

Newsletter of the *European Society of Criminology*

CRIMINOLOGY IN EUROPE



**Almir Maljević, Elmedin Muratbegović, and Muhamed Budimlić
on Criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Executive Secretary's Report

Candidate Profiles

Gorazd Meško

ON THE PATH

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Everyone says love hurts, but that is not true.
Loneliness hurts. Rejection hurts.
Losing someone hurts. Envy hurts.
Everyone gets these things confused with love,
but in reality, love is the only thing in this world
that covers up all pain and makes
someone feel wonderful again.
Love is the only thing in this world that does not hurt.
Meša Selimović, Bosnian writer



The leading theme of this year's ESC conference is crimes against humans and humanity. I will not write about these crimes in detail but will try to depict my experience with Bosnian colleagues over the past two decades of conducting joint research and teaching criminology at their faculty.

In 2001, I attended the international conference Days of Criminal Justice organised by the Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies (FCJCS) in Sarajevo, B&H. The most distinguished professors of criminology, criminal justice and criminal law from the region came and spoke at the conference, and some of them have remained regular participants, turning these meetings into a generator of post-war cooperation between Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian scholars in the 18 years that followed.

I have spent a lot of time with my colleagues from the FCJCS in Sarajevo since then. It was a challenge to learn their language and get acquainted with their academic and broader social environments. In 2001, Professor Ibrahim Bakić, dean, Vito Šafranji, director, and I discussed my future cooperation with the faculty and their ambitions and plans regarding the future development of their institution: they put all their hopes on their young and promising students and helping them fully develop. They were successful, and some of those students – notably Elmedin Muratbegović, Muhamed Budimlić and Almir Maljević – are now professors and leading criminologists in the country.

Then I got a visiting professor grant in Sarajevo. The idea was to both learn about social disorganisation, social control and crimes in a post-conflict country and develop comparative criminological research. I recall a discussion on psychiatric problems in the post-war period by Slobodan Loga, a psychiatrist lecturing about the posttraumatic stress syndrome experienced by war survivors. After spending several months in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I had the impression that the consequences of war victimisation were seen

everywhere some were visible (demolished buildings, physically disabled people) and some were felt (people suffering for the loss of their family members and friends; psychological trauma, usually accompanied by sadness and disappointment). And the proverb that 'victims victimise' seemed the reality.

Further, the meetings and debates with Professor Alija Ramljak, who wrote the first victimology textbook in Bosnia, were intellectually very rich. In addition to 'regular' victimological topics, his book is also an account of crimes and victims of crimes against humanity, of genocide. A few years later, Professor Ramljak co-authored the updated and revised textbook with his Serbian colleague.

Working with Professor Ramo Masleša, following the model of the Slovenian legislation on private security, we drafted the Act on Private Security that was soon adopted by the Bosnian Parliament.

In addition to learning about their research and academic efforts, I spent a lot of time talking with local people who shared their views and stories about all kinds of deviance and crime, from being disorderly to pickpocketing, possession of contraband, and all sorts of interpersonal violence, not to mention the hate for other nationalities that had been victimising them.

My language skills were weak at first, but I was learning more and more every day. My colleagues even got me a very special present: three grammar books – for Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian (in the Cyrillic alphabet), respectively. I studied them carefully and practised the language; I bought and read books by Ivo Andrić and Meša Selimović, both famous writers. I also had great language teachers: the receptionists at the faculty, the people who were already retired but worked there to support their grandchildren to get a proper education. I spent many evenings chatting with them for hours. They taught me a lot, mainly about the complex nature of people who can be friendly and loving, but when challenged they can turn into something else in no time ... Stories about the duality of human nature.

I also actively cooperated with Borislav Petrović, the first PhD graduate of the FCJCSC, who later taught criminal law and criminology and became Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Sarajevo. We later co-authored a textbook on criminology and co-edited a book on crime against the environment in the Bosnian language.

Colleagues from the FCJCSC also tried hard to catch up with other universities and similar schools in Europe. They developed a new master's programme, following the Ghent Criminology Programme, and invited the most prominent European scholars to teach courses in their programme.

Later, the university accredited a new doctoral programme on criminal justice, criminology and security studies. I had an opportunity to teach criminology and research methods in this programme and supervised a doctoral student, Elmedin Muratbegović, who completed his studies with merits. We also conducted their first comparative empirical fear of crime study, comparing Sarajevo and Ljubljana, Slovenia, and published a joint paper in the *Journal of Criminal Justice* in 2007. The results implied that fear of crime factors differed significantly between the two cities. In Sarajevo, the respondents attributed the causes of fear of crime to ethnic variables, poverty, social differentiation and distrust for formal social control institutions.

Maljević, Datzler, Muratbegović and Budimlić (2006) published a book on police and corruption, featuring an impressive collection of papers showing challenges for the development of policing, especially with regard to the improvement of police integrity and governance in general. More recent research publications on trafficking in human beings in B&H (2014), violence against children in the digital environment (Muratbegović & Vujović, 2016), ISRD3 (Maljević, 2016), and migration and trafficking in people in the West Balkans (Muratbegović, 2018) prove that the ambition shared by the former dean Ibrahim Bakić and director Vito Šafranjić from 2001 has come true.

FROM THE NEXT ISSUE

> Discussion: Crime in Post-Conflict Societies



I have been visiting Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly since 1999. If I compare my first experiences with what I see now, I can say that the FCJCSC has developed into a fully-fledged academic and research institution. Their involvement in national and international projects is impressive. Compared to a small number of young and promising scholars at the beginning of the 2000s, a new generation of researchers is now developing criminology in their country. Generally speaking, Sarajevo has also changed a lot, for the better.

It is also important to mention that in addition to research and teaching our colleagues have had some impact on policymaking, especially Elmedin Muratbegović. He conducted research on the protection of children in B&H and introduced the Code of Ethics in Research with

and on children in B&H. Social scientists in the country formally adopted this code. Last but not least, the dean of the FCJCSC, Professor Nedžad Korajlić, is also well known for his public awareness raising in the field of crime prevention.

I wish the organisers of the 2018 ESC all a lot of success. As to the participants of the 2018 ESC conference, I hope they gain great experience from this multicultural social environment.

Gorazd Meško is Professor of Criminology and Head of the Institute of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia, and the President of the ESC

▼ **PROFILE OF THE CONFERENCE ORGANISERS**

Almir Maljević, Elmedin Muratbegović, and Muhamed Budimlić

CRIMINOLOGY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

FCCSS – THE HOSTING INSTITUTION OF THE SARAJEVO 2018 ESC CONFERENCE

THE PAST

Although it is nowadays perceived as a non-legal science, like elsewhere in Europe, criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina was initially taught only at the Faculty of Law of the Sarajevo University. The first criminology institute was established at the very same faculty in 1955. In its work, the institute focused on empirical research, not only in the field of criminology, but also other fields of criminal justice related sciences such as criminal law (material and process), criminalistics, and penology, among others, and the establishment of its own library. Empirical research at the time included projects on issues such as homicides in Bosnia and Herzegovina, racial discrimination and models of fighting for its eradication, and juvenile crime in industrial areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Understandably, the very first university textbook on criminology was authored (1972) by Rajka Mladenović-Kupčević (1927–2012), professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo. In 1973, the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo opened its department in Banja Luka, where profes-

sor Mladenović-Kupčević taught criminology as well. In 1975, the University of Banja Luka opened its own Faculty of Law, and included criminology as an integral part of the curriculum. Therefore, it can be concluded that the initial, first phase of the development of criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina is heavily marked by the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo and Professor Mladenović-Kupčević.

