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Krakow: the ESC Looks East

By Sara Harrop

Am I the only person to get a buzz out of landing in a strange city where you spot a friend on every street corner? English, fluent and piping, or halting and accented, cuts across the sibilant sounds of Polish, grabbing my attention. I turn towards the voice and nine times out of ten it hails from someone I recognise. Such is the joy of conference going.

Copper bright skies, cobbled streets, gypsy music, and pavement cafés all contributed towards making Krakow a charming venue for the European Society of Criminology's fifth annual conference and its first foray into Eastern Europe.

It was hard not to get distracted on the way to register. How can one rush across Krakow's vast Market Square, where children chase pigeons, priests in cassocks stroll, horses and carts clatter, and colourful cafés splash across the cobbles, tempting you to linger over a sun-downer? Reluctantly, I headed on towards the Planty and up the steps of Collegium Novum, the splendid main administrative building of Jagiellonian, Poland's oldest university. Inside was abuzz with multi-lingual conversation as people milled round the registration desk, ferreting through their newly acquired blue conference bags in search of maps and programmes, or catching up with friends last seen in Amsterdam, Mexico City, or Nashville. It felt like a high school reunion.

I heard my name called and spun round to see Laura Rastovac, last encountered a year ago on the dance floor

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Another Successful ESC Conference

By Krzysztof Krajewski

The fifth annual conference took place for the first time in central Europe and in a new member state of the European Union – in Krakow, Poland from 31st August to 3rd September. It was hosted by Jagiellonian University's Department of Criminology and the Polish Criminological Association. The programme committee consisted of Janina Blachut, Andrzej Gaberle, and. Krzysztof Krajewski, from Jagiellonian University, Beata Gruszczynska from Warsaw University, and Anna Kossowska and Irena Rzeplinska from the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

The conference organiser was Krzysztof Krajewski from the Department of Criminology, Jagiellonian University. He is also current president of the Polish Criminological Association. Organisational issues were handled by a conference secretariat.

For the entire preparatory period and the duration of the conference this was headed most efficiently by Ms Anna Jurczak, who was later joined by Ms Alicja Papierz.

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Kauko Aromaa: President-Elect

The ESC has gone to its northernmost reaches in choosing its next president-elect. At the General Assembly in Krakow, Kauko Aromaa, director of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), has been elected to follow

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Hans-Jürgen Kerner: New President

By Sara Harrop

Hans-Jürgen Kerner, director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Tübingen, has become fifth president of the European Society of Criminology. At the end of this year's successful annual meeting in Krakow, Sonja Snacken, who has filled the role so admirably for the last year, handed over the gavel to the German criminologist whose friendly face, authoritative stance, and wild white hair (to say nothing of his work!) are already well-known and respected by most members of the society.

Hans-Jürgen Kerner

With its first German leader, the ESC continues to fulfil its aim of rotating the presidency around Europe's diverse countries. Hans-Jürgen follows Martin Killias (Switzerland), Josine Junger-Tas (the Netherlands), Paul Wiles (U.K), Ernesto Savona (Italy), and Sonja Snacken (Belgium).

In addition to directing Tübingen's Institute of Criminology, Hans-Jürgen has held a full professorship in criminology, juvenile penal law, corrections, and criminal procedure at the Faculty of Law since 1986. He has also been associate professor at Bielefeld Univesity, professor at Hamburg, and director of the Institute of Criminology at Heidelberg. While in Hamburg, he was a judge in the criminal division of the High Court of Appeals.

His presidential experience is already quite extensive. He was president of the Scientific Commission of the International Society of Criminology for five years, then president of that society for five years, and remains president of the German Foundation for Crime Prevention.

Hans-Jürgen began work at Tübingen after completing his law degree. He wrote a dissertation on methodological and substantive issues in analysing and interpreting crime statistics and became a member of a Council of Europe research group on organised crime. After earning his doctorate in 1973 he became increasingly interested in juvenile delinquency, prison systems, efficiency and effectiveness of sanctions and measures, determinants of recidivism, dynamics of criminal careers, crime indexing systems, and the fear of crime. In recent years, his interests have focused on long-term effects and correlates of criminal careers with a special emphasis on desistance.

'Desistance is not simply the opposite of recidivism,' he says. 'It's a reordering of life, reassessing your mental map, values, and priorities. All that is rather exciting right now and that's one of the reasons I decided to make the main theme of next year's conference in Tübingen "Understanding Crime: Structural and Developmental Dimensions and their Implications for Policy."'

Hans-Jürgen is in favour of a system where one's presidential duties stretch over three years – a

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The Institute of Criminology
Sidgwick Avenue
Cambridge CB3 9DT
UK
Tel: 44 (0)1223 335369
Fax: 44 (0)1223 335356
Email: slh30@cam.ac.uk

◆

President—Hans-Jürgen Kerner
President-Elect—Kauko Aromaa
Executive Secretary—Marcelo Aebi
Journal Editor—David J. Smith
Newsletter Editor—Michael Tonry
Member—Uberto Gatti
Member—Gorazd Mesko

◆

Communications should be addressed as follows:

To the president:
Hans-Jürgen Kerner
University of Tübingen
Department of Criminology
Auf dem Sand 7
D-72076 Tübingen
GERMANY
Tel: 49 7071 7 28 09
Fax: 49 7071 7 28 79
Email: hans-juergen.kerner@uni-tuebingen.de

To the business office:
Marcelo Aebi
Andalusian Institute of Criminology
University of Sevilla
E.T.S.I.I. - Avda Reina Mercedes s/n
41012 Sevilla, SPAIN
Tel./Fax: 34 954 094173
Email: aebi@esc-eurocrim.org

Concerning the 2006 meeting:
Hans-Jürgen Kerner
University of Tübingen
Department of Criminology
Auf dem Sand 7
D-72076 Tübingen
GERMANY
Tel: 49 7071 7 28 09
Fax: 49 7071 7 28 79
Email: hans-juergen.kerner@uni-tuebingen.de

Imprisonment Patterns in Central and Eastern Europe

by Miklós Lévay

In the criminology literature on the effects of regime changes in the former socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe between 1988-1990, the majority of papers examine increases and structural changes in crime. Less attention has been paid to crime control developments. This article reviews trends in instruments of crime control, focusing on imprisonment in Central and Eastern European countries that became members of the European Union on May 1, 2004.

Imprisonment Rates and Trends in the EU and Former Socialist Countries

Table 1 on page 13 shows one of the features of former socialist countries, the high prison population.

