memory and recollection of (traumatic) events by witnesses from Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in the Great Lakes Region. In addition, she participates in the SPIDER research project network that aims to collect, digitalize

and analyze original data on incarceration trends across European countries since the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Besides her research and teaching in the Master's programme in International Crimes and Criminology, Barbora is a fellow at the Center for International Criminal Justice, a knowledge centre dedicated to interdisciplinary studies of mass atrocity crimes and international criminal justice ([www.cicj.org](http://www.cicj.org)). At the international level, Barbora is a member of the steering committee of the Africa-Low Countries Network, which aims to promote cooperation between scholars from Europe and Africa. She is also on the editorial board of the periodic newsletter of the International Crimes and Criminology programme, as well as a board member of the Dutch Office of Public International Law and Policy Group (PILPG), a global pro bono law firm providing legal advice on issues of international law and transitional justice.

Previously, Barbora worked as legal counsel at the PILPG, advising governments in transition on rule of law issues, and as a legal intern/assistant at the Association of Defence Counsel, practicing before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and working on the defence case of Radovan Karadžić, a former Bosnian Serb political leader. Last year, Barbora was a visiting scholar at the Center for the Study of Law & Society at University of California, Berkeley. In 2012 she obtained her PhD in supranational criminology from the VU University Amsterdam with a dissertation entitled 'International Sentencing—“A Game of Russian Roulette” or Consistent Practice?' In 2007 she received LL.M in International and European Law at the University of Amsterdam and in 2006 her juris doctor degree (summa cum laude) at Charles University in Prague.



## LETIZIA PAOLI

A truly European criminologist—I believe that this label can be applied with no exaggeration in my case. Italian by birth, I received my Ph.D. from the European University Institute in Florence in 1997, after studying in Florence and at in Washington at Georgetown.. Since then, my career has largely taken place in European countries other than Italy. From 1998 to 2006, I was a senior researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, where I have also held research professorship for the last five years. Since 2006, I have been a full professor of criminology at the University of Leuven in Belgium. I have been a visiting professor at the Universities of Giesen, Tübingen, Sorbonne, Rotterdam and Cambridge, and invited to lecture at, among others, Harvard, New York, Cardiff, Edinburgh and in Beijing. I also delivered keynote lectures at the 15th World Congress of the ISC in 2008 and at the 14th Annual Conference of the ESC in 2014.

I am a member of the Scientific Committee of the European Monitoring Centre of Drugs and Drug Addiction and part of the Jury for the Stockholm Prize in Criminology. Since 2010, I have also chaired a commission set up by the University of Freiburg in Germany to evaluate the local University Sports Medicine Department, which has been suspected of doping practices since the 1970s. In the 1990s, I served as consultant to the Italian Ministries of the Interior and Justice, the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, and the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. From 2010 to early 2015, I served as Vice-President of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy.

Over the course of the years, my research have progressively ‘Europeanized’ and become wider in scope. I wrote my Ph.D. on a ‘classical’ Italian theme, the mafia, and published it in Italian (*Fratelli di mafia: Cosa Nostra and ‘Ndrangheta*, Il Mulino, 2000) and English (*Mafia Brother-*

*hoods: Organized Crime, Italian Style*, Oxford University Press, 2003). Subsequently, I have researched a variety of other ‘organized’ crimes, (semi-)illegal markets and related control policies in individual countries (e.g., *Illegal Drug Trade in Russia*, iuscrim, 2001, and with Alessandro Donati, *The Sports Doping Market: Understanding Supply and Demand, and the Challenges of Their Control*, Springer, 2014), as well as with a comparative and global perspective (e.g., with Victoria Greenfield and Peter Reuter, *The World Heroin Market: Can Supply Be Cut?*, Oxford University Press, 2009). These projects culminated in the publication of two edited volumes (*Organized Crime in Europe: Concepts, Patterns and Policies in the European Union and Beyond*, Springer 2004—with Cyrille Fijnaut—and *The Oxford Handbook of Organized Crime*, Oxford University Press, 2014).

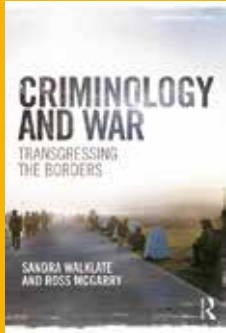
Recently, I have started focusing on harm caused by crime. With Victoria Greenfield, I have developed a new methodology to assess the harms of crimes (‘A Framework to Assess the Harms of Crime,’ *British Journal of Criminology*, 2013, 53(5): 864–885). I have applied the framework to several other activities, such as cocaine and human trafficking and regulatory violations in the meat industry. Dr. Greenfield and I are under contract with Oxford University Press to publish the book *Assessing the Harms of Crime: Towards a New Framework for Crime Control Policy* in 2016.

Last but not least, I am the proud mother of three children, Maddalena (2002), Isabella (2005) and Leo (2008)—and thus very much used to the pleasures and pains of multi-tasking.

Because of this ‘training’, my track record and my first-hand experience with research and teaching in several European countries, I am convinced that I could make a positive contribution to the ESC Board, if elected.

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