The second phase starts in 1993, during the war, with the establishment of the Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences (Fakultet kriminalističkih nauka—FKN), University of Sarajevo. FKN's curriculum, comprised of the courses that were taught at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice (NY). In addition to legal courses (such as Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, International Criminal Law), taught by Rajka Mladenović-Kupčević, courses taught at the time included Penology, Sociology of Violence, Forensic Psychology, Criminalistics, etc. It is the students of the first generation of this faculty that will, through their teaching and research, significantly contribute to the role and position of criminology in

Bosnia and Herzegovina today. As the result of their work, as well as of the work of other colleagues at the FKN, criminology has spread to other faculties at the University of Sarajevo (Faculty of Political Sciences), University of Tuzla (Education-Rehabilitation Faculty), University of Zenica (Faculty of Law), and beyond.

THE PRESENT

In 2008, the by then very diversified curriculum of the FKN prompted an internal reorganization, which led to the creation of three Departments: Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies. This change in organisation, which may have seemed purely administrative at the time, provided an impetus for the further strengthening of criminology as a separate science and marked the third phase in the development of criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a consequence, undergraduate, master and PhD programmes in Criminology have been developed. Nowadays, students can get their BA, their MA and their PhD degrees in Criminology if they study at the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies (FCCSS), University of Sarajevo, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This makes the hosting institution of the 2018 ESC Conference unique in the Balkan region.

This third phase is marked by intensified international presence (attendance at the ESC and other conferences), networking with colleagues from Europe and the USA, and participation in numerous international and comparative research projects (Fear of Crime, ISRD, Eurogang, etc.) and initiatives (Max-Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology). At the same time, domestically, the FCCSS kept working on the relationship with various national institutions, ministries and governments, gaining a very influential and positive role in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through all this international and domestic work, the FCCSS kept growing, within very short period of time, into an institution capable of organising the most important and the biggest criminological event in Europe: the ESC Annual Conference.

This year's Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, the 18th in a row, will take place from 29 August to 1 September 2018 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the title *Crimes against Humans and Crimes against Humanity: Challenges for Modern Criminology*. A total of 1200 individual submissions (abstracts) were received, out of which a total of 300+ sessions have been organised. It is expected that the conference will be attended by more than 1300 participants. (For more on programme and social activities see

www.eurocrim2018.com.) This conference will mark the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty, end "the present" and open doors for the future.

THE FUTURE

So, what can be expected in the future? What will the future Bosnia and Herzegovina bring to criminology? And what will criminology bring to the future Bosnia and Herzegovina? It is commonplace to observe that post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing various challenges: cybercrime, ecological crime, migration flows, crimes against children, trafficking in human beings, terrorism, organised crime and corruption are only the first once that come to mind. If these are to be addressed properly, they will have to be well researched and understood. So far, Bosnia and Herzegovina's investment into research amounts to ... nothing. Not a single Euro. Research has either been financed through international organisations (governmental or non-governmental) or implemented by enthusiastic young researchers running projects in their free time. It is hoped that the sheer number of criminologists present at this ESC Conference, and topics they cover and address in their respective countries, will lead governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina to recognise a direct link between criminological research, as a process of fact finding on one side, and as effective criminal justice and other security policies on the other. This, it is hoped, would lead to a dedication of budgetary funds for criminological research, which would provide a fertile ground for further development of criminology in the country and, later on, contribute to introduction of evidence based policies.

Impossible? Not really. In the words of Muhammad Ali: "Impossible is just a big word thrown around by men who find it easier to live in the world they've been given, than to explore the power they have to change it. Impossible is not a fact. It's an opinion. Impossible is not a declaration. It's a dare. Impossible is potential. Impossible is temporary. Impossible is nothing." So, dear friends and colleagues, welcome to Sarajevo, welcome to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and thank you for helping us dare, explore potentials and change for better.

Almir Maljević, Elmedin Muratbegović, Muhamed Budimlić are Professors and researchers at the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Marcelo F. Aebi and Grace Kronicz

ESC EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ANNUAL REPORT 2017

IN BRIEF

In 2017, the European Society of Criminology (ESC) had 1173 members, of which 23% were students. The 17th Annual Meeting of the Society took place in Cardiff, Wales, United Kingdom, from 13 to 16 September 2017 and attracted 1110 participants, of which 77% were ESC members. During the conference, Manuel Eisner received the 2017 European Criminology Award and Sonja Schulz the 2017 ESC Young Criminologist Award. Three fellowships to attend the conference were awarded to young criminologists from Eastern Europe. The General Assembly elected Tom Vander Beken as President-Elect, Eva Inzelt as Member at Large and Uberto Gatti as Auditor. The General Assembly also introduced some modifications to sections 5 and 6 of the Constitution, which deal with ESC Working Groups and the organisation of the ESC Annual Meeting, in order to adapt them to the current practices of the ESC. The day following the General Assembly, Gorazd Mesko took office as President of the ESC, replacing Rossella Selmini until the end of the next conference, which will take place in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 29 August to 1 September 2018.

CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION AND ESC MEMBERSHIP

The 17th Annual Meeting of the ESC took place in Cardiff, Wales, United Kingdom, from 13 to 16 September 2017. Figure 1 shows the evolution of the number of participants at ESC conferences from 2004 to 2017, as well as the number of ESC members during the same period. If we concentrate on the first indicator, it can be seen that Cardiff, with 1110 registered participants (1114 including the participants that received a fellowship), has been the second most successful conference of the ESC, after Porto in 2015. Among the participants in Cardiff, there were 293 students (26% of the total) as well as 252 participants (23% of the total) that were not members of the ESC. These two percentages overlap because, among the non-members, 89 were students.

Figure 1 also shows that the number of participants in Cardiff remained over 1000, as has been the case in the latest five conferences of the ESC, since Budapest in 2013. These figures were taken into consideration by the Executive Board of the ESC when selecting the cit-

ies that will host future ESC conferences. It had already been decided that the 2018 and the 2019 conferences would take place in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Gent (Belgium), respectively, and the Board, after analysing several proposals, decided to organise the following meetings in Bucharest (Romania) in 2020, Florence (Italy) in 2021, and Málaga (Spain) in 2022.

In terms of affiliation, in 2017 the ESC had 1173 members. Since 2013, the trends in the membership of the ESC and in the participation in the conferences have been quite similar. However, roughly one-fourth (23%) of the participants in the 2017 Cardiff conference were not members of the ESC. This means, in 2017, there were 1425 criminologists linked to the ESC in one way or another (1173 members plus 252 non-members that attended the conference).

Among the 2017 ESC members, there were 271 students, which represent 23% of the total. Figure 2 presents the evolution of that percentage from 2014 to 2017. It can be seen that, every year, between one-fifth and one-fourth of ESC members are students. As we pointed out in our previous Annual Report, this trend suggests that it is plausible to hypothesise that a part of the growth in membership of the ESC since its creation is explained by the transformation of former student members into full members. At the same time, the stability of the percentage of students is a powerful indicator of the constant renewal of European criminology.