The imprisonment rate in former socialist countries is almost twice as high as the average rate of the fifteen countries that were EU member states before the expansion in 2004. This rate is slightly lower in Central European countries, but is nonetheless significantly higher than the average for the fifteen old EU member states, all located in Western Europe. Based upon the figures, one has to agree with Krysztof Krajewski, when he speaks about a 'penal gap' in the differences in imprisonment rates in the West and East (Krajewski 2004, page 23).

Given that the number of offences per 100,000 inhabitants is lower in former socialist countries, characteristically between 3000 and 4500, than in Western European countries, it is hardly an exaggeration to claim that there is a gap between the crime control cultures of the two regions.

A more nuanced conclusion can be drawn, however, upon examination of prison population trends, taking into consideration sentencing practices and determinants.

Table 2 (also on page 13) shows imprisonment rates in five countries in Central and Eastern Europe from 1988 to 2005. There are some interesting developments.

In the first years of the change of regime, prison populations declined significantly in Poland and Hungary. However, prison populations increased markedly shortly

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Call for Nominations

The ESC will hold its first postal ballot in Spring 2006 to elect officers: a president for a 3-year term (president-elect, president, past president) and two at-large board members for 2-year terms. All ESC members are eligible. Further information can be obtained from Marcelo Aebi (see contact information on page 2).

Criminological Programmes and Research in Germany

By Axel Dessecker

In August 2006, the sixth annual conference of the ESC will take place in Tübingen, Germany. People thinking of attending may be interested in knowing a bit about criminology in Germany. This article provides an overview. The organisation of teaching and research are covered as are publications and electronic resources.

Teaching

Criminology is part and parcel of many university programmes in Germany. However, there are very few programmes that lead to a university degree in criminology. Most criminology students are instead registered in courses in law, sociology, psychology, education, social work, police science, or a similar subject.

Hamburg University offers a master's degree programme in International Criminology, which can be completed within two years. The attainment of a PhD in Criminology is also possible. This new programme's first students will enroll in autumn 2006. The programme will be organised around the thematic areas of policing and international criminal and security policy. It borrows from the perspectives of critical criminology and elucidates the problem areas, findings, and topics under debate in this specialism. Close attention will be paid to sociopolitical questions and to international discussions. Although most courses will be taught in German, at least one course each semester will be taught in English.

Since 2005, Bochum University Faculty of Law has been offering a one-year M.A. in Criminology and Police

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Solicitation of ESC Annual Meeting Sites

The ESC is soliciting applications to host annual meetings from 2008 onwards. Applications should identify the proposed organising committee and leader, describe the physical facilities that will be available (and how many attendees can be accommodated), set out a proposed budget, describe local funding sources likely to be available to underwrite conference costs, and explain why, in light of the recent distribution of annual meeting sites, the site proposed is an appropriate one.

Enquiries and applications should be sent to Professor Marcelo Aebi , Executive Secretary, Andalusian Institute of Criminology, University of Sevilla, E.T.S.I.I. - Avda Reina Mercedes s/n, 41012 Sevilla, SPAIN, Email: aebi@esc-eurocrim.org

PROCEEDINGS OF ESC GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President-Elect and Board Members Elected, Constitutional Changes Approved

The General Assembly of the European Society of Criminology convened on September 2, 2005, during the ESC's fifth annual meeting in Krakow, Poland. High points included the elections by paper balloting of Kauko Aromaa as president-elect, Uberto Gatti and Gorazd Mesko as at-large board members for one-year terms, and Michael Tonry as newsletter editor, also for a one-year term, and the approval of a series of amendments to the ESC constitution. Reports were also received concerning the ESC's finances, and activities of the ESC board, the *European Journal of Criminology*, and *Criminology in Europe*.

President's Report

Sonja Snacken, 2004-2005 president, reported that the board met five times after the Amsterdam General Assembly, including meetings the last day of the Amsterdam conference and the first day of the Krakow conference.

Sonja reported that Marcelo Aebi had completed his first year as the ESC's executive secretary. Marcelo had updated and professionalized the ESC's databases, website, and archives. At its pre-conference meeting in Krakow, the board thanked him for his outstanding work and reconfirmed his appointment.

Beginning in 2005, members were asked to renew their memberships at the beginning of the calendar year. This is necessary because the ESC must pay Sage, publisher of the *European Journal of Criminology*, a small fee for each issue of the journal sent to a member. The ESC had 470 paid-up members at the time of the Krakow conference and half (235) attended. Total paid attendance was 473 persons.

Both the *European Journal of Criminology* and *Criminology in Europe* are achieving the goals that have been set for them and appear to be widely read and well-received. The distribution problems that previously affected the journal have been solved. The president thanked David Smith and his assistant editor Georgios Papanicolau for their work on the journal and Michael Tonry and his assistant editor Sara Harrop for theirs on the newsletter.

Financial Report

Bruno Aubuson de Cavarlay presented the financial report that was sent to all members before the meeting. The book-keeping system is in good order and all expenditures are accounted for. The ESC had a small deficit last year.

Budget

Marcelo Aebi presented an estimated budget for 2005. The ESC should have a slight surplus of approximately 1,000 Euros. The same budget should be workable for 2006. The ESC's expenses have stabilised (approximately the same amount of money is spent each year). However a small decrease in the numbers of ESC members or annual meeting participants would reduce income and transform the surplus into a deficit.

Sonja indicated that the ESC will review the existing financial arrangements with conference organizers to look for ways to increase the ESC's income. The board will try to hold two meetings between conferences instead of three to save money.

Membership fees

The General Assembly approved the Board's proposal that membership fees for 2006 be increased to 75 Euros for full members and 40 Euros for student members.

Elections

Kauko Aromaa and Anthony Bottoms were candidates for president-elect. Kauko Aromaa was elected.

The candidates for one-year terms as at-large board members were Alan Block, Uberto Gatti, Analida Ivankovic, Gorazd Meško, and Per-Olof Wikström. Uberto Gatti and Gorazd Meško were elected.

Michael Tonry was reelected as newsletter editor.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendments proposed by the board to Section 4 of the ESC Constitution, which were published in the July 2005 newsletter, were approved with only one modification. **The revised language as approved appears on page 18**. The principal changes require postal ballots for ESC elections, reducing the board's voting membership to five, establishing two-year terms for two at-large members, specifying that presidents remain on the board for one year after their presidency, and converting the newsletter editor's position to an appointed one.

Other Business

The president Sonja Snacken reported on various matters raised or proposed by members. The board has begun exploring establishment of "standards of independence" for researchers. Discussions will continue in the coming year. The board decided not to seek NGO status for the ESC with the United Nations because it would be difficult to establish common positions to be pursued on behalf of ESC members. Observer status in the Council of Europe is unnecessary as many ESC members attend the Council's meetings. The Board will work to establish one or more annual ESC awards.

Who Attends the Annual ESC Meetings?

By Sebastian C. Proband

The European Society of Criminology was established to provide a forum for criminologists in Europe and to facilitate development of a professional and intellectual criminology community in Europe.

Reports on each of the annual meetings have indicated how many attendees came from which countries. In this article we summarise what those data show.

The ESC's major aims are well on their way to being realised. Attendees have come from 25 countries in Europe. Criminology in Europe should not, however be insulated from developments elsewhere. A sign that this is not happening is that attendees have also come from 18 other

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TABLE 1
Countries Representated at ESC Meetings

Europe	**Outside Europe**
Albania	Australia
Austria	Brazil
Belarus	Canada
Belgium	Egypt
Bosnia	Ethiopia
Croatia	Gambia
Cyprus	Georgia
Czech Republic	Iran
Denmark	Israel
Estonia	Japan
Finland	Mexico
France	Nigeria
Germany	Saudi Arabia
Greece	South Africa
Hungary	Taiwan
Iceland	Turkey
Ireland	U.S.A.
Italy	Venezuela
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Poland	
Portugal	
Russia	
Slovenia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Ukraine	
United Kingdom	

Why Did Some of Us Not Attend the 2005 ESC Conference?

By André Kuhn

As some participants to the 2005 ESC conference noticed, several European criminologists were missing.

There was a very simple reason to this absence: The invasion of Iraq.

Some years ago, a lot of people did not eat fruit from South Africa because of the policy of Apartheid. Today, some of us refuse to spend money in countries involved in war. As a matter of fact, each penny spent in such a country contributes to warfare. As Poland is involved in the Iraqi war, some of us therefore decided not to attend the Krakow meeting in order to avoid providing support for the war.

Part of criminology is dedicated to the quest for peace in a society where crime remains under control, and where fear of crime stays low. Our point of view is that the same goal has to be reached more generally in our world: a peaceful world where war has no place.

But as well in criminology as – more generally spoken – in the whole society, absence of social diseases such as crime or war does not mean "peace".

As a matter of fact, a "cold war" is a war without hostilities. However, peace is not a negative ideal, it is the presence rather than the absence of something.

As Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. wrote in his *Letter from Birmingham Jail*: "True peace is not merely the absence of tension: it is the presence of justice". Thus, the dynamics of peace are the same whether between two individuals, two groups of people, two states, or two nations. The first law of peacemaking is to regard others as friends!

We do not believe in theses such as "peace through war" or "peace through balance of terror." No war has ever served the cause of peace.

Peace can be obtained only through peaceful means, whereas violence will always, and only, breed violence. Peace is as hard to construct as war is an easy way to destruct. As Albert Einstein said: "The world we have made, as a result of the level of thinking we have done thus far, creates problems we cannot solve at the same level of thinking at which we created them."

Avoiding any contribution to the financial needs of the current war against Iraq, weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism is only a little step towards that construction of peace. But some of us consider it a first and useful step….

Andre Kuhn is Professor of Law at the School of Law, University of Lausanne.

European Society of Criminology

Conference 2005 • Krakow, August 31 - September 3

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Conference 2005 • Krakow, August 31 - September 3

Another Successful ESC Conference

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Logistics such as hotel reservations, the social programme, and the registration desk were run very professionally and efficiently by Jagiellonian University's Centre for Academic Events and Conferences. Finally law students at Jagiellonian did a magnificent job and helped enormously with preparations immediately preceding the conference and arrangements throughout it. All conference events took place in Jagiellonian University buildings: Collegium Novum, the main university building, and Larisch Palace, site of the Faculty of Law and university administration.

Krakow was the third largest ESC conference. It attracted 473 participants (Toledo and Amsterdam both attracted over 500). As with all previous ESC conferences, the most represented country was the United Kingdom (111 participants). This was followed by the Netherlands (39 participants), Germany (35), Poland (33), Italy (32), the United States (27), and Belgium (24). Finland and Sweden were each represented by 14 participants, Norway and Switzerland by 13. The Czech Republic, France and Spain were represented by 8 participants, Hungary and Russia by 7, Denmark and Greece by 6, Austria, Ireland, Lithuania, and Slovenia by 5, and Portugal by 4. Bulgaria and Estonia each had 2 representatives, and Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Latvia, Luxemburg, Slovakia, and Ukraine each sent one.

The Krakow conference attracted more participants from non-European countries than have previous conferences. Besides the Americans, 11 came from Australia, 6 each from Canada and Japan, 2 each from Israel and New Zealand, and 1 each from Brazil, Egypt, and Turkey.

Seven European countries were not represented in Krakow: Armenia, Belarus, Iceland, Macedonia, Malta, Serbia and Montenegro, and Romania. It is regrettable that five of them belong either to Eastern Europe or the Balkan region.

However, attendance by participants from Central and Eastern parts of the continent, and especially from the new EU member states, was much higher than for preceding conferences. Altogether there were 76 participants from Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe, 16.1% of the total. New EU member states (including Cyprus) were represented by 63 participants, 13.3% of the total. From Western Europe there were 241 participants (50.9%), from Southern Europe 51 (10.8%), and from Northern Europe or Scandinavian countries 47 (9.9%). From non-European countries there were 57 participants (12.1%).

Krzysztof Krajewski

The main theme of the Krakow conference was *Challenges of European integration. Challenges for Criminology*. Under this banner papers were presented on a broad spectrum of criminological issues. Like other ESC conferences, Krakow consisted of three types of session: plenaries with invited speakers, peer-reviewed panel sessions of monographic character (i.e., panel sessions with a specific subject and all presenters and presentations proposed in advance), and panel sessions of a more general character (i.e., thematic sessions put together by the programme committee from the pool of abstracts submitted). There was also a small poster session.

Three plenary sessions were organised, and they proved to be of particularly good quality this year. The first was devoted to the topic of *Contemporary Criminological Theory and Penal Reality*. It included presentation by Christian Pfeiffer (Hanover, Germany), Sonja Snacken (Brussels, Belgium) and Michael Tonry (University of Minnesota, USA and Leiden, the Netherlands). The second plenary focussed on *Issues of Social Cohesion and Social Exclusion in Contemporary Criminology*. Presenters were Miklos Levay (Budapest, Hungary) and Dietrich Oberwittler (Cambridge, U.K.). The final plenary was devoted to *Criminal Justice Reform in Central and Eastern Europe*. Presenters were Andrzej Siemaszko (Warsaw, Poland), Louise Shelley (Washington D.C., USA), and Helena Valkova (Plzen, Czech Republic).