In 2017, ESC Members came from 58 countries (61 if figures for the United Kingdom are broken down by nations) covering five continents. The United Kingdom remained the most well-represented country with 293 members, followed by Germany (110 members), the United States of America (83), the Netherlands (79), Spain (73), Belgium (71), Switzerland (55), Italy (52), Poland (34), Sweden (33), Ireland (27), Australia (23), Israel and Norway (18), Portugal (17), Canada and Hungary (13), Finland (13), Denmark and Slovenia (11), Austria and France (10), the Czech Republic, Greece, and Lithuania (8), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Japan (7), Brazil (6), Turkey (5), Iceland and Serbia (4), Bulgaria Romania and Slovakia (3), the FYRO Macedonia, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and Peru (2), and Albania, Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Estonia,

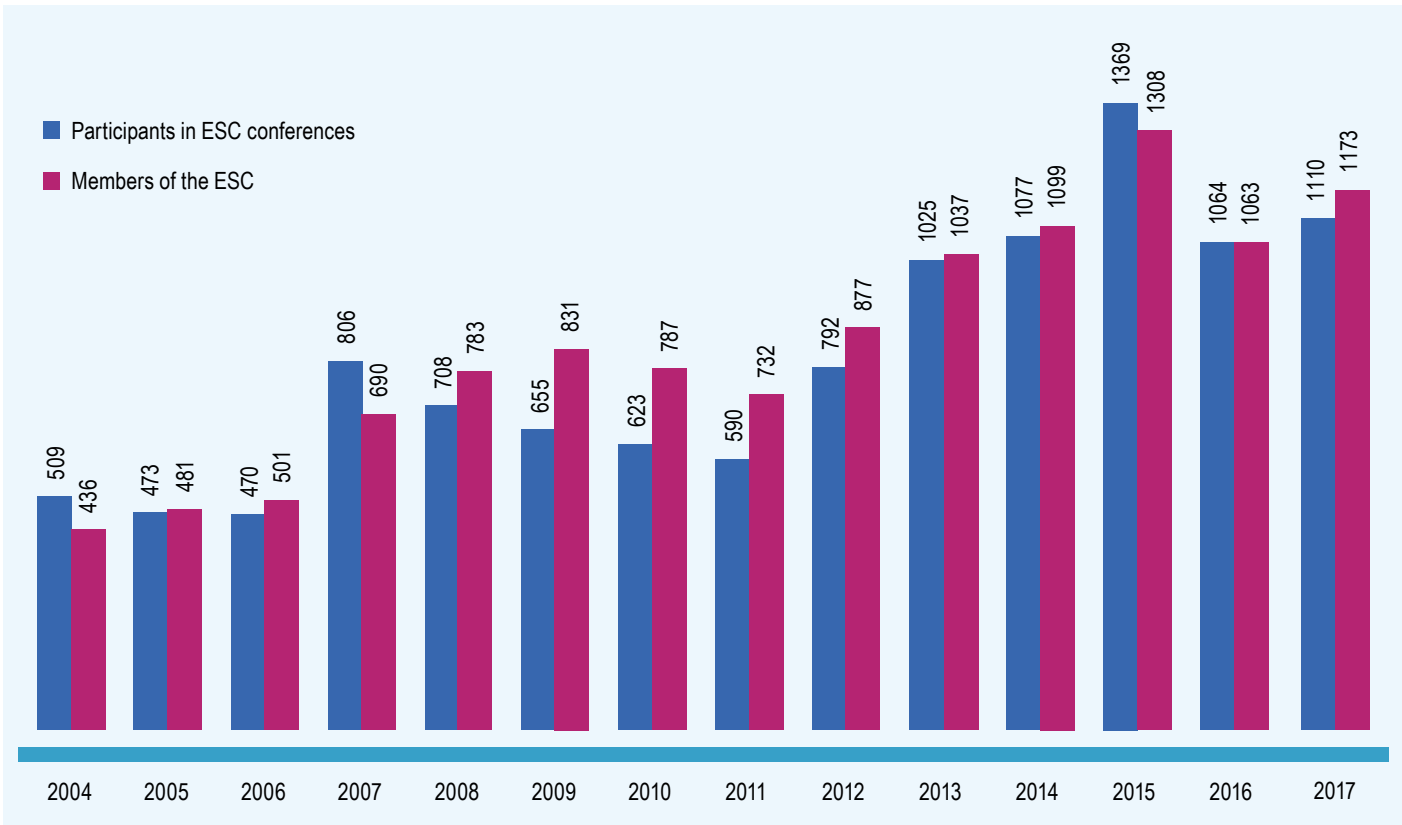


Figure 1. Participants in the ESC Annual Meetings and members of the ESC from 2004 to 2017

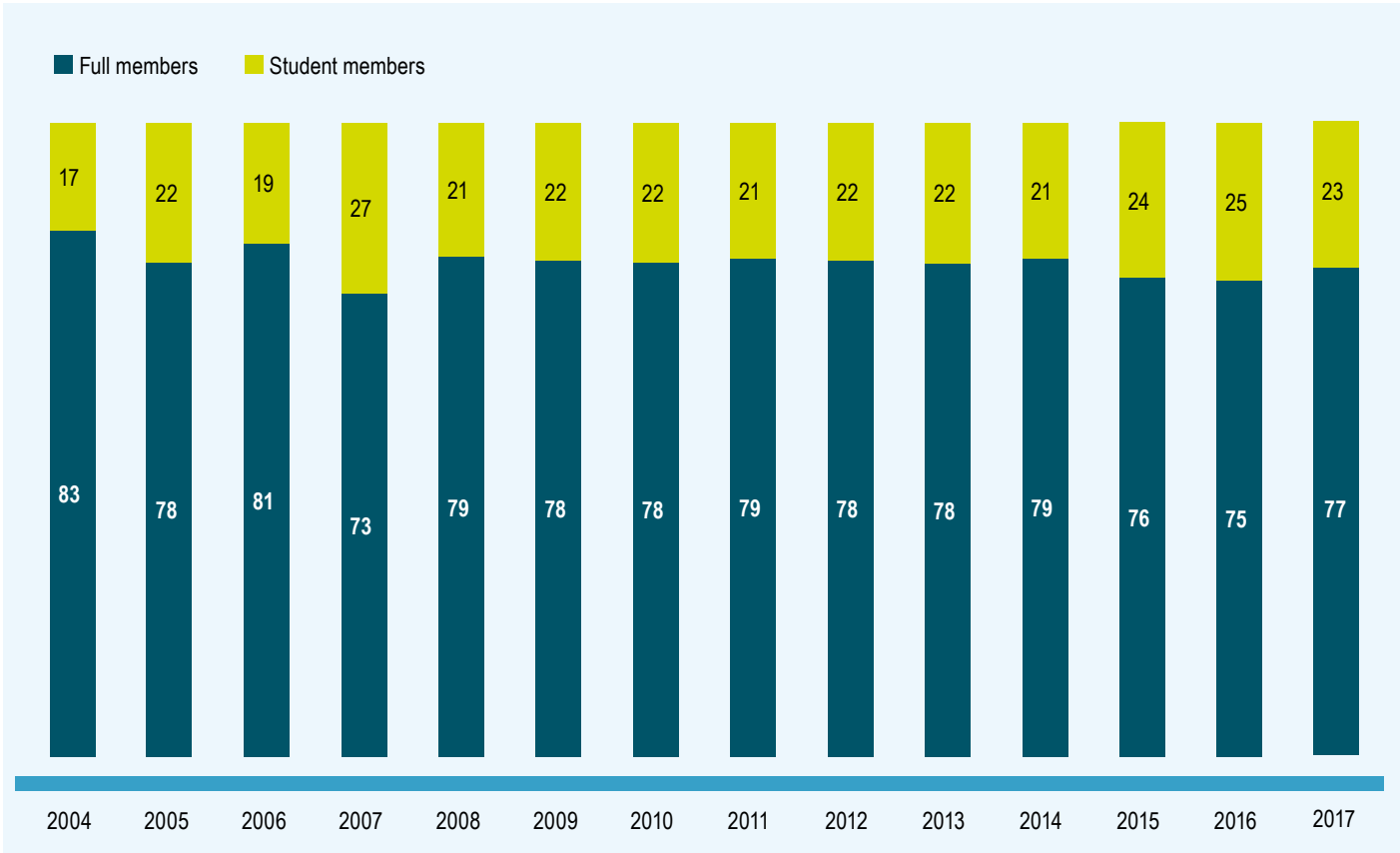


Figure 2. Members of the European Society of Criminology from 2004 to 2017, by status, in percentages