Otherwise the conference programme consisted of 105 panel sessions made up of 350 papers (each panel session lasted 1 hour, 15 minutes and consisted of 3-4 presentations). Of these, 28 were peer-reviewed or were monographic sessions. All others were arranged by the programme committee from abstracts submitted. Sessions covered all areas of criminological theory and empirical research, as well as many practical issues on the functioning of criminal justice systems and their reform.

The programme included several important social events, beginning with a welcoming reception in Collegium Novum on the evening of August 31st. This was hosted by the Polish Minister of Justice and his Deputy, Mr Jerzy Zuralski, who delivered a welcome address to the participants.

On the second evening participants took part in an open air reception in the gothic courtyard of Collegium Maius, Jagiellonian's oldest building, dating back to 1400. It offered a unique atmosphere reinforced by magnificent weather. On the third evening, the Mayor of Kraków, Mr Jacek Majchrowski, invited all participants to attend a special reception in the *Lea* and *Kupiecka* Halls at the Town Hall.■

Krakow: the ESC Looks East

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of a steamy nightclub near Amsterdam Central Station. Laura was one of the student helpers at the ESC's Dutch-based 2004 outing. She explained how she and other enterprising classmates from Rotterdam had visited Krakow on a study tour in the spring, met their Polish counterparts, and suggested ways they might advise them on how to help make a major conference run smoothly. In exchange, Jagiellonian's law and criminology students were offering an insider's guide to the night spots of Krakow. What an excellent model of East-West cooperation!

Initial plans for Krakow to host a conference were laid, back in 2002, at an ESC board meeting in Toledo. Encouraging criminologists from all parts of Europe to join the society and attend its annual meetings has always ranked high in the ESC's aims. East Europeans were somewhat under-represented at the Toledo conference. Wouldn't it be exciting to hold a future event in one of the, soon-to-be-recruited to the EU, former communist states! Krzysztof Krajewski of Jagiellonian's department of law was one of the few Polish presences in those early days of the society and he was quick to offer his beautiful and historic hometown as a prospective venue.

It was therefore with pleasure, pride, and no small frisson of excitement that, on a perfect summer's evening three years later, Krzysztof, accompanied by Andrzej Kalwas, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Poland, took to the podium beneath the graceful arches of Collegium Novum, to welcome 460 colleagues to his city and declare the conference officially open. Many gathered there would have appreciated the enormous significance of Poland's hosting an international conference on criminal justice issues. Sixteen years ago, with barely a dent showing in the Berlin Wall, this would have been but an impossible dream. How appropriate that this dream should be realised on the 25th anniversary of Solidarity, the free trade union movement which provided the initial spark that ignited the momentous changes that swept across eastern and central Europe at the end of the 1980s.

During the three years between his spontaneous offer in Toledo and the convergence of nearly 500 criminologists on Krakow, Krzysztof must have had many occasions to wonder what on earth he'd let himself in for. As delegates enjoyed a glass of wine and a gossip with old friends at that first night reception, he still bore the burden of many mental checklists and 'what have I forgotten?' feelings. This was his first experience of organising such a large-scale event and he visibly relaxed as the days unfolded and his months of careful planning reaped their reward.

Fortunately, Krzysztof had many helping hands. The Programme Committee and Scientific Board comprised most of Jagiellonian University's department of criminology and the board of the Polish Criminological Association, of which he is currently president. Generating a logical, thematic panel programme from the hundreds of hopeful abstracts fell to them. Thirty percent of panels were peer reviewed and relatively unproblematic. Planning the remaining 70 percent was a logistical nightmare.

The perennial problem of prospective participants submitting abstracts then failing to register on time reached new heights in the run-up to Krakow. On 1 August, over a quarter of abstracts submitted were not matched by a corresponding paid-up participant. Anyone who has organised a conference will know that this can spell disaster for their carefully choreographed sessions if presenters cancel at the last minute or simply fail to show up, leaving yawning gaps in the programme, confused co-presenters, and disappointed audiences. Fortunately, most authors of the unrepresented abstracts registered during August, but this still necessitated plenty of last minute juggling on the programme committee's part.

Krzysztof is particularly grateful to his indispensable conference secretary, Anna Jurczak. Fluent in four European languages and reasonably competent in several more, Anna, a sociology graduate from Jagiellonian, was hired in November 2004 as the perfect person to cope with the pre-conference deluge of correspondence, emails, and phone calls. In June, when the deluge became a flood, law student Alicja Papierz was recruited to help out.

'Without Anna and Alicja's extraordinary multi-tasking ability, the conference would not have been possible,' Krzysztof insists.

He is also full of praise for the staff of Jagiellonian University's Office for Academic Events, who, with efficiency and aplomb, manned the registration desk and organised all the hotel bookings and excursions. The many late registrations had repercussions on the hotel bookings. The conference office was able to guarantee hotel rooms only until the end of July. After that, participants were left alone to compete with the thousands of tourists who flock to Krakow each summer. Luckily, this did not appear to influence participation, and, as far as I know, there were no reports of delegates sleeping on benches in the Planty!

A glance through the programme reveals that far more East Europeans were present than at previous ESC conferences, though fewer than Krzysztof and colleagues had hoped. Krzysztof offers several explanations:

'The first is financial. Krakow may be cheap relative to most western European cities, but for people from real eastern countries, like Bulgaria, Russia, and Ukraine, it's still quite expensive. Another reason is that criminology is not well developed in many East European countries; it may be part of the communist inheritance, but many people who are involved in criminal law and who would, in other countries, be considered criminologists, do not view themselves as such.'

Likewise, there were fewer student participants than Krzysztof and other board members might have hoped. Whereas the Amsterdam conference

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attracted a feast of enthusiastic youthful criminologists, aside from the ten volunteer helpers from Jagiellonian's law faculty, local students were conspicuously absent. Krzysztof attributes this also to financial reasons, and to a scarcity of Polish students interested in criminal law.

'The profile of Polish legal studies in recent years is almost exclusively civil, business, and financial law, though this may be forced to change in the near future as the labour market becomes saturated with this type of lawyer. There's more crime now, of course, leading inevitably to more employment opportunities in criminal justice.'

The local students who did attend were predictably enthusiastic about the potentials afforded to meet foreign academics and practitioners. Their only regrets were that their organisational duties prevented them attending as many sessions as they would have liked. They look forward to participating in future conferences and urge the board to consider Ukraine as an interesting and affordable venue.

Cafe outside the Cloth Hall

Magical Krakow

Krzysztof and colleagues' tasks were facilitated by Krakow providing such a superb backdrop. Almost all participants were staying within walking distance of the meeting sites and each other, and the weather gods smiled. Beautiful old buildings helped too. Larisch Palace, where the sessions were held, provided a cool and classy refuge from the mid-day heat. Presenters and their audiences could continue discussion over lunch in one of the many atmospheric restaurants nearby – that's if they had been able to resist the calorie-fest of cakes provided at coffee breaks.