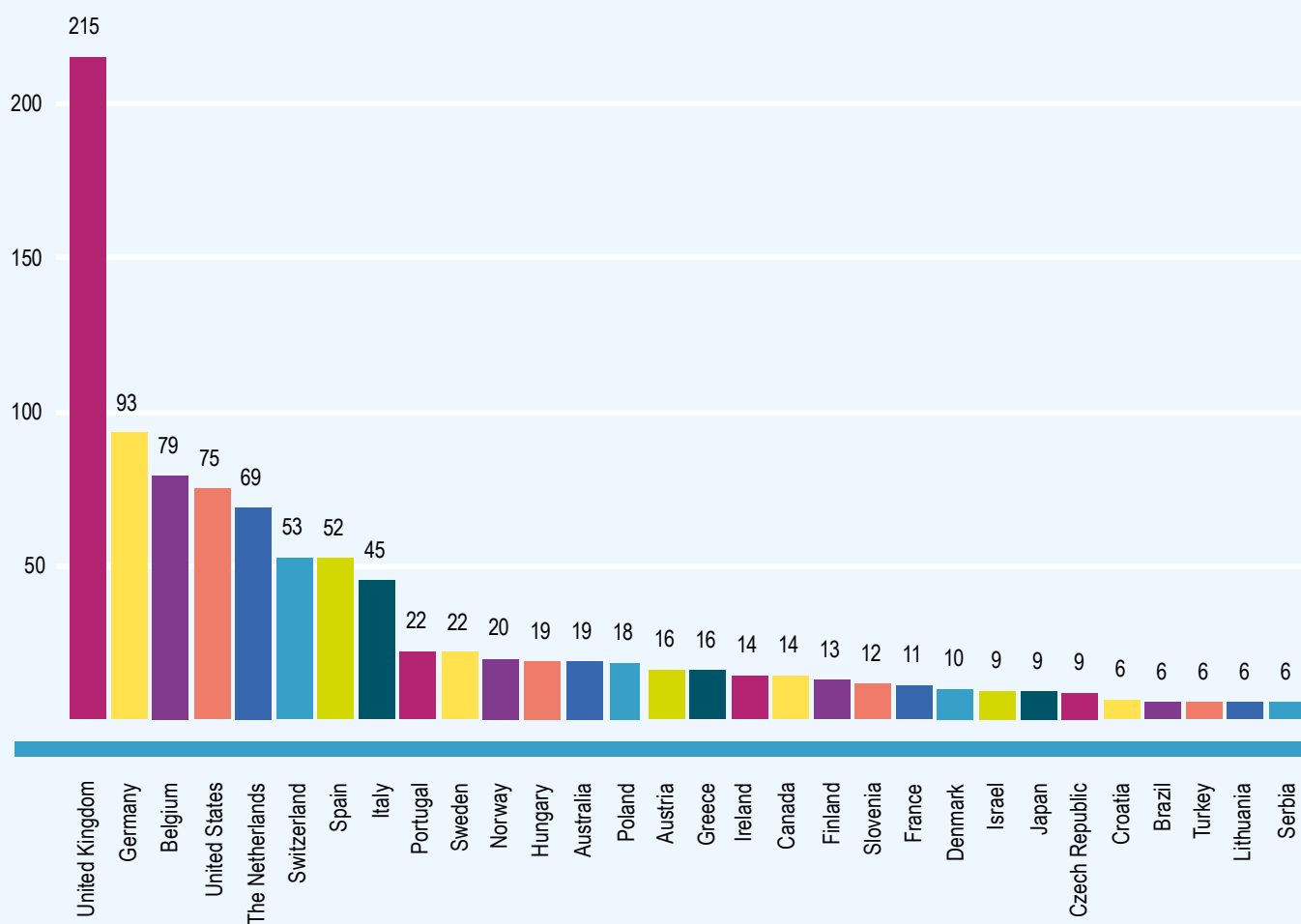


Figure 3. Average annual number of ESC members by country from 2010 to 2017 (top 30 countries)

Georgia, Iran, Kenya, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay with one member each.

Figure 3 presents the average annual number of ESC members from 2010 to 2017 by country. The Figure includes only the 30 countries most represented during these years. It can be seen that the United Kingdom provided the largest number of members (over 200 per year), followed by a group of countries that provided approximately between 70 and 90 members each per year (Germany, Belgium, the United States of America, and the Netherlands). A third group, providing roughly 50 members each per year is composed of Switzerland, Spain and Italy. A fourth group, comprised of countries which provide between 15 and 25 members per year, includes Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, Australia, Poland, Austria, Greece, Ireland, and Canada. This group is followed by Finland, Slovenia, France, Denmark, Israel and Japan, which provide between 9 and

14 members each. The rest of the countries included in the Figure each provide between 5 and 10 members per year. The aim of the Figure below is not to establish direct comparisons between countries, because that would require weighting the number of members by the population of the country, or by a relevant indicator of the developments of criminology in the country, such as the number of programs in criminology or the number of publications in criminology journals.

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS GRANTED BY THE ESC IN 2017

European Criminology Award

Manuel Eisner, Professor at the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, received the 2017 ESC European Criminology Award in recognition of his lifetime contribution to criminology. The award committee—composed of former ESC presidents Michael Tonry (Chair, Univer-

sity of Minnesota, United States of America), Gerben Bruinsma (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, NSCR, The Netherlands), and Frieder Dünkler (University of Greifswald, Germany)—was impressed by his significant contribution to European criminology. In particular, the award committee noted that Manuel Eisner

is a scholar of world renown in three substantially different subjects: the history of violence, comparative studies of violence, and longitudinal studies of early childhood interventions with high-risk children. His work on the history of violence since the fourteenth century is path-breaking. His History of Homicide Database, first developed two decades ago, and regularly updated since, is relied upon extensively by every major historian of crime and violence. The Violence Research Centre at the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cambridge, which he founded and heads, is the driving force along with the World Health Organization in an initiative to reduce violence globally by 50 percent in 30 years. He founded and heads the project 'z-proso—The life-course development of violence and crime' at the Jacobs Centre of the University of Zurich. Particularly important are embedded prevention and victimisation studies and the project's use of mixed methods (from surveys to experimental studies and systematic reviews) to study effects on young people's problematic behaviour.

The Awards Ceremony took place during the ESC conference in Cardiff, and the laudatio of the awardee was delivered by Michael Tonry (University of Minnesota, and former President of the ESC). The acceptance speech by Manuel Eisner, entitled *From the past to the future of violence* was published in issue 2017/3 of the Newsletter of the ESC, *Criminology in Europe*.

ESC Young Criminologist Award

Sonja Schulz (Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany) received the 2017 ESC Young Criminologist Award in recognition of her article “‘Don't Blow Your Cool': Provocation, Violent Coping, and the Conditioning Effects of Self-Control”, published in 2016 in the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.