On the Thursday evening, the courtyard of Collegium Maius, Jagiellonian's showpiece oldest building, provided a magical setting for a reception. Delegates enjoyed a perfect excuse to dress up in their finest and slip through the gateway into an older, more genteel world.

More finery was required on Friday evening, when Jacek Majchrowski, the mayor of Krakow hosted a reception at the magnificent Town Hall. Crowds of criminologists endeavoured to look elegant as they swarmed around a long table which groaned under the weight of an impressive array of food. Listening to colleagues expound on prison conditions in Eastern Europe or their latest research on social exclusion in Iceland, while balancing a glass of wine on the edge of your plate and trying to spear asparagus tips by a means that won't dislodge either wine or a stuffed vol-au-vent, is an art form that many would love to perfect!

Daytime excursions were offered to the incredible saline cathedrals of Wieliczka Salt Mine, the Jewish district of Kazimierz, and Wawel Castle, as well as a highly praised guided tour of Krakow's old town. With so many appealing distractions on offer, it is a wonder that the panel sessions attracted the audiences they deserved. However, there too, the burden of choice weighed heavily on many participants. People pored over programmes, deciding whether to attend presentations on wrongful imprisonment, organised crime, or cyber-terrorism. Perhaps they should just adjourn to Market Square for a beer to think it over.

Not since Toledo in 2002 has an ESC meeting achieved such a relaxed and pleasant ambience. Hans-Jürgen Kerner and his colleagues in Tübingen have a hard act to follow.■

Kauko Aromaa

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Hans-Jürgen Kerner. He will sit on the board as president-elect this year and take over as president at the 2006 annual meeting in Tübingen. Kauko will be familiar to many as organiser of the 2003 conference in Helsinki.

His main research interests are in crime trends and statistics, violent crime, victimisation surveys, organised crime, criminal policy, crime prevention, and the illegal trafficking of human beings.

Before becoming director of HEUNI, Kauko was research director of the National Research Institute of Legal Policy in Helsinki.

Previous presidential experience includes a stint at the helm of the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. He is or has been a member of many other European criminological organisations including an expert group of the European Crime Prevention Network, the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, and a Council of Europe expert group on Criminal Law and Criminological Aspects of Organised Crime.

His wealth of experience gained through all this should prove a huge asset to the European Society of Criminology.■

Imprisonment Patterns

Continued from page 3

TABLE 1
Average of the Prison Population Rates (PPR) in the European Union by group of countries, 2003-2005

	Average PPR (per 100,000 population)
EU 25	134
EU 15 (old members)	110
EU 10 (new members)	182
8 former socialist countries	212
EU 5 (Central and Eastern European former socialist countries)	157

Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, September 2005 (http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps)

afterwards, except in Hungary and Slovenia. The prison population, except in Poland, was significantly lower in 2004 than in the last years of socialism, but higher than in the first years after the change of regime. In Poland, the rate of prison population per 100,000 inhabitants is higher than in 1988.

Why did the Prison Population Fall and then Rise Again?

The first factor is interactions between crime and punishment.

As table 3 on page 14 shows, in the first years after the changes of regime, crime rates increased in all countries except Slovenia. There were especially large increases in Hungary, The Czech Republic, and Slovakia. However, the prison population fell during this period in these countries.

From the mid-1990s, crime had a different development in these Central and Eastern European countries. The rate of registered crimes rose and then fell in the Czech Republic, and this was fundamentally the tendency manifested by the prison population rate. In Hungary, crime showed increases until 1998, and has been in decline since. The number of registered crimes per 100,000 population in 2004 was 4,140.5 compared to the 5,926 of 1998. In Poland, the crime rate steadily increased after 1996, and in parallel with the rising number of inmates. In Slovakia, the crime rate is lower than in the mid 1990s; the prison population however, which declined until 2001, has since significantly increased. In Slovenia, crime has been increasing since 1996 together with a not-quite-so substantial rise in the imprisonment rate. These data show that the changes in prison population cannot be explained in any simple way by comparison with changes in crime. Furthermore, we can agree with Michael Tonry that 'crime and punishment are independent phenomena' (Tonry 2005, p.8).

Trends in punishment, including imprisonment, are much more the results of social situations, party politics, and criminal policy. In the first years after the changes of regime, the significant increase in crime coincident with the decline in the imprisonment rate results from the unique social situation in which the changes took place. This was described by Károly Bárd: 'At the time of the change of regime, and to some extent afterwards, the new democracies regarded as European everything that was different from the standards of the country in the past decades, as a negation. When the motto of catching up to Europe was heard everywhere, European criminal law and criminal policy were used in this sense of mere negation as well. Although it was not indicated precisely what 'European' means, there was a consensus that it contains in itself the limitation of the spread of criminal law and the easing of its irrational severity' (Bárd 200, p. 5).

The key explanation for the decline is therefore the effort to democratise

Continued on next page

TABLE 2
Recent Prison Population Trends in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Slovenia

Year	POLAND		CZECH REPUBLIC		SLOVAKIA		HUNGARY		SLOVENIA	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
1988	n.a.	212	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,366	193	n.a.	n.a.
1992	58,619	153	12,730	123	6,311	119	14,810	143	836	42
1995	62,719	163	18,753	181	7,412	138	12,703	124	825	41
1998	57,382	148	21,560	209	7,409	138	13,405	132	756	38
2001	70,544	183	21,538	210	6,941	129	15,539	152	1,148	58
2004	80,093	210	17,277	169	8,891	165	16,543	164	n.a.	n.a.
2005	82,262	216	19,133	187	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,129	56

Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, September 2005

Imprisonment Patterns

Continued from previous page

TABLE 3
Rates of Registered Crimes per 100,000 Population in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia

	1986-89	1990	1992	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	1,200	2,100	3,400	3,700	n.a.	3,822	3,913	4,129	4,142	3,811	3,481	n.a.
Hungary	1,843	3,287	4,326	3,790	4,900	4,563	5,056	5,926	5,011	4,487	4,565	4,235
Poland	1,367	2,313	2,293	2,348	2,527	2,325	2,568	2,775	2,902	3,278	3,597	3,634
Slovakia	879	n.a.	n.a.	2,500	2,135	1,848	1,715	1,740	n.a.	1,615	1,692	n.a.
Slovenia	1,911	1,900	u.a.	2,307	1,933	1,852	1,891	2,822	3,138	3,614	u.a.	u.a.

Source: Kerezsi 2004, p. 109 and Siemaszko 2005

and adjust to the patterns of the Western models of criminal justice. This is demonstrated very well by the changes in Hungarian sentencing practices.