The award committee, composed of May-Len Skillbrei (Chair, University of Oslo, Norway), Janne Kivivuori (University of Helsinki, Finland), and Dario Melossi (University of Bologna, Italy) found that

the merits of the article are considerable. First of all, it situates the study of self-control theory in the response-to-provocation framework. This makes the analysis more realistic in the sense that it moves the phenomena of criminal motivation/incident closer to the foreground. Rather than repeating the well-established abstract association (and causation) between low self-control and offending, the article zooms in the micro-sociological context where the decision to offend (or not to

offend) is made. This provides the analysis with a “sense of realism” which is not always seen in quantitative and survey-based analysis. The use of the response-to-provocation framework also allows Schulz to combine self-control and strain theories, thus promoting theoretical integration in social science criminology. Overall, the analysis is of high quality and also includes a survey experiment component to tease out how the nature of provocation interacts with sensitivity to provocations, self-control and risk affinity. The article is based on a German youth survey Schulz took part in designing and executing. The article is well-written and the theories and findings are presented in a way that makes them accessible to a broad criminological audience.

The Awards Ceremony took place during the ESC conference in Cardiff, and the laudatio of the awardee was delivered by Clemens Kroneberg (Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Cologne, Germany). An extended version of the acceptance speech by Sonja Schulz, entitled *A modern approach to the study of self-control and crime*, was published in issue 2017/3 of the Newsletter of the ESC, *Criminology in Europe*.

Fellowships to attend the 17th Annual Meeting of the ESC

In 2017, the ESC granted three fellowships to attend the ESC conference in Cardiff. The fellowships were granted to Arbora Aliaj (Albania), Alma Bela (Albania) and Nikola Vujicic (Serbia). Andrej Bozhinovski (FYRO Macedonia) had also been granted a fellowship, but unfortunately, he did not receive his visa on time to attend the conference.

The panel that awarded the fellowships was composed of Helmut Kury (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany, Chair), Eva Inzelt (ELTE Faculty of Law, Budapest, Hungary) and Sabine Carl (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany).

EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT (ECOH)

The second wave of interviews for the European Criminology Oral History Project (ECOH) were conducted during the ESC conference in Cardiff in 2017. As mentioned in our previous Annual Report, the aim of the project is to create an organised archive of video recorded interviews with criminologists involved in the development of criminology in Europe. The interviewers are also criminologists with a deep knowledge of the work of the person interviewed. This project is being developed in a coordinated way with the American



Society of Criminology (ASC) Oral History Project. It is placed under the responsibility of the former ESC president Rossella Selmini, and the interviews are available on the ESC Website: <http://esc-eurocrim.org/index.php/activities/ecoh>.

UPCOMING PROJECTS

During the General Assembly of the ESC that took place in Cardiff, the members of the Society discussed the possibility of introducing new awards. Several possibilities were mentioned and it was decided to consult with the members about them through an electronic survey

that will be organised in 2018 by the Executive Secretariat of the ESC. The General Assembly also approved the project of organising an ESC Summer School. This project will be developed in the near future by the members of the Executive Board of the ESC.

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



WORKING GROUP REPORTS

José Becerra Muñoz

CRIMINAL LAW-MAKING STUDIES

THE BRIDGE BETWEEN EVIDENCE AND POLICY

On its fifth birthday, the Criminal Law-Making Policy WG is more active than ever.

Just as things are meant to be in conferences, a very interesting connection took place in Cardiff last year resulting in a Special Issue in the Brazilian Journal of Criminal Sciences (*Revista Brasileira de Ciências Criminais*, <https://www.ibccrim.org.br/rbccrim>). The issue will come out after the summer with contributions in English, Spanish and Portuguese thanks to the work of several Group members as authors or reviewers.

This Special Issue will cover many of our hottest topics of interest: antiterrorism law making, antifemicide law-making, supranational organisations' pressure on national authorities to reform criminal law, and the political manipulation of public conceptions about crime and its consequences in law reform, as examples.

Similarly, at the ASC Conference in Philadelphia, we were able to come to an agreement with an American publishing house on an edited volume, which we will begin to prepare after the summer. Contributions are still welcome, so don't hesitate to contact us for more information.

In addition to our work on these publications, our WG has been recently recognized as a "thematic network" by the University of Málaga, a title we intend to renew in the coming weeks for one more year. Also, in February 2018, some members attended a very inter-

esting International Workshop on Legisprudence held at the University of Zaragoza (Conceptions and Misconceptions of Legislation, <http://www.legisprudence.es/>). This was possible thanks to funding from the University of Málaga and the Institute of Criminology.

Aside from our activities, for this short Working Group report, I'd like to briefly comment on a very specific line of research that has been gathering some attention lately and has, in my opinion, huge potential: the study of the statements made in public debates on criminal matters. This line of work is predominantly qualitative in its methods and focuses on messages written in social networks, media coverage and the full written transcriptions of debates once the issue gets to Parliament. We'll see some examples of this in the upcoming Special Issue I mentioned.

These dense sources of information are very appropriate for content analysis and widen our understanding of how public, political and institutional debates evolve to finally become a piece of criminal legislation. Identifying the lines of argumentation followed by the different actors is a very good exercise to expose what's behind them and, therefore, unveil the frequently quite obscure decision-making processes in criminal law and policy environments.

This kind of research becomes especially stimulating if it helps us to take a step even further and connects

the mere study of criminal law-making with one of the main concerns of scientists around the world: how to promote rational lawmaking or, even more, how to foster evidence-based lawmaking (as a specific kind of rational argument). To what extent do lawmakers rely on scientific evidence to support their arguments? What kind of evidence, if any, do they use? How do they get the information? What topics are more suitable for evidence-based arguments? Why would that be? Is the use or non-use of evidence connected to time restrictions? Ideology? Parliamentary majorities?

Learning how social and political systems work when developing criminal reforms might be the best way to build effective strategies to place evidence in the right hands for it to be taken into account. This way, we could be closer to filling the existing communication gap between scientists and public officials or between scientists and criminal lawmakers.

José Becerra Muñoz is Assistant Professor at the University of Malaga, Spain, and co-Chair of the Criminal Law-Making Policy WG

WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Tamar Berenblum

WORKING GROUP ON CYBERCRIME

The European Society of Criminology Working Group on Cybercrime was initiated two years ago in order to establish an interdisciplinary community of researchers and policymakers interested in various aspects of cybercrime, including but not limited to: different forms that cybercrime can take (e.g., hacking, fraud, malicious software infections, sexting, and cyberterrorism), its causes and offenders, impact on victims, and our response to it at the individual, corporate and governmental levels.

Since our successful first meeting at the 2017 ESC conference in Cardiff, we have established such a community—a network for information exchange and international collaboration between scholars, government agencies, and private organisations involved in cybercrime research. So far, our working group consists of 72 members; leading scholars, emerging scholars, graduate students and representatives of various governments and law enforcement agencies. You can learn more about them and their work in our new website.

During the first official year of the Working Group, we were able to communicate research calls and other opportunities to our members and facilitate collaborations in joint projects such as the Cybersecurity Revolution—24 Hours Live Streaming Event (which included 50 presentations from 10 countries and included a number of our Working Group members).

For the 2018 ESC conference in Sarajevo, we have organised 5 panels on the following topics: cybercriminal

networks, online crime markets, the dark web, victims and cybercrime research methods. We welcome you to participate in the panels and learn about the new research in the field. Moreover, we will have our annual meeting to plan next year's goals.

Finally, members of the board of the Working Group, together with members of the International Interdisciplinary Research Consortium on Cybercrime, have established the annual conference on cybercrime that will focus on the human factor in cybercrimes and address the interaction between end-users, criminal actors, and the institutional environment. The annual conference will offer an opportunity to present cutting-edge research, introduce new projects and thought-provoking initiatives, and promote exchange among participants that will inform their ongoing research. The 1st annual conference on cybercrime will take place in Jerusalem on 14–16 October 2018. You are welcome to read more about the conference and register to participate.

We wish to thank all of our members and our steering committee and invite you to join our working group.

Tamar Berenblum is a research fellow at the NSCR, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and Post-doc, the Rachel and Selim Benin School of Computer Science and Engineering at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

May-Len Skilbrei

WORKING GROUP ON IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND CITIZENSHIP

The Working Group “Immigration, Crime and Citizenship” was established in 2014 with an intention to bring together scholars interested in issues such as the crime and victimisation of migrants and the crime and state harm in transnational migration. Since then, these issues have received heightened attention in both politics, media and scholarship. Criminology has an important role to play in developing better understandings and tools in the face of crimes and victimisation involving migrants and migration, and the group and its members have been very active in the last year in disseminating their research to academic and general audiences. As issues to do with immigration, crime and citizenship have become more central to European criminology, the group’s membership has increased significantly. It now consists of over 50 members from three continents, with 15 new members having joined in the last year.

New members bring with them new research interests and qualifications, something we hope will fertilise exchanges in the group at the upcoming ESC conference in Sarajevo. At the 2017 Cardiff conference—and in the research of and publications by the group’s members since—the exploration of topics such as human trafficking, migrants’ problems and rights en route to Europe, hate crime against migrants, detention and racial profil-

ing in police’s stop and search practices has broadened and deepened. The Working Group also contributed a series of texts about the concept of ‘cimmigration’ in the ESC Newsletter 1/18.

While the collective activities of the Working Group thus far have mainly taken place at the annual ESC conferences, with business meetings and designated panels, there have been several activities involving members in the last year. Members invite each other to conferences and classes, books are being edited, and collaborative efforts to develop projects and write articles and chapters are starting. The strength and increasing relevance of the Working Group’s topics are expressed through the fact that 15 new members have joined in the last year, the number of related panels at the upcoming ESC conference, and that our co-chair, May-Len Skilbrei, will give the plenary presentation in Sarajevo. Both Maria João Guia and May-Len Skilbrei have been increasingly active in the ESC and find it highly rewarding to continue contributing towards the society becoming even better at addressing the relationship between immigration, crime and citizenship.

May-Len Skilbrei is Professor of Criminology at the University of Oslo, Norway

Christophe Vandeviver and Wouter Steenbeek

WORKING GROUP ON SPACE, PLACE AND CRIME (WG-PLACE)

ORIGINS

The idea for a European working group on the role of space and place in crime was launched by Henk Elffers at the 15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (ESC) in Porto, Portugal. Those present on that warm September day immediately welcomed the idea of forming a group of European researchers active in this domain to share ideas about

the space, place and crime nexus. Following approval by the ESC Executive Board, the European Working Group on Space, Place and Crime (WG-PLACE) was formally founded at the 2016 Annual Conference of the ESC in Münster, Germany, and a steering group, comprising Wouter Steenbeek, Marre Lammers and Christophe Vandeviver, was set up.

From the outset, it was decided that the group would



promote a distinct approach to the study of space, place and crime that reflects the European origin of the study of this topic. It was initially left undefined what a distinct European approach would entail, but the diverse work presented by its members at ESC conferences has gradually defined it as a comparative, comprehensive and inclusive approach to the study of space, place and crime. The name of the working group recognises the inclusive character of the working group by acknowledging the subtle difference in meaning between 'space' and 'place'.

Although all of its members share an interest in the spatial and situational aspects of crime, no single theoretical framework is dominant within the working group. Some working group members investigate macro-level or neighborhood-level differences in crime rates. Other members examine how crime events unfold in micro-situations. Still other members of the working group seek to combine different theoretical traditions into a unifying framework. No particular methodology defines the re-

search that is performed by the working group's members. Some researchers use quantitative methods. Other researchers rely on qualitative approaches to studying the role of place and space in crime.

AIMS

The primary aim of the working group is to advance knowledge about and research on the situational and spatial aspects of crime and criminology across Europe, both substantive and methodological. Importantly, the working group also seeks to create a pan-European network that facilitates information exchange between senior and junior scholars. In the spirit of inclusivity, the working group is determined to bridge any gaps that may exist between Western and Eastern European-based researchers or Northern and Southern European-based researchers. Because of the diverse backgrounds and interests of its members, the working group is particularly encouraging new research collaborations across Europe, across research domains within criminology and across



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disciplines. Its members are encouraged to adopt multi-method approaches to studying space, place and crime.

ACTIVITIES

Since its inception at the 2015 ESC Conference in Porto, the working group has successfully organised thematic panels on space, place and crime at each annual conference of the ESC, with interest in presenting papers on these panels growing each year. At the 2018 ESC Conference in Sarajevo, the working group has managed to group 23 papers by authors from across Europe into six thematic panels. Topics addressed in these panels range from theoretical integration and methodological advances to rethinking the space, place and crime nexus.

The working group is particularly looking forward to meeting its members and sympathisers at the 2018 ESC Conference in Sarajevo. We encourage anyone interested in studying space, place and crime to join the working

group. We welcome our members, potential members and friends to the 'WG-PLACE working group meeting'. Please check the 2018 ESC Conference program for details.

If you are interested in joining the working group or participating in the steering group, please contact Christophe Vandeviver (Christophe.Vandeviver@UGent.be) and Wouter Steenbeek (wsteenbeek@nscr.nl). Additional information can be found on the working group website: <http://www.space-place-crime.eu/>.

Christophe Vandeviver is Postdoctoral Fellow of the Research Foundation—Flanders at Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium, and vice-chair of WG-PLACE
Wouter Steenbeek is Researcher at the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and chair of WG-PLACE



WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Julie Tieberghien, Olga Petintseva, Rita Faria, and Yarin Eski

WORKING GROUP ON QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES AND EPISTEMOLOGIES (WG-QRME)

The idea for the WG-QRME was born from what seemed to be a gap that needed to be filled. The current chairs of the WG-QRME realised that qualitative methodologies and epistemologies deserved to be better addressed at the heart of the European Society of Criminology, hoping that this would, in turn, improve discussions about and the dissemination of their uses in the study of crime, deviance, and social control. Qualitative methods, having a long-standing tradition in criminology, were lacking a dedicated place for researchers to share experiences and expertise for overcoming common challenges and difficulties. The WG's goals, as set from the beginning, are to facilitate new avenues for qualitative research in criminology, increase interdisciplinary thinking, and sustain close networking and cooperation on research and education projects.

The WG-QRME was launched last year, during the 2017 ESC annual conference in Cardiff and, so far, has close to 70 members from a variety of universities who are interested in research topics that range from white-

collar crime to youth delinquency, migration, prisons, and the like. As such, the WG-QRME aims to connect with the rest of the ESC working groups, thus providing the chance to focus on both topics and methodologies.

Concerning activities, the WG-QRME organised a session on qualitative research on elites in 2017. For the ESC annual conference of 2018, three panels were accepted, two of which are in articulation with other ESC working groups: 'WG-QRME: Qualitative research methodologies and epistemologies', 'EUROC & WG-QRME panel: The use of qualitative methods in researching organisational and white-collar crime', and WG-QRME & Narrative Criminology WG 'Doing narrative criminology'. Simultaneously, members submitted individual presentations under the banner of the WG-QRME.

The WG-QRME has also been promoting interaction and critical debates among European researchers with an interest in qualitative methodologies and epistemologies, namely by disseminating a special issue on 'Moral



entrepreneurs in the 21st century. Practices, research and transformation’ for the Dutch journal *Tijdschrift over Cultuur en Criminaliteit*. The WG-QRME is, as well, an effective co-organiser of the ‘Between Edges and Margins. Innovative Methods in the Study of Deviance’ conference taking place in Ghent on 13–14 September 2018. For more information, visit <http://www.edgesand-margins.ugent.be/>.