Table 4 shows the declining use of immediate imprisonment in Hungary in comparison with the period before 1990. In the last years of socialism, roughly one fourth of all adult offenders were sentenced to immediate imprisonment. This dropped to 12 percent by the mid-1990s. As in many Western European countries, fines became the most frequently used punishment.

The subsequent increase in the prison population can also be interpreted as a result of Western influence in Hungary and the other countries. The reaction to crime became an issue of party politics instead of one of policy. The 'law and order' approach embraced by certain countries of Western Europe has become a model to follow. These countries experienced the development of criminal policies as described by David Garland, that privileged 'public opinion over the views of criminal justice experts and professional elites' (Garland 2001, p. 350). Developments in Hungary are illustrative. The first general elections that featured public security and the fight against crime in the campaign were in 1998. These political programmes were published in the leading journal of Hungarian criminology (*Belügyi Szemle*). The toughest voice was that of the conservative party that was elected, the Alliance of Young Democrats-Hungarian Civic Party (Hungarian abbreviation: FIDESZ-MPP). It accused the government of being unable to slow down the worsening of public security, and promised a relentless fight against crime (*Belügyi Szemle* 1998, 4, p. 37). The election promises included increases in statutory penalties and a more vigorous fight against drugs.

As the winner of the elections and the senior party in a centre-right coalition, FIDESZ-MPP moved to implement its public security programme. The Penal Code was significantly amended. Article 83, containing sentencing principles, was amended to produce harsher sentencing practices. As a consequence, immediate imprisonment and prison population increased, and prisons became overcrowded. There was a period in 2001, when the number of inmates was 17,275. The imprisonment rate reached 170.

Since then the situation has changed somewhat, as the conservative party lost the next general elections in 2002 to social democratic liberal parties. One of the new government's first measures was to amend the Penal Code once again. The former, harsher principles of sentencing have been removed, and a more moderate and rational criminal policy is envisioned. The new provisions have been in force since March 1, 2003. The effects of these provisions are therefore mostly unknown as of yet, although the rapid increase in imprisonment has indeed come to a halt.

Conclusions

Three characteristics in relation to prison population should be emphasised concerning the formerly socialist EU member states in Central and Eastern Europe,. One is that the present imprisonment rate is higher than that of the fifteen longer-term EU member states, with the exception of Slovenia. Another is that sentencing practices have changed significantly in comparison with the socialist period; the rate of immediate imprisonment has fallen, whereas that of the fine has risen. The third is that the initial decline in prion population after the change of regime has mostly been replaced by growth. The cause is not the development of crime, but the unique social-psychological circumstances of the regime change and the evolution of crime control policy.

The difference between the fifteen 'old' and five new member states indicates that there remains a 'penal gap' between East and West. This is due partly to the socialist tradition of the frequent use of the immediate imprisonment sentence, but also to the influence of certain Western efforts.

A conclusion can be drawn that the difference is not necessarily between the crime control cultures of East and West, but between the states or governments that follow a rational crime control policy and the states or governments that follow an irrational, populist one. Most former socialist countries belong to the latter group.

Table 4
Sentencing Practice in Hungary – Adult Offenders

Year	Convicts, total		Capital punish-ment	Imprison-, ment, total		Suspended imprison-ment		Intermediate imprison-ment		Community service		Fine		Other	
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1985	54,851	100	2	26,477	48.3	11,780	21.5	14,697	26.8	2,684	4.9	21,079	38.4	4.608	8.4
1990	42,538	100	-	16,121	37.9	6,005	14.1	10,116	23.8	676	1.6	18,641	43.8	7,094	16.7
1995	77,029	100	-	22,969	29.8	13,682	17.76	9,287	12.05	869	1.1	38,442	49.9	14,75	19.1
2000	87,689	100	-	30,279	34.5	18,537	21.1	11,742	13.4	2,754	3.1	40,220	45.9	14,436	16.5
2003	86,722	100	-	29,744	34.2	18,449	21.1	11,295	13.02	3,794	4.3	39,110	45.9	14,074	16.2

Sources: Statistical Yearbooks of Hungary, Central Statistical Office, Budapest

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Miklós Lévay is Professor of Criminology and Criminal Law, head of the Department of Criminology at the University of Eötvös Loránd (ELTE) Law School, Budapest, and director of the Institute of Criminal Sciences at the University of Miskolc Law School.

Criminology in Germany

Continued from page 3

Science. A two-year distance-learning programme will follow in 2006.

Greifswald University Faculty of Law is planning a one-year LL.M. in Criminology and Criminal Justice to start in 2006.

All these programmes offer post-graduate students with a degree in law or the social sciences, as well as qualifying police officers and social workers, the possibility for a more specialised qualification in criminology and criminal justice.

Much criminology teaching has traditionally occurred in law departments and faculties. As legal education in German universities was recently reformed, the position of criminology has been subject to some change. The reform stressed specialisation during law studies and established a new university examination. As a recent survey shows, criminology will remain an integral part of the programmes of most German law faculties (Dessecker and Jehle 2003). Legal specifications on law studies vary among the German states, but differences concern such details as the form of examinations. Universities are free to offer courses on specialised subjects going beyond undergraduate legal studies.

Thirty-eight of the 40 universities in Germany that offer law programmes offer specialised courses on criminal law or criminal justice. For most of them, criminology continues to be an important subject in both specialised legal studies and university-level examinations. Most often, criminology is combined with juvenile criminal law, prison studies, and related subjects such as legal counseling in criminal matters or forensic psychiatry. The concept of these specialised areas continues the German tradition of *gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*, associated with Franz von Liszt, and looks to the U.S. tradition of criminal justice studies. Those universities that do not cover criminology as a specialised subject offer courses on purely legal subjects such as economic criminal law or international and comparative criminal law.

For social science departments, the situation is different. Although the sociology of social problems, deviance, and social control figures among the more prominent issues in the sociological tradition, criminology does not have a strong position in German sociology departments or social sciences. According to a statement published by one of the two scientific societies of German criminology, the position of criminology as a discipline of social science has been deteriorating recently and is in danger of worsening even more (Gesellschaft für interdisziplinäre wissenschaftliche Kriminologie, 2002).

The professorships involved were founded in the early 1970s when there was a boom in the social sciences in the West German system of higher education. Most of these scholars represent one of the various orientations of critical criminology. Nowadays, the social sciences are being cut back or even closed down in many universities.

Research

Criminological research in Germany is carried out by university institutes, by independent research institutions, and by some governmental agencies. The short overview which is possible here can by no means be exhaustive; that is why some URLs are added.