The WG-QRME is also one of the three partners (alongside Ghent University and Vrije Universiteit, Brussels) in organising an annual specialist training for PhD students entitled ‘Elites and experts as subjects of qualitative research: challenges in design, execution and analysis’. The second edition took place in July 2018.

By means of a regular newsletter, the WG-QRME has been a site for exchanging information among members on scientific events, publications, and funding opportunities relating to qualitative methodologies and epistemol-

ogies. Simultaneously, the WG-QRME is now active on social media, namely via Facebook (‘Qualitative Research Methodologies and Epistemologies’) and Twitter (@QrmeWg). Finally, a first edition of ‘Quality meetings’ (intensive research seminars) is currently in preparation.

Julie Tieberghien is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law at the University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium

Olga Petintseva is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law at the Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Rita Faria is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Department of Criminology, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Yarin Eski is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Liverpool Centre for Advanced Policing Studies at the Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, UK

CANDIDATES FOR ESC OFFICES

▼ CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE ESC



LESLEY McARA

PERSONAL STATEMENT

I feel very honoured to have been nominated to stand for election for the Presidency of the European Society of Criminology.

For the past 18 years, the European Society has played a key role in promulgating scholarly exchange and cooperation in the field of Criminology. Never, however, has it been more salient than in these turbulent times when the post-war European project has become increasingly under threat. Although Criminology has always been theoretical, methodologically and politically contested, our collec-

tive knowledge continues to speak to many of the ‘wicked’ and complex issues facing late modern societies such as: shifting norms of crime and gender-based violence; threats to human rights; patterns of enforced migration; international terrorism; threats to the planetary eco-system; and the untrammelled growth of surveillance capitalism and its capacity to undermine democratic processes and disempower citizens.

For me, the great strength of the Society lies in its capacity to forge new research networks and collaborations and, in doing so, to build the robust evidence base which

will enable us to engage, to challenge and to enlighten. Radzinowicz, himself a post-second world war *émigré*, once wrote that the function of Criminology was to produce 'useful' knowledge. As one of the heirs to this legacy and as a Scot, I have never felt more European.

PROFILE

Professor Lesley McAra holds the Chair of Penology in the Law School at the University of Edinburgh and is Assistant Principal Community Relations (a University-wide leadership role). She joined the University of Edinburgh in 1995 as lecturer in Criminology and was privileged to work in the Centre for Law and Society alongside a number of intellectual giants: David Garland, David J. Smith, Neil McCormack, Beverley Brown.

Her main research interests lie in the general areas of the sociology of punishment and the sociology of law and deviance, with a particular focus on juvenile justice and the aetiology of youth crime. Currently she is Editor-in-Chief (with Ursula Kilkelly) of the international journal *Youth Justice* (SAGE Publishing) and a member of the new editorial team of the *Oxford Handbook of Criminology* (with Alison Lieblich and Shadd Maruna). She is also an Associate Director (Community) of the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research.

For the past 20 years Lesley has been Co-Director (formerly with David J Smith and now with Susan McVie) of the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, a prize-winning longitudinal programme of research tracking the lives of 4,300 young people who started secondary school in the City of Edinburgh in 1998. This Study has had demonstrable impact on juvenile justice policy and practice in Scotland, the UK and internationally. Within Scotland, Study findings formed the evidence base for the 'Whole System Approach' (rolled out across Scotland from 2011 onwards), a policy predicated on diverting young people from formal measures and promoting early and effective intervention, with a particular focus on the older teenage group (16 and 17 year olds who, in contravention of international conventions, are normally dealt with in the adult criminal justice system in Scotland). As a direct result of this policy, Scotland has experienced: an 83% reduction in the number of young people being referred to agencies of juvenile justice for offending; a 77% reduction in the rate of 16- and 17-year-olds being convicted in the criminal courts; and a 63% reduction in the rate of imprisonment for this age group. Changes of such magnitude have not been recorded since records began.

In 2013, Lesley was joint recipient (with Susan) of the Howard League Research Medal which celebrates high quality research from 'new thinking' and 'radical researchers' who have changed penal policy and practice, this was followed in 2016 with the award of the Chancellor's medal for research impact. In 2018, she was awarded a CBE for services to Criminology and was nominated for the Princess of Asturias Prize for Social Science: an international award recognising the work of researchers 'who contribute to progress and social well-being in an extraordinary and exemplary way'.

Lesley is a former Dean of the Law School (the first ever woman to be appointed to that role), leading the School through a period of major expansion to become one of the largest and most research intensive law schools in the UK. In her capacity as Assistant Principal, she has been leading the 'local impact' component of University strategy, driving a new vision of the Civic University, one which places its research and teaching in the service of the community. In this context she is leading three major cross-university and multi-disciplinary initiatives on the themes of: the learning city (focused on promoting educational inclusion and raising attainment); design for well-being (focused on place-making and tackling homelessness; and social transformation through entrepreneurialism (focused on student-led social enterprise). She is also responsible for evolving the requisite infrastructure within the University to support high quality and impactful public engagement with research.

More recently she has become the inaugural Director of the Edinburgh Futures Institute.

The aim of this Institute is to harness the digital revolution for social benefit, bringing together academics from a range of different disciplines across the arts, humanities and social sciences to build a programme of applied research and education which is cognisant of the needs of the community, industry and government. One of its core thematic is criminological in orientation, critically engaging with surveillance capitalism, the regulatory challenges presented by the internet of things, and the dark web and its materials. The Institute will be housed in the former Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. The reimagined space will provide a built environment which is predicated on encounter, co-production, and risk-taking; community-facing, sustainable (both ecologically and intellectually) and inspiring. In keeping with the ethos of Lesley's work, the motto inscribed in stone above the main entrance is: "Patet Omnibus"—it means "Open to All".



EFFI LAMBROPOULOU

My name is Effi Lambropoulou and I am a professor of criminology at Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences in Athens. After receiving a law degree from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens' School of Law, I began my own law practice. I subsequently obtained a certificate in History, Sociology, and Psychology of Punishment from Bielefeld University in Germany, Department of Criminal Law. Then, in Freiburg, Germany, I was part of a research project concerning juvenile inmates run by the Criminology Group of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, where I received my PhD.

Over the last two decades, I have taught undergraduate and graduate students, supervised dissertations and PhDs, applied for and implemented research programs and international partnerships, carried out administrative duties, coordinated Erasmus exchanges for certain countries and universities and supported the incoming foreign students. In addition, I have worked for 12 years as part of the teaching staff at the Greek Police Academy; for one year at the Greek National Centre of Public Administration and Local Government; and for two years as an advisor for seminars targeting young males, taking place at the Korydallos juvenile prison, and funded by the Hellenic Ministries of Education and Culture. My work experience in higher education, at the police academy, and at the juvenile male prison has provided me with a strong set of communication skills that facilitate interpersonal and group contact.

I have twice been elected representative of academic staff of the Sociology Department to the Panteion University senate (1997–1998, 2001–2005). I have also been elected twice as representative for Panteion University's research committee (2002–2005, 2016–2017). Finally, in October 2017, I was appointed by the Sociology Department as its representative for a one-year term on the "Special Account for Research Funds" committee where, in addition to participating in the meetings of the com-

mittee, my main tasks are to promote and oversee its work.