One important university institute is located at the University of Tübingen (http://www.ifk.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/). The Tübingen institute has become famous for its Criminal Behaviour Development Study, a cohort study on criminal careers launched in the 1960s. It was also involved in the International Self Reported Delinquency Survey. On its web site, the institute hosts a very useful collection of criminology and criminal justice links both for Germany and internationally (http://www.ifk.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/www.html).

The institutes of criminology at Tübingen and Heidelberg universities jointly manage a bibliographic system of literature in criminology with a focus on Germany. This system is called KrimDok and is available at http://krimdok.ifk.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/; a search form in English exists. Moreover, the Heidelberg institute is involved in extensive research on juvenile justice and in a meta-analysis of empirical studies on deterrence.

Criminologists at the universities of Constance and Greifswald provide useful material on the criminal justice system in Germany not easily to be found elsewhere. The Constance Institute for Empirical Research in the Field of Law publishes inventories on crime trends in Germany and on research in sanctioning (http://www.uni-konstanz.de/rtf/kik/). The Greifswald inventory on corrections (http://www.uni-greifswald.de/~ls3/GIS/GIS.htm) makes recent statistical data on the prison system in Germany available. Other research units exist at most of the universities that developed teaching programmes in criminology.

Two large research centres outside the university system exist in Germany. Recent research of the department of criminology at Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law at Freiburg includes studies on social control especially in the field of criminal law, the implementation and enforcement of penal sanctions, victimology, evaluation research, and comparative and interdisciplinary criminological and legal research. Many results are published in English (http://www.iuscrim.mpg.de/forsch/research.html). The institute also participates in a research laboratory jointly operating with two French research centres - CESDIP in Paris and IFRESI at Lille. Among the research topics covered by this Franco-German laboratory are studies on illegal immigration, sentencing and criminal sanctions, drug markets and drug careers, and victimization and the fear of crime. One of the research laboratory's main goals concerns the development of comparative research and methodology. A recent article in *Criminology in Europe* by Letizia Paoli (2004) provides a more detailed description of the Max-Planck Institute's work.

KFN - the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony - is an

independent and interdisciplinary research institute located in Hanover. Its research focuses on offenders, victims, and institutions (http://www.kfn.de/indexengl.html). Several of its more recent studies examine prison problems, among them the Hanover Prison Study on the Consequences of Incarceration. Moreover, the institute is undertaking an extensive study on media use and school achievement.

Several smaller research centres exist within or in close cooperation with governmental agencies. The Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA - http://www.bka.de/) has a research team whose work combines elements of forensic sciences, research on organised crime, drug trafficking, terrorism, and similar issues with a more case-oriented approach. Some of the 16 criminal police offices of the federal states have also established smaller research units. Policing research might be enhanced as a new German University of Police Management will be founded within the next few years.

The justice system has its own research institutions. The Centre for Criminology (KrimZ) at Wiesbaden (http://www.krimz.de/) is not only a research institute but also functions as a mediator between criminological research and the criminal justice system. Documentation is as important as expert conferences or meetings. Smaller criminological service units exist within the correctional systems of several but not all the federal states.

Publications

To conclude, just a glance at publications and how to ûnd them. Results of criminological research in Germany are typically published in German. Some efforts have been made, however, to enhance communication on an international level. The core journals of the discipline do not publish articles in languages other than German, but both the more traditional *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* (http://www.mschrkrim.de/) and the more social-science oriented *Kriminologisches Journal* (http://www.krimj.de/), provide for some abstracts in English – unfortunately, not all of them have been made available on their web sites. Many research centres publish English summaries of their studies.The KrimDok database system makes bibliographic searches in English possible.

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Axel Dessecker is Deputy Director of the Centre for Criminology at Wiesbaden and a lecturer at the University of Göttingen Faculty of Law.

Hans-Jürgen Kerner *Continued from page 2*

year on the board as president-elect, a year as president, and a year as past president. Although it means adding more personal commitments to an already overloaded work schedule, it allows for continuity and a greatly increased institutional memory. He considers this important for a new society which is still seeking its optimal form.

There are several points he intends to tackle while president of the ESC. First, he would like to consolidate the society in terms of trying its utmost to attract members and conference participants from all parts of Europe. Second, he aims to encourage younger people to be both members and active conference participants, dispersing the exclusive old boy networks' that dominated central European criminology just a few years ago and allowing newcomers entry to the hallowed ranks.

Hans-Jürgen urges his colleagues in the ESC to reflect on the following. Firstly, there is a wealth of talented scholars in merry old Europe, but too few among them are accustomed to presenting their work at conferences, particularly when forced by the Anglo-American lack of linguistic ability to present their ideas in English. Hans-Jürgen trusts in personal experience to persuade them to forget their concerns and relax. Attendance at conferences such as the annual ESC meeting will quickly convince hesitant criminologists that it is the ideas that matter rather than linguistic perfection.

'Just get out their and present your ideas,' he advises, 'and your confidence will gain a tremendous boost.'

Secondly, he considers it of utmost importance that criminologists increasingly consider their power to become involved in all things rational, humane, and people-orientated in European crime policy. This includes unflagging belief in rehabilitation and reintegration and an attempt to stem the tide of retributive policies and populist penology sweeping across Europe, largely in response to the tabloid media. Hans-Jürgen believes that European criminologists have an advantage over their American colleagues in that they have reasonably good relationships with policy makers in the ministries and local communities. He would encourage criminologists to use at least a small part of their energy to join some kind of practice to test how distant their theoretical ideas are from the everyday world or how difficult it might be to translate undoubtedly good ideas into real world policies.

On a local and regional level, he says, if you develop a good network of contacts with people who have regional influence, some of them will inevitably branch out into national politics or be appointed as members of legislative committees. Become involved and spread your enlightenment. It is by no means futile.■

AMENDED SECTION 4 OF THE ESC CONSTITUTION

The Executive Board

The Executive Board shall administer all those affairs of the organization which are not left, by law or this Constitution, to the General Assembly or any other body. The Executive Board is composed of elected and appointed members.

The elected members of the Executive Board are the following:
a. President
b. President-Elect
c. Past-President
d. Two at-large Board members

The appointed members of the Executive Board are the following:
(i) The Executive Secretary
(ii) The Newsletter Editor
(iii) The Editor-in-Chief of the European Journal of Criminology
(iv) The Organizer of the next Annual Meeting
(v) The Organizer of the last Annual Meeting

Elected members are voting members of the Executive Board and shall be actively involved in research and/or teaching in Europe. Appointed members are non-voting members of the Executive Board. Nevertheless, the Newsletter Editor can vote on issues related to the Newsletter; the Editor-in-Chief of the *European Journal of Criminology* can vote on issues related to the *European Journal of Criminology*; and the Organizers of the Annual Meetings can vote on issues related to the Annual Meetings. Members of the Executive Board shall normally not occupy at the same time more than one of functions (a) to (d) and (i) to (v) listed above.
The Executive Board can invite, occasionally or permanently, further non-voting members to participate in its meetings.