Through my research in criminology, criminal justice, and the sociology of criminal law, I have become familiar with public policies and have taken part in ad hoc law reform committees of the Hellenic Ministries of Justice and Public Order. Moreover, I have a personal interest in prison policies, prison violence, illegal markets, violent extremism and, in particular, in the de-radicalisation of imprisoned domestic terrorists, as well as the new forms of control and the evolving interactions between state and non-state sectors regarding governing crime, which I believe will be a 'hot' issue in the coming years in Greece.

I have contributed to several EU, bilateral, national, and international research projects relative to corruption; pharmaceutical crime; juvenile delinquency and victimisation (ISR-3); public order policing and security; quality measurement and key performance indicators for the Greek police-draft guide for the best value performance indicators; drug policies and best practices in the countries of the EU; increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the police and prosecution services in controlling organised crime; and the implementation of research on the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Degrading Treatment (CPT).

Furthermore, I participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) of the U.S. Department of State in the U.S., focused on organised crime. I have been a Visiting Fellow at the University of Cambridge UK, and at the Max Planck Institute Freiburg i.Br., Germany, for foreign and international criminal law several times during the last two decades.

My publications mainly focus on prison policy/corrections, social control and security (public, private, government), corruption, illegal markets, police and policing. I have completed many book reviews and translations, and my work has been published primarily in English and



Greek, but also in German, French, Spanish, and Chinese.

I have been invited as a keynote speaker to several international and national workshops and seminars, including at the American Society of Public Administration [SECoPA] and at the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation. Some examples of the talks I gave include: Internationalisation of crime and international police cooperation; Scenario thinking and illegal markets in Adria and Balkans; Terrorism and political violence. I've also been invited to speak at workshops organised by the local government, the Hellenic Coast Guard, and more.

I have been a member of ESC since 2001, as well as member of other European, international, and Greek societies in the field of criminology, and the editorial board of the Russian journal *Vestnik of St. Petersburg*

State University, Sociology. I am also a blind reviewer of international and European academic journals, including *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, *European Journal of Criminology*, and *Governance of Security*.

I regularly attend seminars that I think will sharpen my knowledge and skills and keep me informed about relevant issues (e.g. Maritime security, radicalisation). In the last few years I have acquired basic knowledge and training in GIS software; GOP and Crime Analysis; Static-99, and SORAG.

If elected, I will work to advance the multi-disciplinary and transnational goals of the European Society of Criminology, and encourage transnational cooperation among those engaged in criminology at the European and international levels. I believe I have the ability, background, and skills to support the ESC and would be honoured to have your vote.

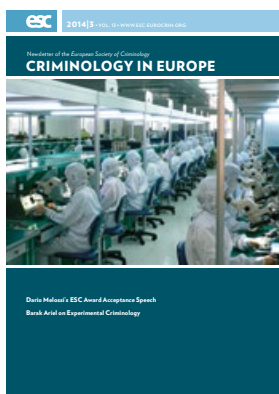
▼ EDITOR'S REMARKS

Csaba Györy

COVER STORIES 2

In the summer issue of 2014, I published a short piece in on the stories behind some of the pictures that have appeared on the cover of the Newsletter over the years. The reason for it was the puzzlement some felt when looking at the images, searching for a connection between the content and the cover. Many thought the pictures were random, selected for their colours. Well, they are not: I always try to find a cover that references one of the texts in the issue. Sometimes, the connection is obvious; sometimes it is not. Here, for a second time, I want to explain how some of the covers have been chosen.

Prison or the Factory (2014/3)



The picture depicts a microchip factory. I selected the picture as a reference to the recipient of the European Criminology Award that year, Dario Melossi, especially to his first book, co-authored with Massimo Pavarini, *The Prison and the Factory* (1977). I felt that the book, which details the emergence of the political economy

of capitalism and its interconnectedness with patterns of penal forms and social control, could provide a valuable theoretical frame for the analysis of control and punitivity, not only in late capitalist Western societies, but also in emerging economies that merge a capitalist political economy with repressive political regimes.

Hotel floor (2015/1)



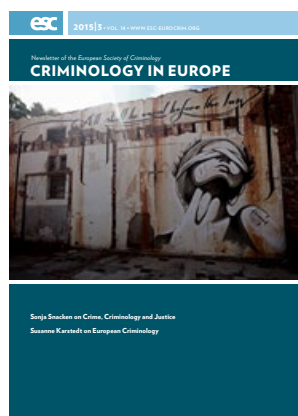
This is a picture of a hotel floor from one of giant conference hotels where ASC meetings take place. Selected with inexcusable hubris, the photo is a reference to my own introductory essay to the *What is European Criminology?* series. In the article, I used the seemingly endless hotel floor, the infinite number of meeting rooms with

closed doors, a familiar scene from ASC meetings as a metaphor of the compartmentalised and in many ways parochial nature of American criminology. In the article I juxtaposed this with the more open and comparative European criminology.



All shall Be Equal Before the Law (2015/3)

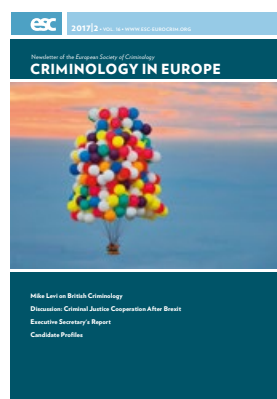
This is a picture of a mural in the city centre of Cape Town, a work of the South African artist Faith XLVII. (The mural was on an old building slated for demolition and is now gone.) I selected this picture to refer to the oeuvre of the 2015 recipient of the European Criminology Award, Sonja Snacken, whose work combines empirical research on prisons and punitivity in general with human rights activism



in the field of criminal lawmaking and criminal policy. In her acceptance speech she writes about the ambiguous nature of the blindness of justice: the blindfold, depending on our vantage point, can be a symbol of formal impartiality, but also blindness to the role criminal justice plays in the reproduction of racial, ethnic and socio-economic inequalities.

Helium Balloons (2017/2)

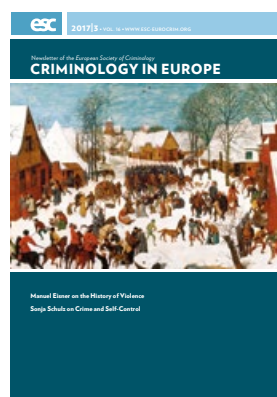
This is a picture of adventurer Jonathan Trappe, crossing the English Chanel in his office chair, taped to a bunch of colourful helium balloons. (He made it, crash-landing in Dunkirk.) The photo is intended to serve as an allegory of Brexit, which was not only one of the topics of the issue (which included a discussion on the complexities of



dismantling judicial cooperation in criminal justice matters), but also one of its inadvertent leit-motifs. Brexit, it seemed then, is just like taping helium balloons to one's office chair and fly off, without much preparation or thought, with the destination to a large extent determined by external forces, but with boundless optimism unfazed by facts.

Massacre of the Innocents (2017/3)

The painting on the cover is *Massacre of the Innocents* by Pieter Breughel the Elder. The cover refers to the research of Manuel Eisner, the recipient of the European Criminology Award, on the history of violence in Europe.



The choice of cover intends to represent the extremely large timespan of Manuel Eisner's inquiry by choosing a medieval painting of violent acts (which itself depicts a Biblical scene). However, by putting a Biblical scene in a 16th century Dutch context, the painting also alludes to the question how violence changes as the social and historical context changes.

Board Members and President: Nominations and Applications Sought

Don't forget: at-large members of the Executive Board and the President of the ESC are elected by the members of the ESC at the General Assembly, which always takes place at the Annual Conference.

Be part of the process!

Attend and vote in Sarajevo, and nominate others or apply yourself for the next election taking place at the 2019 Annual Conference in Ghent!

Nominations and application shall be sent to the Executive Secretary by not later than 31st March 2019.