The president is elected for a term of three business years: the first year as President-Elect, the second year as President, and the third year as Past-President. The President, the President-Elect, and the Past-President shall not come from the same country. A former President of the ESC is not eligible for re-election as President but is eligible for any other elected or appointed position on the Executive Board.

The two-at large Board members are elected for a term of two business years. There must be an interval of two years between any two terms served by them on the Executive Board.

The Executive Secretary, the Newsletter Editor, and the Editor-in-Chief of the European Journal of Criminology are appointed by the Executive Board for a term of five business years, reconfirmable annually by the Executive Board.

The Executive Board shall meet at least once in each business year. It decides by vote of the majority of those members entitled to vote who are present at the meeting, or alternatively by postal ballot. No member shall take part in the discussion or vote where a conflict of interest may arise between his or her personal interests and those of the ESC.

The Executive Board takes office on the day following the General Assembly that takes place during the Annual Meeting. The business year ends on the day of the General Assembly that takes place during the following

Who Attends the Annual ESC Meetings?

Continued from page 5

TABLE 2
Countries with at least Ten Participants

Lausanne	Toledo	Helsinki	Amsterdam	Krakow
U.K. - 90	U.K. - 122	U.K. - 62	U.K. - 127	U.K. - 103
Netherlands - 44	Spain - 60	Finland - 41	Netherlands - 107	Germany - 33
Germany - 40	U.S.A. - 40	Sweden - 32	U.S.A. - 39	Poland - 32
Italy - 26	Belgium - 27	U.S.A. - 24	Germany - 36	Netherlands - 30
U.S.A. - 23	France - 22	Netherlands - 23	Belgium - 35	U.S.A. - 30
Sweden - 18	Netherlands - 22	Italy - 19	Norway - 13	Belgium - 23
Belgium - 15	Italy - 18	Norway - 16	Italy - 13	Italy - 20
France - 13	Germany - 16	Belgium - 15	Spain -13	Australia - 13
Spain - 11		Germany - 16	Canada - 11	Finland - 12
		Denmark - 12	Sweden - 10	Switzerland - 12
			Finland - 10	

countries outside Europe. Table 1 shows where attendees have come from.

The ESC has tried to hold its annual meetings in different parts of Europe, both symbolically to demonstrate that it aims to include all of Europe and because it was expected that meetings in particular regions would draw especially heavily from that region. That is what has happened.

The Lausanne meeting in 2001 drew especially heavily from southern and western Europe (including Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands).

The Toledo meeting in 2002 had, not surprisingly, especially large attendance from Spain, Belgium, France, and Italy.

The Helsinki meeting in 2003, again not surprisingly, attracted especially large numbers of participants from Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

The Amsterdam meeting experienced especially heavy participation from the Netherlands, Germany, and Belgium.

The Krakow meeting, as hoped, attracted the largest attendance to date from eastern Europe. There were 76 participants from Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe, making up 16.1 percent of participants. Fourteen countries in these regions were represented.

All of these patterns are as meeting organisers hoped they would be. The ESC, however, still has some distance to go before it can claim genuinely to have achieved equal participation from throughout Europe,.

The largest number of participants at each meeting has come from the United Kingdom. Five other countries (Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the U.S.A.) have sent at least 10 participants to each meeting. Spain and Finland have been in double digits three times. Five other countries have been in double digits at least once.

All-in-all, 13 countries have been in double digits at least once. That's not bad coverage.

The countries that regularly send sizeable numbers are not only populous countries with well-established criminological traditions such as the U.K., the U.S.A., and Germany. Some are smaller countries, including Belgium, which has had criminological departments in its universities for more than half a century, and the Netherlands, which has long been highly active internationally.

That smaller countries and poorer countries, and countries without well-established departments and traditions are less well-represented is understandable. The long-term aim though, is to have broadly representative participation throughout the continent. The ESC is well on its way to realising that goal.■

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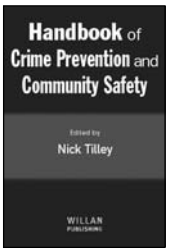
Sebastian C. Proband is an independent criminologist and occasional contributor to criminology publications.

New Criminology Books from Willan Publishing



Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety

Edited by **Nick Tilley** (Nottingham Trent University)

This book provides a comprehensive, authoritative and wide-ranging account of the background, theory and practice of crime prevention and community safety. It will be essential reading for anybody with interests in these fields, and will be the major work of reference on this subject for those engaged in the practice, study or teaching of crime prevention.

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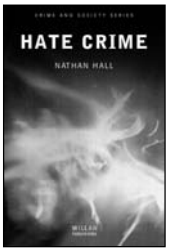

Hate Crime

Nathan Hall (University of Portsmouth)

This text aims examines various aspects of 'hate crime' in a predominantly British context, but situating this within the wider international criminological and policing literature on the subject. The book looks in detail at the way the police have responded to hate crime, and the policies and practice now being adopted to respond to it.

August 2005 288pp (234 x 156mm)
ISBN: 1843921308 (paperback) £18.99
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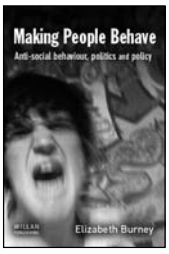
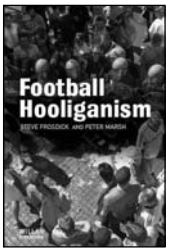


Making People Behave: anti-social behaviour, politics and policy

Elizabeth Burney (Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge)

This book seeks to explain why anti-social behaviour, as a focus of political rhetoric, legislative activity and social action, has gained a high profile in Britain in recent years, and it provides a critical examination of current policies of enforcement and exclusion. It also analyses the thematic elements in the drive against anti-social behaviour, within the wider law and agenda.

September 2005 208pp (234 x 156mm)
ISBN: 1843921375 (paperback) £17.99
ISBN: 1843921383 (hardback) £40.00



Football Hooliganism

Steve Frosdick (University of Portsmouth) and **Peter Marsh** (Social Issues Research Centre, Oxford)

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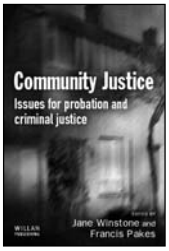

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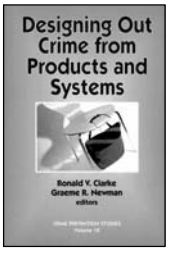

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Crime Prevention Studies (Series editor: Ron Clarke), vol 18 (co-published with Criminal Justice Press, New York)

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